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Abstracts Booklet



Ali BİLGİLİ
İshak Parlar
Hasan Üzmuş





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ABSTRACTS

ICOMMEH



INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES STUDIES

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Nursing Students' Experiences And Attitudes Towards Distance Education

Eda ÜNAL¹
Aysel ÖZDEMİR²
Sinem YILDIZ³

Abstract

This study was conducted using a mixed method with quantitative and qualitative design to evaluate nursing students' experiences and attitudes towards distance education. The study was conducted online between January-February 2022. The sample of the study consisted of 197 students studying in the 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th grades of a university and who accepted the study. Approval from the ethics committee was obtained for the study. The data were collected using a sociodemographic data collection form, an online learning attitude scale, and a qualitative questionnaire. In the analysis of quantitative data, Mann-Whitney-U, Kruskal-Wallis, and Spearman correlation tests were used, while thematic analysis was used in the analysis of qualitative data. There was a significant positive correlation between the age of the students and the total score of the online learning attitude scale and the sub-dimension scores of general acceptance, self-awareness, and application effectiveness ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant difference between the gender and usefulness sub-dimension, and between the employment status and self-awareness sub-dimension ($p < 0.05$). There was a significant difference between being in the 3rd grade and implementation effectiveness, with whom they lived, and self-awareness sub-dimensions and scale total score ($p < 0.05$). A significant difference was found between the scores of adaptation to distance learning, presence of appropriate environment, motivation, time adequacy, lack of concentration and the scale total score, general acceptance, individual awareness, usefulness, and application effectiveness sub-dimension scores ($p < 0.05$). Three themes emerged as a result of the analysis of qualitative data. These themes are the effects of distance education on the profession, the effects of distance education on learning, and the difficulties of distance education. Students emphasized that distance education affected their professions and learning and that they experienced difficulties.

Keywords: Distance education, nursing student, online learning, attitude.

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Self-Care In Heart Failure Patients in The Field of Nursing: A Bibliometric Analysis

Füsun AFŞAR

Abstract

Heart failure is chronic and progressive disease with increasing prevalence and incidence worldwide despite developments in science and technology, and requires follow-up, treatment, and care for many years. The aim of this study was to determine the self-care in heart failure in nursing, and the publication dynamics, trends, and most productive authors, institutions, and countries, and to thereby provide guidance for the continuously developing the self-care in heart failure research.

A total of 1819 scientific publications were analyzed from the nuclear collection of Web of Science.

Between 2000 and 2023, the most publications were from the USA (894 article, 27095 citations) and the institution making the highest contribution was the University of Pennsylvania (152 article, 7.405 citations). In the distribution of articles by year, 156 articles (5.745 citations) were published in 2021. The authors with the most articles cited were McAlister FA et al (7) academicians at Alberta University and Montori. The journals receiving the most citations were Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing (160 article, 5.111 citations), European Journal of Cardiovascular Nursing (121 article, 2.687 citations) and Heart and Lung (97 article, 2.971 citations). The Index distributions of the published articles were 1.251 (68,59%) in the Social Sciences Citation Index (SSCI), and 1.527 (83,72%) in the Science Citation Index Expanded (SCIE). Self-care in heart failure studies also include The Self-care of Heart Failure Index (SCHFI), Field notes, observational Interview transcripts from the visits were used.

The study results not only provide information for researchers about the self-care in heart failure patients in their own country, but also form an information base for the planning and execution of future studies, especially in areas which are expected to develop.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, heart failure, self-care, nursing



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Breastfeeding And Maternal Health Literacy

Hilal BÜLBÜL¹
Dilek MENEKŞE²

Abstract: Breast milk is a food with excellent content that ensures healthy growth and development of babies. Evidence-based studies emphasize that breast milk has many short and long-term benefits for the baby, mother, environment and society. All national and international health authorities recommend that infants be exclusively breastfed for the first six months, and continue to be breastfed with additional nutrients until the age of two and beyond. A call has been made to promote breastfeeding. Within the scope of the global targets, the World Health Organization aims to increase the frequency of exclusive breastfeeding to 50% during the first six months of life by 2025. Despite all efforts, breastfeeding rates for the first six months continue to lag behind the recommended targets for 2025. These results necessitate urgent consideration of all factors affecting breastfeeding. Among the factors that are important for the continuity of breastfeeding is the maternal health literacy level. The concept of health literacy has become an important issue all over the world. Health literacy refers to the ability to access, identify, evaluate and apply health information. Increasing the health literacy of mothers is of great importance in preventing diseases, protecting and improving health in infants. There are a limited number of studies examining the relationship between mothers' breastfeeding behaviors and health literacy levels. Although there are studies show that the level of health literacy has a positive effect on breastfeeding knowledge, attitude, self-efficacy and only breastfeeding rate, there are studies state that there is no relationship. In this regard, a comprehensive review of existing studies was necessary. In this review, the effect of maternal health literacy levels on breastfeeding is discussed

Keywords: Health Literacy, breastfeeding, breastfeeding self-efficacy, exclusive breastfeeding, mother.

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Nursing Care of the Patient After Transurethral Bladder Tumor Resection: A Case Report

Sibel ÖKSÜZ¹

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Abstract

Bladder cancer is the 11th most common cancer in the world and is seen 3 to 4 times more frequently in men than in women. The main treatment modalities of bladder cancer are Transurethral Bladder Tumor Resection (TUR-BT) and intravesical immunotherapy/chemotherapy. TUR-BT is endoscopic resection of the tumor, that is, the removal of the tumor by scraping it from the bladder without making any incisions with a closed method. TUR-BT can mostly be performed with spinal anesthesia, thus limiting possible lung problems and cognitive side effects. However, as in all operations, complications such as urinary tract infection, pain, edema, bladder perforation, as well as problems such as bleeding and infection, can be seen at a minimal rate after the operation. In this case report, the evaluation of the nursing care of a 72-year-old male patient who was hospitalized on 10.05.2023 and underwent TUR-BT with the diagnosis of bladder tumor (Stage 1) on 11.05.2023 in the urology service of Aksaray Training and Research Hospital, based on the model of daily living activities in the preoperative and postoperative period is presented. For the case report, the patient was informed and verbal consent was obtained. The patient who underwent TUR-BT operation was diagnosed with 11 nursing diagnoses as ineffective health care, anxiety, fear, ineffective respiratory pattern, nutritional potential more than necessary, deterioration in urinary excretion, risk of infection, lack of hygiene, activity intolerance, deterioration in sleep patterns, and death anxiety. Patient care was carried out with appropriate nursing interventions. As a result of the care given, the patient was helped to fulfill and maintain the activities of daily living, and the needs of the patient and their relatives were met with post-operative nursing training.

Keywords: Activity of Daily Living, Bladder Tumor, Nurse, Patient, TUR

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Nursing Care of a Patient with Heart Failure According to Kolcaba's Comfort Theory: A Case Report

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Havva SERT²

Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases are the leading cause of death worldwide and in our country. Heart failure, which is one of the most common cardiovascular diseases with a high morbidity and mortality rate, causes patients to experience physical problems that affect their daily life activities, leading to a decrease in their quality of life and comfort levels and affecting them mentally, emotionally and spiritually. Although it is important to apply the nursing process steps effectively in the care of heart failure patients, patient needs can be examined more systematically by handling this process using theories and models. Kolcaba, who handled the concept of comfort within a systematic framework in the field of nursing, aimed to approach the individual in physical, psychospiritual, sociocultural and environmental integrity in order to provide relaxation, refreshment and overcome their problems in the comfort theory he developed. Determining the comfort levels and affecting factors in the patient groups that nurses care for, and planning nursing interventions to increase the comfort level contribute to holistic nursing care. In this case report, the nursing process of a patient with heart failure was formed based on Kolcaba's comfort theory, the patient's care needs were determined, and nursing interventions were planned and implemented. It has been observed that the comfort level of the patient whose care needs are met in different dimensions with a holistic perspective and their willingness to comply with disease management increase. As a result, it can be said that the use of Kolcaba's comfort theory in the planning and implementation of the nursing process is useful and effective, and it is appropriate to use it in heart failure patients.

Keywords: Heart failure, comfort theory, nursing care, case report.

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Is Topical Breast Milk An Effective And Safe Option For Umbilical Care?

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Abstract

Worldwide, postpartum infections remain the leading cause of neonatal morbidity and mortality. One of the sustainable development goals focuses on improving health for children by preventing non-communicable diseases and reducing infant mortality. 15% of newborn deaths are due to bacterial infections of the umbilical cord. For this reason, it is important to properly and safely care for the umbilical cord after birth until it dries up and separates. The World Health Organization reports on the development of omphalitis in newborns or sepsis due to the umbilical cord, etc. recommends clean, dry cord care for newborns born in health institutions and with low neonatal mortality rates. However, it is recommended that umbilical cord care should be done daily with a solution containing 4% chlorhexidine in the early neonatal period in developing countries with a neonatal mortality of 30 per thousand and above, in births at home/unsuitable conditions, and in countries where harmful traditional practices are common. In the literature, it has been shown that different products such as 70% alcohol, povidone iodide, 7.1% or 4% chlorhexidine, triple dye, olive oil and breast milk are used in umbilical care. It is seen that it is widely used in topical breast milk, especially in recent years and some of them for umbilical care. The best umbilical cord care after birth is a controversial issue. The purpose of this review is to discuss the differences between the application of topical breast milk in umbilical care compared to other types of care in terms of umbilical cord separation time and risk of omphalitis.

Keywords: Umbilical care, breast milk, newborn, umbilical cord, separation time, omphalitis

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Public Perceptions Towards Bariatric Surgery

Damla SECKIN¹

Abstract

Bariatric surgery is an important treatment option for the improvement of obesity, a chronic disease, and its associated comorbidities. Despite the proven effectiveness of surgery in achieving long-term weight loss and significant improvement in comorbidities, a large portion of obese patients do not undergo surgery. The reasons for this include economic issues and the perception of bariatric surgery as a complex process. There exists a negative perception of the reliability and effectiveness of bariatric surgery in society. While some participants in a systematic review acknowledged that bariatric surgery leads to weight loss, improves comorbidities, and enhances quality of life, a significant portion of participants considered bariatric surgery unsafe and risky. The study highlights that the perception of bariatric surgery varies based on race, region, gender, and age. Furthermore, research emphasizes that female patients tend to have more positive perceptions and expectations regarding bariatric surgery. It is noted that society holds misconceptions and lacks knowledge about bariatric surgery.

Studies have indicated that the societal misconception regarding bariatric surgery, where it is not seen as a medical procedure, and the insufficient information regarding surgical safety and effectiveness are indicative of the inaccurate perception of surgery. It is important to educate and raise awareness within the community regarding the role of bariatric surgery in obesity management.

Approximately 20% of individuals with obesity in society perceive bariatric surgery as risk. Moreover, approximately 58% of individuals with obesity view bariatric surgery as a highly effective option for weight loss. Furthermore, there are expectations regarding the ability of bariatric surgery to improve comorbidities and quality of life. However, the rate of individuals who recognize the negative impact of obesity on their health is quite low, resulting in their low interest in surgery. To shape the perceptions of individuals with obesity regarding bariatric surgery, it is crucial to develop standardized educational materials and provide patient information during the preoperative period.

Considering all these factors, it is of great importance to determine the perceptions of the Turkish community regarding bariatric surgery. Therefore, the aim of this study is to identify the perceptions of the community regarding bariatric surgery.

Keywords: perception, bariatric surgery, public perception, obesity

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Knowledge of Oral and Dental Health of Parents with Special Needs Children and Affecting Factors

Bircan KAHRAMAN BERBEROĞLU¹

Hüsniye ÇALIŞIR²

Abstract

This study was conducted to evaluate the knowledge levels of the children of parents with special needs about oral and dental health and the factors affecting it.

This analytical cross-sectional study was conducted with the parents of 178 children with special needs between the ages of 6 and 18 who received education-therapy in two special education and rehabilitation centers in Aydın province between January 2, 2023 and May 2, 2023. Data were collected using the “Child and Parent Information Form” and “Oral and Dental Health Information Evaluation Form”. Descriptive statistics, Student's *t* test and One Way Anova test were used in the analysis of the data. The statistical significance limit was accepted as $p < 0.05$.

The mean age of the children participating in the study was 11.69 ± 4.28 years. Of the children, 61.8% were born male, 80.3% had a caregiver mother, and 52.8% were born vaginally. 32% of children have language and speech problems. 86% of the parents participating in the study are mothers. 46.6% of the parents are primary school graduates. 81.5% of the parents stated that their child had not received any training on oral and dental health before. The mean knowledge level score of the parents was calculated as 18.92 ± 5.42 . A significant difference was found between the knowledge level scores of the parents and the gender of the parents participating in the study, the education level and the gender of the child ($p < 0.05$).

It was determined that the knowledge level of the parents about the oral and dental health of their children was not sufficient. It is important to organize comprehensive programs, to provide counseling to families and to plan researches in order to protect oral and dental health and maintain oral hygiene in children with special needs.

Keywords: special needs, oral care, level of knowledge.

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A Current Overview of Metaverse Applications in Nursing Education

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Havva SERT³

Abstract

In nursing education, it is essential to gain correct practice skills supported by theoretical knowledge for safe patient care. In recent years, the use of metaverse applications, which have been integrated into education with technological developments, has become increasingly common as a student-centered approach due to its beneficial effects on accelerating learning, improving memory retention, and increasing student motivation. Students can have a real experience in three-dimensional environments enabled by metaverse technology. This experience provides a realistic learning environment while improving students' knowledge, cognitive skills, participation, motivation, and positive attitudes. Artificial intelligence, augmented reality, and virtual reality technologies used in the metaverse, especially during and after the pandemic, have become suitable platforms for developing and improving existing education systems. The advantages of using the metaverse in nursing education include safety, time, cost-effectiveness, universality, permanence, and reproducibility without the risk of harming the patient. Subjects such as human anatomy, palliative care, mental health care through virtual standardized patients, interprofessional collaboration, clinical information presentation, and skills training can be presented to nursing students through this technology. In conclusion, the metaverse is a viable pedagogy that can provide synergistic opportunities for nursing students and educators, and its increased use is expected to impact nursing education profoundly. Therefore, this review aims to provide information about the current metaverse applications used in nursing education to raise awareness about its positive effects and limitations on developing students' knowledge and skills.

Keywords: Education, Health, Metaverse, Nursing, Virtual Reality

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A New Approach to Transitioning to Solid Foods: Baby Led Weaning

Bircan KAHRAMAN BERBEROĞLU¹

Seher SARIKAYA KARABUDAK²

Hüsniye ÇALIŞIR³

Abstract

The aim of this review is to evaluate whether infant-led nutrition (BLB), a new approach to transition to solid foods, is a safe and recommendable approach for parents and infants and to provide available evidence.

When the literature is analyzed was found that BLB positively affects the development of babies, provides healthy weight gain, and enables parents to share their meals at the same table with their children, to act healthy for meal choices and routine meal time behavior. However, the parents of BLB observed that the baby was worried about insufficient nutrition, not choosing the right foods, drowning and whether the BLB was suitable for the age of the baby. It has also been shown that parents complain about the mess that occurs during eating and wasting food.

Just as there are studies showing that BLB has positive effects, there are also showing its negative effects. A limited number of studies have been reached on BLB. In addition, it was observed in these studies that families with similar socioeconomic levels were studied and the sample numbers were also insufficient. For these reasons, it is recommended to conduct studies with large sampling and heterogeneous groups.

Keywords: Baby-Led Nutrition, Child, Self-Nutrition, Solid Food.

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Factors Affecting Women's Breast Cancer Prevention Behaviors

Hülya ÜSTÜNDAĞ¹
Melis BAŞTÜRK²
Sinem BALIKÇI³
Derya KAVAK⁴
Kadriye NAMLI⁵
Şebnem ÇAKIR⁶

Abstract

The study was conducted to investigate the factors affecting women's breast cancer prevention behaviors. This descriptive study was conducted with 350 women who agreed to participate in the study between April and June 2022 in five different Family Health Centers in Istanbul. The data of the study were collected Information Form and the Scale to Determine Factors Affecting Women's Breast Cancer Prevention Behaviors Data were analyzed using Statistical Package for the Social Sciences software, version 23 for Windows (SPSS Inc). Descriptive tests and Mann-Whitney U, Kruskal Wallis were used in the analysis of the data.

Of the woman's recruited in the study, 40.6% were between the ages of 30-39, 70.6% were married, 30.6% were primary school graduates, and 78.9% had no family history of breast cancer. The Scale to Determine Factors Affecting Women's Breast Cancer Prevention Behaviors subscale score was attitudes 26.69 ± 6.45 , motivation 14.25 ± 4.14 , self-efficacy 14.28 ± 3.52 , supportive systems 12.67 ± 3.92 , information seeking 12.48 ± 3.49 , self-care 18.78 ± 5.43 , stress management 10.38 ± 2.64 .

In this study, it was determined that women did not perform breast cancer prevention behaviors sufficiently. It is important to be screened by all health professionals, especially nurses, with appropriate assessment tools, and to determine preventive behaviors for breast cancer and the factors affecting them.

Keywords: Breast cancer, preventive behaviors, nurses, attitudes.

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Interventions to Improve Drug Adherence in Multimorbid Individuals and the Role of Nurses

Kübra ÜÇGÜL¹

Merve GÜLBAHAR EREN²

Havva SERT³

Abstract

Prolongation of life expectancy and increase in diagnosis/treatment possibilities due to technological developments in health have led to the coexistence of more than one chronic disease, not a single chronic disease in individuals. This situation has brought the concept of multimorbidity to the agenda. As a result of the increasing prevalence of multimorbidity day by day, the use of multiple drugs, also known as polypharmacy, has emerged. Difficulties such as having multiple prescriptions, complex treatment regimens, side effects of the drugs used, adverse drug events caused by polypharmacy make it difficult for multimorbid individuals, especially the elderly, to comply with the drug. When the studies in the literature are examined, it has been determined that there are various interventions for drug compliance, but these studies are limited in number. In addition, it has been observed that the majority of existing studies were conducted on drug compliance of individuals with a single disease. In addition, most of these studies focus on polypharmacy and are interventions developed by various health professionals, especially pharmacists. However, studies involving the interventions of nurses, who have a holistic approach to patients and have a direct care-giving role, are limited. High multimorbidity rates necessitate the development of educational and behavioral interventions in which nurses are at the forefront in order to increase drug compliance. Therefore, the aim of this review is to address the current interventions developed to increase drug compliance in individuals with multimorbidity and to encourage nurses, who have an important place in the treatment and care of patients, to take more initiatives in this regard.

Keywords: Multimorbidity, Polypharmacy, Medication compliance, Nursing

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES STUDIES

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The Relationship Between Physical Activity And Cognitive Functions in Parkinson's Disease Patients

Halit ÇELİK¹

Büşra GÜRÇAY²

Yunus Emre KABAN³

Abstract

Parkinson's disease (PD) is a neurodegenerative, progressive, chronic disease that affects the nervous system. PD occurs as a result of decreased release of dopamine, a neurotransmitter that connects the brain and muscles, by the substantia nigra. In addition to causing impairment in motor functions such as tremor, bradykinesia, rigidity and postural instability in individuals with PD, it also leads to impairment in non-motor functions. Cognitive functions are affected depending on PH, and cognitive disorders can vary from 'Mild Cognitive Impairment' to 'Parkinson's Disease Dementia'. Physical activity has a positive effect on the cognitive functions of Parkinson's patients. The effects of physical activity on cognitive health are based on mechanisms such as acceleration of brain plasticity processes, changes in the release of neurotransmitters, and protection of nerve cells. It is suggested that various activities such as aerobic exercise, balance and resistance exercises can improve certain aspects of cognitive functions (organizing goal-directed behaviors, executive functions, attention, memory, cognitive flexibility). In recent years, new methods that encourage physical activity such as virtual reality, dual task training, yoga, Tai Chi, dance and music therapy have been applied in Parkinson's patients and it has been determined that they have a positive effect on the cognitive functions of the patients. This review study aims to draw attention to the positive effect of physical activity on cognitive functions in Parkinson's patients. Physical activity is an effective strategy for maintaining and improving the cognitive functions of Parkinson's patients. A better understanding of the role of physical activity in the management of PD can improve patients' quality of life and offer new perspectives to treatment approaches.

Keywords: Parkinson's Disease, physical activity, cognitive function, exercise.

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Nursing Care Plan for a Patient with Von Willebrand Disease: Case Presentation

Zuhal DEMİRCİ¹
Hülya KANKAYA²

Abstract

Von Willebrand Disease (VWD) is the most common hereditary bleeding disorder known. It is caused by a deficiency or dysfunction of the VWF molecule.

The aim of this study is to create an evidence-based nursing care plan in line with Functional Health Patterns Model nursing diagnoses for a patient with vWD who applied with the complaint of menometrorrhagia.

A 26-years-old female was presented for recurrent bleeding as menorrhagia, ecchymosis, epistaxis. Diagnostic assessment for von Willebrand disease (VWD) was indicated and included both medical/family history and laboratory tests (coagulation and genetic testing). Laboratory tests revealed prolongation of activated partial thromboplastin time and a severe decrease in von Willebrand factor (VWF) activity. Prophylactic administration of desmopressin or VWF was not performed because of non-adherence to medication. The patient was encouraged about prophylaxis. But she wanted to be followed up with on demand treatment. She presented to an emergency department haemorrhagic rupture of adnexal cysts for three times. Also bleeding frequency and severity, as polymenorrhoea and hypermenorrhoea (menorrhagia), progressively increased bleeding enough to change 10 pads a day and the patient revealed chronic anaemia (Haematocrit=26.9%, Haemoglobin=7,3 g/dl, Ferritin :4,89 aPTZ: 75,2 vwAg : <%1, vWRicof:<%9,9 Faktör VIII: % 3,4). This patient, who was followed up in the outpatient clinic, was evaluated in 11 functional areas included in the Functional Health Patterns Model. Pain, ineffective health management, fatigue, ineffective tissue perfusion, anxiety, social isolation, risk of fluid volume deficiency, risk of bleeding were determined as nursing diagnoses.

This report describes a case of a patient with bleeding disorders. The patient is followed regularly. With the appropriate evidence-based nursing practices of bleeding can be managed safely without bleeding complications.

Keywords: Von Willebrand Disease, bleeding, nursing care

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Self-Management of Hemodialysis Patients

Özge COŞKUN¹

Hatice KARABUĞA YAKAR²

Abstract

To determine the validity and reliability of the hemodialysis self-management scale in Turkey and to describe the self-management status of hemodialysis patients.

The study was conducted through face-to-face interviews with 200 patients who received hemodialysis treatment at a City Hospital on the Anatolian side of Istanbul, affiliated to the Ministry of Health, between October 2022 and April 2023 and agreed to participate in the study. Data were collected using the Patient Diagnosis Form and the Hemodialysis Self-Management Scale. The scale consists of four sub-dimensions, increasing scores indicates an increase in self-management levels. Reliability review of the scale; The internal consistency coefficient was calculated with Cronbach's Alpha, McDonald Omega and test-retest reliability coefficients. In the validity examination; After language equivalence and content validity were done, confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) was performed to evaluate construct validity. Statistical significance was accepted as $p < 0.05$.

It was determined that the scale, unlike the original, consisted of 11 items and 4 sub-dimensions. Item-total correlations ranged from 0.37 to 0.85; cronbach alpha coefficient 0.89; test-retest reliability coefficient 0.95; The McDonald Omega coefficient was 0.90, and the scale was found to be highly reliable. The total score of the patients on the hemodialysis self-management scale was 22 ± 4.6 (min:13; max:32). It was observed that the total scores of the self-management scale and sub-dimensions differed according to the gender, age, marital status, education level, income status, physical activity status, duration of hemodialysis treatment and education status of the patients ($p < 0.05$).

The Turkish version of the Hemodialysis Self-Management Scale was found to be valid and reliable.

Keywords: Hemodialysis, self-management, patient, validity, reliability

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Sustainability in Operating Rooms and The Role of The Nurses

Bilgen ARIKAN¹

Abstract

While healthcare organizations work to improve people's health, their daily activities are causing climate change and the impoverishment of the environment. Operating theaters add to this with energy requirements four to six times that of other hospital spaces and as units that use important medical equipment and supplies. For this reason, it is important to improve environmental sustainability in operating theaters. Increasing the environmental sensitivity and awareness of healthcare personnel working in the operating room is important in terms of ensuring sustainability in the operating room. Nurses have great responsibilities in maintaining the ecological balance, as they constitute the largest group among health professionals. In the literature, environmental friendly practices, waste reduction and separation, reuse of disposable medical instruments, waste recycling, purchasing environmentally friendly materials, management of energy consumption and management of waste related to pharmaceuticals are discussed. The "Sustainability in the Operating Theatre" good practice guide published by the Royal College of Surgeons of England in May 2022 includes recommendations in the areas of solid waste reduction, green purchasing, water conservation, ways of care, cultural change and surgical leadership. In this review, current guidelines for sustainability in the operating room and the role of nurses in sustainability in the operating room are included.

Keywords: Operating Room, Sustainability, Nurse, Green Operating Room, Surgery.

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Care Management of Fragile Patients Undergoing Colorectal Surgery

Bilgen ARIKAN¹
Cigdem ERDEM²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to present the tools used in the measurement of frailty in patients undergoing colorectal cancer surgery, the epidemiology of frailty, the effect of frailty on postoperative patient outcomes, and current guideline recommendations regarding the perioperative care management of frail colorectal surgery patients. Frailty is defined as a decrease in physiological reserve with an increased risk of morbidity following major physiological stressors. Frailty status can be used as an indicator of negative patient outcomes after surgery. Frailty has been associated with undesirable conditions such as postoperative mortality, morbidity, complications, rehospitalization, reoperation, and prolonged hospital stay. Therefore, it is important to consider the frailty in the selection of colorectal surgery patients. It is important to determine the frailty status before surgery in order to apply individualized nursing care in accordance with the needs of the individual in frail colorectal surgery patients. In addition, preoperative assessment of frailty contributes to the identification of patients who may benefit from preoperative interventions. A wide variety of frailty measurement tools are used in frailty measurement. The incidence of frailty in colorectal surgery patients varies depending on the measurement tool used.

Keywords: Colorectal surgery, frailty, fragile, nursing, care

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Use Of Electronic Health Applications In Bariatric Surgery

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Abstract

Electronic health applications are related to the monitoring of different health conditions through technological tools. The World Health Organization defines e-health as the use of information and communication technologies to monitor and manage the treatments of healthcare recipients. The development of electronic health applications initially aimed at improving the quality of healthcare services and continues to rapidly progress. Bariatric surgery, widely practiced worldwide and in our country, is an area where the use of electronic health applications is rapidly increasing.

Bariatric surgery is the most effective treatment method for morbid obesity. The number of bariatric surgeries performed globally 833,687 in 2019. In Turkey, the number was 4,760 in 2019. With the growing numbers, bariatric surgery has become an important parameter in health tourism. Patient monitoring and lifestyle changes are essential parameters for successful patient outcomes after bariatric surgery. Electronic health applications can be utilized to facilitate patient monitoring, adaptation to lifestyle changes, and motivation enhancement. Electronic health systems offer numerous benefits in maintaining long-term weight loss, improving and sustaining health, monitoring complications, patient self-care participation, and interactions between patients and healthcare teams. Additionally, they prove to be highly advantageous in overcoming distance-related obstacles without the need for face-to-face appointments. It is believed that electronic health applications that enable self-monitoring by patients and allow consultation with healthcare professionals are necessary for sustaining post-bariatric surgery achievements.

The use of digital technologies in both the pre-operative and post-operative periods of bariatric surgery can be a successful method to support patients and provide recommendations for behavior change. However, it is suggested that electronic health applications should have a patient-centered design based on user experience, which can improve patient engagement, trust, satisfaction, and the effectiveness of intended health applications. Recent research indicates that bariatric surgery patients exhibit a positive attitude towards telemedicine and electronic health applications.

Keywords: e-health, bariatric surgery, telemedicine, mobile application

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Ketoacidosis Not Associated with Diabetes in Breastfeeding Women

Özge KAYA¹
Nursan ÇINAR²

Abstract

Ketoacidosis is a type of metabolic acidosis characterized by an increased anion gap that can occur with prolonged fasting, uncontrolled diabetes, kidney failure, or the intake of certain toxins. As a result of low insulin level and glycogenolysis, energy needs are met by fatty acid oxidation and production of adenosine triphosphate in cases where caloric needs such as breastfeeding increase. As a result, the liver causes the production of ketone bodies and an increase in anions, leading to the appearance of metabolic acidosis. This clinical picture is frequently addressed in the veterinary literature for lactating cattle. The metabolic need arising from milk production and secretion can exceed the amount of energy taken, and the resulting ketoacidosis may rarely occur in lactating women. When 11 cases in 10 studies (nine case reports, one case series) published in the last 10 years are examined; It was observed that mothers applied to the emergency department with complaints such as headache, dizziness, weakness, fatigue, lethargy, confusion, abdominal pain, abdominal cramps, nausea, vomiting, shortness of breath, tachypnea, tachycardia, tremor, and extremity spasms. In studies, it has been reported that metabolic acidosis and hypoglycemia predominate, together with ketone detected in the blood or urine of all mothers. In lactating mothers who do not have diabetes; low-carb diet, low-carb and high-fat diet, ketogenic diet and weight loss, gluten-free protein-based diet, high-protein and low-carb diet, skipping lunches, stress and long-term hunger, exercise, self-administered for weight loss diet, gastroesophageal reflux and gastroenteritis were determined as triggering factors for ketoacidosis. When the literature is examined, there is no study published in Turkish about breastfeeding ketoacidosis. Therefore, in the review; it is aimed to draw attention to the clinical features of breastfeeding ketoacidosis, which is rare and less known, and the approaches to ketoacidosis, in line with current studies.

Keywords: Lactation, lactation ketoacidosis, metabolic acidosis, ketonemia, ketonuria

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Current Breast Massage Techniques Recommended For Breastfeeding Problems

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Abstract

The World Health Organization (WHO) and the United Nations Children's Fund (UNICEF) report that six months of exclusive breastfeeding and continued breastfeeding for two years or more, combined with appropriate complementary foods, is one of the most powerful practices for improving child survival and well-being. According to the 2018 Turkey Demographic and Health Survey (TNSA) report, 41% of babies younger than 6 months are fed only with breast milk and this rate decreases rapidly with age; It is stated that it decreases from 59% in babies between 0-1 months to 45% in babies between 2-3 months and 14% in babies between 4-5 months. In a systematic review of the barriers to exclusive breastfeeding; it has been determined that mothers have breastfeeding problems due to thinking that their milk is insufficient, hyperlactation, clogged milk duct, engorgement, mastitis, painful and injured/cracked nipples and flat or sunken nipples. Analgesics, antibiotics, surgical drainage of the affected breast, cold therapy (refrigerated vegetable bags), heat therapy (hot packs and warm water baths), ultrasound therapy, and various creams are used to treat these problems. Although there is not enough evidence for the definitive treatment of breastfeeding problems experienced by mothers; some methods that relieve the mother's discomfort can be effective in preventing the cessation of breastfeeding. Breast massage, which is one of these methods, is used with different techniques around the world in order to alleviate the symptoms of breastfeeding problems. These techniques are; Gua Sha therapy is integrated breast massage, therapeutic breast massage and Oketani breast massage. The aim of this review is to present the different breast massage techniques currently used in mothers with breastfeeding problems, their application steps and their effectiveness in relieving mothers' symptoms.

Keywords: Breast milk, breastfeeding, breastfeeding problems, breast massage, breast massage techniques

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Now I Want To Breath- Perioperative Nursing Care For A Child With Apert Syndrome

Pervin KÖKSEL¹

Ferdağ YILDIRIM²

Abstract

Apert syndrome is an autosomal dominant inherited disease with a prevalence of 1/80,000 to 1/160,000 live births, characterized by craniosynostosis, midface retrusion, palatal and ocular abnormalities, syndactyly of the hands and feet. Almost all affected children have craniosynostosis, and the majority have sagittal and lambdoid suture involvement. The mid face of the child with Apert syndrome is underdeveloped and retracted. Nutritional problems, dental abnormalities, hearing loss, hyperhidrosis, and progressive synostoses of multiple bones (skull, hands, feet, wrist, tarsus and cervical vertebrae) are also common in the child. Another problem is the frequent occurrence of airway obstruction associated with multiple factors, such as insufficient nasal passage opening, narrowing of the choanae, obstructions at the pharynx level if cleft palate repair surgery has been performed, and deviation of the septum in these children. To bypass the airway obstruction, symptoms need to be determined. It may be beneficial to administer oxygen with a nasal cannula, especially for the patient with complaints of snoring, difficulty in breathing at night and apnea. The use of CPAP/BIPAP should be avoided in the management of apnea, as it may exacerbate midface retraction. Therefore, surgical treatments are applied to ensure airway efficiency. Thus, the feeding difficulty of the child decreases, sleep quality and comfort increase. However, the high risk of anesthesia and complications in these children puts a strain on the surgical team. Proper planning and coordination is important so that the child receives the best possible care. Another professional group in the team is nurses. Nurses should identify problems related to the need for care during the operation process of the child and his family, and plan appropriate nursing interventions for the child and his family. In this case report, the nursing diagnoses of the child with Apert syndrome were determined in the perioperative period and nursing interventions were applied for the diagnosis.

Keywords: Apert Syndrome, Airway Obstruction, Perioperative Process, Nursing, Nursing Care

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The Role Of The Nurse In Postpartum Paternal Depression

Çiler ÇOKAN DÖNMEZ¹

Abstract

The postpartum period is an important period of life for parents in which both physical and psychological changes are experienced. During this transition period, parents face some psychological problems due to hormonal changes. Postpartum paternal depression is defined as major depression within four weeks according to The Diagnostic and Statistical Manual of Mental Disorders published by the American Psychiatric Association. Diagnostic criteria include depressed or unhappy mood, loss of interest in activities, weight loss or gain, insomnia, psychomotor agitation, fatigue or loss of energy, feelings of worthlessness-guilt and recurrent thoughts of death. However, these diagnostic criteria were defined only for maternal postpartum depression and it was stated that these symptoms could also be seen in depressed fathers. Unlike maternal depression, paternal depression may be difficult to diagnose because it occurs later and has fewer symptoms. Fathers may have symptoms such as withdrawal from social environments, frequent self-criticism, introversion, anger attacks, emotional rigidity, alcohol and drug addiction, negative parenting behaviours, decreased positive emotions, and withdrawal. When the literature is examined, it is seen that although there are many studies on postpartum maternal depression, research on postpartum paternal depression is insufficient. Studies emphasise the importance of optimal mental health of fathers as well as mothers in the postpartum period. Ayrıca postpartum paternal depresyonun baba-çocuk bağlanmasını aile sağlığını ve çocuk gelişimini olumsuz etkilemesi, çocukta davranış bozukluğu, hiperaktivite, konuşma gecikmesi gibi psikopatolojik durumlara neden olabilmesi sebebiyle önem arz etmektedir. For this reason, education and counselling services for pregnancy and postpartum period to be provided by nurses in the postpartum period should be prepared not only for the mother but also for the father and the family as a whole. Based on this context, this presentation was examined in line with the existing literature in order to emphasise the importance of depression experienced by fathers in the postpartum period and to raise awareness.

Keywords: Postpartum paternal depression, postpartum maternal depression, postpartum period, nursing, role of nurse.

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Last Chance Between Life and Death: Experiences of Patients with Transcatheter Aortic Valve Implantation

Arzu AKBABA¹

Hatice MERT²

Abstract

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has been commonly used to treat severe aortic stenosis in older patients in the past decade. Complexities, complications, and the high risk of the procedure require nursing care tailored to individual needs. Thus, understanding the care, expectations, and experiences of patients who have undergone TAVI is essential for specialized and individualized care. In this study, we investigated the hospitalization experiences of patients who underwent TAVI.

The study adopted a descriptive qualitative design. The sample consisted of 21 patients who underwent TAVI, recruited using purposive sampling. The data were collected through in-depth interviews performed face to face and analyzed using inductive content analysis.

The data were grouped under 5 themes: symptom burden, lack of knowledge, physical reactions, emotional reactions, and expectations. The participants stated that they needed to be informed of the procedure, preoperative tests, and home care through written and regular training based on individual needs. Their worst experiences took place in the intensive care unit. They experienced fear of death and anxiety in the preoperative period and insomnia, inactivity, and difficulty in urination in the postoperative period. They stated that positive communication created an atmosphere of trust.

The results shed light on the expectations of patients who underwent TAVI and contributed to patient-centered care. Research on patient-care principles cannot keep up with technological advances in TAVI. More evidence-based research is warranted to determine the effect of nurse-led training and follow-up programs on the early mobilization of patients who underwent TAVI.

Keywords: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation, patient experiences, aortic stenosis, qualitative research, aged.

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Analysis Of Evidence-Based Studies On Nipple Crack

Seda TEÇİK¹

Nursan ÇINAR²

Abstract

Transcatheter aortic valve implantation (TAVI) has been commonly used to treat severe aortic stenosis in older patients in the past decade. Complexities, complications, and the high risk of the procedure require nursing care tailored to individual needs. Thus, understanding the care, expectations, and experiences of patients who have undergone TAVI is essential for specialized and individualized care. In this study, we investigated the hospitalization experiences of patients who underwent TAVI.

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The results shed light on the expectations of patients who underwent TAVI and contributed to patient-centered care. Research on patient-care principles cannot keep up with technological advances in TAVI. More evidence-based research is warranted to determine the effect of nurse-led training and follow-up programs on the early mobilization of patients who underwent TAVI.

Keywords: Transcatheter aortic valve implantation, patient experiences, aortic stenosis, qualitative research, aged.

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Proactive Breastfeeding

Seda TEÇİK¹

Nursan ÇINAR²

Abstract

Although breast milk is a dynamic, versatile nutrient containing nutrients and bioactive factors necessary for infant health and development, it is considered a gold standard in infant nutrition with its effects on infant survival and quality of life. The common recommendation of all reliable health authorities such as WHO, UNICEF and APA recommends that babies be fed only with breast milk for the first six months, under all possible conditions, and that breastfeeding should be continued until the age of two and beyond with appropriate complementary feeding after the sixth month. Proactivity is defined as planned interventions to the situation by anticipating the opportunities or risks that may arise spontaneously, without waiting for any need or directive. When the concept of "proactive care" is examined in the literature, it is seen that there are a limited number of studies in the field of health in recent years. Proactive breastfeeding care is the planning of the support of another person without the request of the mother or pregnant woman. Professional breastfeeding support increases the duration of breastfeeding and the rate of exclusive breastfeeding in the first six months. A proactive breastfeeding care starts from the prenatal period and is structured according to the needs of the family. Studies show that proactive breastfeeding care increases breastfeeding success. The aim of this research is to explain the proactive breastfeeding method in line with the literature.

Keywords: Proactivity, proactive breastfeeding, breast milk, proactive care, nurse's role

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The Effect Of The Use Of Web 2.0 Tools On Self-Directed Learning And Lifelong Learning In Nursing Students

Ayser DÖNER¹

Seda AKUTAY²

Özlem CEYHAN³

Sultan TAŞCI⁴

Abstract

It is very important to develop nursing students' self-directed learning and lifelong learning skills in adapting to the future world.

This study was conducted to determine the effect of nursing students' Web 2.0 tool use on self-directed learning readiness and lifelong learning attitude.

It is a descriptive study. The research was carried out in a public university in the spring semester of the 2021-2022 academic year, between July and August 2022. The population of the study consisted of 997 nursing students. The study was completed with 726 students. In the study, data were collected online using the Personal Information Form, the Self-Directed Learning Readiness Scale, and the Lifelong Learning Attitude Scale for Healthcare Students in Higher Education.

It was determined that the total mean score of the self-directed learning readiness scale of nursing students was 155.84 ± 37.10 , and the total mean score of the lifelong learning attitude scale was 115.14 ± 26.27 . It was determined that the readiness level for self-directed learning of nursing students who use Web 2.0 tools is higher than those who do not. It was determined that the lifelong learning attitude level of the students using Web 2.0 tools was high, but there was no significant difference between the groups.

It has been determined that the level of readiness for self-directed learning and lifelong learning attitudes of nursing students is high. It was concluded that the use of Web 2.0 tools by nursing students positively affects the level of readiness for self-directed learning. It is recommended to design education programs by integrating the use of Web 2.0 tools in nursing education into the nursing education curriculum.

Keywords: Lifelong learning; Self-Directed learning; Web 2.0; Nursing student; Nursing education

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Virtual Reality and Using in Surgery

Çiğdem ERDEM¹

Abstract

The use of technology in health services has many contributions such as patient recovery, improved comfort during procedures, and decreased length of hospital stay. As virtual reality is used in many fields, it is also used for various purposes in the field of healthcare. The aim of this review is to provide information about the use of virtual reality applications in surgical interventions. In general, there are examples of virtual reality in the fight against conditions such as pain, anxiety, fear and depression. In particular, virtual reality provides a different environment than the one in which the person is located, thus attracting their attention to another direction. In the literature, virtual reality applications have been used for fixation in orthopedics, to accelerate wound healing and to reduce pain and anxiety in burns. In transrectal prostate biopsy, virtual reality goggles were used to improve pain and vital signs. Another study was conducted to reduce the pain and anxiety experienced during vasectomy, while also being used during mammography for the same purposes. Another area of use is education. Particularly in the field of virtual reality education, it is used both to support practical application and to save time. Virtual reality goggles were used to improve microsurgery and hand-eye coordination. In another study, it is seen that it is also used to increase the knowledge and skills of nursing students. Virtual reality applications that work with proven effectiveness can further facilitate the adoption of such technology. It is expected that these applications will be used more comprehensively in the field of health in the future.

Keywords: Virtual reality, virtual reality goggles, surgery, care, health

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES STUDIES

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Effects Of Migration On Child Health And The Role Of The Nurse

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Abstract

Migration is a phenomenon that is as old as human history and affects the society socioculturally, economically and politically (Aydın, Şahin, & Akay, 2017). Migration affects not only the immigrants but also the people living in the receiving region. There are push and pull factors for migration. Many reasons such as poverty, natural disasters, political and political imbalances, regional conflicts, racism, inadequacy of work or education conditions in the globalizing world have become an international problem as a push for migration (Kerman, 2017).

Migration, which causes many problems in our country, also brings health problems. It is one of the important issues that nurses working in primary health care should focus on. In the process of protecting and improving child health of immigrants, health behaviors and lifestyles should be observed and evaluated by nurses. The purpose of this review is to examine the impact of migration on child health.

Keywords: Children, Effect, Health, Migration

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The effects of maternal vegetarian/vegan diet on fetal development and breast milk content

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Abstract

Pregnancy is a critical period of opportunity to provide beneficial dietetic habits on the basis of fetal health. Maternal prenatal nutrition not only affects maternal health, but is also an important factor in the neurodevelopment and lifelong mental health of an unborn child. Nutritional deficiencies can probably result in serious conditions for both mother and child, such as fetal neural tube defects or the mother's neurological disorder. Adequate vitamin B12 status is vital for neural myelination, brain and cognitive development and growth in the baby periconceptively and during pregnancy. A lack of these critical times can lead to irreversible negative effects. Vegan and vegetarian mothers are also more likely to breastfeed their children compared to non-vegetarian mothers, and they do it for a longer time. Therefore, if the milk concentration of vitamin B-12 of these mothers is insufficient, their babies are at risk of malnutrition until proper complementary feeding begins. Permanent dietary restrictions during breastfeeding can lead to the depletion of the mother's body reserves and negatively affect both the volume of breast milk and the content of certain nutrients. Maternal macronutrient imbalances, including high-fat diets and low protein-to-carbohydrate ratios, may increase the risk of obesity during infancy and childhood. Low maternal vitamin B12 intake during breastfeeding can lead to a low vitamin B12 content in breast milk, which can lead to permanent neurological disorders in infants with low vitamin B12 levels. Nurses, who have important roles in determining the eating habits of mothers and children, should evaluate the development of babies and children, detect problems early and support families with high-evidence studies by following up on current issues. The aim of this review is to draw attention to the effects of maternal vegan-vegetarian diets on fetal development and lactation results.

Keywords: Plant-based diets; pregnancy; breastfeeding; breast milk content ; fetal development.

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Long-Term Effects of Beta Blockers and ACE Inhibitors Medications on Bone Mineral Density in Men Older Than 55 Years

Rıdvan GÜLER¹

Kamil Serkan AĞAÇAYAK²

Abstract

The present study aims to employ dental volumetric tomography to examine bone mineral density among men that used Beta Blockers and ACE Inhibitors antihypertensive drugs for a long time. The present study was conducted through the utilisation of data related to patients that presented to the Faculty of Dentistry of Dicle University and had a dental volumetric tomography (DVT) scan for any reason. The patients were divided into 3 groups based on the use of antihypertensive: Group1 (control group) included 60 patients who had never used any hypertensive medications before, Group 2 included 60 patients who had been taking Beta Blocker treatment for more than 5 years and Group 3 included 60 patients who had been taking ACE inhibitor group treatment for more than 5 years. Radiomorphometric measurements were performed on DVT data: DVT-Mandibular Index Inferior (DVT-MII), DVT-Cortical Index (DVT-CI), Hounsfield Unit (HU) CORTICAL and HU-SPONGIOSIS values were calculated. According to the results of the study, a statistically significant difference was found between the control group and the 2 groups with antihypertensive drug use in the DVT-MII parameter ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in DVT-Cortical Index (DVT-CI), Hounsfield Unit (HU) CORTICAL, and HU-SPONGIOSIS parameters compared to the control group. In the comparative statistical analysis of the 2 groups using antihypertensive drugs, no statistically significant difference was found between the Beta Blocker and ACE Inhibitor groups. Long-term use of Beta Blockers and ACE Inhibitors group antihypertensive drugs shouldn't be taken into consideration as a risk factor for osteoporosis in men.

Keywords: Beta Blocker, ACE Inhibitor, Osteoporosis, Radiomorphometric index, Antihypertensive drugs.

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Treatment of a Lateral Luxation Central Tooth: A Case Report

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Abstract

The present study aims to employ dental volumetric tomography to examine bone mineral density among men that used Beta Blockers and ACE Inhibitors antihypertensive drugs for a long time. The present study was conducted through the utilisation of data related to patients that presented to the Faculty of Dentistry of Dicle University and had a dental volumetric tomography (DVT) scan for any reason. The patients were divided into 3 groups based on the use of antihypertensive: Group1 (control group) included 60 patients who had never used any hypertensive medications before, Group 2 included 60 patients who had been taking Beta Blocker treatment for more than 5 years and Group 3 included 60 patients who had been taking ACE inhibitor group treatment for more than 5 years. Radiomorphometric measurements were performed on DVT data: DVT-Mandibular Index Inferior (DVT-MII), DVT-Cortical Index (DVT-CI), Hounsfield Unit (HU) CORTICAL and HU-SPONGIOSIS values were calculated. According to the results of the study, a statistically significant difference was found between the control group and the 2 groups with antihypertensive drug use in the DVT-MII parameter ($p < 0.05$). However, there was no significant difference in DVT-Cortical Index (DVT-CI), Hounsfield Unit (HU) CORTICAL, and HU-SPONGIOSIS parameters compared to the control group. In the comparative statistical analysis of the 2 groups using antihypertensive drugs, no statistically significant difference was found between the Beta Blocker and ACE Inhibitor groups. Long-term use of Beta Blockers and ACE Inhibitors group antihypertensive drugs shouldn't be taken into consideration as a risk factor for osteoporosis in men.

Keywords: Beta Blocker, ACE Inhibitor, Osteoporosis, Radiomorphometric index, Antihypertensive drugs.

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Different Gingival Graft Techniques for Treating Localized Soft Tissue Recession Defects in Mandibular Teeth: Case Series.

Begum ALKAN¹

Abstract

Buccal gingival recession (GR) in teeth in the anterior mandible is a common clinical finding, and various surgical procedures have been developed over the years for the treatment. Conducting clinical trials to treat such defects with various surgical procedures is still fashionable. This case series aims to evaluate the results of different non-pedunculated gingival graft techniques by comparing them with current treatment recommendations specific to GR types. Free gingival graft and gingival unit graft techniques, with or without autologous platelet-rich fibrin, were applied to 17 patients with 25 different types of GR ≥ 3 mm deep in the anterior mandible. The clinical status was photographed at baseline and the last follow-up evaluation visit. Regardless of the graft type, the highest, medium and lowest mean root coverage rates were seen in GR without loss of interproximal attachment, GR with loss of interproximal attachment equal or less than to loss of buccal attachment, and GR with loss of interproximal attachment greater than loss of buccal attachment, respectively. No added benefits of using platelet-rich fibrin for root coverage were seen. No postoperative complications were observed. The proposed surgical treatment procedures and predicted outcomes for different GR types, according to the last periodontology workshop, were consistent with the clinical results of our cases. The most important consideration for the successful management of these cases is the selection of the appropriate treatment for the defect. Other aspects that will contribute to the management of the treatment are: occlusal rehabilitation, cemento-enamel junction rehabilitation, well deepitelization of recipient area, avoiding unnecessary trauma on the graft with instruments, gentle compression followed by exaggerated stabilization of the graft.

Keywords: Autografts, Gingiva, Gingival recession, Oral surgical procedures, Tooth root

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Conservative treatment of odontogenic keratocyst. A case series

Yusuf TAMER

Abstract

The odontogenic keratocyst (OKC), previously known as the keratocystic odontogenic tumor has been the most disputable pathology of the maxillofacial region. OKC was accepted as a neoplastic lesion in the 2005 WHO classification and it was called keratocystic odontogenic tumor (KCOT). However, in the 2017 classification of odontogenic tumors, OKC was moved back into the cyst category. Patients with OKC are often asymptomatic but may present with pain, swelling, or discharge. Conservative or aggressive management has been suggested as a method of treatment. Conservative methods, such as enucleation, decompression, marsupialization, and peripheral ostectomy to aggressive methods include resection. The aim of this study was to report the outcome of our conservative treatment protocol for OKC, particularly highlighting the effectiveness of marsupialization and enucleation with peripheral ostectomy.

Nine patients were referred to Başkent University Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery between 2013 and 2022 chief complaint of detected radiolucent lesions at panoramic radiography. Six radiographic examinations showed well-defined unilocular, and 3 radiographic had well-defined multilocular lesions. First, aspiration biopsy was applied to the patients and conservative treatment was applied to the patients with the diagnosis of OKC. Two cases were treated with marsupialization and enucleation was performed three to six months later. Seven cases were treated with only enucleation with peripheral ostectomy. Patients are still under follow-up with no complications.

As a result, it has been observed that OKC cases of different sizes can respond to conservative treatment procedures such as enucleation and marsupialization. Conservative treatment procedures should be applied first in OKC; if unsuccessful, other radical surgical options should be considered.

Keywords: odontogenic keratocyst, marsupialization, enucleation



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Squamous Cell Carcinoma Mimicking Pleomorphic Adenoma in Palatal Region: A Case Report

Dilek MENZİLETOĞLU¹

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Fatma KÖKSOY³

Abstract

Squamous cell carcinoma is the most common malignant tumor in the head and neck region. It is most commonly seen on the tongue, floor of the mouth, alveolar crest and hard palate. Alcohol and tobacco use, ultraviolet rays, viral agents, chronic irritation, long-term exposure to chemical products and poor oral hygiene are included in the etiology of squamous cell carcinoma. The incidence of squamous cell carcinoma in men is twice higher than in women. Squamous cell carcinoma, which often develops in the mucosa, can spread to deep tissues, adjacent soft tissues, blood vessels, nerves, lymph nodes and bone and cause local destructive growth and metastasis. Early diagnosis of squamous cell carcinoma is very important for the prognosis of the disease and the treatment to be applied. In cases where diagnosis is delayed, loss of function, mouth and facial deformities may be seen. Patients should be informed about oral cancers correctly and awareness should be created. In this case report, a 29-year-old female patient was applied to our clinic due to painless swelling in the hard palate region. After the necessary clinical and radiographic examinations, a biopsy was taken from the patient and the histopathological diagnosis was pleomorphic adenoma. The lesion was excised completely under general anesthesia. The second histopathological diagnosis was squamous cell carcinoma. The purpose of this case report is to explain the clinical and radiological findings of squamous cell carcinoma, which is observed as swelling in the hard palate region, the treatment method, and the importance of histopathological examination.

Keywords: Oral cancer, Squamous cell carcinoma, Pleomorphic adenoma, Hard palate, Biopsy

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In-Vitro Comparison of Force Losses over Time of Orthodontic Nickel-Titanium Closed Springs, Elastomeric Chains, and Active Tie-Backs

Emine AYDIN¹

Orhan ÇİÇEK²

Nurhat ÖZKALAYCI³

Abstract

This study aims to compare the force losses of nickel-titanium closed springs, elastomeric chains and active tie-backs over time in an in-vitro environment containing artificial saliva. In the study, elastomeric chains, nickel-titanium closed springs and active tie-backs from 3 different brands were divided into 9 groups. The percentages of force loss in the samples over time were compared in the *in-vitro* environment containing artificial saliva. Force values were measured and recorded at 0th hour, 1st hour, 24th hour, 7th day, 21st day and 28th day. Statistical analyzes of the data were performed with Kolmogorov-Smirnov, Kruskal Wallis, Mann-Whitney U and Wilcoxon tests. The significance value was considered as $p < 0.05$. The highest and least forces at 0th hour were measured in elastomeric chains and nickel-titanium closed springs, respectively ($p < 0.05$). There was no significant difference between elastomeric chains, nickel-titanium closed springs, and active tie-backs in the measurements performed at the 24th hour ($p > 0.05$). Although significantly force losses were measured in all groups in the 28th day, active tie-backs lost significantly less force than elastomeric chains, regardless of brand. At the 28th day, the lowest and highest forces were measured in elastomeric chains and nickel-titanium closed springs, respectively ($p < 0.05$). Among the orthodontic space closure mechanics, nickel-titanium closed springs were the most stable, however, active tie-backs produced a more stable force than elastomeric chains, so the type of force element used was the main indicator of the force loss level.

Keywords: Elastomeric chain; Active tie-back; Nickel-titanium closed springs; Orthodontics space closure;

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Displacement of the Upper Incisors Associated with the Mesiodens: A Case Report

Ayşenur TANRIKULU¹

Özgür Doğan²

Onur ŞAHAR

Abstract

The most common mesiodens of supernumerary teeth are located in the upper incisor region in the midline of the maxilla and mandible. In this case report, the treatment of a patient with delayed eruption, displacement and eruption of the upper left permanent incisors due to mesodense is described.

An 8-year-old male patient presented to our clinic with aesthetic complaints due to the failure of tooth number 61 to erupt even though it was past the age of eruption and failure of tooth number 21 to erupt. Intraoral examination revealed that tooth number 21 had not erupted and tooth number 61 had not fallen out. Radiological evaluations including panoramic and computed tomography were performed. Radiological evaluation revealed that tooth number 21 was impacted and 2 supernumerary teeth were found to be the cause of the impacted tooth. Under local anaesthesia, the mesiodens were surgically removed by lifting the muco-periosteal flap in the palatal region. The natural eruption of tooth number 21 was waited and after 6 months of follow-up, tooth number 22 was found to erupt into the mouth with an anterior crossbite. An anterior crossbite appliance was planned by taking impressions from the patient and the patient was followed up for 3 months with 4-6 weekly control appointments. At the end of 3 months, it was seen that the crossbite of tooth number 22 was corrected. The patient was referred to the orthodontic clinic for treatment of anterior crowding.

Early detection of mesiodens is very important to minimise complications such as rotation and displacement of permanent teeth, development of cysts, root resorption of adjacent teeth and bone loss. It should not be forgotten that radiographic examination and especially CT images are very important for the definitive diagnosis, evaluation and treatment planning of mesiodens.

Keywords: supernumery teeth, mesiodens, dental anomaly, panoramic radiography, displacement

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Evaluation of Fracture Resistance of Endodontically Treated Lower Premolar Teeth

*Aliye Tugce GURCAN¹
Soner SISMANOGLU²*

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this in vitro study was to evaluate the fracture resistance of endodontically treated lower premolars after the application of different types of composite resin restorations.

Materials and Methods: Fifty mandibular premolar teeth were randomly divided into five groups (n=10). The teeth in the negative control group consisted of intact teeth without any treatment. Teeth in the other four groups underwent root canal treatment and standardized MOD cavity preparation. The teeth selected as the positive control group were not restored. The teeth in the third group were restored using conventional composite resin (3M Filtek Ultimate), the teeth in the fourth group were restored using bulk-fill composite resin (3M Filtek Bulk-Fill) and the teeth in the fifth group were restored using a different brand of bulk-fill composite resin (Tetric N Ceram Bulk). The restored teeth were incubated in distilled water at 37°C for 24 hours. Force was applied to the specimens at a speed of 1mm/min in a universal testing machine. Data were analyzed using one-way ANOVA and post hoc Bonferroni test. Analyses were performed with Graphpad Prism software at 5% significance level.

Results: The lowest fracture scores were seen in the positive control group. The scores obtained in the negative control group were significantly higher than all other groups except Tetric N Ceram Bulk. The fracture resistance of teeth restored with bulk-fill composite resins was higher than that of teeth restored with conventional composite resins. There was no significant difference in fracture resistance between the groups restored with bulk-fill composite resins.

Conclusions: Fracture resistance of endodontically treated teeth restored with bulk-fill composite was higher than that of teeth restored with conventional composite resin.

Keywords: Fracture Resistance, Endodontic Treatment, Bulk-Fill Composite, Endodontics, Composite Resin.

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The Prevalence of Third Molar Agenesis and the Effect of Other Dental Agenesis on This Prevalence

Aliye Tugce GURCAN¹

Abstract

Objective: Tooth agenesis is the congenital lack of one or more primary or permanent teeth and it is the most frequently seen dental anomaly. The prevalence of third molar agenesis is significantly higher than the agenesis of other teeth varying from 10% to 40% and shows geographical variance. This study aimed to determine the prevalence of third molar agenesis and its association with hypodontia.

Materials and Methods: The records of patients who were referred to Altinbas University, Department of Pedodontics between the years of 2020 and 2022, clinically/radiographically diagnosed with hypodontia were included. All panoramic radiographs were acquired with NewTom Vgi evo (CeflaGroup, Verona, Italy) and reviewed with radiographic software (NNT Viewer, CeflaGroup, Verona, Italy). At the age of 9-15 years, a total of 156 patients who had complete records and panoramic radiographs were recorded. Seventy-eight patients control group (number of missing teeth=0), seventy-eight patients with hypodontia (number of missing teeth<6) were determined. Fisher's exact test was used statistically. Analyses were performed with Graphpad Prism software at 5% significance level.

Results: When analyzing third molar agenesis in terms of gender, although it was more commonly observed in girls, there was no statistically significant difference between genders ($p>0.05$). The prevalence of third molar agenesis was found to be 33.3% in children with hypodontia and 23.1% in the group without hypodontia.

Conclusions: Third molar tooth agenesis is a common anomaly in our population. Approximately one-third of individuals exhibit third molar agenesis. According to the results of this study, the presence of agenesis in other teeth in the mouth is associated with an increased likelihood of third molar agenesis.

Keywords: Agenesis, Dental Anomalies, Hypodontia, Pedodontics, Third Molars.

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Treatment of Palatinal Localized Oral Pyogenic Granuloma in A Pediatric Patient: A Case Report

Burcu GÜÇYETMEZ TOPAL¹

Melike TIRAŞ²

Onur ŞAHAR³

Abstract

In this study, the treatment and follow-up of palatal localized oral pyogenic granuloma in a pediatric patient were evaluated.

A 14-year-old pediatric patient who applied to Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Faculty of Dentistry had a painless, pedunculated surface covered with a white-yellowish fibrinous membrane, localized in the midline in the maxillary anterior region, and covering the palatal surfaces of the anterior teeth. In the anamnesis taken from the parent, it was learned that the lesion was present for approximately 1 month and grew rapidly. The patient had poor oral hygiene, and it was determined that the maxillary canines were not located in the arch and were located on the buccal surface of the jaw due to the narrowness of the upper jaw and the limited space of the maxillary teeth. Following the examination, surgical excision of the existing lesion was planned. The excised 2,5×2,5x0,8cm biopsy specimen was directed to pathological evaluation in terms of examination. In the examination performed by Medical Pathology, it was determined that the lesion showed findings compatible with Pyogenic Granuloma, at the same time intense reactive epithelial changes were observed, and calcification and ossification findings in the stroma. Oral hygiene training was given to the patient and the current situation is being followed up.

Oral Pyogenic Granuloma, although rare, may develop in palatal localization due to reasons such as inadequate oral hygiene, hormonal changes during puberty. It should be considered that pyogenic granulomas can develop rapidly and oral hygiene can be maintained in case of recurrence after treatment.

Keywords: Pyogenic Granuloma, Trauma, Irritation, Puberty, Child

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Fibrous Dysplasia of the Maxilla: A Case Report

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Olgun TOPAL²*

Abstract

In this case report, we aimed to present a patient who was diagnosed with fibrous dysplasia involving the maxilla after clinical, radiographic and histopathological evaluations.

A 15-year-old male patient was admitted to Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with the complaint of swelling in the left upper jaw. In the intraoral examination of the patient who did not have any systemic disease, a painless, hard, bone-like prominence was observed in the left maxillary region showing buccal expansion. Radiographic examination revealed a ground-glass appearance in the area between the left maxillary first premolar and second molar teeth at the level of the roots of the teeth. Computed tomography was obtained and a detailed examination was performed and no involvement of other bones was observed. After clinical and radiographic examinations, it was decided to take a biopsy from the lesion which was diagnosed as monostotic FD. Incisional biopsy was performed under local anesthesia. The biopsy result was consistent with the preliminary diagnosis. The patient has been followed up for two years and no bone growth or problem was encountered. The patient is followed up periodically.

Fibrous dysplasias seen in the maxillofacial region are frequently seen at young ages, but it should be noted that they may also occur at older ages. Patients should be reassured that the lesions are not malignant, but it should be kept in mind that there are cases of spontaneous malignant transformation, albeit with a low probability⁵. It should be kept in mind that treated fibrous dysplasias may recur or that the lesions that are followed up carry the risk of malignant transformation and patient controls should not be neglected.

Keywords: Fibrous dysplasia, monostotic, incisional biopsy, maxilla, surgery

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Effect of Buccinator Muscle on Smile Assymetry After Sinusplasty: A Case Report

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Olgun TOPAL²*

Abstract

In this case report, the treatment of smile asymmetry due to the positioning of the buccinator muscle in the posterior maxillary edentulous crests after sinusplasty with vestibuloplasty operation is described.

A 47-year-old female patient was referred to Afyonkarahisar University of Health Sciences, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery from an another centre with the complaint of smile asymmetry and facial tension on the right side. According to the anamnesis taken from the systemically healthy patient and the consultation of the external centre, it was learned that the maxillary sinus membrane was perforated during the extraction of right maxillary first molar (#16) 2 months ago, the oroantral relationship was formed as a result of this perforation and the oroantral relationship was closed primarily with the buccal flap sliding method. In the intraoral examination of the patient, it was observed that the depth of the vestibular sulcus was lost and the buccinator muscle was in direct connection with the alveolar crest. Therefore, under local anaesthesia, the vestibular sulcus was deepened by Edlan-Mejchar vestibuloplasty and the buccinator muscle was reduced. In the 1st and 3rd week controls of the patient, it was observed that the vestibular sulcus depth increased and the smile asymmetry on the face was eliminated after the reduction of the buccinator muscle. The patient stated that the feeling of tension on the right side of the face disappeared.

Smile asymmetry, which may develop after sinusplasty with the buccal flap shift method of the oroantral perforation, can be eliminated by deepening the vestibular sulcus and reducing the buccinator muscle with vestibuloplasty treatment. After intraoral advanced surgical treatments, it is important to eliminate the aesthetic concerns of the patients and to ensure patient comfort.

Keywords: Assymetry, Buccinator, Sinusplasty, Smile, Vestibuloplasty

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Pleomorphic Adenoma on the Palate: A Case Report

Onur ŞAHAR¹
Olgun TOPAL²

Abstract

The aim of this case report is to describe the surgical treatment of a palatally located pleomorphic adenoma. A 47-year-old male patient presented to Afyonkarahisar University of Health Sciences, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery with the complaint of localised painless swelling in the palatal region. The patient's anamnesis revealed that he had no systemic disease and the swelling had been present for 6 months. Intraoral examination revealed a painless swelling lesion at the hard palate-soft palate junction in the left maxilla, which did not cross the midline. The patient, who had poor oral hygiene, was found to have advanced bone loss in tooth number 26, which was adjacent to the lesion, and tooth number 27 was extracted at the same time. It was observed that the lesion was covered with healthy, non-ulcerated mucosa. After the examinations, surgical excision of the lesion was planned. The excised biopsy specimen measuring 13x10x11 mm was sent for pathological evaluation. Pathological evaluation revealed that the lesion showed findings compatible with PA. No recurrence was observed in the first year follow-up and the patient was advised to come for follow-up visits.

Pleomorphic adenoma is a benign mixed tumour most commonly seen in the palatal region of the minor salivary glands. Correct planning of surgical approach options is important for excision of the lesion and prevention of recurrence.

Keywords: Palate, Pleomorphic Adenoma, Benign, Tumour, Biopsy

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Dentistry: A Case Report

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Melike TIRAŞ²

Onur ŞAHAR³

Muhsin ELMAS⁴

Abstract

Aim: In this case report, it is aimed to evaluate Koolen-de Vries Syndrome in terms of dentistry.

Case: In the anamnesis obtained from the parents of a 13-year-old girl who was admitted to Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Faculty of Dentistry for the first time for dental examination, it was learnt that the patient developed hydrocephalus in the 7th month of intrauterine life and received postnatal intensive care treatment although she was born at term. Extraoral examination revealed that the patient had a long face, high and wide forehead, large and prominent ears, ptosis, strabismus, epicanthus, pear-shaped nose and bulbous nasal tip. Intraoral and radiographic examination revealed that the patient had a deep palatal dome, extensive caries with inadequate oral hygiene and a high caries risk (PI: 3, GI: 2, DMF-T: 8). The patient was referred to the Department of Medical Genetics due to the fact that no genetic screening had been performed before due to the existing dysmorphic facial appearance and cognitive retardation. WES analysis revealed a c.808 809del class1 (pathogenic) mutation in the KANSL1 gene, which causes Koolen-de Vries syndrome. After the diagnosis, dental treatment was planned and the patient was in the 2nd category according to the Frankl Behaviour Scale in the visit, but the compliance level increased in the following treatment visits and the treatments were completed under clinical conditions. Oral hygiene training was given to the patient and control sessions are ongoing.

Conclusion: In the diagnosis and multidisciplinary treatment of rare genetic diseases affecting the facial and oral region such as Koolen-de Vries syndrome, detailed anamnesis taken by dentists and careful intraoral and extraoral examinations are important.

Keywords: Dentistry, Dysmorphic, Koolen-de Vries, Syndrome, KdVS,

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Evaluation of Perinatal Results in Pregnancy with First Trimester Abortus Iminens

DERYA BURKANKULU¹

Abstract

Objective: The threat of miscarriage in the first trimester is a risk factor for complications in the second half of pregnancy. This study was conducted in a third step to determine the result of pregnancy in women with low threats in the first three months of pregnancy.

Matreial and Methods: A retrospective-prospective observational study was conducted on 100 pregnant women with a history of threatened abortion in the first trimester. Maternal outcomes were evaluated in terms of pregnancy loss, antepartum hemorrhage/postpartum hemorrhage, preeclampsia/eclampsia, premature rupture of membranes (PROM), term delivery, and placental abruption. Perinatal outcomes such as preterm birth, low birth weight, intrauterine growth retardation and intrauterine fetal death were analyzed. Data analysis was performed using SPSS version 17.

Results: The threat of abortion in the first trimester was found to be associated with increased risks of low birth weight, preterm delivery, PROM, and pregnancy-induced hypertension. Of 100 patients, 21% had preterm birth and 13% had low birth weight infants, respectively. Pregnancy-induced hypertension developed in 15% of the cases, and 8% and 6% of these had gestational hypertension and preeclampsia, respectively.

Conclusions: Pregnant women at risk of first trimester abortion are at high risk for spontaneous loss and adverse pregnancy outcomes. Knowing these risks can help obstetricians manage these cases in an antepartum period and make the necessary interventions for a healthy mother and baby in a timely manner.

Keywords; Abortion imminens, preterm birth, Intrauterine growth retardation, First trimester vaginal bleeding.

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Comparison of Early Membrane Rupture and Premature Early Membrane Rupture Rates in Adolescents with Adult Pregnancies

VENHAR CEYHAN

Abstract

To compare the prevalence of premature rupture of membranes (PROM) and premature rupture of membranes (PPROM) between adolescent and adult pregnancies and effect of gestational age and adolescent pregnancy on the incidence of PROM and PPRM

This prospective study divided 300 pregnant patients aged 13 to 35 years into two groups. First group consisted of pregnant women aged 13-19 (study group), and the second group consisted of pregnant women aged 20-35 (control group).

The incidence of both PPRM and PROM was statistically significantly higher in the adolescent pregnant group than adult pregnant women ($p < 0.0001$). Premature birth with PPRM was significantly higher in the adolescent pregnant group ($p < 0.0001$). In term birth with PROM was statistically significantly more frequent in the adolescent pregnancy group than in the adult pregnancy group ($p < 0.001$). In the adolescent pregnant group, term delivery with PROM was statistically significantly more common than preterm delivery with PPRM ($p < 0.0001$).

Adolescent pregnancy has a greater impact on the frequency of PROM and PPRM.

Keywords: fetal membranes, pregnancy, adolescents



Opening the Obstruction Due To Ureterocele by Laser Photocoagulation in The Case of Hydroureteronephrose and Ureterocele Combined With Duplex Kidney

GİZEM AKTEMUR

Abstract

Hydroureteronephrosis is the dilatation of the ureter with dilatation of the renal pelvis. The main causes are vesicoureteral junction stenosis, vesicoureteral reflux (VUR), ureterocele secondary obstruction and ectopic ureter. Ureterocele with cystic dilatation at the distal end of the ureter with duplex kidney is a less common cause of this condition. Our case is a 26-year-old patient, g3 p1 y1 a1 cs1, who was referred to us because of renal pelvis dilatation. On ultrasound, normal amniotic fluid compatible with 22 weeks, left kidney double collecting system, highly dilated renal calyces, and highly dilated and tortuous ureters beside the kidney were observed. In the right kidney, the renal pelvis was evaluated as 15 mm. The bladder was larger than normal and a cystic structure compatible with a 13 mm ureterocele was observed. By giving detailed information to the patient, laser photocoagulation method was planned to eliminate the obstruction caused by the ureterocele in the bladder and to reduce the intrarenal pressure. In the ultrasound performed 1 day after the procedure was performed without complications and successfully, dilatation of the left kidney renal pelvis decreased, ureter dilatation disappeared, and the bladder was evaluated as normal in size. Treatment approaches in obstructive uropathies are quite limited. One of the most important reasons for this is the lack of an adequate method to define renal cortical injury. In particular, bilateral kidney anomalies or a concomitant anomaly on the opposite side, as a result of which the possibility of loss of both kidneys, has brought new treatment modalities to the agenda. With the laser photocoagulation method, which is rarely used but with good neonatal results, fetal renal damage can be reduced, fetal lung development can be achieved and the baby can reach viability. For this reason, it should be kept in mind that this treatment can be used by making very careful patient selection within the indication.

Keywords:



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Evaluation of Prenatal Invasive Procedures: Analysis of Retrospective Cases

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Nazan VANLI TONYALP²*

Abstract

In this study, we aimed to present the results of prenatal invasive procedures carried out in our clinic. In a retrospective review of records from the perinatology outpatient clinic at Etlık Zübeyde Hanım Gynecology Training and Research Hospital, invasive interventions, indications, and karyotype results from prenatal invasive procedures performed between 2015-2019 were evaluated, encompassing a total of 2697 pregnant women who underwent prenatal diagnostic tests. When the distribution of invasive procedures was examined, it was seen that chorionic villus biopsy was applied to 14.4% of the cases, amniocentesis to 84.1% and cordocentesis to 1.5%. The most prevalent indication for prenatal diagnostic testing was a heightened trisomy 21 risk in the triple test, accounting for 47.2% (1274) of cases. The majority of these anomalies were trisomies, with trisomy 21 being the most frequent at 54.4%, followed by trisomy 18 at 14.4% and trisomy 13 at 5.5%. When compared with other groups based on the clinical indications, the highest rate of abnormal karyotype (32.7%) was observed in cases with anomalous findings from first-trimester ultrasounds. In this subset, the most recurrent chromosomal anomaly was trisomy 21, at a significant rate of 13.9% ($p < 0.001$, Chi-square test). The overall efficacy of the cytogenetic analyses conducted during this study was remarkably high at 98.9%. In conclusion, prenatal screening tests are still the major indications for prenatal invasive procedures. However, minor and/or major anomalies can be displayed in most of the aneuploidic fetuses; therefore, fetuses established with prenatal diagnosis indication should be evaluated carefully.

Keywords: Prenatal diagnosis, risky pregnancies, aneuploidy, karyotype, ultrasonography

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Importance of Perinatology Examination: Corpus Callosum Anomalies with Normal Karyotype A Remarkable Case

Sadun SUCU¹

Abstract

The greatest white matter interhemispheric tract bridging the cerebral hemispheres is the corpus callosum(CC). The functional integration of sensory, motor, visuomotor, and cognitive processes depends on these connections. Although rates of 2 to 3 percent have been recorded among patients with neurodevelopmental impairments, the documented frequency of agenesis of the corpus callosum (ACC) is 1:4000 to 1:5000 live births. Malformations of the CC are frequently seen in conjunction with extra-intracranial abnormalities. Ventriculomegaly, Dandy Walker spectrum and cortical dysplasias are a few of the possible brain defects. About %18 of ACC have chromosomal abnormalities, including as trisomy 18, trisomy 13, and mosaic 8. Microarray analysis of postnatal instances of ACC has shown that 7% of cases had at least one de novo big copy number variant greater than 500 kb and that 9% of cases have at least one de novo harmful copy number variant. The importance of perinatological examination in the detection of this anomaly, which is associated with genetic abnormalities and has a high incidence, cannot be denied. In this case, a patient with an abnormality of the CC is presented as an example of this situation along with an abnormality of the central nervous system, an abnormality of the cardiovascular system, and phenotypic abnormalities. The case involves a 37-year-old woman of African descent at 23 weeks' gestation. The prenatal screening test has no higher risk than the population of her age. When the chorionic villus sampling performed due to advanced maternal age was insufficient, the patient underwent amniocentesis, the results of which were normal. Ultrasound examination performed by the perinatology clinic revealed several abnormalities. In the context of the case presented, the importance of perinatological examination in every patient is demonstrated and the value of detailed ultrasonography is emphasized in addition to the usual prenatal biochemical examinations.

Keywords: corpus callosum, prenatal screening, ultrasonography, CNS abnormalities, amniocentesis

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Microwave Ablation Option in the Treatment of Placental Chorioangioma

GÜLŞAN KARABAY¹

Abstract

Chorioangioma is the most common benign vascular tumor of the placenta. It occurs in 0.6-1% of all pregnancies. Chorioangiomas are usually solitary, nonencapsulated, and intraplacental. Because most of them are small, they may be missed on routine ultrasonography and gross pathologic examination. The size of the mass, the presence of hydrops, and signs of heart failure are the most important determinants of perinatal outcome. A 35-year-old female patient aged 19w+1 days after SAT, gravida 1, was referred to our hospital because of a placental mass. On USG, an approximately 5*4 cm mass was noted in the patient's placenta, consistent with a chorioangioma. (Figure 1) Fetal cardiac examination was normal. There was no evidence of fetal cardiomegaly or hydrops. The MCA Doppler was normal. The patient was recommended microwave ablation for treatment before complications developed. Microwave surgery was performed under local anesthesia. No complications occurred during the procedure. The patient was discharged without complications after a 2-day hospital stay in our clinic. Monitoring of pregnancy proceeds without problems. Management and treatment of chorioangiomas depend on tumor size and presence of fetal complications. It has been associated with a number of serious fetal complications, including intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR), hyperdynamic circulation, cardiomegaly, anemia, and nonimmune hydrops fetalis. Maternal complications include preeclampsia, polyhydramnios, antepartum hemorrhage, and preterm labor. Coagulation of vascular shunts forms the basis of treatment modalities. Although there are no relevant findings at the initial diagnosis of placental chorioangioma, close and careful follow-up should be planned in view of possible complications. In uncomplicated cases, early devascularization can be offered as an option to the family. In complicated cases, delivery after fetal lung maturation should be recommended.

Keywords: Placental chorioangioma, microwave, fetal surgery

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Vasa Previa: A Case Report and Literature Review

Zeynep ŞEYHANLI¹

Abstract

Vasa previa is a rare condition in which fetal vessels are located in the membranes lining the internal cervical os. These vessels are not covered with Wharton's jelly, so they are unprotected and can rupture or be injured. They can lead to fetal and maternal fatal complications by causing severe antenatal bleeding. Prenatal diagnosis is very important in terms of reducing maternal and fetal complications. A detailed examination of the lower uterine segment and cervix should be performed using transvaginal ultrasonography in all cases with multilobule or succentriate placenta or low-lying placenta or velamentous insertion. In the present case, a 27-year-old female patient with gravida 4, parity 2, abortion 1 at 23 weeks of gestation presented to our emergency department because of vaginal bleeding. Our case was an unfollowed pregnant woman who presented to us for the first time. In light of the literature, it is aimed to share a case in the light of the literature that was confirmed by color flow Doppler USG with a velamentous insertion of the placenta of the umbilical cord close to the cervical os in the ultrasonography, and vasa previa was diagnosed and underwent emergency cesarean section.

Keywords: Antepartum hemorrhage, vasa previa, ultrasonography

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Diagnostic Value of Chitotriosidase Measurement in Intrauterine Growth Restriction

Mustafa ULUBAY¹

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the differences in fetal umbilical cord blood and maternal serum chitotriosidase values between fetuses with intrauterine growth restriction and fetuses with small birth weight according to gestational weeks.

Fetuses with intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) (n:15), structurally small birth weight fetuses (SGA) (n:15), and appropriately sized fetuses for gestational age without any problems (AGA) (n:30) were included in our study. Chitotriosidase values were measured in fetal umbilical cord blood and maternal serum samples at the time of delivery.

It was found that the chitotriosidase value in umbilical cord blood samples taken at delivery was significantly higher in fetuses with intrauterine growth restriction, especially compared to the other groups. However, the same relationship could not be demonstrated in maternal serum chitotriosidase measurements. In statistical analyses, it was found that the chitotriosidase enzyme values in cord blood were significantly higher in fetuses with intrauterine growth restriction compared to the SGA and AGA groups (p:0.0001).

It has been revealed that if a fetus has intrauterine growth restriction, the chitotriosidase value in fetal umbilical cord blood will be high, but this difference cannot be demonstrated in maternal blood. It has also been shown that there is no difference in chitotriosidase measurement between SGA and AGA fetuses.

Keywords: Chitotriosidase, intrauterine fetal growth restriction, fetal

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Placental Elementation Applying with Prediagnose of Placenta Percreata

Abdurrahman SENGI¹

Fatih Mehmet FINDIK

Helin AKTAŞ

Abstract

Placental abruption; classically after 20 weeks of gestation and before the birth of the baby It is defined as the partial or complete separation of the placenta from the uterine wall. Placental abruption It is one of the most important determinants of maternal morbidity as well as perinatal morbidity and mortality. Its incidence is seen as 0.3-1%. While mild detachment cases can be easily overlooked, severe detachment cases progress with a noisy clinic. Failure to diagnose significantly increases maternal and perinatal mortality. According to the literature, while the perinatal mortality rate is 0.6% in the normal population, it varies between 3-12% in cases of abruptio placentae. The patient, who was referred from an external center with a preliminary diagnosis of placenta previa, was examined with an Fka(-) fetus compatible with approximately 20w in ultrasonography. It was observed that the placenta was posterior and there was a subchorionic hematoma of approximately 8 cm towards the cervix.. Emergency cesarean section was decided for the patient with active vaginal bleeding with the preliminary diagnosis of ablatio placentae. During the cesarean section, 60% abruption of the placenta was observed. The patient was discharged on the 2nd postoperative day with recovery. Placental abruption is closely associated with low birth weight, preterm birth, stillbirth and early neonatal mortality. Stillbirth incidence and perinatal mortality rates It depends on the degree and gestational week. More than 50% separation of the placenta, especially stillbirth increases rates significantly. Accurate and rapid diagnosis of placental abruption is important. It should be kept in mind that it can be confused with placenta previa, the incidence of which is increasing nowadays. This requires a careful ultrasonographic examination.

Keywords: Placental abruption, placenta previa, maternal death, stillbirth

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Patient Who Loves to Eat at Night

Safa Dönmez¹

Abstract

Foreign body ingestion is a common problem all over the world, and an average of 1500 people die annually in the USA because of this. Although foreign body ingestion is a serious condition, it is a health problem in which there is not enough knowledge and experience and the necessary researches are not done frequently. The case we will present is the case of a patient swallowing a scalpel.

A 30-year-old female patient was brought in outpatient with multiple drug intake (NSAID). In the anamnesis and physical examination, it was learned that the drugs he took were not in toxic doses. The patient was taken to an isolated room in the emergency room observation area and his relatives were asked to stay with him. Although the abdominal examination was comfortable due to the statement of abdominal pain in the follow-up, a standing direct abdominal X-ray was requested and it was observed that there was a pointed scalpel in the stomach on the X-ray (Figure 1). She was seen on the security camera approaching the treatment and observation car and mixing things up there and putting an object in her mouth. The patient was immediately taken to emergency endoscopy. The scalpel was successfully removed without damaging the gastrointestinal tract. There was no additional problem in the follow-up and treatment of the patient, and the patient was transferred to the psychiatry clinic.

You should be more alert to such events that may occur at night in services such as the emergency service. If necessary, the measures should be further increased. In addition, in such psychiatric cases, every statement of the patient should be accepted as true until proven otherwise.

Keywords: Abdominal Pain, Emergency room, Lancet

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Young Male Patient Contacted by Ebv

Safa Dönmez¹

Abstract

Although EBV is the causative agent of Infectious Mononucleosis (IM) Syndrome, it is also held responsible for the etiology of many malignancies, especially Burkitt lymphoma and Nasopharyngeal Carcinoma. It is transmitted from person to person by the secretions of the oropharynx. It can also be transmitted by transfusion of whole blood or blood products containing B lymphocytes and organ transplantation. Fever, lymphadenopathy and sore throat are the most common symptoms. The case we will report is a 21-year-old young male EBV transmission case.

A 21-year-old male patient was admitted to our emergency department with his father as an outpatient. The presenting complaints were fever, sore throat and difficulty in swallowing. In the hemogram test of the patient, whose tonsils were hypertrophic and hyperemic in the first examination, the WBC ratio was approximately twice the upper limit of the cut-off value. Cephalosporin group antibiotics, painkillers and mouthwash were started. When the patient coincided with the seizure we were on 4 days later, the examination was performed again, the blood tests were expanded and the anamnesis was deepened. The tonsils were hyperemic and hypertrophic (picture 1), the cervical palpable lymphadenopathy was higher than the previous WBC values, and the CRP and sedimentation values were also high. In addition, the patient's fever was 38.1 °C, and his anamnesis was further deepened and it was learned that he had a history of kissing with someone 8-9 days ago. Based on this anamnesis, physical examination and laboratory values, he was thought to be suffering from EBV infection and was shared with the infection. The patient was hospitalized with the diagnosis of EBV infection.

Even though it is compatible with acute tonsillitis, we should not immediately write a prescription and discharge every patient who comes with sore throat and fever, we should keep in mind that there may be conditions such as EBV. should be accepted as true until proven otherwise.

Keywords: EBV, fever, tonsillit

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Altered Mental Status Under Risk Factors: Cerebral Venous Thrombosis

Çağrı Safa BUYURGAN¹

Abstract

Cerebral venous thrombosis (CVT) is a specific anatomical location of venous thrombosis and, although less common, is a type of ischemia that differs from arterial ischemia. It is more common in women and rarely presents as a stroke syndrome. It is often a delayed and/or missed diagnosis. When CVT is suspected, urgent neuroimaging is necessary. Most arteriovascular risk factors are not risk factors for CVT. Treatment includes parenteral heparin/LMWH followed by oral anticoagulation and processes to reduce intracranial pressure.

A 38-year-old woman is admitted to the emergency department with altered consciousness. She had history of using oral contraceptives and was not taking any medication despite a diagnosis of diabetes mellitus. No significant pathology was detected in blood tests. Computed brain tomography did not reveal acute hemorrhage, but a hyperdense area favoring sinus vein thrombosis was detected. Diffusion MR imaging revealed acute infarction in the same localization and the diagnosis of left transverse sinus thrombosis was confirmed by MR venography. The patient was consulted with a neurologist and hospitalized with LMWH treatment.

CVT may be detected in patients presenting with headache, nausea, vomiting, neurologic focal deficit or coma. Especially in patients with predisposing or precipitating factors that may lead to CVT, it should be kept in mind that CVT may develop and neuroimaging for this diagnosis is so important. Nowadays, thanks to improved diagnostic tools and medications, there is a tendency to decrease the frequency and mortality of the disease. Anemia and obesity have been identified as risk factors for CVT. During pregnancy and puerperium, there is a higher risk of CVT in the first months after delivery. With appropriate treatment and patient management, 1/3 of comatose CVT patients may recover completely.

Keywords: Altered mental status, cerebral venous thrombosis, diabetes mellitus, oral contraceptives

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Post Traumatic Gastrointestinal Bleeding

BAHATTİN İŞİK

Abstract

Keywords:





A Rare Cause of Ileus in the Adult Patient: Intussusception

Akif YARKAÇ¹

Abstract

Intussusception is a condition in which a segment of the intestine and mesenteric tissue passes into the adjacent intestinal segment, often affecting the pediatric population. The most affected age group is pediatric patients aged 3-12 months. It is a common cause of acute abdomen and intestinal obstruction in children. If left untreated, it can lead to intestinal edema, necrosis, perforation and acute peritonitis, leading to death. The most common symptom at presentation is abdominal pain and symptoms and signs such as vomiting, palpable abdominal mass, stools with the consistency of strawberry jelly, and excessive crying may be observed. This presentation is often not seen in the adult patient. This leads to delays in diagnosis and treatment. Although it is rare in adult patients, it should be considered in patients presenting with recurrent abdominal pain. In the adult patient, intussusception is often caused by an underlying neoplasm. In pediatric patients, conservative treatment is the mainstay, whereas in adults, surgical reduction or laparotomy for resection is the mainstay.

A 59-year-old woman was admitted to the emergency department with blunt abdominal pain for 3 days and bloody stools that started yesterday. On physical examination, the patient had diffuse abdominal tenderness, no defense or rebound. The patient had blood smear on rectal palpation. The patient had no history of comorbidities and drug use. Abdominal tomography revealed diffuse intestinal thickening in the ileocecal region, appearance compatible with intussusception, and appearance compatible with ileus in the anus proximal to the intussusception segment. The patient was consulted to Gastroenterology and General Surgery departments. Colonoscopy performed by Gastroenterology showed no active bleeding focus and a mass at the level of hepatic flexure. The patient was hospitalized for operation by General Surgery. The patient underwent right hemicolectomy and invagination resection. The patient was discharged without any post-op complications. Pathology revealed no malignancy.

Although intussusception is frequently seen in pediatric patients, it can also be seen in adult patients as a rare cause of ileus and blunt abdominal pain characterized by the absence of gas and stool outflow. In contrast to children, surgical procedures are at the forefront of treatment. The type and timing of surgery depends on the location and cause of the intussusception and the degree of obstruction.

Keywords: Acute abdomen, ileus, intussusception.

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Analysis Of Youtube Videos On Sports Nutrition

Nilüfer ÇELEBİ¹

Halime PULAT DEMİR²

Abstract

This study, it is aimed to evaluate the information content quality of the videos that give information about sports nutrition on the Youtube video platform. A single search was made for the keyword 'sports nutrition' on the Youtube video platform and the top 100 most viewed videos were evaluated. The videos included in the research were examined with the evaluation form. The video name, channel name, video narrator, duration, number of views, likes and comments, video type, video content, 'Visual Analogue Scale' (VAS) score, and researcher evaluation information of the videos were recorded. The type of videos was evaluated in 3 categories informative, descriptive and magazine. In the evaluation of the researcher, the general situation of the video was evaluated by dividing it into 3 groups ineffective, harmful or beneficial. The data were statistically evaluated using the SPSS.24 program. 27% of the sports nutrition videos were prepared by expert trainers and 19% by dietitians. The video type was prepared for informational purposes at a high rate (89%), it was evaluated as harmful by 41% and useful by 40%. As a result of the study, no statistically significant relationship was found between the narrator and the video type, and between the video type and the video evaluation ($p>0.05$). However, a statistically significant relationship was found between the narrator and the video evaluation ($p<0.05$). According to the results of the study, it was found that the most watched videos in the field of sports nutrition were not prepared by dietitians and expert sports trainers, and the majority of them were harmful and ineffective videos.

It may be recommended to examine the content of YouTube videos about sports nutrition in more detail, to evaluate and control the accuracy and quality of the information shared on social networks by sports and nutrition professionals.

Keywords: nutrition, sports, social media, sports nutrition.

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Determination of Nutrition Knowledge Levels and Nutritional Habits of Büyükçekmece Volleyball Academy Sports Club Athletes

Hatice Merve BAYRAM¹

Halime PULAT DEMİR²

Abstract

The aim of this study was to determine the nutritional knowledge levels, nutritional habits, and anthropometric measurements of volleyball players. The study was carried out on volleyball players registered with Büyükçekmece Volleyball Sports Club between February-June 2021. Questionnaires including demographic characteristics, nutritional habits, Athlete Nutrition Information Scale (ANIS), and food frequency questionnaire were applied face to face to the participants. The body composition of the participants was analyzed, and some anthropometric measurements (height, waist, and hip circumference) were taken. Data were evaluated with the SPSS 24.0 program. A total of 50 female volleyball players (66.0% amateur, 34.0% professional) participated in the study. The mean age of the participants was 21.14 ± 5.27 years, and 66.0% of them did not receive nutrition education. Most of those who received nutrition education (52.9%) said that they received nutrition education from a dietitian. A statistically significant difference was found between body weight, height, body mass index, waist and hip circumference, body fat, muscle mass, and body fat and muscle percentages in those who received and did not receive nutrition education ($p < 0.05$). The mean ANIS score of those who received nutrition education was 57.87 ± 9.15 , and 46.87 ± 16.57 for those who did not ($p: 0.015$). According to SSBS scores, 36.0% of the volleyball players had a poor level of knowledge, 54.0% had an average and 10.0% had a good level ($p: 0.107$). There was no significant difference in food consumption between those who received nutrition education and those who did not ($p > 0.05$). Poor sports nutrition knowledge of volleyball players can negatively affect their performance and energy balance. Considering that most of the participants do not receive nutrition education, it may be beneficial to organize nutrition trainings, counseling and courses by a dietitian who is an expert in the field.

Keywords: Nutrition, sports, volleyball players, nutrition knowledge, anthropometric measurements.

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Determination of Nutrition Literacy in Lactating Women

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Abstract

Nutritional literacy is the capacity of individuals to receive information, to understand and process basic nutritional information. Considering that nutrition first begins in children with breast milk, it is important for the mother to have a high level of nutritional literacy. The aim of the study is to evaluate the nutritional literacy levels of lactating women. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted on lactating mothers aged 18-45 years who applied to Sakarya Fatma Hanım Family Health Center between September 2021 and February 2022. An online questionnaire including demographic characteristics and Nutrition Literacy Assessment Instrument (NLAI) was applied to the participants. Additionally, the body mass index (BMI) was calculated based on the participants' height and body weight statements. Data were evaluated with the SPSS 24.0 program. A total of 117 lactating women completed the study. The mean age of the participants was 29.38 ± 4.90 years, and the mean BMI was 25.42 ± 6.27 kg/m². 44.4% of the participants graduated from university, 40.2% were from high school, 9.4% were from secondary school, 4.3% were postgraduate/doctorate, and 1.7% were from primary school. According to NLAI, most of the participants (69.2%) had limited nutritional literacy, with a mean score of 21.02 ± 3.86 . A statistically significant difference was found between the education level and the total NLAI score ($p = 0.041$). However, no statistically significant difference was found between the age of the mother and the nutritional literacy score ($p = 0.359$). In our study, the nutritional literacy score of most of the lactating mothers was at the borderline level. It is thought that it will be beneficial to increase the nutritional literacy levels of mothers and expectant mothers in order to develop healthy eating habits and to raise healthy children, and to organize training, seminars, and courses by dietitians for this purpose.

Keywords: Nutrition literacy, lactating women, mother, nutrition knowledge, education level

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The Role of the Nurse in The Care Of Children with Cerebral Palsy

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Evrim KIZILER²*

Abstract

Cerebral Palsy was first described by the British orthopedist Dr. William Little in 1961 and named this disease “Little Disease”. Later, S. Freud carried out studies in the 1890s and said that brain damage may occur during birth and that these damages may occur during the fetal period. The term Cerebral Palsy was coined by Burgers(1988) and Phelps(1947) in the following years.

Cerebral Palsy is a very broad definition, all non-progressive disorders in the brain from 18 months to 6 years of age are called this way. Deep tendon reflex, abnormal muscle tone, difference in postural postures and delayed motor development stages are the main symptoms. In addition, learning difficulties, balance disorders, speech-language disorders, oral and dental disorders, and sensory deficiencies often accompany the clinical picture of the disease. Cerebral Palsy, according to the National Institute of Neurological Disorders and Stroke; It is defined as a group of neurological diseases that are seen in newborns and children and cause permanent damage to muscular coordination, balance and movements.

The prevalence of Cerebral Palsy, one of the most common diseases in childhood, is 2-3 per 1000 live births, considering the last forty years. The most important source of stress in caregivers of children with Cerebral Palsy is lack of information, not being able to get help from health care members, long-term treatment-care, medical cost, child's behavior problems, health status of parents, lack of social support and social isolation. In this context, the role and responsibilities of nurses in the care of these children are great. The main purpose of nursing care is to diagnose the child in the early period and to provide supportive care to improve cognitive, motor and social functions.

Keywords: Cerebral palsy, child, nurse, care

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Nutrition Examination Of Advertisements Broadcast On Private Television Channel

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Halime PULAT DEMİR²

Abstract

This study, it is aimed to examine the advertisements broadcast on a private television channel in terms of nutrition.

In this study, the broadcast flow of a private television channel between 06.00-24.00 on 19-26 September 2022 was recorded. A total of 5567 advertisements were watched. The name, sector, target audience, and healthy relationship of the advertisements were recorded. The data were evaluated with the SPSS 24.0 program. Advertising sectors are divided into 11 categories (such as food-beverage, health, activity-entertainment, culture-art, and household cleaning products). The target audience is grouped as children and teenagers, adults and all ages. Ads are grouped as healthy, unhealthy, and unrelated to health. According to the advertising sector, it was seen that it was mostly associated with food and beverage (29.8%) and 96.3% of these advertisements were unhealthy. It was found that advertisements for the food and beverage sector were associated with children and young people at a rate of 36.8%, and 26% of them were unhealthy for children and young people. The relationship between the advertising industry and the target audience, the relationship between advertisements and health, and the relationship between the target audience and the advertising industry were found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

As a result of the study, it was found that most food and beverage sector advertisements were published and the majority of these advertisements were for unhealthy products. Exposure of individuals in society, especially children and young people in the developmental period, to advertisements encouraging unhealthy nutrition, may lead to the development of unhealthy eating habits. For this reason, it may be beneficial for public health to examine the advertisements broadcast on television channels in terms of health and nutrition and to make the necessary arrangements.

Keywords: television advertisements, target audience, nutrition, health

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Validity and Reliability of the Turkish Version of the Hypoglycemic Attitudes and Behavior Scale

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Halime PULAT DEMİR²

Abstract

Aim: The Hypoglycemic Attitudes and Behavior Scale (HABS) is a tool that captures the key features associated with hypoglycemic experiences. The aim of this study was to validity and reliability of the Turkish version of HABS in participants with Type 2 Diabetes (T2DM).

Method: The original scale consists of three subscales and a total of 14 items. The research was carried out in three stages with a total of 181 participants with T2DM. Cronbach's alpha coefficient was used to assess the internal consistency reliability, and both test-retest and parallel form methods were applied. Exploratory factor analysis (EFA) was performed to determine the factor structure. The model obtained with EFA was evaluated with confirmatory factor analysis (CFA).

Results: The Cronbach alpha coefficient of the scale was found to be 0,818 (Confidence), 0,677 (Anxiety), and 0,748 (Avoidance) for three subscales, respectively. The test-retest and parallel form values for the subscales of the scale revealed positive, moderate-high correlations that were statistically significant ($p < 0,01$). Considering the suitability of the data for factor analysis, the Kaiser–Meier–Olkin coefficient was 0,905 indicated an excellent fit (Bartlett's $\chi^2=775,573$; $p= 0,000$). As a result of EFA, the scale items in the three-factor structure were found to be distributed similar to the original HABS, but three items (3, 4, and 13) with factor loadings below 0,35 were subsequently removed from the scale. Considering the fit indices obtained as a result of the analysis of this model with CFA, it was seen that the model had an excellent fit ($\chi^2/SD = 1,203$, Comparative Fit Index = 0,989, Root Mean Square Error of Approximation= 0,034, Incremental Fit Index= 0,989, Goodness of Fit Index= 0,953).

Conclusion: The Turkish version of the HABS is a valid and reliable tool for evaluating hypoglycemia attitudes and behaviors in the Turkish T2DM population.

Keywords: Hypoglycemia, type 2 Diabetes, validity, reliability, HABS

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The Potential Anti-Cancer Effect of Daidzein on Colorectal Cancer

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Meltem BARAN²

Orhan KOÇAK³

Esra TANYEL AKÇİT⁴

Ece ŞİMŞEK⁵

Abstract

Despite progressive improvements in screening and treatment, still colorectal cancer is the third most common cancer diagnosed worldwide, and accounts for 10% of all cancers. Colorectal cancer (CRC) incidence in young population has been increasing rapidly. Both genetic and environmental factors play a role progression of the disease. Several, largely modifiable, environmental, lifestyle factors increase colorectal cancer risk, such as lack of physical exercise, poor diets (low fiber, calcium, fruits and vegetable diet, diet rich in proinflammatory fatty acids, red meat and processed meat consumption), obesity, tobacco, and alcohol use. Chemotherapies used in routine treatment such as 5-fluorouracil, oxaliplatin, and irinotecan have toxicity, and demonstrated side effects like mucositis, weight loss, anorexia, and diarrhea in CRC patients. In addition, chemotherapy resistance may develop. This outcome causes significant decrease in the patients' overall survival, oncological treatment, and life quality. Daidzein is a kind of isoflavones similarity with 17- β -estradiol derived from soybeans. Literature has studied show that the association between soy food consumption and estrogen hormone dependent cancers as breast and prostate cancer. Furthermore, daidzein will draw attention cause it has remarkably low toxicity, anti-inflammatory, antioxidant and anti-tumor effect, and it could be reverse chemotherapy negative outcomes. In this review article is aimed to summarise the potential anticancer properties of daidzein on colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Colorectal cancer, Isoflavon, Daidzein, Phytochemical, 5-fluorouracil

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Evaluation of the Relationship between Body Mass Index and Dietary Adequacy in Young Adult Women

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Betül KOCAADAM BOZKURT²

Abstract

This study aimed to determine dietary adequacy in young adult women and to evaluate its relationship with anthropometric measurements.

This research was conducted with healthy young women aged 18-25 in Erzurum/Turkiye. The data were collected through via a questionnaire. Body Mass Index (BMI) was calculated by dividing the body weight by the square of the height (kg/m²). The Nutrient Adequacy Ratio (NAR) was calculated by comparing individual daily intake of nutrients with the dietary reference intake (DRI) levels categorized according to age and gender. The Mean Adequacy Ratio (MAR) was used to assess dietary adequacy using NAR. The current study selected 11 nutrients, including protein, fiber, vitamin B12, folate, vitamin B6, calcium, phosphorus, iron, vitamin A, magnesium, and zinc. MAR was summed in percentage by taking the average NAR calculated for eleven nutrients. The diets of individuals are classified as inadequate (≤ 50 points), needing improvement (51-80 points), or good (> 80 points). Ethical permission was obtained from the Erzurum Technical University Ethics Committee.

In the study, 226 women (mean age 19.6 ± 0.66) participated. While 13.7% were overweight or obese, 74.3% were in the normal BMI range. The mean MAR rating was 86.7 ± 12.0 , and most participants (73.9%) were in good classification according to MAR. There was no relationship between MAR and BMI ($p > 0.05$). However, statistically significant negative correlations were found between BMI and protein, phosphorus, and magnesium NAR% ($p < 0.05$).

Most participants had good dietary adequacy. No relationship was found between dietary adequacy and obesity. This result may be due to the low prevalence of obesity in this study compared to Turkey's data (32.1%). However, the fact that intake levels of some nutrients were negatively associated with BMI indicates that obesity may negatively affect dietary adequacy. For this reason, longitudinal studies with large samples are needed.

Keywords: Obesity, Dietary Adequacy, Nutrition, BMI

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The Modifier Effect of Resilience on the Association of Psychosocial Factors at Work with Burnout and Cognitive Stress in Office Workers

Hale ARIK TAŞYIKAN¹

Fatih KOYUNCUOĞLU²

Yücel DEMİRAL³

Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic have caused rapid and radical changes in working life, some of which remained permanent after pandemic, especially in office works. Those changes might have an impact on psychosocial risk factors at work, and related mental health problems. Therefore, this study aimed to evaluate the impact of psychosocial risk factors on the level of burnout and stress among office workers, and to evaluate the modifier effect of resilience on this association during pandemic.

The participants of this analytical workplace-based cross-sectional study were office personnel who continue to work in rotating/flexible (office and home) working arrangements in a private company located in Istanbul, Turkey. The Copenhagen Psychosocial Risk Assessment Scale-III (COPSOQ-III) was used to assess psychosocial factors at work between October–December 2020. The main dependent variables were “burnout”, “somatic stress”, and “cognitive stress”. “Resilience” was analyzed as possible effect modifier in the association of domains of COPSOQ scale with the dependent variables. Chi-square test and logistics regression models were used for the analyzes.

Mean age of the participants was 36.2 ± 9.3 . In the age adjusted analyses, all the domains of COPSOQ scale were significantly associated with increased odds of burnout and cognitive stress ($p < 0.05$). Somatic stress was only associated with demands at work and work-individual interface domains ($p < 0.05$). In advanced analyses, resilience was found to be effect modifier of the associations of all the domains with both burnout and cognitive stress ($p < 0.001$).

Psychosocial factors at work had caused high levels of burnout and cognitive stress in office workers, specifically among those with low resilience during pandemic. It is crucial to develop strategies to predict and diminish the health risks that those changes might have caused, especially in developing countries with very limited resources.

Keywords: COVID-19, resilience, psychosocial, burnout, COPSOQ-III

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The Relationship Between Perceived Social Support, Quality of Life, Wellness and Successful Aging Between Social Health in Individuals Aged 60 and Over

Alperen GÖKTAŞ¹
Celalettin ÇEVİK²

Abstract

The aim of this study is to investigate the relationship between perceived social support, quality of life, wellness and successful aging between social health in individuals aged 60 and over in Paşaalanı quarter in the city centre of Balıkesir province.

A cross-sectional study was conducted from October 2021 to February 2022 in Paşaalanı quarter in the city centre of Balıkesir province. The population of the study included 13390 older adults. The sample size of the study was calculated as 535 using Epi Info 7.0 Software, considering a 95% confidence interval, %50 prevalence, 5% margin of error, 1.5 design effect using multi-stage sampling method. Dependent variable of the study is social health level in older adults. T-test and ANOVA (posthoc: Tukey HSD) were used in univariate analysis. Linear regression analysis was employed for further analysis.

It was found that the mean score of the WHO5 scale of the participants was 16.91 ± 5.67 , the mean score of successful aging scale was 51.74 ± 12.48 , the mean score of EQ5D life quality scale was 69.18 ± 18.77 , the mean score of perceived social support scale was 74.04 ± 12.74 , the mean score of the social support scale was 50.00 ± 10.00 , the mean score of the social cohesion was 49.99 ± 10.00 , the mean score of perceived environment scale was 50.00 ± 10.00 , the mean score of scale of social health among older adults was 50.00 ± 10.00 .

According to the linear regression analysis, score of social health scale in older adults were significantly lower for the ones who are single ($\beta: -4.441$; %95 GA -6.62 ; -2.22), the ones who are working ($\beta: -7.703$; %95 GA -13.72 ; -1.67), those who do not have any hobbies ($\beta: -4.822$; %95 GA -6.29 ; -3.34), and those who don't have a good perception of general health ($\beta: -1.915$; %95 GA -2.66 ; -0.16). Moreover, social health scale score in older adults decreases significantly (Adjusted $R^2=0.457$, $F=50.334$, $p<0.001$) as the age increases on the social health score in older adults ($\beta: -0.210$; %95 GA -0.36 ; -0.05), as the successful aging score ($\beta: 0.126$; %95 GA 0.05 ; 0.19), EQ5D general life quality scale score ($\beta: 15.479$; %95 GA 8.10 ; 22.85), and perceived social support score ($\beta: 0.132$; %95 GA 0.07 ; 0.19) decrease. (Adjusted $R^2=0.457$, $F=50.334$, $p<0.001$).

The social health of the participants is moderate. It is suggested that the disadvantaged groups should be prioritized in order to increase social health, and supportive studies should be carried out in terms of acquiring hobbies, general health status and social support.

Keywords: Perceived Social Support, Life Quality, Wellness, Successful Aging, Social Health

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The Effect of Golden Ratios and Anthropometric Measurements on Handgrip and Pinch Strengths

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Abstract

The golden ratio can be found throughout nature, biological structural proportions and the physical world. The golden ratio on the hand is obtained by the ratio of the full length of the fingers other than the thumb to the first two phalanges. In addition, the ratio of the third finger to the fifth finger gives the golden ratio. Fine motor grip and compression strength in the fingers is an important factor used in the evaluation of functions in the hand, just like handgrip strength. In this study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between the golden ratio in the hand and fingers with the handgrip strength and pinch strengths (tip pinch, key pinch and palmar pinch).

Our study was carried out on a total of 235 healthy young adults, 108 female and 127 male. Individuals with upper extremity injury, hand pain, history of trauma, limitation of movement and neurological disorders were not included in the study. Hand dynamometer was used for handgrip strength, digital pinch meter was used for pinch strength, inflexible tape measure and digital caliper were used for anthropometric measurements.

A positive and significant correlation was found between the golden ratio in the third finger ($r=0.615$, $p=0.011$) with handgrip strength and palmar pinch ($r=0.501$, $p=0.013$). There was a significant positive correlation between hand length, palmar length and 2nd-5th finger lengths with handgrip strength. Hand length, palmar length, first two phalanges length at 2rd-5th fingers, total length of 2rd-5th fingers, handgrip strength, tip pinch, key pinch, palmar pinch, golden ratios of 2rd-5th fingers, 3rd to 5th finger rate was found to be significantly higher in males than females.

The golden ratio in the third finger can be used to estimate both handgrip strength and palmar pinch.

Keywords: Golden ratio, anthropometry, handgrip strength, pinch strength.

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Investigation of the Relationship Between Idiopathic Scoliosis and Morphometric Measurements of the Pelvis In Adolescents

Elif ÇÖMLEKÇİ¹

Tufan ULCAY²

Özkan GÖRGÜLÜ³

Abstract

Spinal deformities are an extremely serious health problem that causes physical problems such as posture, balance and gait disorders in humans. Among these deformities, the most common clinical type of scoliosis is adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. Scoliosis is defined as the curvature of the antero-posterior and lateral X-ray images taken during the diagnosis process to be at least 10 degrees according to the Cobb method. The pelvis is the part of the human skeleton that connects the trunk with the lower extremities and transfers body weight to the legs. Owing to the connection between the spine and the pelvis skeleton, it is expected that some morphometric features of the pelvis will also be affected in case of a curvature in the alignment of vertebrae.

This study was conducted to examine the relationship between scoliosis and morphometric features of the pelvis in individuals with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. The sample of the study consists of 20 female and 20 male X-ray images taken previously in the radiology outpatient clinic of Kırşehir Ahi Evran University Training and Research Hospital. The research is a descriptive and retrospective study in terms of genre. The morphometric examination of the spine and pelvis was calculated in centimeters (cm) using the Image J program over 8 linear and 4 angular measurements between the points we determined from the anteroposterior radiographic images taken in the standing position. SPSS 23.0 package program was used to obtain the statistical results of the research. Spearman correlation analysis was used to examine the relationship between pelvis morphometric measurements in individuals with adolescent idiopathic scoliosis. As a result, it was found that there was no significant correlation between the degree of curvature and the morphometric measurements of the pelvis in adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, but the morphometric measurements of the pelvis had a significant correlation between themselves.

Keywords: Adolescent, Cobb angle, morphometry, pelvis, scoliosis.

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Physiotherapy Process in a Male Patient with Friedreich's Ataxia: A Case Report.

Halit ÇELİK¹

Abstract

This article examines the physical therapy process of a male patient diagnosed with Friedreich's Ataxia (FA), a progressive neurodegenerative disease which affects the nervous and cardiopulmonary system. The underlying cause of FA is a deficiency of a protein called frataxin. The article delves into the patient's clinical presentation, diagnosis, and various therapeutic interventions.

FA typically presents with symptoms such as difficulty walking, loss of balance, and muscle weakness, often resulting in wheelchair dependency. There is no difference of incidence for males and females and the average life expectancy is 37.54 ± 14.35 years.

In this article we focused on a 22-year-old male patient who lacks the ability to walk independently. The patient experienced balance issues and falls starting at the age of 10-12. He received the diagnosis with FA at the age of 15. Over time, his walking ability deteriorated, and he can currently only cover limited distances with the aid of an hkafo (a device providing hip, knee, and ankle support) and a walker.

The physical therapy plan for this patient aims to enhance balance, coordination, muscle strength, and gait while also addressing potential complications. The plan includes goals such as improving overall functional mobility and independence, reducing the risk of falls and injuries, minimizing the progression of deformities, enhancing cardiovascular capacity, and increasing quality of life.

The physical therapy evaluation entails assessing the patient's muscle strength, range of motion, balance, coordination, and analyzing gait. Based on this assessment, various therapeutic interventions are implemented, including strengthening exercises, range of motion exercises, and balance and coordination training.

This case report shows as an illustration of the physical therapy process and therapeutic approaches utilized for FA patients. Physiotherapy plays a significant role in boosting quality of life, supplying functional independence, and preventing complications.

Keywords: Friedreich's Ataxia, Hereditary Disease, Physical Therapy, Neurodegenerative, Case Report

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Could Morphometry of Epicardial Fat Tissue which is an Anatomical Marker, is used in the diagnosis of Essential Hypertension?

Tayfun AYGÜN¹

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Nurullah YÜCEL³

Mustafa Ahmet HUYUT⁴

Muzaffer ŞEKER⁵

Abstract

Epicardial adipose tissue (eat) is a part of visceral fat. It is involved in both the energy metabolism of the myocardium and the endocrine and paracrine secretion mechanism. In this study, it was investigated whether eat could be used as an anatomical non-invasive marker in the diagnosis of hypertension (HT). At the same time, it was examined whether eat would be a predictor in ht classification. 82 patients with hypertension and 70 patients with normal blood pressure were included in the study as the control group. Ht patient groups were divided into 4 groups as prehypertensive, stage 1 h, stage 2 h and stage 3 ht. Eat was measured from the parasternal long axis with two-dimensional echocardiography. Eat was compared between the control group and the hypertensive patient group. The correlation of eat between groups according to Ht staging was examined. Eat thickness was significantly higher in the Ht patient group than in the control group (5.7 ± 1.9 vs 4.0 ± 1.3 , $p < 0.05$). In separating hypertensive and non-hypertensive groups, in multivariate regression analysis, gender ($p < 0.05$, 95% CI 0.069-0.548), Office blood pressure value ($p < 0.05$, 95% CI 0.827-0.935), HDL value ($p < 0.05$, 95% CI 1.014-1.100), Ejection fraction ($p < 0.05$, 95% CI 1.033-1.495), and Eat ($p < 0.05$, 95% CI 0.413-0.807) were found as independent variables. Eat thickness, sensitivity at a cut-off value of 4.15 was 73.2 and specificity was 57.1%. No correlation was found between Eyd and hypertensive patient groups. Eat thickness, as a morphometric anatomical marker, can be used in the support of HT in a less costly, faster and easier way than blood pressure holter monitoring.

Keywords: hypertension, morphometry, biomarker, epicardial fat tissue

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Which Factors Effects Normal Ischiofemoral Distance: Magnetic Resonance-Based Study

Levent Karakaş¹

Abstract

Aim of this research are to take the reange the ischiofemoral measue(IFM) in normal hips and to identify patient demographic and anatomical factors associated with IFM.

In this retrospective research, we finded patients who had unilateral osteonecrosis of the head of femur on magnetic resonance(MR) scan from November 2021 to March 2023 and assessed the normal the other side hips of the patients.Among the contralateral hips,we excluded hips with symptomatic hip (pain e.t.c),incomplete or poor-quality MR.IFM was measured on the axial short tau inversion recovery(STIR) sequence MR image,and correlated demographic factors(age,sex,height,weight,and body mass index) and structural parameters (shaft-neck angle of the femur and femoral anteversion) with IFM were evaluated.

297 hips were evaluated.203 men and 94 women, their mean age was 49,5 years (range 22-67 years).The mean IFM was 21,6(\pm 7,9) mm in women and 32,1(\pm 8,3) mm in men ($P < .001$). The mean neck-shaft angle was 128.7° \pm 6.35° in females and 127.2° \pm 5.01° in males.The mean femoral anteversion was 11.97° \pm 8.05° in females and 9.65° \pm 7.51° in males.IFM was positively correlated with height (corr. coeff. [r] = 0.451, $P < .001$) and weight (0.275 $P < .001$),whereas it was negatively correlated with age(-0.195, $P < .001$), angle of neck-shaft(-0.120, $P = .005$),and anteversion(-0.341, $P < .001$).There was no correlation between body mass index and IFM($P = .520$).In multivariate regression analysis,IFM was positively associated with height($\beta = .630$),and negatively associated with neck-shaft angle of the femur and femoral anteversion($\beta = -0.153$ and -0.324 . respectively).

In asymptomatic hips, the mean IFM was 33.1 \pm 8,1 mm in males and 23.4 \pm 9,8 mm in females. The IFM was positively correlated with height and negatively with neck-shaft angle of the femur and femoral anteversion.

Keywords:Femur neck,femur head,anteversion,ischial tubercle, magnetic resonance

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INTERNATIONAL CONGRESS OF MULTIDISCIPLINARY MEDICAL AND HEALTH SCIENCES STUDIES

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Diagnostic Value of Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography

Süheyl Poçan¹

Abstract

Transcranial Doppler Ultrasonography is a cheap, noninvasive, easy-to-use, and well-tolerated method. In this study, we aimed to compare the results of the pathology groups with different physiopathological and etiological bases with TCDU, to compare the results with the control group, and to evaluate the differences or similarities with the existing literature by evaluating the effectiveness of our method in the diagnostic steps. Intraobserver accuracy and precision were tested in 20 volunteer subjects of different ages and sexes, who had no cerebral, cardiac, or vascular pathology, between October 1995 and January 1996. TCDU was performed once in a total of 58 subjects of different ages and sexes, who had no cerebral, cardiac, or vascular pathology, and reference data that would shed light on the evaluation of the cases with pathology were obtained. References were compared with the data of other researchers and are presented in the Findings section. It covers the examination of cases with cerebrovascular disease, migraine, cerebral aneurysm, and AVM sent to the Gülhane Military Medical Academy and Military Medical Faculty Radiodiagnosics Department between January 1996 and July 1997 by the Neurology and Neurosurgery Departments. The most striking of our findings; compared with the control group, all of the painless phase parameters of migraine patients were within normal limits. No significant difference was found between the heart rate and arterial blood pressure in all patients with migraine in both phases. In general, a generalized decrease in all velocities and an increase in pulsatility indexes (Pi) during the pain attack in the migraine with aura group and a generalized increase in velocities and a decrease in Pi were observed in the migraine group without aura.

In conclusion, TCDU, if the B-mode imaging capability improves in future years, will be a never-changing modality in radiology departments.

Keywords: Doppler, transcranial examination, ultrasound, pulsatility index, velocity



The Effect of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Diagnostic Interventional Procedures in Breast Pathologies: Comparison with Before, After and During the Pandemic

Bünyamin ECE¹

Abstract

Breast cancer screening programs in our country, as well as in many other countries, have been postponed due to the COVID-19 pandemic (1-3). The aim of this study is to compare the pathological results and number of diagnostic breast biopsy examinations performed in our interventional radiology unit in the pre-pandemic, pandemic and post-pandemic periods and to investigate the periodic effects of the pandemic on the biopsy numbers and malignancy detection rates.

Our study included 333 patients who underwent diagnostic breast biopsy between January 2019 and January 2023. Patients' demographic and BIRADS classification data, and pathological results were evaluated retrospectively. Patients whose pathological results could not be reached were excluded from the study. Diagnostic breast biopsy examinations were performed with ultrasonography-guided 14-18 G fully automatic tru-cut biopsy needle and multiple biopsies were taken. The patients were divided into 3 groups as pre-pandemic, pandemic period and post-pandemic. The date of diagnosis first covid case in Turkey was accepted as the beginning of the covid period. About 1 year later, the date of controlled normalization regulations in March 2021 was determined as the beginning for the post-covid period. The number of biopsies and malignancy rates between the groups were compared with the chi-square test using the SPSS vs. 20 (IBM SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). A value of $P < 0.05$ was regarded as statistically significant.

The mean age of the patients was 53.7 ± 15.7 . 346 biopsies were included in the study. According to the pathology results, 165 (47.7%) were malignant, 177 (51.2%) were benign, and 4 (1.2%) were insufficient. 76 biopsies (22.0%) were performed before the pandemic, 13 (3.8%) during, and 257 (74.3%) after pandemic. The post-pandemic period had more diagnostic biopsy procedures than both the pandemic and pre-pandemic periods. Malignancy detection rates were 39.5% pre-pandemic, 15.4% pandemic, and 51.8% post-pandemic. In the statistical analyzes performed, the malignancy rates of the biopsies performed in the post-pandemic period were found to be statistically significantly higher when compared with the pandemic period and the pre-pandemic period (respectively $p = 0.024$, $p = 0.041$).

Due to the delays in the diagnosis and treatment of breast malignancies during the pandemic process, there has been an increase in the number of diagnostic breast biopsies and malignancy detection rates in the interventional radiology unit, not only compared to the pandemic period but also compared to the pre-pandemic period.

Keywords: Breast, Covid -19, Tru-cut biopsy, Interventional radiology, Breast cancer

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Other Metastatic Lymph Node Localizations Outside Axilla in Breast Cancers

Pınar ÖZDEMİR AKDUR¹

Abstract

The incidence of breast cancer is increasing day by day throughout the world. Despite the improvement in early diagnosis and treatment possibilities due to increasing percentages, it is expected that deaths due to breast cancer will increase in the coming years. The presence of metastatic disease is quite determinant in the increase in these rates. Like other cancer types, the main ways of spread of breast cancers are hematogenous spread and lymphatic spread. Lymphatic spread through the lymphatic drainage of the tumor constitutes the main dissemination channel that leads to the emergence of metastatic foci.

Keywords:Breast cancer, metastatic lymph node, computed tomography/ Breast cancer, metastatic lymph node, computed tomography.



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Relationship between Neutrophil/High Density Lipoprotein cholesterol ratio and thrombus burden in patients with Acute Myocardial Infarction

Bekir DEMİRTAŞ

Abstract

High-density lipoprotein cholesterol (HDL-C) protects endothelial functions and has an antioxidant effect. Neutrophils have an important role in the inflammatory pathogenesis of atherosclerosis. Neutrophil/HDL-C ratio (NHR) as an inflammatory marker was associated with the presence and severity of coronary artery disease, ischemic stroke and acute myocardial infarction (AMI) patients. This study aimed to investigate the relationship between intracoronary thrombus burden and NHR.

255 AMI patients were included in the study. All patients underwent primary percutaneous intervention. The patients were divided into 2 groups as low thrombus burden (grade 0-3) (n=115) and high thrombus burden (grade 4 and 5) (n=145).

Low thrombus burden group was older than high thrombus burden group (65.1 ± 10.9 vs. 61.2 ± 13.0 ; $p=0.009$). In multivariable logistic regression analysis, age ($p=0.011$, OR: 0.969, CIs: 0.945 – 0.993), sodium ($p=0.035$, OR: 0.908, CIs: 0.830 – 0.993), troponin ($p<0.001$, OR: 1.071, CIs: 1.039 – 1.104) and ejection fraction (EF) ($p=0.041$, OR: 0.970, CIs: 0.943 – 0.999) were found to be independently associated of high thrombus burden. However, NHR was not independently associated in determining high thrombus burden ($p=0.320$, OR: 4.335, CIs: 0.241 – 77.870).

The factors predicting high thrombus burden as determined in this study considering the application of thrombus-reducing treatment strategies such as mechanical thrombectomy and glycoprotein IIb/IIIa inhibitors during interventional treatment may contribute to avoiding the adverse outcomes of high thrombus burden in AMI patients.

Keywords: high thrombus burden, neutrophils, High-density lipoprotein cholesterol



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Left Subclavian Artery Dissection and Left Brachial Artery Acute Occlusion During Diagnostic Coronary Angiography

Can ÖZKAN¹

Mustafa Adem YILMAZTEPE¹

Ahmet YILDIRIM¹

Abstract

Although rare, complications such as iatrogenic subclavian artery dissections and acute arterial thromboembolism can be seen during coronary angiography. In this case, such a complication after coronary angiography performed with the femoral approach and its treatment is presented. Vascular injuries during diagnostic cardiac catheterization represent the most common complications of this routine procedure. Intimal injuries complicated by thrombosis and/or dissection that threaten limb circulation are most commonly treated surgically. However, conservative management, including blood pressure and heart rate control, in addition to anticoagulation may be preferred in patients with intimal dissection of vessels that may be difficult to repair surgically due to their anatomical con charts. This conservative treatment can be effective in properly selected patients. Subclavian artery dissection is usually associated with catheterization, abnormal aortic arch, or trauma. In this case report, antegrade thrombus aspiration was performed from the left femoral route in a patient who developed non-flow-restricting dissection of the left subclavian artery and thrombus-related occlusion in the left brachial artery after coronary angiography performed through the right femoral route. The patient's follow-up continued in the hospital for a while. The patient, whose follow-up was continued after discharge, came for control 6 weeks later. As a result of the examinations, it was observed that he recovered without sequelae.

Keywords: dissection, coronary angiography, complication

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Evaluation of the electrocardiographic ventricular depolarization and repolarization markers in symptomatic and asymptomatic outpatients with a history of COVID-19

Muammer KARAKAYALI¹

İnanç ARTAÇ²

Timor OMAR³

Abstract

Although rare, complications such as iatrogenic subclavian artery dissections and acute arterial thromboembolism can be seen during coronary angiography. In this case, such a complication after coronary angiography performed with the femoral approach and its treatment is presented. Vascular injuries during diagnostic cardiac catheterization represent the most common complications of this routine procedure. Intimal injuries complicated by thrombosis and/or dissection that threaten limb circulation are most commonly treated surgically. However, conservative management, including blood pressure and heart rate control, in addition to anticoagulation may be preferred in patients with intimal dissection of vessels that may be difficult to repair surgically due to their anatomical con charts. This conservative treatment can be effective in properly selected patients. Subclavian artery dissection is usually associated with catheterization, abnormal aortic arch, or trauma. In this case report, antegrade thrombus aspiration was performed from the left femoral route in a patient who developed non-flow-restricting dissection of the left subclavian artery and thrombus-related occlusion in the left brachial artery after coronary angiography performed through the right femoral route. The patient's follow-up continued in the hospital for a while. The patient, whose follow-up was continued after discharge, came for control 6 weeks later. As a result of the examinations, it was observed that he recovered without sequelae.

Keywords: dissection, coronary angiography, complication

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Evaluation of RIPK1 Immunoreactivity in N-acetylcysteine Treated Obese Rat Ovary

Kıymet Kübra TÜFEKÇİ¹

Musa TATAR²

Abstract

Receptor-interacting serine threonine-protein kinase 1 (RIPK1) is an important regulator of inflammation, apoptosis, and necroptosis in response to inflammatory stimuli. On the other hand, obesity is a common metabolic disease associated with inflammation. Therefore, we aimed to evaluate the expression of RIPK1 in ovarian tissue immunohistochemically and to investigate the effect of N-acetylcysteine as an anti-inflammatory agent. For this purpose, 16 Wistar albino rats were divided into four groups. Control and Nac groups were fed a standard diet (10% kcal). The Ob group and ObNac groups were provided with a high-fat diet (60 kcal), and an obesity model was created. In addition to the diets specified in the Nac and ObNac groups, N-acetylcysteine (150 mg/kg) was administered by oral gavage. At the end of the experiment, ovarian tissues were stained immunohistochemically with RIPK1 antibody. In the Ob group, strong immune-positive cells were found in the ovarian epithelium, granulosa cells, and corpus luteum. Also, the H-score of this group were significantly increased compared to the Control, Nac, and ObNac groups ($p < 0.01$). In the ObNac group, RIPK1 was found to have weak immunoreactivity in both granulosa cells and ovarian epithelium. In addition, the H-score of the ObNac group was significantly decreased compared to the Ob group ($p < 0.01$). Also, there was no statistical difference between the ObNac, control and NAC groups ($p > 0.05$). In conclusion, our study determined that the immunoreactivity of RIPK1, a factor associated with necroptosis, is increased in obesity conditions and N-acetylcysteine is an effective agent against this increase. Therefore, modulation to alter RIPK1 with N-acetylcysteine may be a source for the potential therapeutic approaches to target obesity-induced ovarian dysfunction and related diseases.

Keywords: Necroptosis, obesity, ovary, H-score, N-acetylcysteine

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Effects of Ibuprofen on 3D-Chondrogenic Differentiation of Mesenchymal Stem Cells

Büşra METE¹

Hasan SALKIN²

Abstract

Our study aimed to evaluate the effects of low and high doses of ibuprofen on the chondrogenic differentiation of dental pulp-derived stem cells (DPSCs). The effects of ibuprofen on DPSC chondrogenesis were evaluated in this study, which we present for the first time.

The effectiveness of ibuprofen on three-dimensional chondrogenic differentiation in DPSCs was investigated. Experimental groups were formed as the control group, positive control group (CM), low-dose ibuprofen group (L-IBU), and high-dose ibuprofen group (H-IBU). Chondrogenic differentiation between groups was compared histochemically with safranin-o, toluidine blue, and alcian blue staining. SOX9 and COL2A1 expressions were compared by confocal microscopy.

Safranin-O results showed that L-IBU induced more extracellular matrix deposition compared to H-IBU and showed a chondrogenic differentiation close to the CM. After Alcian blue staining, it was observed that a chondrogenic differentiation close to the CM occurred in the cells treated with L-IBU, and the differentiation increased in the H-IBU compared to the negative control. Our toluidine blue findings showed that the highest metachromasia was in cells treated with L-IBU. SOX9 and COL2A1 expressions were measured at a higher intensity in the L-IBU and CM compared to other groups.

Our study provided the first evidence of the effects of ibuprofen on DPSC chondrogenesis. Because it triggers DPSC chondrogenesis and is an anti-inflammatory drug, ibuprofen-treated DPSCs may show therapeutic efficacy in inflammation-related degenerative diseases such as osteoarthritis. Our findings may pave the way for future *in vivo* and molecular studies for cartilage regeneration.

Keywords: non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drug, ibuprofen, dental pulp stem cells, chondrogenesis.

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Evaluation of Uterine Collagen in a Mouse Model of Polycystic Ovary Syndrome

Özlem DELİBAŞ¹
Serpil ÜNVER SARAYDIN²

Abstract

Polycystic ovary syndrome (PCOS) is one of the common endocrine diseases affecting women of reproductive age and is characterized by oligo- and/or anovulation, as well as excess androgen activity, and is often associated with obesity, hyperinsulinemia and insulin resistance, dyslipidemia, immune disturbances and increased risk of cardiovascular events. PCOS is also known to cause dysfunction in the endometrium. It has been reported that the risk of developing endometrial hyperplasia and uterine cancer is high in PCOS patients. This study aimed to evaluate the collagen and histological alterations in the endometrium in a mouse model of dehydroepiandrosterone (DHEA) induced PCOS. Prepubertal C57BL/6 mice (age 25 days) were raised to developed into control group and DHEA group for 21 days. The PCOS mouse model was developed by injection of DHEA in 8 mice (~13-15 g) for a period of 21 days. Also, 8 uninjected mice were used as the control. The stages of the estrous cycle were determined based on vaginal cytology; metabolic characteristic were examined by intraperitoneal glucose tolerance test and the uterus morphology was observed by stained with hematoxylin and eosin. Staining for collagen fibers was done using Picro sirius red and Masson's trichrome staining methods. Uterine sections in the PCOS group showed histopathological and morphometric alterations in the endometrium. A significant increase in the endometrial collagen fiber content were detected. As a result, an excess accumulation of collagens can lead to distortions in tissue structure, and is considered the primary indicator of fibrosis. Our study demonstrated that the deposition of collagen fiber in the endometrial stroma significantly increased in DHEA induced PCOS. The molecular mechanisms underlying increased collagen secretion should be elucidated. For inhibition of increased collagen secretion in the PCOS could be considered treatment strategies.

Keywords: PCOS, Uterus, Endometrium, Collagen, DHEA

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Health Management Students' Perceptions of Supply and Material Management in Healthcare Institutions

Cuma FİDAN¹

Abstract

This paper investigated health management students' perceptions of supply and material management in healthcare institutions. This study adopted phenomenology, which is a qualitative research design. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview guide. The study population consisted of 24 students taking the "Supply and Materials Management in Healthcare Organizations" course at the Department of Health Management of the Faculty of Health Sciences of Muş Alparslan University in the fall semester of the 2022-2023 academic year. The sample consisted of 18 volunteers. Participants' sociodemographic characteristics were determined (age, gender, grade level, etc.). Then, they were asked to fill out the blanks in the sentence "If supply and materials management in healthcare institutions were a thing (color, animal, type of food, season, game, flower, and item) it would be because ..." The data were analyzed using MAXQDA 2022. Female participants, participants 20-21 years of age, and third-year participants were prominent numerically. Participants associated supply and materials management in healthcare institutions with "blue," "white," "lion," "horse," "bread," "milk," "spring," "summer," "soccer," "chess," "rose," "daisy," "phone," and "shoes." Participants' perceptions of supply and materials management in healthcare institutions were grouped under the themes of "management," "aptitude and competence," and "advantage." Participants' metaphors for supply and materials management in healthcare institutions were grouped under the subthemes of "timely healthcare service delivery," "accurate material needs assessment," "accurate inventory management," "patient safety," and "accurate supply management." Researchers should investigate healthcare personnel's perceptions of supply and material management in healthcare institutions.

Keywords: Health management, healthcare institutions, materials management, qualitative research, supply management.

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Assessment of Distance Learning from Perspective of Health Sciences Students During COVID-19 Pandemic

Hatice KALENDER¹

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Ümit KARAÇAYLI⁶

Nur ŞİŞMAN KİTAPÇI⁷

Gonca MUMCU⁸

Abstract

The aim of the study was to evaluate the Distance Learning (DL) process from health sciences students' perspective during the COVID-19 pandemic.

In this cross-sectional study, 322 students (F/M: 240/82; mean age: 21.16±2.91 years) from Anesthesia Program (n=61, 36.7%), First and Emergency Aid Program (n=51, 30.7%), Medical Imaging Techniques Program (n=54, 32.5%), Medical School (n=58, 42.6%) and Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing (undergraduate (n=78, 57.4%) and MSc students (n=20, 6.2%)) were included.

Data were collected by a questionnaire regarding the DL process. Items in the questionnaire that covered the effects of DL on theoretical courses, practical courses and learning motivation were evaluated by using 5-point Likert scale (1: Strongly Disagree - 5: Strongly Agree). In addition, the effects of DL on professional competency were also coded as increased, neutral or decreased by students.

In Nursing students (3.78±0.95), the score of an item regarding "My professional development was negatively affected by DL since I could not practice what I learned theoretically" was higher than MSc students (2.68±0.82) in Nursing department whereas it was lower than Medical students (4.25±1.25) (p<0.05). The most effective methods for professional developments defined by students were "Case study" (n=36, 70.6%) in First and Emergency Aid Program and "Video-based learning" (n=48, 78.7%) in Anesthesia Program. However, Hybrid model was accepted in different ratios of students (61,8% in Medical students; 67,5% in Nursing students and 89,5% in MSc students in Nursing department).

Consequently, different acceptance levels were observed for Distance Learning in health sciences students. Furthermore, a Hybrid model regarding needs of each student group could be an option for future education models.

Keywords: Health Sciences, Distance Learning, Higher Education, Information and Communication Technologies

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Evaluation of the Health Services Efficiency of the Provinces with Group A Hospitals in Turkey

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Aysun YAŞAR²

Serap DURUKAN KÖSE³

Abstract

The efficient utilization of resources devoted to health is becoming more and more significant. To distribute resources in the most effective manner, performance evaluation methodologies become more prominent. Data Envelopment Analysis was used as a tool to determine the efficiency values for 31 provinces with group A-1 hospitals and 31 provinces with group A-2 hospitals from 2018 to 2022, the benchmark groups they may use as examples for inefficient provinces, and slacks that lead to inefficiency. Using the Malmquist Total Factor Productivity Index (MTFVI), the efficiency changes that occurred in the provinces over time and their causes (changes in technical efficiency and/or technological) were then determined. The efficiency rate of provinces with group A-1 hospitals is 58.06% in 2018-2022 (for 5 years), 51.61%, 61.29%, 64.51%, and 54.83%, according to the DEA results. These rates are 45.16%, 35.48%, 25.8%, 25.8%, and 35.48% for the group A-2. According to the MTFVI results, which analyze each year according to the previous year, the average of Malmquist total factor productivity indexes of the provinces with hospitals in the group A-1 was 1.105 in the 2018-2019 period; 0.876 in the 2019-2020 period; 1.106 in the 2020-2021 period; It is 1.031 in the 2021-2022 period. In the A-2 group, they are 1.131; 0.889; 1.082 and 1.006. The study's findings revealed that, in contrast to earlier periods, the average of the provinces' total factor productivity index decreased between 2019 and 2020. COVID-19 had a negative impact on the provinces' efforts to promote health.

Keywords: Efficiency analysis, Data Envelopment Analysis, Malmquist Total Factor Productivity Index.

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Evaluation of the diagnostic accuracy of Luminex donor-specific crossmatch test after renal transplantation from cadaver donors

Rasime Derya GÜLEÇ¹

Abstract

Human leukocyte antigen(HLA) antibodies are the main cause of graft rejection, which is the main complication that may occur after kidney transplantation. In this study, we retrospectively evaluated the results of the bead-based Luminex Donor-Specific Crossmatch (LMXM) technique, which was studied after transplantation in patients with cadaveric renal transplantation.

Before the LMXM study, donor lysate containing soluble donor HLA molecules was obtained. The LMXM was performed using new serum from patients. The diagnostic accuracy of the LMXM test was compared with the de nova DSA formation detected by the Luminex single antigen bead (SAB) test.

A total of 636 LMXM were studied in our laboratory between 2018 and 2022. 153 (24.1%) of these studies were transplanted from cadavers. LMXM test was re-studied with new serums and cadaveric lysates of 17 patients. In 2 patients with positive LMXM, de nova DSA was also positive. Panel reactive antibody (PRA) test was negative in 9 of 15 patients whose LMXM was negative. De nova DSA was positive in 2 of 6 PRA-positive patients. Accordingly, the incidence of de nova DSA in transplants from cadavers was 24%, the sensitivity of the LMXM test was 0.5, the specificity was 1.0, the positive predictive value was 1, the negative predictive value was 0.13, the positive likelihood ratio was undefined, and the negative likelihood ratio was 0.5.

LMXM performed after transplantation from cadaver also has high specificity and positive predictive values in the differential diagnosis of de nova DSA detection. It was found that the diagnostic accuracy was higher in patients whose LMXM test was reported against DSA than those reported in favor of DSA. In patients whose LMXM results are not compatible with the presence of DSA, we think that clinical findings should be reviewed more carefully and SAB test should be performed.

Keywords: Human leukocyte antigen, crossmatch, Luminex, donor specific antibody, sensitivity, specificity

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Evaluation of Urinary Proteomic Analysis by Mass Spectrometry Methods in Acute Kidney Rejection

Rasime Derya GÜLEÇ¹

Abstract

The human urinary proteome is a current area of research for new biomarkers. With technological developments, more detailed analyses can be made on proteins and metabolites in the urine through different methods, the quality of the information obtained increases, and much lower amounts of proteins can be detected in the urine. The main goal of the studies is to discover a disease-specific, high efficiency, easy and fast measurable, low cost, especially non-invasive biomarker. The methods used to identify urine proteins are both expensive and laborious. In recent years, technical advances, especially in mass spectrometry (MS), have shortened the examination time and provided more detailed information. When all proteins in the urine are screened, the cost of the system increases, and analysis becomes more difficult. These difficulties are tried to be overcome by using different mass spectrometry platforms (such as SELDI-TOF MS, MALDI-TOF MS, CE-MS, GC-MS, LC/MS, LC-MS/MS).

The most important problem in the post-transplant period in kidney transplant patients is early allograft dysfunction and failure. To define these damages, serum creatinine and proteinuria levels are used most frequently in the clinic. However, these markers, which are affected by factors other than kidney, often reach pathological levels in late organ damage. Although kidney biopsy is the gold standard, its biggest disadvantage is that it is invasive and is not suitable for monitoring. In recent years, the identification and validation studies of protein biomarkers that can show specific organ damage, especially after kidney transplantation, have gained momentum. Scientists are trying to discover markers that can detect an acute rejection attack at the earliest stage and distinguish between different graft injuries. Despite many studies, there is no biomarker in clinical use yet.

Noninvasive allograft monitoring can be achieved with biomarkers that can be obtained by urinary proteome analysis. With the obtained information, doses of immunosuppression therapy after transplantation can be regulated quickly. It can also be quickly confirmed whether it responds to treatment and whether the rejection has disappeared. In addition, it can help us to understand which immunosuppressive agent can be preferred and the degree of effectiveness of these agents.

In this study, the results of studies with different mass spectrometric techniques on the urinary proteome in graft damage that may develop after transplantation, especially in Acute Renal Rejection, are presented.

Keywords: Acute Kidney Rejection, Urine, Proteome, Mass Spectrometry

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Life-Threatening Celiac Crisis in an Undiagnosed Man with the Need of Intubation

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Ayşe Nur ÇİÇEK²
Selman DURAN³*

Abstract

Introduction: Celiac disease is a common hypersensitivity enteropathy which is triggered by gluten or related proteins. Its prevalence varies from 1:70 to 1:300 in different parts of the world. Celiac crisis, a rare but serious clinical feature of celiac disease, is presented by profuse non-bloody diarrhea, severe dehydration, marked electrolyte and acid-base disorders. Here we present a case report of celiac crisis in an undiagnosed man who needed to be intubated. **Case report:** A 36-years-old man presenting with profuse diarrhea applied to emergency room. He reported watery diarrhea for 10 days with 8-10 bowel movements per day. On examination, his blood pressure was 85/44 mmHg and pulse was 116/min. On admission he had metabolic acidosis and marked hypokalemia. The patient was hospitalized in the intensive care unit and vigorous fluid, potassium, phosphorus and bicarbonate replacements were started. After 12 hours from hospitalization, the patient was intubated because of respiratory failure. Further replacement of fluid, potassium, bicarbonate and phosphorus was continued and the patients was extubated in the second day. Further evaluation showed elevated tissue transglutaminase IgA antibody above the laboratory threshold of 200 u/ml (normal <10 u/ml), villous blunting of the duodenum on endoscopy and villi atrophy and intraepithelial lymphocyte infiltration on biopsy. After significant improvement he was discharged from hospital on the tenth day. **Conclusions:** Celiac crisis is a critical manifestation of celiac disease. It should be kept on mind especially in patients who have severe electrolyte imbalance with profuse diarrhea.

Keywords: celiac disease, celiac crisis, acute renal failure, hypokalemia, metabolic acidosis

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Investigation of Rotavirus Prevalence in Children with Acute Gastroenteritis Infection in Turkey

Ipek ADA ALVER

Abstract

Diarrhea is one of the most common reasons for children to apply to the hospital. Rotavirus is the causative agent of gastroenteritis infection, which is among the 2nd largest cause of death, especially in children under 5 years of age and newborns. It has been determined that while Rotavirus increases morbidity rates in developed countries, it increases mortality rates in countries with low socioeconomic status. For this reason, an average of 200 million hospitalized infected children and 800 thousand deaths are seen every year. Although individual and community immunity was aimed with the establishment of the Extended Immunization Program in Turkey in 1981, the vaccine used to prevent catching the Rotavirus infection, which is the second in child mortality, is not yet covered by the state and the decision is left to the families. For this reason, since the number of children who are vaccinated with Rotavirus, which is among the paid vaccines, is low, the probability of children catching gastroenteritis is high for our country. In this study, it was aimed to retrospectively evaluate the mean age and percentage (%) distribution of children with Rotavirus infection in Turkey and the studies in which sociodemographic examinations were made. As a result of the study, the importance of early diagnosis and diagnosis of gastroenteritis infection caused by Rotavirus, which has high morbidity and mortality rates, especially in children, and fluid-electrolyte replacement therapy were emphasized. On the other hand, it is thought that including the rotavirus vaccine in the compulsory vaccination calendar will prevent child deaths in all countries of the world.

Keywords: Children, gastroenteritis, diarrhea, morbidity, mortality, Rotavirus.



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Evaluation of Antimicrobial Efficacy of Breast Milk Components

Ipek ADA ALVER

Abstract

Breast milk contains carbohydrates, proteins, minerals, lipids, and various vitamins. Recent studies have focused on neonatal health and breastfeeding and the development of the infant's gut microbiota. The World Health Organization (WHO) and other maternal and infant health associations emphasize that breastfeeding is important for the immune system, especially in the first 6 months. Especially colostrum, which is called first milk, is richer in immunological bioactive substances. Since the adaptive immune system does not develop in newborns, it is known that antibodies are protected from many infectious diseases by the transmission of antibodies to the baby through breast milk. Breast milk protects the newborn against pathogenic microorganisms, including bacteria and viruses, with the immunoglobulins (IgA, IgG, IgM, IgE, IgD), cytokines, Transferrin-C protein, lactoferrin, fatty acids and the enzymes it secretes. In studies, it has been reported that these compounds in breast milk either bind pathogenic microorganisms to them and prevent their entry into the cell or reduce the virulence of the pathogen by damaging cell materials. In this study, studies investigating the antimicrobial activity of breast milk content were examined and its anti-infective activity was evaluated, especially in newborns and infants. When the study data are evaluated, it is seen that breast milk components are antimicrobial against many types of viruses such as Rotavirus, Human Papilloma virus, Human Immunodeficiency Virus, Zika virus, Influenza, as well as many pathogenic bacteria such as methicillin-resistant Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, Vibrio, Campylobacter, Salmonella, Escherichia. effect has been determined. As a result of the study, it was aimed to raise awareness of the importance of breastfeeding in terms of protecting newborn health in expectant mothers.

Keywords: Antimicrobial, breast milk, immunoglobulin, lactoferrin, newborn.



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Temporomandibular Joint Disorders and Autonomic Nervous System Dysfunction

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Abstract

Temporomandibular joint (TMJ) disorders have a wide spectrum such as joint degeneration, masticatory muscle dysfunction, speech and swallowing problems, and chronic pain syndrome. Recent studies have revealed a relationship between TMJ disorder and autonomic nervous system (ANS) dysfunction. In the picture of bruxism, which frequently accompanies TMJ disorders, it is thought that there is an increase in sympathetic activity due to ANS dysfunction. ANS has anatomically sympathetic nervous system (SNS) and parasympathetic nervous system (PSS) components and is responsible for the homeostasis of the body. One of the methods used in the evaluation of ANS is the Heart Rate Variability (HRV) measurement method. HRV is the measurement of the variability of the time between two beats and gives information about the ANS. When analysis is made after HRV measurement, time-dependent (SDNN, RMSSD) and frequency-dependent sub-parameters (LF, HF, LF/HF) are evaluated. Considering the time-dependent parameters, RMSSD (root mean square of consecutive differences between normal heartbeats) refers to parasympathetic activity, SDNN (standard deviation of beat-beat intervals) refers to the dominance of sympathetic activity. When looking at the frequency-dependent parameters, LF (Low Frequency) indicates SNS activity, HF (High Frequency) indicates PNS activity, LF/HF indicates the ratio of these two parameters to each other, while a decrease indicates parasympathetic dominance. When HRV measurement methods are investigated, 1-minute ultra-short measurement, 5-minute short measurement and 24-hour measurement methods come to the fore. Although 24-hour measurements give the most reliable results among these methods, it is thought that it would be more accurate to use 5-minute measurements in patients who applied to the physiotherapy clinic in terms of usability and applicability. In conclusion, since the accuracy of the data obtained in HRV measurement can change the content of the rehabilitation program to be applied in the treatment of TMJ disorder, the application of the optimum method seems to be an important situation.

Keywords: Autonomic Nervous System Disorders, Bruxomania, Heart Rates, Sympathetic Nervous Systems, TMJ Disorder

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Causal Relationship Between Bimanual Performance Parameters, Manual Ability, And Participation Outcomes in Children with Hemiplegic Cerebral Palsy

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Hikmet KOCAMAN²

Nazım Tolgahan YILDIZ³

Abstract

The aim of this study was to examine the possible relationship between bimanual performance parameters, manual ability, and participation in different life situations in children with hemiplegic Cerebral Palsy (CP). A total of 27 children with hemiplegic CP with a mean age of 10.37 ± 2.88 (Gender: 13 males and 14 females; Affected side: 12 right and 15 left) were included in the study. Bimanual performance parameters, manual ability, and participation outcomes were described using Children's Hand Use Experience Questionnaire (CHEQ), ABILHAND-Kids and Child and the Child and Adolescent Scale of Participation (CASP), respectively. A causal relationship between predefined variables was established based on the theoretical relationships in the available literature. Path analysis, a structural Equation Modelling (SEM), was performed to test whether the proposed model fitted the data collected. Bimanual performance parameters were defined in the proposed model as exogenous independent variables, whereas manual ability and participation variables were described as endogenous independent variables. All analyses were carried out using The IBM AMOS v.20.

In the proposed model, a significant and positive effect of bimanual performance parameters on manual ability was found ($r=0.67$ $P=0.000$). In other words, bimanual performance parameters explained 67% of the variation in the ABILHAND-Kids score. Similarly, the ABILHAND-Kids score accounted for 55% of the variation in the participation outcomes. Finally, the combination of direct and indirect effects explained 30% of the variation in participation outcomes.

Bimanual performance parameters have direct effects on manual ability and manual ability has direct effects on participation outcomes.

Key Words: Hemiplegic CP, upper limb, manual ability, participation, SEM

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Expect The Mix Bloodstream Infections: Six-Year Data of A Tertiary Center

Ali Korhan SIĞ¹

Abstract

Bloodstream infections (BSIs) show an epidemiologic shift in etiologic agents, recently. The aim of this study is to evaluate polymicrobial BSIs in a tertiary hospital for a six-year period.

Polymicrobial BSIs in all age groups between years of 2017-2022 in Balıkesir Atatürk City Hospital were included. BacT/Alert® 3D (bioMérieux, Marcy l'Etoile, France) and Render BC128 System (Render Biotech Co. Ltd., Shenzhen, China) were used for blood cultures (BCs). Only the first positive samples or the first isolates in different episodes of the same patients were investigated. Conventional methods and Phoenix™ 100 System (Becton Dickinson, MA, USA) for identification and antimicrobial susceptibility testing according to EUCAST guidelines.

In a total of 47618 BC sets, 5619 (11.8%) patients were positive for BCs, when contaminations were excluded. In 374 cases (6.7%) polymicrobial growth were detected. All but one (department of infectious diseases) polymicrobial BSIs cases were intensive care unit patients with different underlying diseases (chronic renal disease, elder age, diabetes mellitus, malignancy are the most common). 19.3% (n=72) of polymicrobial BSIs were pediatric cases, majority of cases were in 55+ of age (n=372, 80.7%). Microbiological type of polymicrobial growths were 52.0% (n=187) *Escherichia coli*/*Klebsiella* spp. + Anaerobes, 17.9% (n=67) *Acinetobacter* spp. + *Enterobacterales*, 13.9% (n=52) *Pseudomonas* spp. + *Enterobacterales*, 8.0% (n=30) *Staphylococcus* spp. + *Enterobacterales*, 4.8% (n=18) *Enterococcus* spp. + *Enterobacterales*, 4.3% (n=16) other bacterial species, 1.1% (n=4) fungi, respectively.

Polymicrobial BSIs are not uncommon and laboratories should be alerted for such cases. Species level identification, usage of differential media and congruity to management guidelines like ESCMID are crucial. Data sharing of local laboratories will contribute to consist a national data.

Keywords: polymicrobial infections, sepsis, bloodstream infections, fungemia, bacteremia

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Breast Rejection, Its Causes And Nurses Approaches

Gürkan METİNER¹

Seda TECİK²

Nursan ÇINAR³

Abstract

Breast milk is a versatile, dynamic food that contains the nutrients and bioactive factors necessary for the healthy growth and development of the baby. In addition to these, the fact that it contains many bioactive factors that support survival and healthy development makes us think that breast milk is not "only a food" and it is accepted as a gold standard in infant nutrition with its effects on infant survival and quality of life. Although interruption of breastfeeding is an undesirable situation, some factors belonging to the mother and baby negatively affect the continuity of breastfeeding. One of the factors that cause the interruption of the breastfeeding process is breast rejection. With maternal factors such as inadequate nipple stimulation, nipple cracks, flat and/or sunken nipples, inadequate milk production or perception, hyperlactation and other breastfeeding problems; Baby-related causes such as fussiness or excessive sleepiness and ankyloglossia can also cause breast rejection. Breast rejection causes the baby not to be able to receive colostrum in the first days, causes discomfort and crying with the difficulty experienced in breastfeeding, and premature termination of breastfeeding due to the mother's inability to cope with these processes. The factors that cause breast refusal due to the problems experienced in the processes related to maternal health, infant development or breastfeeding should be determined by health professionals and appropriate interventions should be planned. In this context, health professionals, especially pediatric nurses, have important responsibilities.

Keywords: breast rejection, breastfeeding problems, breastfeeding, breastfeeding difficulties, nursing approaches.

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Cyberchondry: What Do We Know?

Büşra YÜRÜK¹

Berkay Çağdaş YAPA²

Aysu ASLAN³

Abstract

Internet is an important source of information and is one of the most preferred information sources today. Health-seeking behavior on the internet, where information is available in every field, is becoming more and more widespread. However, in this case, instead of consulting health professionals, searching on the internet causes disinformation and misinformation. In short, disinformation is the deliberate dissemination of false or inaccurate information; Misinformation means unintentionally shared misinformation. The application of incorrect or inaccurate information, especially in the field of health, can cause serious consequences. Applications made with incorrect or incomplete information may complicate the diagnosis, delay the treatment, complicate the treatment or complicate the compliance with the treatment. Cyberchondria, which is the behavior of searching for health information on the Internet, is described as one of the diseases of the age. Cyberchondria is defined as an individual's attempt to self-diagnose or treat by searching information, documents and treatment methods on the internet about the diseases he thinks he has, and people who obsessively seek information about certain real or imaginary disease symptoms on the internet are called cyberchondriac. Cyberchondria has been mostly examined in terms of health anxiety and health literacy in the literature, and the studies are mostly with university students or groups with a high education level.

Studies have briefly shown that there is a significant positive relationship between people's health anxiety and their cyberchondric behaviors, that there is a significant relationship between cyberchondria and anxiety sensitivity, intolerance to uncertainty and exaggeration of somatic symptoms, that women's cyberchondria levels are generally higher and that as health literacy increases, cyberchondria may be affected. Considering these situations for cyberchondria, which is an important public health threat, it is suggested that cyberchondria can be controlled with transparent and understandable information sharing prepared according to different gender, education level, etc.

Keywords: Cybercondy, Public Health , Disinformation, Mesinformation, Disease

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Water Footprint And Hospitals

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Aysu ASLAN²

Berkay Çağdaş YAPA³

Abstract

The water footprint shows the extent of water use by people in relation to consumption, and the water footprint of an individual, community, business is defined as the total volume of fresh water consumed by the individual or community and used to produce goods and services produced by the business. Water use is measured as the volume of water consumed (evaporated) and polluted per unit time. The concept of water footprint describes the relationship between human consumption of fresh water and the great ecological challenges faced by nature's water resources. There are 3 types of water footprint: Blue water footprint refers to the total volume of underground and aboveground fresh water resources used while producing a good. The green water footprint represents the total volume of rainwater used to produce a good. Gray water footprint is the discourse used for pollution.

Considering the water consumption in Turkey, the highest water consumption was determined as 44.0 in the irrigation area, 0.18 in the industrial area, 8.28 in the thermal power plants, and 6.49 in the municipalities. (billion m³/year)

The population of Turkey is over 85 million as of 2022, and the number of applications to health institutions in 2021 is over 675 million, according to TUIK data. Health institutions that provide widespread and continuous service can use intensive resources in order to provide effective service. In order for hospitals to serve a large number of people and maintain hygiene standards, it is necessary to use water, and at the same time, it is a great necessity to ensure sustainable water use. Uses of water in hospitals; dialysis units, laboratories, steam production for sterilization, drinking water production, hot and cold water systems as domestic water, close/open circuit water systems, kitchens and laundries. Water footprint is important for green hospitals that demonstrate sustainability.

Keywords: Water, Green hospitals, water footprint

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Earthquakes And Compassion Fatigue In Nurses

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Aysu ASLAN²

Berkay Çağdaş YAPA³

Abstract

Compassion fatigue is defined as physical, emotional, social and spiritual exhaustion that causes a widespread decrease in the caregiver's willingness to empathize and care for others, as well as his ability and energy. It is especially common in forensic nurses, oncology, pediatrics, intensive care clinics, and nurses working in emergency nurses, and it occurs due to the change in the caregiver's ability to empathize against the stress of caregiving.

Nurses are involved in health management, providing assistance and providing care throughout the disaster process in order to minimize the health hazards and life-threatening damages that may occur in disaster situations. In the earthquakes that occurred on February 6, 2023 and affected 11 provinces, more than 50 thousand lives were lost and many injured were directed to receive treatment in various hospitals. Losing relatives, experiencing trauma, leaving their home and city, being in pain and suffering, as well as the physical wounds of the injured, mean sharing this burden for the nurses who aim to provide holistic care to their patients. Although compassion fatigue has been studied mostly in nurses who care for chronically severe patients, cancer patients or palliative patients in the literature, compassion fatigue of nurses who see the burden of earthquakes more closely as caregivers should be determined and necessary precautions should be taken to prevent their exhaustion in the future.

Keywords: Nurses, earthquakes, patients, Compassion fatigue

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Relationship between LDL levels and hemorrhage following thrombolytic treatment in stroke patients

Ahmet Şair¹

Abstract

Relationship between LDL levels and hemorrhage following thrombolytic treatment in stroke patients
Hypercholesterolemia is a risk factor for ischemic stroke (1). Thrombolytic treatment improves outcome in some patients if given in 4.5 hours after The aim of this study is to investigate relationship between LDL levels and hemorrhage following thrombolytic treatment in patients with stroke.

Patients with stroke hospitalized between 01.01.2022-31.12.2022 and treated with the onset (2). thrombolytic agents are included in the study. Information about the patients (age, gender, LDL level and whether the patients received thrombolytic treatment) retrospectively recorded from the hospital information system.

Sixty patients (40 patients without hemorrhage and 20 with hemorrhage) enrolled in the study. Variables were distributed normally. There is no difference in terms of age and gender between two groups, however, LDL levels were significantly lower in patients with hemorrhage (mean \pm SD: 109.35 \pm 30.99) than patients without stroke (mean \pm SD: 142.85 \pm 31.55) after stroke treatment ($p < 0.0001$). According to Roc analysis, cut off value for LDL is 122.50mg/dl.

According to the study, frequent CT imaging may be useful in detection of hemorrhage after stroke, especially in patients with LDL levels lower than 122.50mg/dl.

Keywords: LDL, stroke, thrombolytic treatment, hemorrhage

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Dosimetric Comparison Between IMRT and VMAT in Irradiation for Lung Cancer

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Sedef GÖKHAN AÇIKGÖZ²

Berat Tuğrul UĞURLU³

Abstract

Lung cancer treatment is one of the biggest challenges for radiotherapy (RT). Three-dimensional conformal RT (3D-CRT) for lung cancer has proven to be a treatment modality that allows higher doses to be delivered to the target compared to conventional RT. Intensity-modulated radiation therapy (IMRT) and volumetric-modulated arc therapy (VMAT) are widely used in lung cancer RT due to superior target dose conformity compared to 3D-CRT. IMRT can improve dose conformity, but has longer delivery time. Compared with IMRT, VMAT has significantly improved the delivery efficiency and treatment time. The aim of this study was to compare IMRT and VMAT of lung cancer RT.

Fifteen patients who received RT for right side lung cancer in the Radiation Oncology Clinic of Sakarya University Training and Research Hospital, were randomly selected. The free-breathing technique was used. 7-field IMRT and two partial arcs VMAT plans were prepared for each patient. The dose distribution of planning target volume (PTV) and organs at risk (OARs) were compared with IMRT and VMAT plans. All results were compared and analyzed using a two-sided paired t-test by SPSS 11.5 software, and $p < 0.05$ was considered to indicate a statistically significant difference.

The prescribed dose was 60 Gray in 30 fractions to PTV. Comparing VMAT and IMRT plans; V20, V10, V5 and mean dose for left lung; mean and maximum doses for the esophagus; V40 and mean dose for the heart, and conformity and homogeneity index values were calculated. Only for the left lung, V10, V5 and mean doses were found to be significantly lower in IMRT plans compared to VMAT. There was no significant difference at other doses.

In conclusion, when IMRT and VMAT were compared, because of the contralateral lung receives lower dose in IMRT plans, in appropriate cases, IMRT may be preferred to VMAT for lung cancer.

Keywords: Intensity-modulated radiation therapy, volumetric modulated arc therapy, lung cancer radiotherapy

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Scientific Research Ethics: A Review

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Abstract

Ethics emerged in the way of separating right and wrong in the knowledge acquired by human beings. While the correctness and falsity of the obtained information is being discussed, there are problems caused by the rapid access to information today. This research is a compilation study using qualitative data. The aim of the study is to inform researchers about how to behave ethically, what should be considered and which mistakes should be avoided while conducting scientific research. The aim of this study is to reduce the mistakes that will arise in scientific research. Ethics is a whole that covers the moral behavior of a person in any situation, and determines the obligations of duty in his work. Scientific research ethics, on the other hand, is to have meaningful, consistent and valid knowledge by using scientific methods and techniques, adhering to moral values. Unethical behaviors and ethical violations may occur in scientific researches. It has been tried to explain what are the mistakes called ethical violations and how to prevent these behaviors. In this period when it was very easy to access information, the possibility of encountering ethical violations increased because researchers gave importance to quantity rather than quality in their studies. We designed this study in order to raise awareness of people so that ethical violations do not occur. Scientific research is carried out within the framework of certain ethical rules. In case of going beyond this framework, there are ethical committees within TÜBİTAK and TÜBA. In addition to these, unethical situations are examined and necessary sanctions are made within the scope of the publication ethics directive published by UAK and YÖK. Sanctions prevent researchers from showing enough courage about ethical violations and prevent unethical behaviors.

Keywords: Ethics, Scientific Research Ethics, Ethical Violation, Ethics Committee

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Inhibiting BRPF proteins for reversing the taxane resistance in Prostate Cancer

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Ceyda ACILAN⁶

Abstract

To treat initial prostate cancer (PCa), androgen suppression or surgery is typically the preferred approach. However, patients may eventually advance to the castration-resistant (CR) stage, at which point therapeutic options are limited and taxanes (such as docetaxel and cabazitaxel) are often used as the first line of treatment. Despite using these chemotherapeutic drugs, some patients develop resistance, further restricting the available treatment options. Epigenetic reprogramming is one of the ways that cancer cells develop drug resistance. Targeting specific epigenetic modifications can potentially reverse this resistance and allow for the reuse of available drugs in treatment. The notion led us to conduct epigenetic inhibitor screens and CRISPR dropout screens, which revealed the critical role of BRPF proteins that have become indispensable for the resistant phenotype. The inhibition of BRPF proteins via small molecules restored the sensitivity of taxane-resistant CR-PCa cells. Interestingly, although BRPF1 and BRPF2 gene silencing sensitized cells to both taxanes, it only mildly affected resistance. RNA-seq analysis data showed that reversing taxane resistance involved differential expression of multiple genes in both docetaxel- and cabazitaxel-resistant cells. Inhibition of BRPFs in resistant cells induced transcriptional changes, and silencing or knocking out BRPFs resulted in the downregulation of ABCB1, which may explain the restored sensitivity of cells to taxane therapy. The direct binding of BRPF1 to the ABCB1 promoter appears to be the cause of suppression, as revealed by ChIP-qPCR studies. By conducting ChIP-sequencing, we are currently identifying other molecular actors responsible for BRPF-mediated drug resistance. Inhibition of BRPF proteins could be a potential therapeutic strategy for anticancer therapy in taxane-resistant CRPCa, likely through the inhibition of drug efflux. Our current research involves overexpressing BRPF proteins to observe the effects on taxane-sensitive cells. By doing so, we hope to demonstrate BRPF's binding to the ABCB1 promoter and also observe reduced binding with BRPF inhibition. In conclusion, targeting epigenetic modifications, specifically inhibiting BRPF proteins, could be a potential therapeutic approach for treating taxane-resistant CRPCa. Further research is being conducted to understand better the mechanism and potential benefits of BRPF inhibition in anticancer therapy.

Keywords: BRPF, castration-resistant prostate cancer, drug resistance, epigenetics, taxane

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The Role of Paramedian Supracerebellar Transtentorial Approach and White Matter Dissection in Epilepsy Surgery

Murat ATAR¹

Abstract

In this study, the microsurgical anatomy of the temporal lobe white matter tracts of the human brain was examined, and the detailed relationship between these white matter tracts was revealed. PTS surgical approach was examined for epilepsy surgery. It is aimed to evaluate the functions known in the literature and to contribute to the literature for safe surgical approaches in temporal region surgical interventions. Six postmortem brain hemisphere specimens fixed with the Klingler method and 3 human head cadavers stained with silicone injection were included in the study. Dissection of the specimens for white matter pathways and PTS surgical approach on head cadavers was performed under a surgical microscope. Each stage of dissection was achieved using the technique of merging multiple focus images in high-quality three-dimensional images. Data consistent with the literature were obtained in lateral to medial and medial to lateral dissections. The microsurgical 3D architectural structure of the temporal lobe white matter tracts has been clearly demonstrated in detail. The importance of temporal stem and Meyer loop in safe temporal surgical procedures and the role of PTS approach are demonstrated. Temporal region white matter tracts should be handled in a multimodal system and anatomical knowledge of these white matter tracts should be mastered in detail before temporal surgical interventions are made. Surgical strategy and pre-operative planning should be done by considering the relationship of the lesion and white matter pathways; Thus, neurosurgical morbidity and mortality will decrease.

Keywords: Epilepsy surgery; fiber dissection; temporal lobe; white matter pathway; cerebrum

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The Effect of Online Pilates Exercises on Athletic Characteristics Of Adolescent Basketball Players

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Mukaddes PALA²

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Abstract

The purpose of this study, which includes adolescent male basketball players (n=19), is to examine the effect of pilates exercise program on sportive performances on balance, flexibility and jumping in addition to the routine training programs of athletes. Due to the pandemic conditions, the pilates exercise program was implemented with online education. Adolescent basketball players (age: 13-14) participating in the study were randomly divided into two groups as pilates exercise group (n=9) and control group (n=10). Before the program, the athletes warmed up and assessments included Vertical Jump Test, Sit and Reach Test and Flamingo Balance Test. While the athletes continued their basketball training, the athletes in the pilates exercise group were applied a pilates exercise program 2 days a week for 5 weeks with online education. At the end of the 5-weeks program, the same tests were evaluated to the athletes again. Statistical analyses were done with IBM SPSS 26 software and the level of significance was determined as $p < 0.05$. While the change in the reach distance, balance and jump height values of the Pilates exercise group athletes was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$), the change in the reach distance, balance and jump height values excluding non-dominant leg static balance values of the control group athletes was not statistically significant ($p > 0.05$). A significant difference was found between the groups in the change difference of the pre-program and post-program of groups for the reach distance and balance values of the pilates exercise group athletes ($p < 0.05$). At the end of 5 weeks, no significant difference was found in the vertical jump parameter in the both groups when compared intergroup change differences ($p > 0.05$). As a result, the study concluded that online pilates exercise program positively affected physical parameters in the adolescent basketball players.

Keywords: basketball, pilates, flexibility, balance, vertical jump

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Evaluation of Internalized Stigmatization and Functional Recovery of Patients with Schizophrenia Registered in the Community Mental Health Center

Derya CANLI¹

Abstract

Community mental health centers (CMHC) are units established within the framework of the Community-Based Mental Health Model in order to provide psychosocial support services to individuals with severe mental illness, to ensure their rehabilitation and to continue their treatment in their own environment rather than in hospitals. In this study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between internalized stigmatization and functional recovery in patients with schizophrenia who have been regularly benefiting from CMHC for at least two years. The sample of the study consisted of 60 patients diagnosed with schizophrenia who were registered in Amasya Recep Akyilmaz CMHC, who came to the center regularly and benefited from rehabilitation services, and who agreed to participate in the study. Data was collected using "Personal Information Form", "Internalized Stigma of Mental Illness (ISMI) Scale" and "Functional Remission of General Schizophrenia Scale (FROGS)". Arithmetic mean, standard deviation, percentage distribution and correlation analysis were used to assess the data. As research findings, it was found that the mean total score of internalized stigma was 64.78 ± 11.25 and the mean total score of functional recovery was 63.88 ± 13.99 in patients who regularly attended the CMHC and benefited from rehabilitation services. It was found that there was a statistically significant negative correlation between the mean scores of internalized stigma and functional recovery ($r = -.317$, $p = 0.014$). In conclusion; it was found that the levels of internalized stigmatization and functional recovery were moderately high in patients with schizophrenia. It was determined that there was a significant negative relation between the internalized stigmatization and functional recovery in patients with schizophrenia. In the light of these findings, it is seen that regular use of CMHC services has a positive effect on internalized stigmatization levels and functional recovery in patients with schizophrenia.

Keywords: Community mental health center, schizophrenia, internalized stigmatization, functional recovery

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Transmissible Canine Venereal Tumor

MÜGE TUNCAY

Abstract

Keywords:





Recurrent headaches: A neurological manifestation of familial cavernous malformations (f CCMs)

Çiğdem GENÇ SELİ¹

Abstract

Cerebral cavernous malformations (CCMs) are rare vascular abnormalities that have been reported in the literature to cause headaches, seizures, intracerebral hemorrhages, gait ataxia, and focal neurological deficits. CCMs may occur as a sporadic or familial disorder (f CCM). This report aims to review a pediatric case of f CCMs with recurrent headaches in a single reference center. The retrospective data file of a 13 years-old Turkish girl was evaluated. The patient underwent magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) studies that included diffusion-weighted imaging, and susceptibility-weighted imaging (SWI). The neurological examination, clinical and family history, age at the onset of symptoms, neuroimaging findings, EEG records, and outcome of the patient was documented. The patient in this report underwent initial and serial awake and sleep electroencephalogram (EEG) recordings with a NIHON-Cohden machine of 18 channels, and the scalp electrodes were distributed according to the 10–20 system. Sleep and awake EEG recordings of at least 30 minutes long were evaluated by the same experienced pediatric neurologist. Detailed genetic tests for our pediatric patient, who had multiple CCMs and a family history were also planned. A 13 years-old Turkish girl was admitted to Pediatric Neurology Department with the complaint of recurrent headaches. According to the “International Headache Society Classification (3 rd. edition beta version)”, our patient had migrainous headaches. Our patient had a family history of recurrent headaches. The neuroimaging findings of our patient and her uncle revealed multiple CCMs (f CCMs). The CCMs of our patient were type 4 on the Zambramski classification. EEG recordings revealed nonepileptic discharges. **Conclusions** Recurrent familial migrainous headaches can be indicators of underlying pediatric CCMs. The sensitivity of SWI in detecting CCMs was very high in children, as the patient’s lesions in this report were type 4 on the Zambramski classification of cerebral cavernomas.

Keywords: Cerebral cavernous malformation, Familial cavernous malformation, Headache, Susceptibility-weighted imaging, Pediatric age

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Ultrasound-Guided Supraclavicular Block in a Patient with Fahr Syndrome

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Abstract

Fahr Syndrome (FS) is a rare disease where calcium and other minerals are bilaterally and symmetrically stored in basal ganglia, cerebellar dentate nucleus and white matter. Genetic, metabolic, infectious conditions are included in the etiology. It is characterized by extrapyramidal and neuropsychiatric symptoms. Treatment is symptomatic treatment to improve calcium metabolism.

In this case, an operation for the 5th finger proximal phalanx fracture was planned to a 48-year-old, 80 kg patient having FS for 8 years. There were dementia, involuntary movements in his hands at nights, cough after fluid intake and incontinence in his history. In the preoperative evaluation, physical examination revealed apathy, gait and balance disorder, dysarthric speech, ataxia, cerebellar dysmetria and ptosis in the left eye. Cranial tomography showed hyperdense regions in bilateral caudate nucleus, globus pallidus, thalamus and cerebellar hemispheres. In our case, supraclavicular block was applied to this patient. What makes this case special is the lack of experience of such a regional anesthesia in a patient with Fahr syndrome. In this sense, we think that our case will be the first in the literature.

The regional anesthesia application in FS patient may be a good choice in terms of reducing the complications such as seizures due to its anesthetic and analgesic activity in intraoperative and postoperative periods.

Keywords: Fahr Syndrome, Regional Anesthesia, Supraclavicular block, Ultrasound, Phalanx fracture

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Identification of common signatures in pulmonary diseases by integrated bioinformatic analysis

Ceyda KASAVI¹

Abstract

COVID-19, caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 infection, primarily affects the respiratory system, and various symptoms ranging from asymptomatic to life-threatening depending on gender, age, or presence of certain diseases, have been observed. Pulmonary arterial hypertension (PAH) is a rare but fatal disease of the pulmonary vasculature, and idiopathic pulmonary fibrosis (IPF) is a progressive and debilitating disease that affects lung function, resulting in respiratory failure, which can ultimately lead to death. Several common risk factors for COVID-19, IPF, and PAH were previously reported. However, the molecular mechanisms underlying the crosstalk between these diseases has not been elucidated. Thus, identifying common signatures of these diseases would be invaluable for future development of therapeutic strategies. In the current study, integrated bioinformatic analysis was performed to identify common features of these diseases. Specifically, gene expression data associated with COVID-19, IPF, and PAH were comparatively analyzed and differentially expressed genes (DEGs) were identified individually considering the diseased and control states. Then, a physical protein-protein interaction (PPI) network was constructed among common DEGs and hub proteins, which may play an important role in development and progression of these diseases were identified. A total of 91 genes were found as common DEGs, and enrichment analysis revealed significant alterations in immunity and inflammation related processes, and cancer associated pathways. Topological analysis of PPI network revealed seven hub proteins based on degree and betweenness centrality measures. Overall, these findings identified common mechanisms of IPF, PAH and COVID-19 at molecular level and provide new potential molecular targets.

Keywords: Transcriptome, Molecular signatures, Pulmonary diseases

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The Effect of Oral Propionic Acid Consumption on the Development of Insulin Resistance in Rats

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Kürşad Nuri BAYDİLİ⁵

Özgür BULMUŞ⁶

Abstract

Calcium propionate is a preservative food additive widely used in bread. In this study, it was aimed to investigate the effects of calcium propionate on blood glucose regulation and to investigate whether it causes the development of insulin resistance.

We performed a prospective randomized placebo-controlled *in vivo* study in Wistar rats. Rats were control group: C (n=11), low dose (15 mg/kg/day) calcium propionate group: PA15 (n=11) and high dose (300 mg/kg/day) calcium propionate group: PA300 (n=11) were divided into three groups. Calcium propionate was given to 11-week-old rats for 8 weeks by oral gavage. In the study, weight change of rats, propionic acid, insulin, glucagon, FABP4 and glucose values in blood samples collected before and at the end of the experiment were compared. Propionic acid value GC-MS; insulin, glucagon and FABP4 values ELISA; glucose value was measured with glucometer. Paired sample t-test, repeated measures ANOVA and one-way ANOVA were used for statistical evaluation of the data.

There is a difference between the first and last measurements in insulin, glucagon, FABP4, glucose and weight parameters, but the result is not significant when the difference between the groups is examined.

In this study, we did not observe any effect of calcium propionate on the development of insulin resistance.

Keywords: Food Additives, Calcium Propionate, Bread, Insulin Resistance

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Importance of Breastfeeding and Nutrition in Children in the Context of Disasters

*Mine Nur TEMUÇİN¹
Evrım KIZILER²*

Abstract

Natural disasters have devastating economic, social, medical and public health consequences for all humanity, worldwide. However, in case of a disaster, children are the most at risk and affected group because they are in the process of physical and mental development and their physiological characteristics are different from adults. Negative conditions such as lack of food, lack of clean and sufficient water, and lack of shelter affect children more in disasters. In situations where such hygiene and care practices are compromised and therefore the risk of disease increases, breastfeeding becomes more important. Despite the lack of evidence-based guidelines and global health policy for perinatal and child health care in disaster settings, there is a consensus that breastfeeding should be protected and promoted. The stress and trauma associated with social disintegration following a crisis such as a disaster can deprive mothers of the necessary support to continue breastfeeding. However, the availability of donated formulas and pacifiers is likely to put more pressure on mothers to wean early. Nurses who work in the clinic and in the field during the disaster process have important roles and responsibilities in supporting the mother for the continuation and initiation of breastfeeding, providing the necessary privacy for breastfeeding after the disaster, distributing the nutrients appropriately, and providing the necessary nutrients for the baby and the mother. The aim of this review is to examine the existing literature on breastfeeding and the factors affecting feeding in children during the disaster period, the continuation or initiation of breastfeeding, and the provision of appropriate nutrition.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, disasters, infant formula, children's health, nurse's role

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Antimicrobial and Antibiofilm Activity Determination of Donopezil-Like Compounds Containing Tetrazole Ring

Ülker ÇUHACI¹

Ali DİŞLİ²

Abstract

The dramatic increase of multidrug resistance for bacterial pathogens is considered as a global problem. Therefore, working towards developing novel antimicrobial agents will always remain an important and critical issue. In this work, Donopezil-Like Compounds containing a Tetrazole Ring (F-3-I, F-4-CH₃, F-3-CL, F-OCH₃, F-4-MCT) were synthesized. This study was conducted with *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 29213), *Echerichia coli* (ATCC 25922), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231) reference strains. Antibacterial and antifungal susceptibility testing was performed in accordance with the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) M27-A3 guidelines. The microplates were incubated at 35°C for 24 hours and the presence or inhibition of microbial activity was determined visually. Minimum inhibitory concentration (MIC) was determined for each strain. Our data showed that these compounds had activity against *S. aureus* (ATCC 29213), *E. coli* (ATCC 25922), *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231) reference strains. The F-3-I, F-3-CL, F-OCH₃, F-4-MCT compounds showed strong antimicrobial activity at MIC range from 0,3125-2,5 µg/ml. Four different concentrations (MIC 4X, MIC 2X and MIC X) prepared from each compound were tested for anti-biofilm activity. The crystal violet assay was used to evaluate the effects of these substances on the biofilms formed by *S. aureus* (ATCC 29213), *E. coli* (ATCC 25922), *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *C. albicans* (ATCC 10231) reference strains. Anti-biofilm activities on epithelial cells were tested using the same concentrations. Our results indicate that all the compounds have anti-biofilm activity in the range of 75.6% -99.5% at 4X MIC, 2X MIC and X MIC concentrations, respectively. This study demonstrated that the new donopezil-Like compounds containing a tetrazole ring compounds has antibacterial and antifungal activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* (ATCC 29213), *Echerichia coli* (ATCC 25922), *Pseudomonas aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *Candida albicans* (ATCC 10231).

Keywords: Nosocomial, Antimicrobial activity, Antibiofilm, Donopezil like compound and Tetrazole ring

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Demographic Characteristics of Strabismus Patients in Muğla Region

Murat KAŞIKÇI

Abstract

Keywords:





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The Overview of the Diagnosis and Treatment of *Toxoplasma gondii* Infection during Pregnancy

İpek ADA ALVER

Abstract

When we look at maternal deaths, postpartum hemorrhages, eclampsia, complications of surgical procedures at birth and infections during pregnancy come first. Infectious agents can be transmitted from mother to fetus through placenta, blood, vaginal secretions, procedures during pregnancy and breastfeeding in the postpartum period. Infections during pregnancy can cause miscarriage, intrauterine death, and congenital anomalies in the fetus. The most common infection in pregnancy is Toxoplasmosis caused by *Toxoplasma gondii*. *Toxoplasma gondii* is an obligate intracellular parasite that mainly infects mammalian species, the final host of which is cats. Oocysts, which are taken into the body by consuming contaminated food and beverage and undercooked or uncooked meat thrown out with cat feces, pose a risk especially in individuals with suppressed immune system and pregnant women. It increases the morbidity and mortality rates of infections in the mother and fetus during pregnancy. Especially in the third trimester, the parasite, which passes to the fetus with a high rate of fetal circulation, causes conditions such as blindness, strabismus, mental retardation, encephalitis, microencephaly, hydrocephalus, hepatosplenomegaly, lymphadenopathy and psychomotor disorders in the fetus. Studies have shown that the risk of congenital Toxoplasmosis is 15-17% in the first trimester, 25% in the second trimester and 65% in the third trimester. At the same time, serious organ anomalies were found in approximately 20% of fetuses with Toxoplasmosis. Therefore, it is important to evaluate fetal anomalies of unknown cause in terms of Toxoplasmosis. Although the risk of transmission to the fetus in early pregnancy is low, it harms the fetus at a high rate of 75%. Therefore, pregnancy should be evaluated in terms of Toxoplasmosis during the planned period or during pregnancy. In this study, it is aimed to raise awareness about early diagnosis, treatment and prevention of Toxoplasmosis in order to protect maternal and infant health.

Keywords: Congenital, fetus, plasenta, pregnancy, Toxoplasma.



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The Biology Of Aging

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Abstract

Aging, which is defined as the reduction in the ability to adapt to environmental factors, is not a disease but a life stage that has its own psychological, physiological, and biological characteristics like childhood and adulthood. Many theories have been proposed to explain the mechanism of aging. In this review, information is given about the theories put forward about aging. Theories of aging fall into two main categories as inherited and random (programmed and damage theories). According to the random model, aging is caused by the accumulation of random errors in biomolecules. Mutations caused by external and internal factors and advanced glycation end-products are considered to cause aging. According to the inherited model, it is suggested that aging occurs as a result of a programmed process. After a certain number of cellular divisions, the proliferating cells lose their ability to divide when telomere length reaches the critical lower threshold value. Due to the changes with the effect of external and internal factors mentioned in the random aging model, these cells cannot perform their functions, that is, they age. As a result, the aging process is too complex to be explained by a single mechanism. This process is probably caused by the interaction of many mechanisms.

Keywords: aging, free oxygen radicals, glycation, telomere

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The Role of Nf- κ b in the Effect Of Fenofibrate on A Mouse Model Of Allergic Asthma

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Abstract

Asthma is a chronic inflammatory disease of the airways that affects nearly 300 million people in the world. Asthma has a complex pathophysiology and about 5-10 % of patients are not fully responsive to the currently available treatments. The aim of this study is to investigate the involvement of NF- κ B in the effects of fenofibrate on a mouse model of allergic asthma. A total of 49 Balb/c mice were randomly distributed into 7 groups (n=7). Allergic asthma model was induced by administering intraperitoneal injections of ovalbumin, followed by provocation with inhaled ovalbumin. Fenofibrate was orally given in 3 different doses (1, 10 and 30 mg/kg) through days 21 to 30. On day 31, pulmonary function test using whole body plethysmography was performed. The mice were sacrificed 24 hours later. Blood samples were obtained, and serum of each sample was separated for IgE determination. Bronchoalveolar lavage fluid (BALF) and lung tissues were collected to measure IL-5 and IL-13. Nuclear extracts of lung tissues were employed to assess NF- κ B p65 binding activity. Penh values, IL-5 and IL-13 levels in BALF and lung tissues and IgE levels in serum were significantly increased in ovalbumin-sensitized and challenged mice. Administration of fenofibrate demonstrated significantly lower Penh values. IL-13 levels in the BALF and lung tissues of FEN1 group were significantly reduced. BALF and lung tissue IL-5 and IL-13 levels in mice treated with 10 and 30 mg/kg fenofibrate were significantly diminished when compared to the OVA group. IgE levels in the serum of FEN30 group mice have shown a prominent reduction. NF- κ B p65 binding activity was statistically significantly reduced in allergic mice treated with 30 mg/kg fenofibrate compared to mice sensitized and challenged with ovalbumin. Conclusions: The ameliorative effects of fenofibrate on airway inflammation and hyperreactivity may be due to its inhibition of NF- κ B activity.

Keywords: Allergic asthma, NF- κ B, fenofibrate, ovalbumin, whole-body plethysmography.

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Is Laparoscopy Necessary For the Treatment of Nonpalpable Intrabdominal Testis?

Fatma ÖZCAN SIKI

Abstract

Undescended testis is the most common genital anomaly in boys. 25-40% of non-palpable testicles are intrabdominal. The treatment algorithm of nonpalpable intra-abdominal testis has not been finalized despite many attempts. In this study, we aimed to determine the importance of ultrasonography in determining the treatment algorithm of nonpalpable intra-abdominal tests in line with the literature.

The records of patients with non-palpable intra-abdominal testis (NPIT) who underwent orchiopexy between June 2015 and June 2018 were reviewed retrospectively. Patients with comorbid disease, bilateral undescended testis and hypospadias, patients who did not undergo preoperative ultrasonography (US), patients whose preoperative examination under anesthesia was not specified in the records, and patients who had previously been operated were not included in the study. Patients who were stated to have been re-examined under anesthesia were included in the study. If a testicle or a similar structure was seen in the US performed on patients with NPIT and testicular or vas and vascular structures were palpated in the examination performed under anesthesia, surgical processing was started with inguinal exploration and scrotal orchiopexy was completed. Inguinal exploration was performed primarily in patients whose testicular structure was not seen on US and could not be palpated under anesthesia. HL was performed on vases with blind ends. Orchiectomy was performed on severely atrophic (nubbin) testicles. None of the cases required laparoscopy.

357 testicles were evaluated in our institution. In the first physical examination, 304 testes were palpable and 53 (14.8%) were non-palpable. In the preoperative examination under anesthesia, 35 testicles out of 53 could not be palpated and it was thought to be NPIT. Only 5 of 35 testicles could not be visualized by US. Of these 5 testicles, it was observed that 2 testicles were severely atrophic (nubbin) and there was no testicle, that is, the vas had a blind ending (vanishing testis). The inguinal incision made in the other two testicles was extended to the side, the testis was found in the abdomen and scrotal orchiopexy was completed.

It has been observed that US, performed by experienced radiologists, can be surgically removed from laparoscopy, which is preferred as the first step in the NPIT treatment algorithm. Considering the post-operative atrophy rates, the laparoscopic two- or single-stage Fowler Stephens technique does not seem to be superior to orchiopexy, which starts with an inguinal incision.

Keywords: nonpalpable testis, ultrasonography, laparoscopy, pediatric patient



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HLA Allele Frequencies in Solid Organ Patients and Donors in Turkey's Central Anatolian Region

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Abstract

Human leukocyte antigen (HLA) system is highly polymorphic system and play an important role in transplant immunology. Tissue compatibility has been related to rejection and survival both in solid organ and bone marrow transplantation, and donor selection after HLA typing is already standard practice in the clinic.

In this research, we searched at the frequency of HLA alleles in our own laboratory database, which demonstrated the results of a portion of Turkey's Central Anatolian Region. We retrospectively reviewed the data of 889 solid organ transplantation patients and 5000 healthy donors who had HLA typing used DNA based molecular Sequence-Specific Oligonucleotide (SSO) and/or Sequence-Specific Primer (SSP) performed at the tissue typing laboratory of Eskisehir Osmangazi University Faculty of Medicine between 2001 and 2021.

When we examined HLA class I and II, we observed that the following alleles were the most frequent alleles in HLA-A/B/C/DRB1/DQB1, and HLA-DPB1, respectively: HLA-A*02, HLA-A*24 and HLA-A*03; HLA-B*35, HLA-B*51 and HLA-B*44; HLA-C*07, HLA-C*04 and HLA-C*12; HLA-DRB1*11, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-DRB1*13; HLA-DQB1*03, HLA-DQB1*05 and HLA-DQB1*06; HLA-DPB1*04, HLA-DPB1*02 and HLA-DPB1*03 in the healthy donors; while HLA-A*02, HLA-A*24, and HLA-A*01; HLA-B*35, HLA-B*51 and HLA-B*44; HLA-C*07, HLA-C*04 and HLA-C*12; HLA-DRB1*11, HLA-DRB1*04 and HLA-DRB1*13; HLA-DQB1*03, HLA-DQB1*05 and HLA-DQB1*02; HLA-DPB1*04, HLA-DPB1*02 and HLA-DPB1*03 in solid organ transplantation patients.

Keywords: HLA, allele frequency, solid organ patient, donors, Turkey

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Results and complications in the surgical treatment of foot metatarsal lengthening

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Abstract

Metatarsal congenital shortness is a rare condition. It can be unilateral or bilateral. Shoe wear and cosmetics cause problems especially in young patients and may need to be treated. In this study, we wanted to discuss the results of patients who had metatarsal lengthening.

Patients and method; Patients who applied to our clinic due to short metatarsals were included in the study. All patients had complaints of not being able to wear shoes and cosmetic problem. Gradual lengthening with a mini external fixator was performed in some of the patients, while acute lengthening and iliac wing bone grafting and plate fixation were performed in some of the patients. Bone union times were noted on the following direct radiographs. At the end of the treatment, a satisfaction questionnaire was administered to the patients.

Six patients, all female, were included in the study. Their mean age was 25.17 (15-37). Bilateral surgery was performed in 2 patients, right foot in 3 patients, and left foot in 1 patient. There was shortness of the 4th metatarsal in 6 patients and an additional 3rd metatarsal in 1 patient. Acute lengthening was performed with iliac wing grafting and plate-screw fixation and in 3 patients gradually with external fixation. Mean bone union time was 2.83 months (2-4). The satisfaction level was excellent in 3 patients and good in 2 patients, and moderate satisfaction was achieved in one patient. Union was delayed in 2 patients. Due to insufficient callus formation in one patient who was lengthened with an external fixator, iliac wing bone grafting and plate fixation were changed. Some recurrence was seen in one patient.

Patient satisfaction levels are high in lengthening surgery of metatarsal shortenings. However, these procedures are open to complications. Patients should be informed about this before starting treatment.

Keywords: Brachymetatarsia, metatarsal lengthening, mini external fixation

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Nobel Prizes in Histology and Embryology

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Abstract

Histology and embryology is the multidisciplinary field that studies the structure and development of tissues and organs. This field has made significant contributions to our understanding of the fundamentals of developmental processes and has been recognized with numerous Nobel Prizes.

The discovery of the microscope, which enabled scientists to visualize the microscopic structures of tissues and cells, led to a number of important discoveries, including the identification of different cell types, the understanding of cell division and the discovery of the nucleus. Embryology is the study of the development of an organism from a fertilized egg. This field has made important contributions to our understanding of how organisms evolve, including the identification of different developmental stages, understanding the role of genes in development and discovering mechanisms of cell differentiation.

Nobel Prizes are awarded to a range of scientists who have made significant contributions to histology and embryology. These include Camillo Golgi, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1906 for his work on the Golgi apparatus; Santiago Ramón y Cajal, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1906 for his work on the nervous system; and Hans Spemann, who was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physiology or Medicine in 1935 for his work on embryonic development.

The work of these scientists helped lay the foundations for our understanding of developmental processes. Their discoveries led to a better understanding of how organisms evolve and opened new avenues for research into the causes of diseases and the development of new treatments.

This presentation will discuss the contributions of histology and embryology to Nobel Prizes and highlight some of the major discoveries made in these fields. The presentation will also discuss the future of histology and embryology and the potential for these fields to make even greater contributions to our understanding of developmental processes.

Keywords: Histology, Embryology, Nobel Prize, Medicine

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THE ROLE OF STIGMATISATION ON DISEASE MANAGEMENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES

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Abstract

Type 2 diabetes is the fastest-growing global health emergency of the 21st century and the most common type of diabetes. Since it is a chronic disease, its treatment and care take time, leading to an economic burden, reducing patients' life quality and impairing their social lives. Diabetic patients must adapt to self-care, quality of life, personal health, symptom control, and metabolic and glycemic control. The new order makes them feel excluded and stigmatised in their work and families. Stigma is the attitude and behaviours of society against certain patient groups that lead to the exclusion of people from the community, complicating treatment compliance and disease management and increasing the risk of developing complications. To reduce stigma, patients should evaluate themselves for stigmatisation, receive disease-related training for better coping mechanisms, achieve improved self-efficacy by receiving personalised support, and be encouraged to be actively involved in the process while raising awareness in society. In life with T2D, disease management is essential to prevent disease progression and complications. Nurses take an active role in disease management by planning holistic care for the patient's problems, offering counselling, rehabilitation and individual training plans, and developing skills for an effective and independent non-judgmental relationship that focuses on patient needs. The American Diabetes Association recommends that health professionals use neutral, stigma-free, inclusive and person-centred language avoiding definitions such as "they have diabetes" due to its stigmatising effect. Health professionals recommend psychoeducation and motivational interviewing to combat stigma and boost self-esteem and self-efficacy. A good disease management process reduces mortality and morbidity and contributes to the individual's well-being despite psychological factors such as stigma. This review aims to determine the role of stigma on disease management in Type 2 diabetes.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, Stigma, Disease management

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Tooth Eruption Delay Associated With Mesiodens In The Maxilla Incisor Region

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Abstract

Aim: Supernumerary teeth located in the upper incisor region in the midline of the maxilla and mandible are called mesiodens. In this case report, the delayed eruption of a patient's left upper permanent incisors due to mesiodens and the treatment of eruption problems are described.

Case: A 9-year-old girl presented to our clinic with an aesthetic complaint due to unerupted tooth number 21. Intraoral examination revealed that tooth number 21 had not erupted. Radiological evaluation revealed that tooth number 21 was impacted and two supernumerary teeth were found to be the cause of the impacted tooth. Under local anaesthesia, the mesiodens were removed. Tooth number 21 was expected to erupt spontaneously and no clinical findings were detected at the 6-month follow-up. A surgical incision was made in the area of tooth number 21 to eliminate the hard keratinized gingiva, and then tooth number 21 started to be seen in the oral environment. However, when the eruption of the tooth was followed, it was determined that the tooth erupted with rotation. A fixed appliance was planned to correct the rotation of the tooth and the patient was allowed to use it for 1 month. At the end of 1 month, it was seen that the rotation of tooth number 21 was corrected. Hawley appliance was planned for the upper jaw to prevent relapse of the rotation of the tooth number 21 and the patient is followed up regularly.

Conclusion: The presence of mesiodens in the maxilla and mandible has the potential to disrupt normal occlusion development; therefore, early diagnosis of mesiodens is very important. It should also be kept in mind that radiographic examination, especially CT images, is very important for the definitive diagnosis, evaluation and treatment of mesiodens.

Keywords: supernumerary teeth, mesiodens, delay tooth-eruption, dental anomaly, panoramic radiography

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