13. INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

February 14-16, 2025
Sanliurfa, Turkiye

ABSTRACT BOOK

Editors:
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÇİFTÇİ
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN
Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan ŞAHİN

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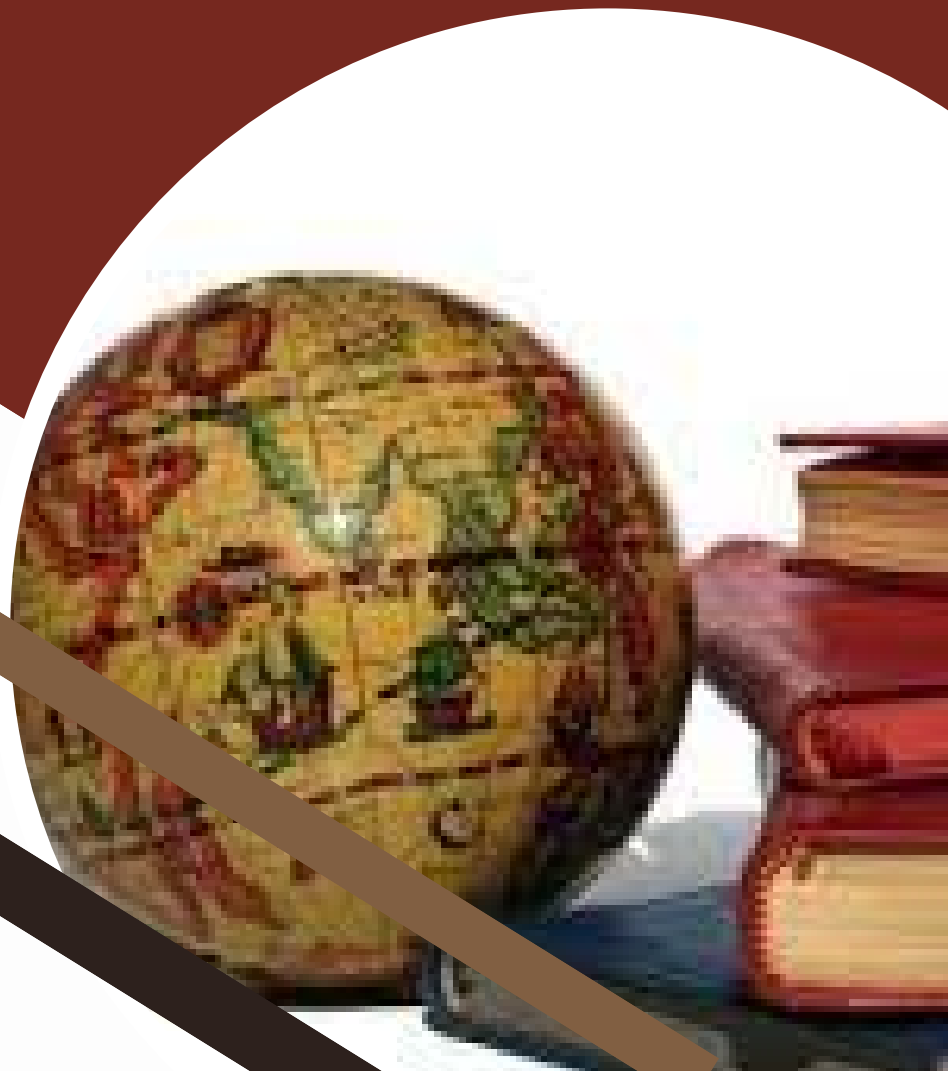

ABSTRACT BOOK

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Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Çiftçi
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28.02.2025

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CONGRESS ID

TITLE OF CONGRESS
13. INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

PARTICIPATION
Keynote & Invited

DATE - PLACE
February 14-16, 2025
Sanliurfa, Turkiye

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TOTAL ABSTRACTS: 212

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **115**

The number of abstracts from Türkiye: **97**

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English

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February 14-16, 2025
Sanliurfa, Turkiye

CONGRESS PROGRAM

ONLINE PRESENTATIONS

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436

Passcode: 141516

https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81303483436?pwd=AOIhf3dN20azaUl5bHXTpDlQReQZb7.1

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (27):

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, TRNC, Kazakhstan, Nigeria, Serbia, Lebanon, Algeria, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, Morocco, India, Ukraine, Romania, Vietnam, Indonesia, Bangladesh, Georgia, Bulgaria, N. Macedonia, France, USA, Canada, Albania, Tunisia, Iraq

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Passcode: 141516

FACE TO FACE PRESENTATIONS

Venue: Harran University Application Hotel

15.02.2025

Time	Title	Author/Presenter	Affiliation
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan ÇİFTÇİ			
15:00	OBJECTS IN SHAMAN RITUALS	Oya ÇETİN	Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
15:15	THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL WORK SAFETY TRAININGS ON ESTABLISHING A SECURITY CULTURE; A UNIVERSITY EXAMPLE	Hüsre Gizem AKALP Bülgan TOMAÇ Uğur SAKLANGIÇ	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
15:30	"I HAVE THE RIGHT": MOTHER-CHILD EDUCATION	Ebru GÜÇ Ebru İŞLEK Nalin SARUHAN Merve HALİL Sevgi ELMA	Siirt University, Türkiye
15:45	ANALYZING TRANSFORMER-BASED APPROACHES FOR MISLEADING INFORMATION DETECTION	Erol KINA	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
16:00	**Refreshment Break & Networking**		

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-1

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Devkan KALECİ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FRANCE AND FINLAND POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND COMPARISON WITH TÜRKİYE	Özlem SOLUR SÜRÜCÜ	Artuklu University, Türkiye
A COMPARISON BETWEEN STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TALENT MANAGEMENT: "COMPLEMENTARY RELATION" VERSUS "SUBSTITUTION RELATION"	İhsan Oğuz BAKKALBAŞI	Marmara University, Türkiye
IRANIAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA)	Kubra KESKIN	Marmara University, Türkiye
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INVESTMENTS IN THE EU AND THE EU AI REGULATION	Erkin Cihangir Karataş	Independent researcher, Türkiye
COMMON VALUES AND COMMON FUTURE OF THE TURKIC WORLD	Kamran Valizada	Nakhchivan State University Social Sciences
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES, IRAN, AND TURKEY	Yunus ŞİMŞEK	Mardin Artuklu University, Türkiye
USING ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN STEM ACTIVITIES	Devkan KALECİ Sibel KÜÇÜK	İnönü University, Türkiye
ACTIVE LEARNING BASED BLOCK-BASED CODING ACTIVITY DESIGN	Devkan KALECİ Şuanur GEYIKLİ	İnönü University, Türkiye
THE MEANING OF YESEVI DOCTRINE - SPIRITUAL RENEWAL	Dossay KENZHETAYEV Sultanmurat ABZHALOV Batyrzhan TEMİRKHANOV	Akhmed Yassawi University, Kazakhstan Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF MATURIDISM IN SHAPING THE TURKISH UNDERSTANDING OF ISLAM	Sultanmurat ABZHALOV Kanat BAZARBAYEV Batyrzhan TEMİRKHANOV	Akhmed Yassawi University, Kazakhstan Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-2

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Derya ÖCAL

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE IMPACT OF PERMISSION MARKETING EFFORTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON BRAND LOYALTY: AN ANALYSIS OF DERMOCOSMETIC BRANDS	Onur TÜRKER	İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye
DISCUSSING FICTIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH HUMAN THINKING EXPERIENCE	Derya ÖCAL Hasan ÇİFTÇİ	Atatürk University, Türkiye Harran University, Türkiye
DISCUSSING THE SEARCH FOR SELF THROUGH THE ACTIVITY OF PLAYING GAMES	Derya ÖCAL Hasan ÇİFTÇİ	Atatürk University, Türkiye Harran University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF LIFELONG LEARNING ON THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF WOMEN IN WORKING LIFE	Duygu ÖZKAN Sümeyra SEZER KAPLAN Fatma YILDIRIM	Karabük University, Türkiye
WEAK FORM EFFICIENCY IN THE CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET	Arzu ÖZMERDİVANLI	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS IN PARTICIPATION BANKING	Fatma YILDIRIM	Samsun, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS COVERED IN THE PRESS ON BANKING EMBEZZLEMENT CRIMES	Fatma YILDIRIM	Samsun, Türkiye
USING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN	İlker İbrahim AVŞAR	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye
THE IMPACT OF CYBERLOAFING ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY	Rümeysa DİLER Yeliz PEKERŞEN Ayşe Büşra MADENCİ	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
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15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-3

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Hüseyin GÜRBÜZ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
IS "ATOM THERAPY" A CORRECT TERMINOLOGY IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH THYROID CANCER?	Derya ÇAYIR	University of Health Sciences, Türkiye
CONTRIBUTION OF PET/CT TO TREATMENT MANAGEMENT IN UROLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES	Alev ÇINAR Derya ÇAYIR	Ankara Etlik Sehir hospital, Türkiye University of Health Sciences, Türkiye
STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS IN ANIONIC PHOSPHOLIPID MEMBRANES INDUCED BY LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF COUMARIN: AN FTIR STUDY	Çisem ALTUNAYAR ÜNSALAN	Ege University, Türkiye
^{68}GA-FAPI PET VERSUS ^{18}FDG PET IN THE DETECTION OF RENALL CELL CA	Ebuzer KALENDER	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
A RARE CAUSE OF CHEST PAIN AND TROPONIN ELEVATION: SIGMOID VOLVULUS MIMICKING ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME	Hüseyin GÜRBÜZ	Harran University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL AND MECHANISMS OF DROXINOSTAT IN COMBINATION WITH ABRAXANE AND ATEZOLIZUMAB IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER	Fazilet Esra İNCEDERE DÜZDAĞ Burçin TEZCANLI KAYMAZ	Ege University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ALGAE IN TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITOR IMATINIB-SENSITIVE AND RESISTANT LEUKEMIA CELL MODELS	İlayda ALÇITEPE Burçin KAYMAZ	Ege University, Türkiye
KOUNIS SYNDROME FOLLOWING CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: A CASE REPORT	Fatma TAŞ	Harran University, Türkiye
CESAREAN SECTION IN PREGNANT WOMEN WITH DISSEMINATED ENCEPHALOMALACIA: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH	Kenan KART	Karabük University, Türkiye

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15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-4

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Mahira Firudin kizi Amirova

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARRAGEENANS FROM CHONDRUS CRISPUS FOR POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL USES	Samia BABA HAMED, Amel BERREBBAH ALIOUA	Ecole Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques d'Oran (ESSBO) LATES Université des sciences et de la technologie d'Oran Mohamed Boudiaf USTO-MB
EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION, AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHYCOERYTHRIN FROM CHONDRUS CRISPUS	Samia BABA HAMED, Amel BERREBBAH ALIOUA	Ecole Supérieure en Sciences Biologiques d'Oran (ESSBO) LATES Université des sciences et de la technologie d'Oran Mohamed Boudiaf USTO-MB
PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOCOMPLEXES: RECENT ADVANCES AND KEY RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS	Salah Mohammed Fezea Rana Kareem Mohammed	University of Baghdad, Iraq
STUDY OF THE ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES SAME SMALL-MOLECULES J22352 AND J27820 AGAINST THE ZIKA VIRUS. INVESTAGATE DOCCKING MOLECULAR, ADMET, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS	Farid Elbamtari, Allal Fakkahi, Etibaria Belghalia, M'barek Choukrad, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Abdelouahid Sbai	Faculty of Science, Chemistry Department, Meknes, Morocco.
INVESTIGATION OF THE ENDOCANNABINOID AGAINST THE CB1 CANNABINOID RECEPTOR USING 3D-QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATION	Allal Fakkahi, Farid Elbamtari, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Mohammed Bouachrine, Tahar Lakhlifi	Faculty of Science, Molecular Chemistry Departement, Meknes, Morocco
SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURES ELUCIDATION OF SOME NEW PORPHYRIN COMPOUNDS CONTAINING QUINOLINE GROUP	Milad NOROUZIDASTJERDI Barış Seçkin ARSLAN	Sakarya Üniversitesi
EVALUATION OF TERPENOIDS FROM EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA LINN: AN IN SILICO STUDY, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET ANALYSIS, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS	Allal Fakkahi, Farid Elbamtari, M'hamed Elbouhi, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Mohammed Bouachrine, Tahar Lakhlifi	Moulay Ismail University, Meknes, Morocco.
ANALYSIS OF INORGANIC BLOOD ELEMENT FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF HYPERGLYCEMIA RISK FACTORS	Assoc. Prof. Mahira Firudin kizi Amirova	Azerbaycan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
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15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-5

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Mehwash Kashif

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
UNLOCKING THE POWER OF PHYTOCHEMICALS: HOW PLANT-BASED COMPOUNDS CAN HELP COMBAT CHRONIC DISEASES	R.Vidhyalakshmi, K.Rajaganapathy	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,Selaiyur,Chennai 600073,Tamil Nadu,Chennai.
CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS,CHARACTERIZATION AND INVITRO ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES	Abdullahi Ahmad Muhammad, Muhammadu Marwana Yusuf, Muslim Yusuf	Umaru Musa Yaradua university, Nigeria.
INSIGHT INTO THE ANTI-CORROSION INHIBITION OF NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND AS EFFICIENT INHIBITOR FOR CARBON STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIUMS: ELECTROCHEMICAL AND SURFACE MORPHOLOGY STUDIES	Youssef ADNAN Hassan OUACHTAK Abdelaziz AIT ADDI	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco
EXTRACTION OF ALKALOID FROM THREE TYPES OF KOLA NUTS, GAXCINA KOLA (BITTER KOLA) , KOLA VERA AND KOLA ACCUMINATA	Dauda Abdurrahman, Prof. Ibrahim Sada, Muslim Yusuf, Isma'il Ibrahim	Umaru Musa Yar’adua University, Nigeria
EXPLORATION OF GREEN CHEMISTRY METHODS FOR SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC SYNTHESIS	Ibrahim Yahuza, Abubakar Umar, Yero Shehu, Muslim Yusuf	Umar Musa Yar'adua University Katsina,P.M.B 2218 Katsina, Nigeria
EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON ORAL MICROBIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT, GINGIVAL HEALTH AND DENTAL PLAQUE; A META-ANALYSIS	Dr. Mehwash Kashif, Dr. Mehwash Kashif, Dr. Aman Ashar, Syeda Nimra Qadri, M. Asfahan Shah	Karachi Metropolitan University
SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUES (DFT, HSA, ELF) STUDIES OF MELAMINIUM DIHYDROGEN PYROPHOSPHATE (C3N6H7)2 (H2P2O7)	El Majdi, S. Zerraf, A.Ouasri, Said Belaaouad	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco ReSIP Laboratory, Morocco Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco
IMPACT OF IRRIGATION WITH TRICKLING FILTER-TREATED WASTEWATER ON MILLET CULTIVATION AND SOIL FERTILITY IN SEMI-ARID NORTH AFRICA	Ahmed Osmane, Khadija Zidan, Moustapha Belmouden	Agadir University Ibn Zohr University Cadi Ayyad, Marrakech, Morocco
INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW	Chisom C. Okpala, Ozoemena E. Eje, Ifeoma F. Chukwuma	University of Nigeria Nsukka, Enugu, Nigeria

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Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-6

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Ghanshyam Barman

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
BASALT FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITES FOR ADVANCED MARINE APPLICATIONS	Dr. Ghanshyam Barman	Vidhyadeep University Kim, India
INTELLIGENT CONTROL STRATEGY FOR DUAL POWER GENERATION SYSTEM COUPLED WITH WIND TURBINE: A FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH	Ahlem CHEBEL, Abdelouahab BENRETEM, Ivan DOBREV	Badji-Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria. Arts et Métiers-Paris Tech, 151, bd L'Hôpital, France
HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING MODELING OF CUTTING FORCES IN MILLING PROCESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY 6061	Mirsadegh SEYEDZAVVAR Cem BOĞA	Adana Alparslan Turkes University of Science and Technology, Türkiye
ENHANCEMENT OF COMPRESSED EARTH BLOCKS : MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES	Fatima-ezzahrae BAMMOU, Rachid BOUFERRA, Mohamed ESSALEH, Lahcen ESSALEH	Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakesh, Morocco
ELABORATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW TiO2 CATALYTIC MATERIALS BY THE SOL-GEL PROCESS AND OF Ag/TiO2 BY THE WET IMPREGNATION METHOD	Hakima Lagrini, Fouad Bentiss, Charafeddine Jama, Mohamed Bensitel, Abdelaziz Sahibed-Dine	University Chouaib Doukkali, Morocco. University of Lille, France
EFFECT N, P, K, S, Zn & B ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF CABBAGE	Sadbir Ahmed Dr. Md Saiful Islam Sakila Khatun Md. Saidul Islam	University of Rajshahi, Bangladesh
SELF-ASSEMBLED rGO-integrated Cd-mof AS HIGH STABILITY ELECTRODE FOR ADVANCED SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC SUPERCAPACITORS	Usama Zahid, Fasiha Kashif	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan
AN APPLICATION OF N-HIGH SUBMODULES OF QTAG-MODULES	Dr. Ayazul Hasan	Jazan University, Jazan, Kingdom of Saudi Arabia
STUDY OF THE ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF PLA-CB: EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS AND PROBABILISTIC APPROACH	Nassima Naboulsi, Fatima Majid, Taoufik Hachimi, Fouad Ait Hmazi, Fadwa Jouali	Chouaib Doukkali University

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-1

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Aziz ILGAZİ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
A FEDERATED LEARNING TECHNIQUE FOR EDGE COMPUTING IN COMMUNICATION NETWORKS	Sercan YALÇIN	Adıyaman University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF ORANGE SLICE FREEZE-DRYING BEHAVIOR: THE IMPACT OF SAMPLE THICKNESS ON DRYING KINETICS	Bahadır ACAR	Karabük University, Türkiye
CYBERSECURITY LANDSCAPE FOR SMART PORTS	Zühal ÖZYILMAZ Gizem KAYIŞOĞLU	Istanbul Technical University, Türkiye
OPTIMIZATION OF THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE IN TEXTILE PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF TECHNICAL MEANS	Sevinc Abdullayeva	Azerbaycan Devlet Ekonomi Üniversitesi (UNEC), Azerbaycan
DETERMINATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF METAL MATERIALS WITH IMAGE PROCESSING ASSISTED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES	Zeynep Aslı ERTAN	Gaziantep University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-2

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Dılgeş BASKIN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SYNTHESIS OF CORRESPONDING PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE	Rehimexanım Memmedova Naila Mammadova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Arzu Nifteliyeva Irada Shikhaliyeva Namiq Shikhaliyev	Baku Engineering University, Baku, Azerbaijan Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan
PREDICTION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES USING PASS ONLINE (ANTIBAC-PRED) OF SYNTHESIZED PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE	Rehimexanim Memmedova Naila Mammadova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Ayten Qacar Shafiga İbrahimova Namiq Shikhaliyev	Baku Engineering University, Baku, Azerbaijan Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan
EFFICIENT PRECONCENTRATION AND FAAS-BASED QUANTIFICATION OF COPPER (II) IN WATER AND TEA INFUSIONS USING HIERARCHICAL MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLES	Dılgeş BASKIN	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
ACCUMULATION OF THALLIUM (Tl) AND GALLIUM (Ga) IN MACROALGAE EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS	Mehmet Mustafa DENİZ Murat TOPAL	Munzur University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF ACCUMULATION OF THE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS GALLIUM (Ga) AND THALLIUM (Tl) FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER WITH MACROALG	Mehmet Mustafa DENİZ Murat TOPAL	Munzur University, Türkiye
FROM TREATMENT TO DIAGNOSIS: TRANSVERSE MYELIT	İbrahim Halil YASAK	Harran University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-3

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile ABDULLAZADE

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ENGLISH LANGUAGE, SOCIAL IDENTITY, AND GLOBAL COMMUNICATION	Sinan ÖZYURT Mehmet Emin KALGI	Gaziantep Islam Science and Technology University, Türkiye Ardahan University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE 5TH GRADE SCIENCE COURSE IN THE TURKISH CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL ACCORDING TO TEACHERS' OPINIONS	Gülşah TÜRKOĞLU YENİAY Mehmet Emin USTA	Sakarya University, Türkiye
THE OPINIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT-RELATED ISSUES IN RECENTLY COMPLETED SCHOOLS IN SAKARYA	Salih ARSLAN Mehmet Emin USTA	Sakarya University, Türkiye
THE POWER OF STORIES: EXPLORING NARRATION AND RECALL SKILLS THROUGH ACTIVITY-BASED INTERACTIVE BOOK READING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD	Nazlı AKCA Nuran TUNCER	Gazi Osman Paşa University, Türkiye
PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEW OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	Güzel Rabia ÖZDEMİR Nuran TUNCER	Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye
HISTORY OF THE TEACHING WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURE IN LITERATURE CLASSES OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS	Nazile ABDULLAZADE Aynur İBRAHİMLİ	Azerbaycan Devlet Pedagoji Üniversitesi, Bakü, Azerbaycan
THE EFFECT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION TASKS ON STUDENTS' INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS LEVEL IN MULTICULTURAL EFL CLASSROOMS	Ceren DUMAN Gülümser EFEOĞLU	Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye
THE SYMBOLIC AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF DESSERTS SPECIFIC TO TURKISH CUISINE CONSUMED ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS	Onur TUGAY Gökhan ŞALLI	Sakarya Uygulamalı Bilimler Üniversitesi, Türkiye Anadolu Üniversitesi, Türkiye
INTEGRATED APPLICATION OF MARBLING AND ORIGAMI ART AS AN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY	Şeyma DEMİREL Ali Osman ALAKUŞ	Dicle University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-4

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Altuğ OCAK

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN PROMOTING EXPORTS -CASE OF TURKIYE -	Reggad Sirine Yousra Server Sevil Akyürek	Nişantaşi University, Turkey
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF MANAGERIAL COMPETENCIES IN SOCIAL SECTOR PROJECTS: INSIGHTS FROM PROJECT MANAGERS	Riaz Ahmed, Qurat-ul-Ain Mahmood	Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan National Telecommunication Corporation, Islamabad, Pakistan
HARMONY IN ACTION: UNRAVELING THE NEXUS OF MOTIVATIONAL THEORIES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT	Riaz Ahmed, Qurat-ul-Ain Mahmood, Sharmeen Hayat, Areeba Ahmed	Bahria University, Islamabad, Pakistan National Telecommunication Corporation, Islamabad, Pakistan
ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF CASH CONVERSION CYCLE ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY OF LISTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE	Jelsa MAF, Salfiya Umma MAC	South Eastern University of Sri Lanka, Oluvil
ETHICS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY	Dr. Neha	Swami Vivekanand Subharti University
ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF GREEN TAXATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS - ACROSS COUNTRIES ANALYSIS	Youssef REHALI, Fatima TOUHAMI, Salma BAKKALI, Maryam BENSATOR	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Béni Mellal, Morocco
THE EFFECT OF FEAR-BASED MARKETING ON CONSUMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS HEALTH PRODUCTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY	Altuğ OCAK	Istanbul Beykent University, Turkey
CONSUMER PERSPECTIVES ON PEANUT PRODUCTS: PREFERENCES AND MARKET POTENTIAL IN KOSOVO	Shyhrete Muriqi Arieta Camaj Ibrahimi Teuta Bajra Braihamj	University Haxhi Zeka, Faculty of Agribusiness, Peja, Kosovo

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-5

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Oladimeji Y. U

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
EFFECT OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF BARI TOMATO-2 (RATAN)	Tohidur Rahman Dr. Md. Kawser Ali Bhowmik Shimu Md. Saidul Islam	University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi 6205, Bangladesh
IMPACT OF FOREST DEGRADATION ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN LAPAI, NIGERIA	Oladimeji Y. U., Hussaini A. S., Bichi A. M., Owolabi M.A., Isah O. D.	Ahamdu Bello University, Nigeria
PROFITABILTY OF OIL PALM FRUITS PRODUCTION AMONG WOMEN IN KOGI AND EDO STATE, NIGERIA	Paul Abiodun Babarinde, Adetunji Olusegun Adeyinka, Olusegun Adetokunbo Adekunle, Amao Oyetoun Dunmola, Aishatu Shettima, Atibioke Oluwatoyin Adeola, Makinde Olufunmilola Olawunmi, Adetoro Gbenga Opeyemi	National Biotechnology Research and Development Agency University of Ilorin Nigeria stored products Research Institute, Ilorin
ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN HABITAT PRESERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: JOS WILDLIFE PARK AS A MODEL	Oladimeji Y. U., Bichi A. M., Hussaini A. S., Owolabi M.A., Onuh S.A.	Ahamdu Bello University, Nigeria
KINETIC STUDY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS DERIVED FROM IRRADIATED ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L. LEAVES	Feriel sahoui, Tarek Berrama, Mohamed Ait oumeraci, Abdelhalim Balouli	University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-6

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Oladimeji Y. U

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
POSTOPERATIVE MORBIDITY AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN LEFT COLIC ANGLE SURGERY	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem Keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF OVERALL MORTALITY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR ADENOCARCINOMAS OF LEFT COLIC FLEXURE	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
ANASTOMOTIC FISTULA AFTER SURGERY FOR LEFT COLIC FLEXURE ADENOCARCINOMA: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
PERIOPERATIVE DATA AND SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN COLORECTAL CANCER SURGERY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
CLINICAL FEATURES AND DIAGNOSTIC STRATEGIES IN COLONIC ADENOCARCINOMA PATIENTS	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFIL OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR LEFT COLONIC ANGLE ADENOCARCINOMAS	Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR	Eman Atiq, Neelam Bibi, Hammad Shah, Zain Ali	Rawalpindi Institute of Cardiology, Rawalpindi International Islamic University, Islamabad National university of modern language, Islamabad
AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACID BURN INCIDENTS IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES	Eman Atiq, Maheen Mujeeb, Mujeeb Ur Rehman, Bilal Atiqi	Rawalpindi Women University, Rawalpindi Vandebilt Catholic high school Houma, Lousiana United state Schlumberger wireline engineer Gulf of mexico, Lousiana United state Hamdard University, Islamabad

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-1

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir SÜRÜCÜ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
CURRENT STATUS OF CONFECTIONARY SUNFLOWER PRODUCTION IN TURKEY	Fatma GEDİK Mehmet SİNCİK	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF DIFFERENT SUNFLOWER VARIETIES/GENOTYPES UNDER DROUGHT CONDITIONS	Vefa DİLER Hüseyin ARSLAN	Harran University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF SERUM COPPER AND ZINC LEVELS IN SHEEP WITH FOOT-ROT IN ŞANLIURFA REGION	Alper BAŞA Kadri KULUALP Pelin Fatoş Polat DİNÇER	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Şanlıurfa Provincial Directorate of Agriculture and Forestry, Türkiye Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTS OF THE SHEPHERD'S PURSE (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)	Gizem Nur AKSOY Ebru ÇÖTELİ	Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE EFFECT OF FOLIAR APPLICATION OF NITROGEN AT DIFFERENT DOSES AND TIME INTERVALS ON PLANT SHOOT DEVELOPMENT AND FRUIT BUD SHEDDING.	Necdet Dağtekin Abdulkadir SÜRÜCÜ	Harran University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-2

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Zeynal Abidin OĞUZ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING SECTOR COMPANIES TRADED ON BORSA ISTANBUL	Halil ŞEN İbrahim Halil DEMİRDELEN	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
PARTICLE FILL RATIO EFFECT ON THE IMPACT FEATURE OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS	Zeynal Abidin OĞUZ	Adıyaman University, Türkiye
PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN BASED ON INTEGRAL PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	Merve TEKİN Nusret TAN	İnönü University, Türkiye
PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR TIME DELAY SYSTEMS	Merve TEKİN Nusret TAN	İnönü University, Türkiye
COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SUBSTITUENT EFFECTS on Pd-PEPPSI COMPLEXES: A DFT STUDY	Sümeyya SERİN	Inonu University, Türkiye
BURNUP DEPENDENT NEUTRONIC ANALYSIS OF THE PWR-like SMALL MODULAR REACTOR FUEL ASSEMBLY WITH UN, U3Si2, and UC ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL MATERIALS	Behram MELİKKENDLİ	Hacettepe University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF MODAL VIBRATION OF A CANTILEVER BEAM WITH DIFFERENT LATTICE STRUCTURES	Fatih PEHLİVAN	Karabük University, Türkiye
SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION OF COATINGS PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITED USING COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS: DUTY CYCLE EFFECT	Kağan YURDAL İsmail Hakki KARAHAN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CORROSION PROPERTIES OF COATINGS PRODUCED FROM COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS USING DIFFERENT DUTY CYCLE VALUES IN PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITION METHOD	Kağan YURDAL İsmail Hakki KARAHAN	Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-3

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Özge GEDİK TOKER

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF TERABANT EXERCISES ON REACTION PARAMETERS OF INFANT MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS	Yakup AKTAŞ Ruken YILMAZ	Harran University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS IN SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENTS	Hakan ACAR Cemal ASLAN	Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye
FOREIGN BODY ASPIRATIONS IN INFANTS	Mehmet ÇETİN	T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı, Ankara Etlik Şehir Hastanesi, Göğüs Cerrahisi, Ankara, Türkiye
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION AND POSTURE AND SLEEP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENTS	Şeyma Nur KARADERİLİ Meral SERTEL	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
COUNSELING PROCESS FOR INFERTILE COUPLES	Özge EKMEKCİ Seyhan ÇANKAYA	Selçuk University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG 6TH-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS	Duygu İlke YILDIRIM Rahmi MUTLU	Selçuk University, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REFORMER PILATES AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSIOTHERAPY REHABILITATION APPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION	Zehra KURT Yasemin ŞAHBAZ Eylem KÜÇÜK	Okan University, Türkiye İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye Amasya University, Türkiye
DECISION-MAKING OF HEALTHCARE WORKER IN CYBERNETIC AUGMENTATION: AN EXAMPLE OF AUDITORY IMPLANT	Özge GEDİK TOKER Mine AFACAN FINDIKLI Didem ŞAHİN CEYLAN Kerem TOKER	Bezmialem Vakıf University, Türkiye İstinye University, Türkiye UBI Business School, Belgium Üsküdar University, Türkiye
CHRONIC PAIN AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN THE ELDERLY	Erkan ÖZDURAN	Sivas Numune Hastanesi, Sivas

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-4

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
NATURAL MODULATION OF THE GUT MICROBIOTA IN PATIENTS WITH FOOD ALLERGIES. IMPACT OF ALERGIPLANT	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU, Prof dr med Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania Academy of Romanian Scientists Titu Maiorescu University, Romania
BACTERIAL COLONIZATION AND INFECTION RISKS IN NEONATAL CARE: INSIGHTS INTO PERIPHERAL VENOUS CATHETER MANAGEMENT AND ASEPTIC COMPLIANCE	ROSSI Manal, BENBOUBKER Moussa, BELCHKAR Salim, HMAMI Fouzia, OUMOKHTAR Bouchra	University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco
INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW	Chisom C. Okpala, Ozoemena E. Eje, Ifeoma F. Chukwuma	University of Nigeria, Nsukka
UNLOCKING ANTIVIRAL POTENTIAL: IN-SILICO INSIGHTS INTO HISTONE DEACETYLASE (HDAC) INHIBITORS THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING, PHARMACOKINETICS, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATIONS	Farid Elbamtari, Etibaria Belghalia, Allal Fakkahi, M'barek Choukrad, Abdelouahid Sbai, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, TaharLakhlifi, Mohammed Bouachrine	Independent researchers
ABKHAZIAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE ROOTS OF NOSTALGIA: A CULTURAL TRAUMA ANALYSIS	Salome Mekhrishvili Natia Siradze	Tbilisi State University
INCREASING THE THERAPEUTIC UTILITY OF MIDAZOLAM BY SYNTHESIZING ITS NANOPARTICLES	Huma Ikram, Sonia Ali, Muhammad Raza Shah, Darakhshan Jabeen Haleem	University of Karachi, Pakistan
TO EVALUATE "FROM CONSULTATION TO FOLLOW UP HOW VIRTUAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE HELPS?	Muhammad Faraz Awan Syeda Fiza Kazmi Bushra Aslam Raza Ul Mustafa Abdul Rahman Dr.Nabiha Dr. Mah Ru Nisa Asif	Hajvery university, euro campus, Lahore Pakistan

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-5

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Felicia Andrei

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE: THAT OUR DAUGHTER MAY NOT DIE	Saratu Gimbiya Yaroson, Solomon Matthias Gamde, Bitty Williams, James O Adisa	Bingham University Nigeria Plateau State University Bokkos, Nigeria University of Jos, Nigeria
REDUCING ADIPOSE TISSUE BETWEEN THE ILLUSION OF SUPPLEMENTS, DIETS AND INTERMITTENT FASTING	Felicia Andrei, Monika Susa, Anca Dragomirescu	University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
EXPERIENCE OF USING THE ANTI-VEGF RANIBIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION	Tamila Baimukanova Sergey Kulbaka Lazzat Zhussupbekova	«University Medical Center» Corporate Fund Medical Center Hospital of the President's Affairs Administration of the Republic of Kazakhstan PJSC "Astana Medical University", Astana, Kazakhstan
THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL IDENTITY ON EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE	Khushi Dr. Simrat Kaur	Indian Institute of Psychology and Training Sarita Vihar, Delhi
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR	Eman Atiq, Neelam Bibi, Hammad Shah, Zain Ali	Rawalpindi Women University, Rawalpindi Rawalpindi Institute of Cardiology, Rawalpindi International Islamic University, Islamabad National university of modern language, Islamabad
CORRELATION STUDY ON ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF HEART DISEASE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN	Taskeen Fatima Mehran Majeed Mahna Fatima Raheela Muqadus Areeba Arif Mah-ru-nisa Atif	Hajvery University, Pakistan
ICTAL-INDUCED CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED NEUROLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES: A META-ANALYTICAL APPROACH	Bismillah Iftikhar Sumbal Imran Asifa Javaid Saim Naseer Dr. Mah Ru Nisa Atif	Hajvery University, Pakistan

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

15.02.2025	Session-3 / Hall-6

Ankara Time: 15^{00}-17^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Subhashish Dey

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
THE USE OF RELATIONAL ALGEBRA FOR QUERY OPTIMIZATION IN DATABASES	Albina BASHOLLI Teuta BUDLLA (MYFTIU)	Polytechnic University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania
NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO CASSAVA MOSAIC DISEASE USING CAPUTO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE: MODELING ANAD ANALYSIS	KAMALI Nezha AZROUL Elhoussine SHIMI Mohammed	Sidi Mohammed Ben Abdellah University
BIPOLAR FUZZY PSEUDO-UP SUBALGEBRA OF PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA	Alachew Amaneh Mechders, Berhanu Assaye Alaba, Tilahun Mekonnen Munie	University of Kabridahar College of Science, Bahir Dar University
FUZZY UNIFORM TOPOLOGY ON PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA	Alachew Amaneh, Berhanu Assaye Alaba, Tilahun Mekonnen Munie	Bahir Dar University, Ethiopia University of Kabridahar, Ethiopia
EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON USAGE OF COCONUT SHELL AND COCONUT FIBRE IN FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS	Subhashish Dey	Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India
PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF GUIERA SENEGALENSIS LEAVES	Muslim Yusuf, Sulaiman Sani Yusuf, Abdulaziz Hassan Maidabino	Umaru Musa Yar'adua University, Nigeria
A NOVEL TRANSDERMAL APPROACH TO COMBAT ANEMIA: BIO-FUNCTIONALIZED IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING CICHORIUM INTYBUS	Rashna Mirza, Amjad Ali Shah, Kifayat Ullah Shah, Aqeedat Javed, Atif Ullah Khan, Asim ur Rehman, Shefaat Ullah Shah, Adullah R.Alanzi, Sakina Niyazi	Quaid-i-Azam University, Islamabad, Pakistan Gomal University Dera Ismail Khan, Pakistan King Saud University, Riyadh, Saudi Arabia IFTM University, India

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-2

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. İlkay ER

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
DIGITAL PARENTING AND CHILD RELATIONSHIPS	Fevziye DAĞ Mustafa Aydın BAŞAR	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF NEW INFLAMMATORY MARKERS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SEPSIS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Doğa HAKKANİ Ayşe Nur KILIÇ Semih Can LAÇİN İlkay ER	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Türkiye
ABDOMINAL EPILEPSY WITH CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW	Ayşegül SARIAYDIN Ali ASLAN	Ordu University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF VIDEOS ABOUT CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS	Ayşe ARICIOĞLU SÜLÜN Fatime ÇİFTÇİ	Siirt University, Türkiye
QUALITY AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS ABOUT NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER	Ayşe ARICIOĞLU SÜLÜN Ceren Nur YILMAZ	Siirt University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF A CASE OF HUMERUS FRACTURE DURING ARM WRESTLING	Ahmet OCAK Mustafa Hakan UYSAL	Harran University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-3

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE SECONDARY TO SINUS VEIN THROMBOSIS: A RARE CASE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	Cansu DOĞAN	Harran University, Türkiye
THE TYPES AND STAGES OF ADDICTION	Əzizova Həmidə	Bakü Devlet Üniversitesi, Azerbaycan
THE STUDY OF THE CURRENT STATE OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL P OF PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN	Salatın Hacıyeva Solmaz Bayramova	Naxçıvan Dövlət Universiteti, Azərbaycan
A RARE CASE PRESENTATION IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: NEUROLEPTIC MALIGNANT SYNDROME	Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN Duygu İclal GERGER	Harran University, Türkiye
A CASE REPORT OF AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ADMISSION: ACUTE OBSTRUCTIVE HYDROCEPHALUS DUE TO COMPRESSION BY A LEFT CEREBELLOPONTINE ANGLE TUMOR	Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN Duygu İclal GERGER	Harran University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-4

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Violla Makzhoum

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES IN THE NAMES OF KAZAKH NATIONAL DISHES: AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTAX AND MEANING	Kosherova Gulzhazira	Astana International University, Faculty of Education, Department of Foreign Languages, Astana, Kazakhstan
THE ROLE OF LINKING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE LEBANESE SOCIETY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Violla Makzhoum	Modern University for Business and Science (MUBS).Faculty of Business. Beirut, Lebanon
OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN BIOLOGY EDUCATION	Yağmur Suzan Sönmez	Girne Amerikan Üniversitesi, Girne, K.K.T.C
INFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN: SOCIOCULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND MODERN TRENDS	Alina Solnyshkina	Oles Honchar Dnipro National University, Ukraine
ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING THROUGH DIVERSE TEACHING METHODOLOGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY	Sonali Kashyap	
A STUDY ON GLASS CEILING EXPERIENCES FACED BY FEMALE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN UNIVERSITIES	Dr Irfan Bashir Dr Yasira Waqar Dr Rizwan Akram Dr Afshan Naseem Dr Fariha Gul	Department of Education, University of Management and technology, Lahore, Pakistan
THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES OF THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION IN THE COUNTRY OF ELBASAN UNDER THE OPTICS OF CHANGES OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK	Dr. Erjona HASA	"Aleksandër Xhuvani" University
REDUCING STRESS AMONG NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS IN MOROCCO	Fatima Bouizzal, Youssef EL Madhi, Moulay laarbi Ouahidi, Marouan EL Mourabit	University Ibn Tofail, Kenitra, Morocco egional Center for Education and Training Professions, Rabat, Morocco
WORKPLACE BULLYING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Aarti Dr. Rosy Dhall Dr. Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak Gandhinagar University, Gujarat
THE POET AND THE BELOVED IN THE *ARABIAN LOVE POEMS* OF NIZAR QABBANI	Toma Monica Alina	The Bucharest University of Economic Studies, Bucharest, Romania

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-5

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Irina-Ana DROBOT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FROM IMPUNITY TO ACCOUNTABILITY: THE ICC's ROLE IN PROSECUTING WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	Tavneet Kaur	Punjab University Chandigarh
FANTASY IN VIRGINIA WOOLF AND GRAHAM SWIFT'S NOVELS	Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest, Bucharest, Romania
ENERGY TRANSITION AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC DYNAMICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY	Dio Samudra	UIN KH.Abdurrahman Wahid Pekalongan, Indonesia
INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE AND RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN JOS, NIGERIA	Selji Yakcit, James Olayiwola Adisa, Solomon Matthias Gamde	University of Jos, Nigeria Bingham University Karu, Nigeria
MASTERING THE CONCEPTS OF BORU, ARYSTAN, CHERY IN THE SONGS OF HEROES IN ENGLISH LESSONS	Aigerim Almatova	The school-Lyceum No. 23 "IT" named after zh.Tashenov, Kazakhstan
METHODS OF USING STEM TECHNOLOGY IN AN ENGLISH LESSON	Aigerim Almatova	The school-Lyceum No. 23 "IT" named after zh.Tashenov, Kazakhstan
STUDY OF THE SOCOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO INTESTINAL PARASITISM IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED AT THE HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF SALÉ MOROCCO	Said Ait Messaad, El Harrar Nourdine	Ibn Tofail University, Morocco Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques, Safi, Morocco
ASSESSMENT OF AGRITOURISM RESOURCES IN LONG XUYEN CITY, AN GIANG PROVINCE	M.A. Nguyen Thi Huynh Phuong Ho Thi Truc Ly	Hue University School of Social Sciences & Humanities, Can Tho University
THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DRUG CONSUMPTION ON STUDENTS	Jurj Ioana-Teodora Lakatoş Andra-Denisa Professor Dr. Remus RUNCAN	"Aurel Vlaicu" University of Arad, Romania

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-1 / Hall-6

Ankara Time: 10^{00}-12^{00}

HEAD OF SESSION: Nedeljko M. Milanović

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
HOW MUCH DO MEMBERS OF A MODERN FAMILY SOCIALIZE WITH OTHERS?	Nedeljko M. Milanović	University of Kragujevac
INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN MUBI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF ADAMAWA STATE	Dr. Abubakar Ahmed Bello Dr. Daniel Marcel	Federal polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria Mudiame University, Irrua, Edo State, Nigeria
THE STYLISTICS OF SILENCE: A CRITICAL STYLISTIC STUDY OF WOMEN'S VOICES IN CHIMAMANDA ADICHE'S PURPLE HIBISCUS	Adesiyan Oyinade Funke	Department of Language and Humanities, Osun State Polytechnic, Iree, Osun, Nigeria
COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA OBSERVED FROM 2020 TO 2025 WITHIN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM	Mirjana Radaković Miloš Radaković Milinko Ranilović Snježana Đokić	College Center for Business Studies CEPS. Kiseljak, Bosnia and Hercegovina "Inox IU", Laktaši, Bosnia and Hercegovina ITS College, Belgrade, Serbia
ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: COSTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Miloš Radaković Mirjana Radaković Milinko Ranilović Miro Ranilović Snježana Đokić	College Center for Business Studies CEPS. Kiseljak, Bosnia and Hercegovina "Inox IU", Laktaši, Bosnia and Hercegovina ITS College, Belgrade, Serbia
THE EFFECTS OF HARASSMENT OF WORKING WOMEN AT MALE DOMINATED WORKPLACE	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Muhammad Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad
CULTURAL EXCHANGES: THE INFLUENCE OF BYZANTINE ART ON MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS MOTIFS	Ananda Majumdar	University of Alberta
BEST PRACTICES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: ETHICAL APPROACHES	Vesel Usaj Kushtrim Gashi	University "Ukshin Hoti" Prizren, Faculty of Economics, R. of Kosovo
THE ROLE OF WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT IN ENHANCING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION	Bamiro Tolulope Oluwatosin	The Federal Polytechnic, Ilaro

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-1

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assist. Prof. Dr. Boran KARATAŞ

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE OF TROPICAL FRUITS IN SNACK BARS	Ceren OĞUZ Hatice Neval ÖZBEK Fahrettin GÖĞÜŞ	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF DIFFERENT COOKING TECHNIQUES ON NUTRIENT CONTENT OF FOODS	Heysem Suat BATU Tolga Kağan TEPE Fadime Begüm TEPE	İstanbul Kent University, Türkiye Giresun University, Türkiye
ZONULIN: A KEY REGULATOR OF INTESTINAL PERMEABILITY	M. Ahsen TERİM Raciye MERAL	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
THE CRITICAL ROLE OF GROWTH PERFORMANCE IN FISH FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN AQUACULTURE	Boran KARATAŞ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
FUTURE FORECAST OF CHICKEN MEAT PRODUCTION IN TURKEY; 2025-2026 EXAMPLE	Ahmet Feyyaz ERÖZ Mehmet Saltuk ARIKAN	Fırat University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ADDING DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF ASPIR OIL TO QUAIL RATIONS ON LIVER AND INTESTINAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY	Mustafa Ünal BOYRAZ Muhammet Bahaeddin DÖRTBUDAK Mehmet Şevki ÇADIRCI Akın YİĞİN Aydın DAŞ Mehmet AVCI	Harran University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-2

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tuğba MERT

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
ORDER PRESERVING AND A-DECREASING PARTIAL TRANSFORMATION SEMIGROUP	Maher ALDUGEYİM Kemal TOKER	Harran University, Türkiye
THE IMPACT OF SEASONAL DECOMPOSITION METHODS ON MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE TRENDS	Ramazan ACAR Cihangir KÖYCEĞİZ	Munzur University, Türkiye Konya Teknik Üniversitesi, Türkiye
A STUDY OF η-Ricci-Yamabe SOLITONS ON HYPERBOLIC SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS	Mehmet ATÇEKEN Tuğba MERT	Aksaray University, Türkiye Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
EXAMINING THE USE OF CONCEPT CARTOONS ON EXPONENTIAL NUMBERS	Gözde BEKTİK Serdal BALTACI	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING AND SITE SELECTION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	Alparslan Nuri SOLAK Mustafa Kürşat ÇUBUK	Gazi Üniversitesi, Ankara, Türkiye
DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF BUILDING INTEGRATED VERTICAL WIND TURBINE AND SOLAR HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEM FOR BURSA USING HOMER PRO	Tolga VAROL Şekip Esat HAYBER Mehmet GÜÇYETMEZ	Bursa Uludağ University, Türkiye Sivas Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Sivas, Türkiye
COMPARISON OF BACKSTEPPING AND PID CONTROLLERS FOR CONTROL OF A SERIES DC MOTOR	Hamed Khaled SHREITEH Hilmi AYGUN	Karabuk University, Türkiye

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-3

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Dr. Amina Yahia

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
MANAGING WORK OVERLOAD AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN UNIOSUN TEACHING HOSPITAL, OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA	Oluwatola Yewande AKINTUNDE, Segun Lakin ODERINDE	University of Ilesa, Osun State, Nigeria Obafemi Awolowo University, Ile-Ife, Nigeria
DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL NUTRACEUTICAL FORMULATION AS A DIETARY SUPPLEMENT	Mr. Sachin P. Gorad	Research scholar Shivaji University Kolhapur
HEALTHCARE INNOVATIONS: INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PATIENT CARE	Dr. Ratna Kumari Anantha Dr. Vivekanand Kattimani	SIBAR Institute of Dental Sciences, India
THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF BEE DISEASES	Ivan Pavlović Milan Stevanović Nada Plavša Vesna Karapetkovska - Hrıstova	Scientific Institute for Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia Academy of Beekeeping and Apitherapy of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Veterinary Medicine, University of Novi Sad, Serbia Faculty of Biotechnical Sciences - Bitola, University "St. Kliment Ohridski", N. Macedonia
MAPPING HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE OX-BOW LAKES OF KALINDRI RIVER AND ASSESSING THEIR ROLE TOWARDS CARBON SEQUESTRATION	Priyanka Das Ripon Ghosh Swades Pal	University of Gour Banga, Malda, West Bengal, India
VALORIZATION AND TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE IN ALGERIA	Dr. Amina Yahia	Oum el Bouaghi University, Algeria.
3D BIOPRINTING FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION: INNOVATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	Saloni Sharma, Suhani Sharma	Deemed to be University, India
DATA ON SUBTAXA OF EXOTIC TREE SPECIES HIMALAYAN BIRCH (BETULA UTILIS D.DON) IN BULGARIA	Plamen Glogov, Gergana Zaemdzhikova	Forest Research Institute-Bulgarian Academy of Sciences

Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436
Passcode: 141516

16.02.2025	Session-2 / Hall-4

Ankara Time: 12^{30}-14^{30}

HEAD OF SESSION: Farhana Naz

TOPIC TITLE	AUTHORS	AFFILIATION
SOCIAL SECURITY ALLOWANCES TO SINGLE WOMEN: A CASE STUDY	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad.
WOMEN AND INHERITANCE: MAPPING PERCEPTIONS, LEGAL AWARENESS AND PRACTICES	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad.
THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXTS ON MENTAL HEALTH FOLLOWING SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Muhammad Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad.
SINGLE MOTHERS' PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN PAKISTAN	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad.
SPIRITUAL AND SCIENTIFIC BENEFITS OF IDDAH (WAITING PERIOD) TO MUSLIM WIDOW AND DIVORCEE	Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Dr. Naima Nawaz, Dr. Zain Nawaz, Dr. Ijaz Ashraf, Dr. Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Dr. Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	University of Okara. University of Agriculture Faisalabad. Government College University Faisalabad.
CHORAL CONDUCTING AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA. A STUDY OF SELECTED CONDUCTORS IN IBADAN METROPOLIS	Olaoluwa Marvelous Ayokunmi	University of Ibadan
THE ROLE OF URBAN SQUARES AND OPEN SPACES IN SHAPING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF JOHAR TOWN, LAHORE	Farhana Naz Rimsha Imran	Lahore College for Women University, Pakistan

PHOTO GALLERY

13. INTERNATIONAL SUMMIT SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

ABSTRACT BOOK

February 14-16, 2025
Sanliurfa, Turkiye

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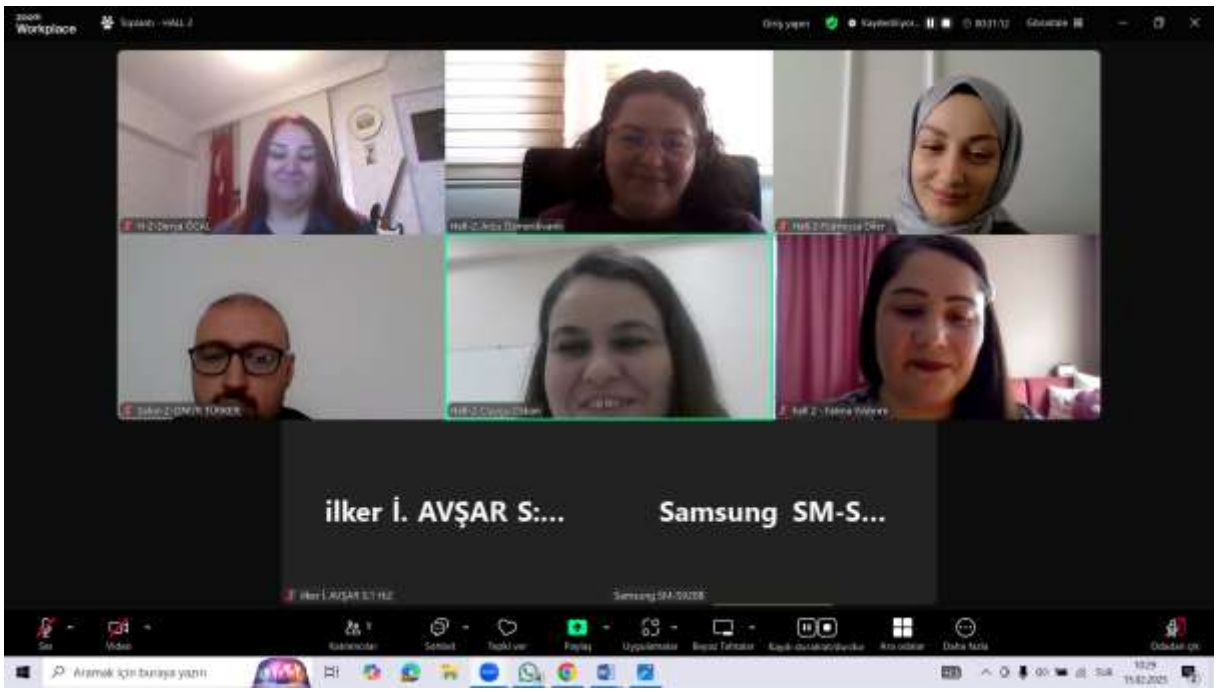
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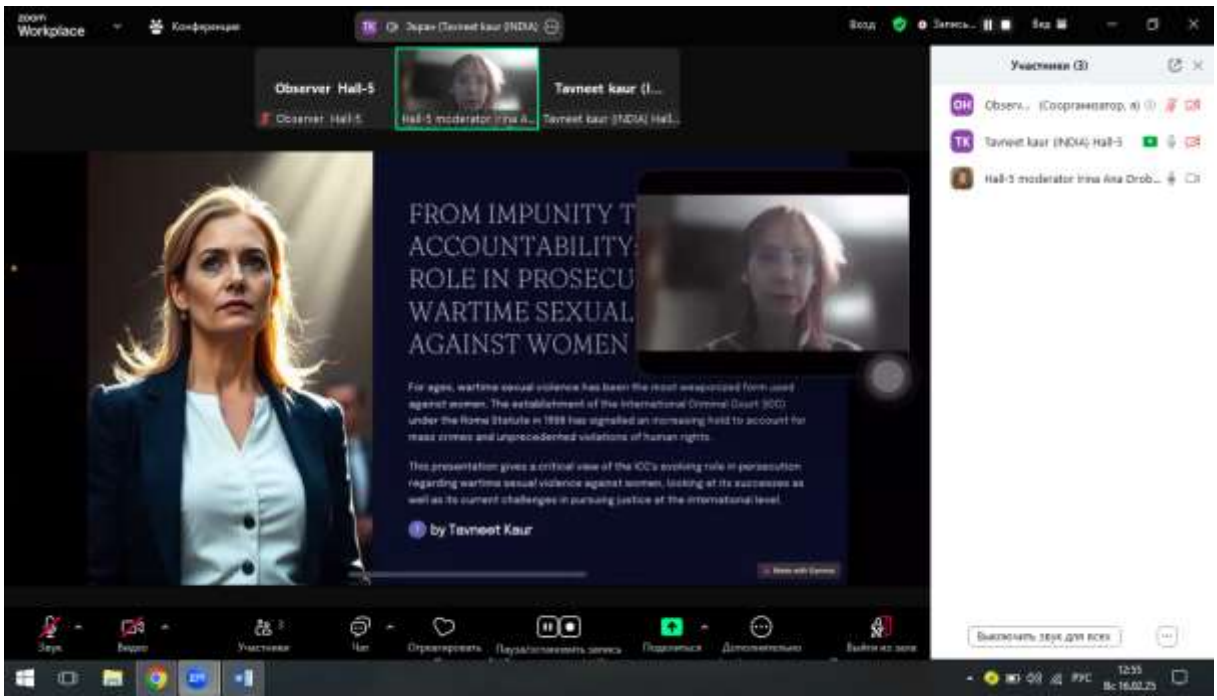
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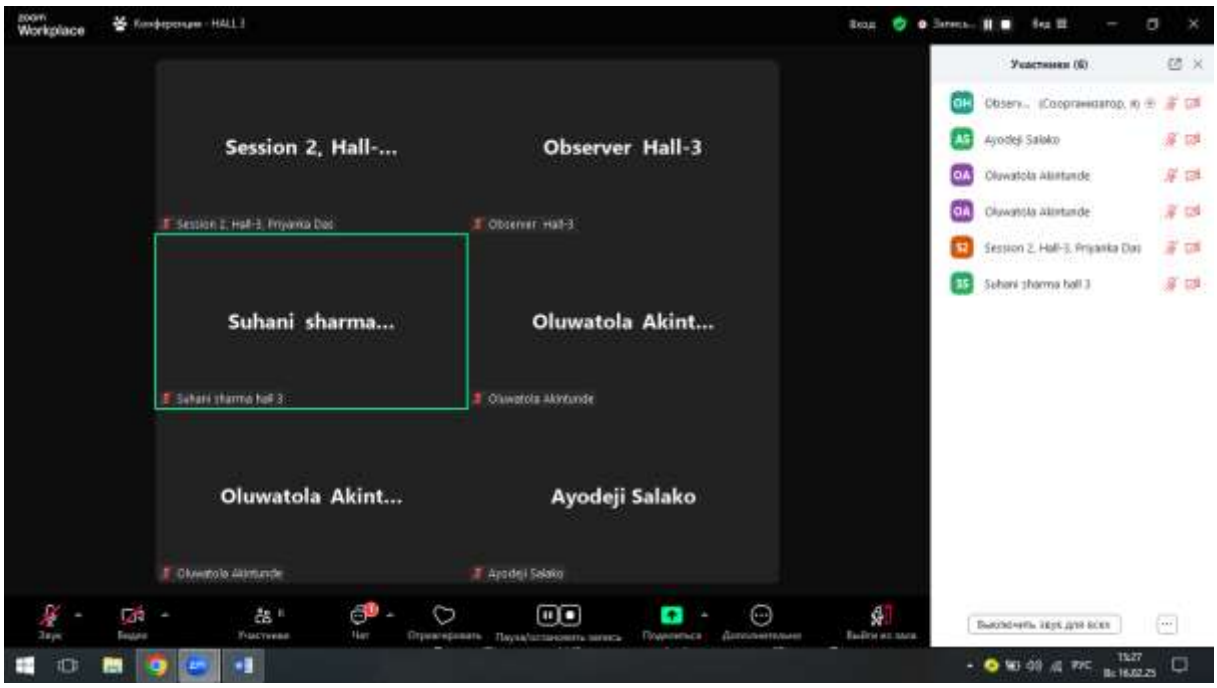
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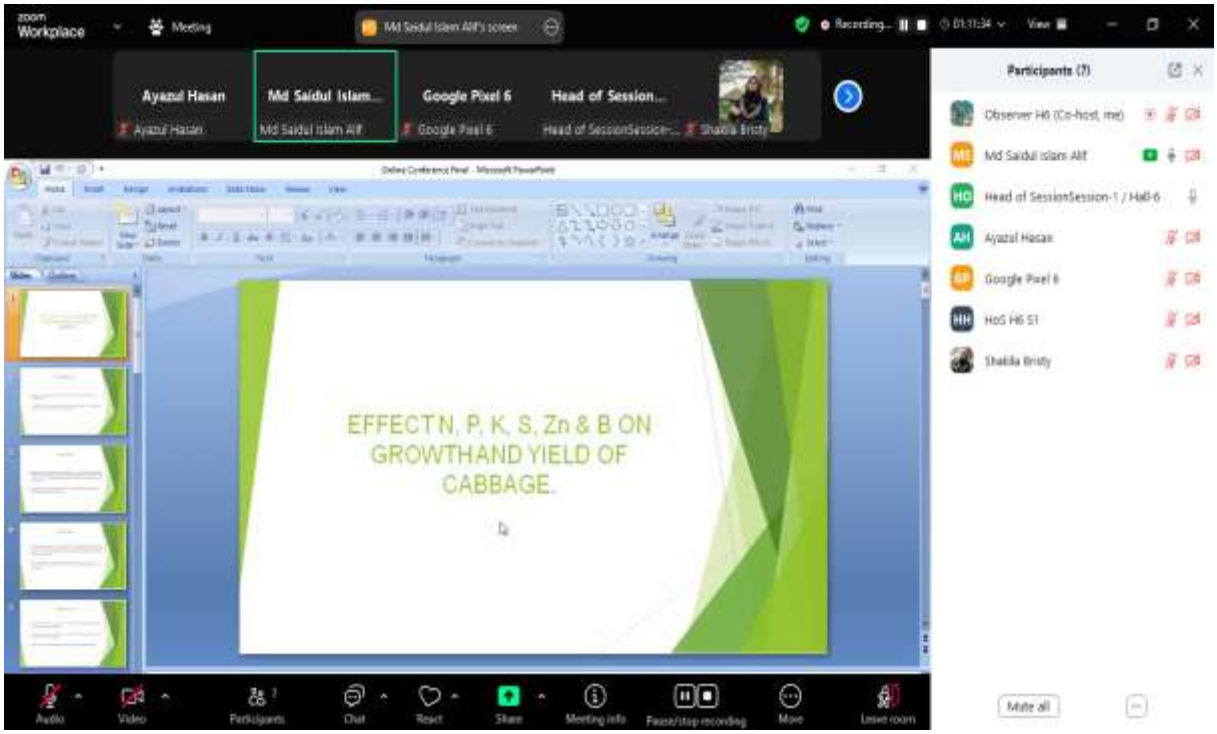
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CONTENT

CONGRESS ID	**I**
SCIENTIFIC COMMITTEE	**II**
PHOTO GALLERY	**III**
PROGRAM	**IV**
CONTENT	**V**

Author	Title	No
Zehra KURT Yasemin ŞAHBAZ Eylem KÜÇÜK	COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REFORMER PILATES AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSIOTHERAPY REHABILITATION APPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION	1
Derya ÇAYIR	IS 'ATOM THERAPY' A CORRECT TERMINOLOGY IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH THYROID CANCER?	3
Alev ÇINAR Derya ÇAYIR	CONTRIBUTION OF PET/CT TO TREATMENT MANAGEMENT IN UROLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES	5
Oya ÇETİN	OBJECTS IN SHAMAN RITUALS	8
Samia BABA HAMED Amel BERREBBAH ALIOUA	ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARRAGEENANS FROM *CHONDRUS CRISPUS* FOR POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL USES	9
Samia BABA HAMED Amel BERREBBAH ALIOUA	EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION, AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHYCOERYTHRIN FROM *CHONDRUS CRISPUS*	10
Salah Mohammed Fezea, Rana Kareem Mohammed	PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOCOMPLEXES: RECENT ADVANCES AND KEY RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS	11
Onur TÜRKER	THE IMPACT OF PERMISSION MARKETING EFFORTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON BRAND LOYALTY: AN ANALYSIS OF DERMOCOSMETIC BRANDS	12
Fatma GEDİK Mehmet SİNCİK	TÜRKİYE'DE ÇEREZLİK AYÇİÇEĞİ ÜRETİMİNİN MEVCUT DURUMU	14
Hüsre Gizem AKALP Bülgan TOMAÇ Uğur SAKLANGIÇ	THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL WORK SAFETY TRAININGS ON ESTABLISHING A SECURITY CULTURE: A UNIVERSITY EXAMPLE	16
Sinan ÖZYURT Mehmet Emin KALGI	ENGLISH LANGUAGE, SOCIAL IDENTITY, AND GLOBAL COMMUNICATION	18
Ebru GÜÇ Ebru İŞLEK	I HAVE THE RIGHT": MOTHER-CHILD EDUCATION	19

Nalin SARUHAN Merve HALİL Sevgi ELMA		
Salih ARSLAN Mehmet Emin USTA	THE OPINIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECTRELATED ISSUES IN RECENTLY COMPLETED SCHOOLS	22
Gülşah TÜRKOĞLU YENİAY Mehmet Emin USTA	INVESTIGATION OF THE 5TH GRADE SCIENCE COURSE IN THE TURKISH CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL ACCORDING TO TEACHERS' OPINIONS	23
Derya ÖCAL Hasan ÇİFTÇİ	DISCUSSING FICTIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH HUMAN THINKING EXPERIENCE	25
Derya ÖCAL Hasan ÇİFTÇİ	DISCUSSING THE SEARCH FOR SELF THROUGH THE ACTIVITY OF PLAYING GAMES	27
Rehimexanim Memmedova Naila Mammadova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Ayten Qacar Shafiga İbrahimova Namiq Shikhaliyev	PREDICTION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES USING PASS ONLINE (ANTIBACPRED) OF SYNTHESIZED PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE	29
Rehimexanim Memmedova Naila Mammadova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Arzu Nifteliyeva Irada Shikhaliyeva Namiq Shikhaliyev	SYNTHESIS OF CORRESPONDING PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE	31
İhsan Oğuz BAKKALBAŞI	A COMPARISON BETWEEN STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TALENT MANAGEMENT: “COMPLEMENTARY RELATION” VERSUS “SUBSTITUTION RELATION”	32
Halil ŞEN İbrahim Halil DEMİRDELEN	FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING SECTOR COMPANIES TRADED ON BORSA ISTANBUL	34
Cisem ALTUNAYAR-UNSALAN	STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS IN ANIONIC PHOSPHOLIPID MEMBRANES INDUCED BY LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF COUMARIN: AN FTIR STUDY	36
Reggad Sirine YOUSRA Server Sevil AKYÜREK	THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN PROMOTING EXPORTS - CASE OF TURKIYE –	38
Zeynal Abidin OĞUZ	PARTICLE FILL RATIO EFFECT ON THE IMPACT FEATURE OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS	39

Mehmet ÇETİN	FOREIGN BODY ASPIRATIONS IN INFANTS	40
Şeyma Nur Karaderili Meral Sertel	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION AND POSTURE AND SLEEP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENTS	42
Fevziye DAĞ Mustafa Aydın BAŞAR	DIGITAL PARENTING AND CHILD RELATIONSHIPS	44
Major Gheorghe GIURGIU, Manole COJOCARU	NATURAL MODULATION OF THE GUT MICROBIOTA IN PATIENTS WITH FOOD ALLERGIES. IMPACT OF ALERGIPLANT	46
Ghanshyam Barman	BASALT FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITES FOR ADVANCED MARINE APPLICATIONS	47
Ceren DUMAN Gülümser EFEOĞLU	THE EFFECT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION TASKS ON STUDENTS' INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS LEVEL IN MULTICULTURAL EFL CLASSROOMS	48
Zühal Özyılmaz Gizem Kayisoglu	CYBERSECURITY LANDSCAPE FOR SMART PORTS	50
Sevinc ABDULLAYEVA	OPTIMIZATION OF THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE IN TEXTILE PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF TECHNICAL MEANS	51
Ceren OĞUZ Hatice Neval ÖZBEK Fahrettin GÖĞÜŞ	FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE OF TROPICAL FRUITS IN SNACK BARS	54
Doğa Hakkani Ayşe Nur Kılıç Semih Can Laçin İlkay ER	THE ROLE OF NEW INFLAMMATORY MARKERS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SEPSIS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	56
Heysem Suat BATU Tolga Kağan TEPE Fadime Begüm TEPE	EFFECT OF DIFFERENT COOKING TECHNIQUES ON NUTRITIONAL CONTENT OF FOODS	58
Riaz Ahmed, Qurat-ul-Ain Mahmood	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF MANAGERIAL COMPETENCIES IN SOCIAL SECTOR PROJECTS: INSIGHTS FROM PROJECT MANAGERS	60
Riaz Ahmed, Qurat-ul-Ain Mahmood, Sharmeen Hayat, Areeba Ahmed	HARMONY IN ACTION: UNRAVELING THE NEXUS OF MOTIVATIONAL THEORIES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT	61
Merve TEKİN Nusret TAN	PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN BASED ON INTEGRAL PERFORMANCE CRITERIA	62
Merve TEKİN Nusret TAN	PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR TIME DELAY SYSTEMS	63

Sercan YALÇIN	A FEDERATED LEARNING TECHNIQUE FOR EDGE COMPUTING IN COMMUNICATION NETWORKS	65
Bahadır ACAR	ANALYSIS OF ORANGE SLICE FREEZE-DRYING BEHAVIOR: THE IMPACT OF SAMPLE THICKNESS ON DRYING KINETICS	67
Arzu ÖZMERDİVANLI	WEAK FORM EFFICIENCY IN THE CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET	68
Özge EKMEKCİ Seyhan ÇANKAYA	COUNSELING PROCESS FOR INFERTILE COUPLES	70
Onur TUGAY Gökhan ŞALLI	THE SYMBOLIC AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF DESSERTS SPECIFIC TO TURKISH CUISINE CONSUMED ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS	71
Rümeysa DİLER Yeliz PEKERŞEN Ayşe Büşra MADENCİ	THE IMPACT OF CYBERLOAFING ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY	73
Hamed Khaled SHREITEH Hilmi AYGUN	COMPARISON OF BACKSTEPPING AND PID CONTROLLERS FOR CONTROL OF A SERIES DC MOTOR	75
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem Keskes, Bassem Abid1, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	POSTOPERATIVE MORBIDITY AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN LEFT COLIC ANGLE SURGERY	76
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF OVERALL MORTALITY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR ADENOCARCINOMAS OF LEFT COLIC FLEXURE	78
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Sami Fendri, Emna Trigui, Amal Ayedi, Salma Ketata, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	ANASTOMOTIC FISTULA AFTER SURGERY FOR LEFT COLIC FLEXURE ADENOCARCINOMA: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS	80
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Emna Trigui, Sami Fendri, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	PERIOPERATIVE DATA AND SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN COLORECTAL CANCER SURGERY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY	81
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Emna Trigui, Sami Fendri, Amal Ayedi, Salma, Bassem Abid, Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene	CLINICAL FEATURES AND DIAGNOSTIC STRATEGIES IN COLONIC ADENOCARCINOMA PATIENTS	83
Majdi Kchaou, Fedi Ben Dhaou, Emna Trigui, Sami Fendri, Amal Ayedi, Mariem keskes, Bassem Abid,	EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFIL OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR LEFT COLONIC ANGLE ADENOCARCINOMAS	85

Haitham Rejab, Salah Boujelbene		
Erol KINA	ANALYZING TRANSFORMER-BASED APPROACHES FOR MISLEADING INFORMATION DETECTION	87
Fatma YILDIRIM	ANALYSIS OF MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS IN PARTICIPATION BANKING	88
Fatma YILDIRIM	ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS COVERED IN THE PRESS ON BANKING EMBEZZLEMENT CRIMES	90
Erkan Özduran	CHRONIC PAIN AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN THE ELDERLY	92
Albina BASHOLLI Teuta BUDLLA	THE USE OF RELATIONAL ALGEBRA FOR QUERY OPTIMIZATION IN DATABASES	94
Nazlı AKCA Nuran TUNCER	THE POWER OF STORIES: EXPLORING NARRATION AND RECALL SKILLS THROUGH ACTIVITY-BASED INTERACTIVE BOOK READING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD	95
Ananda Majumdar	CULTURAL EXCHANGES: THE INFLUENCE OF BYZANTINE ART ON MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS MOTIFS	97
İlker İbrahim AVŞAR	USING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN	98
Monica Alina Toma	THE POET AND THE BELOVED IN THE *ARABIAN LOVE POEMS* OF NIZAR QABBANI	99
Ahmet Feyyaz ERÖZ Mehmet Saltuk ARIKAN	FUTURE FORECAST OF CHICKEN MEAT PRODUCTION IN TURKEY; 2025-2026 EXAMPLE	100
Ebuzer KALENDER	68GA-FAPI PET VERSUS 18FDG PET IN THE DETECTION OF RENALL CELL CA	101
Ayşegül SARIAYDIN Ali ASLAN	ABDOMINAL EPILEPSY WITH CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW	102
Maher ALDUGEYİM Kemal TOKER	ORDER PRESERVING AND A-DECREASING PARTIAL TRANSFORMATION SEMIGROUP	104
Sümeyya SERİN	COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SUBSTITUENT EFFECTS ON Pd-PEPPSI COMPLEXES: A DFT STUDY	107
Duygu İlke YILDIRIM Rahmi MUTLU	EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG 6TH-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS	108
Erkin Cihangir Karataş	ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INVESTMENTS IN THE EU AND THE EU AI REGULATION	110
Kamran VALIZADA	COMMON VALUES AND COMMON FUTURE OF THE TURKIC WORLD	111
Ishwar Mittal Aarti	WORKPLACE BULLYING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS	113

Rosy Dhall Mikul		
Eman Atiq, Neelam Bibi, Hammad Shah, Zain Ali	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR	114
Eman Atiq, Maheen Mujeeb, Mujeeb Ur Rehman, Bilal Atiqi	AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACID BURN INCIDENTS IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES	115
Bamiro, Tolulope Oluwatosin	THE ROLE OF WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT IN ENHANCING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION	116
Oluwatola Yewande AKINTUNDE and Segun Lakin ODERINDE	MANAGING WORK OVERLOAD AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN UNIOSUN TEACHING HOSPITAL, OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA	117
Ahlem CHEBEL and Abdelouahab BENRETEM and Ivan DOBREV	INTELLIGENT CONTROL STRATEGY FOR DUAL POWER GENERATION SYSTEM COUPLED WITH WIND TURBINE: A FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH	118
Jelsa MAF and Salfiya Umma MAC	ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF CASH CONVERSION CYCLE ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY OF LISTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE	119
Sachin P. Gorad	DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL NUTRACEUTICAL FORMULATION AS A DIETARY SUPPLEMENT	120
Ratna Kumari Anantha Vivekanand Kattimani	HEALTHCARE INNOVATIONS: INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PATIENT CARE	121
Farid Elbamtari, Allal Fakkahi ,Etibaria Belghalia, M'barek Choukrad , Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Abdelouahid Sbai	STUDY OF THE ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES SAME SMALL-MOLECULES J22352 AND J27820 AGAINST THE ZIKA VIRUS. INVESTAGATE DOCCKING MOLECULAR, ADMET, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS	122
Allal Fakkahi, Farid Elbamtari, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Mohammed Bouachrine and Tahar Lakhlifi	INVESTIGATION OF THE ENDOCANNABINOID AGAINST THE CB1 CANNABINOID RECEPTOR USING 3D-QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATION	123
Shobhit Mohta	SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: OPTIMIZING MATERIAL USE AND REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE	124

Fatima Bouizzal, Youssef EL Madhi, Moulay laarbi Ouahidi Marouan EL Mourabit	REDUCING STRESS AMONG NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS IN MOROCCO	125
Chisom C. Okpala, Ozoemena E. Eje Ifeoma F. Chukwuma	INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW	126
Fatima-ezzahrae BAMMOU, Rachid BOUFERRA, Mohamed ESSALEH , Lahcen ESSALEH	ENHANCEMENT OF COMPRESSED EARTH BLOCKS : MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES	127
Hakima Lagrini, Fouad Bentiss, Charafeddine Jama, Mohamed Bensitel, Abdelaziz Sahibed-Dine	ELABORATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW TiO2 CATALYTIC MATERIALS BY THE SOL-GEL PROCESS AND OF Ag/TiO2 BY THE WET IMPREGNATION METHOD	128
Neha	ETHICS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY	129
Youssef REHALI, Fatima TOUHAMI, Salma BAKKALI, Maryam BENSATOR	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF GREEN TAXATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS - ACROSS COUNTRIES ANALYSIS	130
Nassima Naboulsi , Fatima Majid, Taoufik Hachimi, Fouad Ait Hmazi, Fadwa Jouali	STUDY OF THE ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF PLA-CB: EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS AND PROBABILISTIC APPROACH	131
Farid Elbamtari, Etibaria Belghalia, Allal Fakkahi, M'barek Choukrad, Abdelouahid Sbai, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, TaharLakhlifi, and Mohammed Bouachrine	UNLOCKING ANTIVIRAL POTENTIAL: IN-SILICO INSIGHTS INTO HISTONE DEACETYLASE (HDAC) INHIBITORS THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING, PHARMACOKINETICS, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATIONS	132
Mirsadegh SEYEDZAVVAR Cem BOĞA	HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING MODELING OF CUTTING FORCES IN MILLING PROCESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY 6061	133
Kubra KESKIN	IRANIAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA)	134
Behram MELİKKENDLİ	BURNUP DEPENDENT NEUTRONIC ANALYSIS OF THE PWR-like SMALL MODULAR REACTOR FUEL ASSEMBLY WITH UN, U3Si2, and UC ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL MATERIALS	136

Milad NOROUZIDASTJERDI Barış Seçkin ARSLAN	SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURES ELUCIDATION OF SOME NEW PORPHYRIN COMPOUNDS CONTAINING QUINOLINE GROUP	137
Allal Fakkahi, Farid Elbamtari, M'hamed Elbouhi, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, Mohammed Bouachrine and Tahar Lakhlifi	EVALUATION OF TERPENOIDS FROM EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA LINN: AN IN SILICO STUDY, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET ANALYSIS, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS	139
M. Ahsen TERİM, Raciye MERAL	ZONULIN: A KEY REGULATOR OF INTESTINAL PERMEABILITY	140
Dılgeş BASKIN	EFFICIENT PRECONCENTRATION AND FAAS-BASED QUANTIFICATION OF COPPER (II) IN WATER AND TEA INFUSIONS USING HIERARCHICAL MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLES	141
Şeyma DEMİREL, Ali OSMAN ALAKUŞ	INTEGRATED APPLICATION OF MARBLING AND ORIGAMI ART AS AN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY	143
Yağmur Suzan SÖNMEZ	OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN BIOLOGY EDUCATION	145
Dossay KENZHETAYEV Sultanmurat ABZHALOV Batyrzhan TEMİRKHANOV	THE MEANING OF YESEVI DOCTRINE - SPIRITUAL RENEWAL	147
Fatih PEHLİVAN	ANALYSIS OF MODAL VIBRATION OF A CANTILEVER BEAM WITH DIFFERENT LATTICE STRUCTURES	148
Zeynep Aslı ERTAN Necip Fazıl YILMAZ	DETERMINATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF METAL MATERIALS WITH IMAGE PROCESSING ASSISTED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES	149
Altuğ OCAK	THE EFFECT OF FEAR-BASED MARKETING ON CONSUMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS HEALTH PRODUCTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED SELFEFFICACY	151
Hüseyin GÜRBÜZ	A RARE CAUSE OF CHEST PAIN AND TROPONİN ELEVATION: SIGMOID VOLVULUS MIMICKİNG ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME	153
Mehmet Mustafa DENİZ Murat TOPAL	ACCUMULATION OF THALLIUM (Tl) AND GALLIUM (Ga) IN MACROALGAE EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS	155
Mehmet Mustafa DENİZ Murat TOPAL	DETERMINATION OF ACCUMULATION OF THE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS GALLIUM (Ga) AND THALLIUM (Tl) FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER WITH MACROALG	157

Fazilet Esra İncedere DÜZDAĞ, Burçin Tezcanlı KAYMAZ	INVESTIGATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL AND MECHANISMS OF DROXINOSTAT IN COMBINATION WITH ABRAXANE AND ATEZOLIZUMAB IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER	159
İlayda ALÇITEPE Burçin KAYMAZ	INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ALGAE IN TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITOR IMATINIB-SENSITIVE AND RESISTANT LEUKEMIA CELL MODELS	162
Ramazan ACAR Cihangir KÖYCEĞİZ	THE IMPACT OF SEASONAL DECOMPOSITION METHODS ON MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE TRENDS	164
Ahmet Ocak Mustafa Hakan Uysal	EVALUATION OF A CASE OF HUMERUS FRACTURE DURING ARM WRESTLING	165
Fatma Taş	KOUNIS SYNDROME FOLLOWING CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: A CASE REPORT	167
Yunus ŞİMŞEK	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES, IRAN, AND TURKEY	169
Salatın HACIYEVA Solmaz BAYRAMOVA	THE STUDY OF THE CURRENT STATE OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL P OF PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN	170
Salome Mekhrishvili Natia Siradze	ABKHAZIAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE ROOTS OF NOSTALGIA: A CULTURAL TRAUMA ANALYSIS	172
Sultanmurat ABZHALOV Kanat BAZARBAYEV Batyrzhan TEMİRKHANOV	THE ROLE OF MATURIDISM IN SHAPING THE TURKISH UNDERSTANDING OF ISLAM	174
Ivan Pavlović Milan Stevanović Nada Plavša Vesna Karapetkovska - Hrıstova	THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF BEE DISEASES	176
Kağan YURDAL İsmail Hakki KARAHAN	SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION OF COATINGS PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITED USING COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS: DUTY CYCLE EFFECT	177
Kağan YURDAL İsmail Hakki KARAHAN	EXAMINATION OF CORROSION PROPERTIES OF COATINGS PRODUCED FROM COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS USING DIFFERENT DUTY CYCLE	178

	VALUES IN PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITION METHOD	
Duygu ÖZKAN Sümeyra SEZER KAPLAN Fatma YILDIRIM	THE EFFECT OF LIFELONG LEARNING ON THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF WOMEN IN WORKING LIFE	179
Kenan KART	CESAREAN SECTION IN A PREGNANT WOMAN WITH DISSEMINATED ENCEPHALOMALACIA: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH	181
Özlem SOLUR SÜRÜCÜ	FRANCE AND FINLAND POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND COMPARISON WITH TÜRKİYE	183
Ayşe ARICIOĞLU SÜLÜN Fatime ÇİFTÇİ	INVESTIGATION OF VIDEOS ABOUT CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS	184
Ayşe ARICIOĞLU SÜLÜN Ceren Nur YILMAZ Şifa ŞAHİN	QUALITY AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS ABOUT NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER	186
Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN Duygu İclal GERGER	A RARE CASE PRESENTATION IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: NEUROLEPTIC MALİGNANT SYNDROME	188
Hasan BÜYÜKASLAN Duygu İclal GERGER	A CASE REPORT OF AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ADMİSSİON: ACUTE OBSTRUCTİVE HYDROCEPHALUS DUE TO COMPRESSION BY A LEFT CEREBELLOPONTİNE ANGLE TUMOR	189
Özge GEDİK TOKER Mine AFACAN FINDIKLI Didem ŞAHİN CEYLAN Kerem TOKER	DECISION-MAKING OF HEALTHCARE WORKER IN CYBERNETIC AUGMENTATION: EXAMPLE OF AUDITORY IMPLANT	190
Boran KARATAŞ	THE CRITICAL ROLE OF GROWTH PERFORMANCE IN FISH FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN AQUACULTURE	193
Ahmed Osmane, Khadija Zidan, Moustapha Belmouden	IMPACT OF IRRIGATION WITH TRICKLING FILTER-TREATED WASTEWATER ON MILLET CULTIVATION AND SOIL FERTILITY IN SEMI-ARID NORTH AFRICA	195
Chisom C. Okpala, Ozoemena E. Eje Ifeoma F. Chukwuma	INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW	196
İbrahim Halil YASAK	FROM TREATMENT TO DIAGNOSIS: TRANSVERSE MYELIT	197
Cansu DOĞAN	INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE SECONDARY TO SINUS VEIN THROMBOSIS: A RARE CASE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL	200

Mehmet ATÇEKEN Tuğba MERT	A STUDY OF η -RICCI-YAMABE SOLITINS ON HYPERBOLIC SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS	203
Hamida Azizova	THE TYPES AND STAGES OF ADDICTION	205
Vefa DİLER Hüseyin ARSLAN	COMPARISON OF YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF DIFFERENT SUNFLOWER VARIETIES/GENOTYPES UNDER DROUGHT CONDITIONS	208
Alper BAŞA Kadri KULUALP Pelin Fatoş Polat DİNÇER	INVESTİGATİON OF SERUM COPPER AND ZINC LEVELS IN SHEEP WITH FOOT-ROT IN ŞANLIURFA REGION	210
Alparslan Nuri SOLAK Mustafa Kürşat ÇUBUK	MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING AND SITE SELECTION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS	212
Aigerim Almatova	MASTERING THE CONCEPTS OF BORU, ARYSTAN, CHERY IN THE SONGS OF HEROES IN ENGLISH LESSONS	214
Aigerim Almatova	METHODS OF USING STEM TECHNOLOGY IN AN ENGLISH LESSON	215
Gizem Nur AKSOY Ebru ÇÖTELİ	DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTS OF THE SHEPHERD'S PURSE (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)	216
Hakan ACAR Cemal ASLAN	EXAMINATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS IN SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENTS	218
Tolga VAROL Şekip Esat HAYBER Mehmet GÜÇYETMEZ	DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF BUILDING INTEGRATED VERTICAL WIND TURBINE AND DOLAR HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEM FOR BURSA USING HOMER PRO	220
Gözde Bektik Serdal Baltacı	EXAMINING THE USE OF CONCEPT CARTOONS ON EXPONENTIAL NUMBERS	223
Erjona HASA	THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES OF THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION IN THE COUNTRY OF ELBASAN UNDER THE OPTICS OF CHANGES OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK	225
Plamen Glogov, Gergana Zaemdzhikova	DATA ON SUBTAXA OF EXOTIC TREE SPECIES HIMALAYAN BIRCH (*BETULA UTILIS* D.DON) IN BULGARIA	226
Irfan Bashir, Yasira Waqar, Rizwan Akram, Afshan Naseem, Fariha Gul	A STUDY ON GLASS CEILING EXPERIENCES FACED BY FEMALE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN UNIVERSITIES	227
Salome mekhrishvili Natia siradze	ABKHAZIAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE ROOTS OF NOSTALGIA: A CULTURAL TRAUMA ANALYSIS	228

Rashna Mirza, Amjad Ali Shah, Kifayat Ullah Shah, Aqeedat Javed, Atif Ullah Khan, Asim ur Rehman, Shefaat Ullah Shah, Adullah R.Alanzi, Sakina Niyazi	A NOVEL TRANSDERMAL APPROACH TO COMBAT ANEMIA: BIOFUNCTIONALIZED IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING *CICHORIUM INTYBUS*	230
Saloni Sharma Suhani Sharma	3D BIOPRINTING FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION: INNOVATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS	232
Taskeen Fatima, Mehran Majeed, Mahna Fatima, Raheela Muqadus, Areeba Arif, Mah-ru-nisa Atif	CORRELATION STUDY ON ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF HEART DISEASE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN	233
Bismillah Iftikhar Sumbal Imran Asifa Javaid Saim Naseer Mah Ru Nisa Atif	ICTAL-INDUCED CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED NEUROLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES: A META-ANALYTICAL APPROACH	234
Muslim Yusuf, Sulaiman Sani Yusuf, Abdulaziz Hassan Maidabino	PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF *GUIERA SENEGALENSIS* LEAVES	235
Shyhrete Muriqi Teuta Bajra Brahimaj Arieta Camaj Ibrahimi	CONSUMER PERSPECTIVES ON PEANUT PRODUCTS: PREFERENCES AND MARKET POTENTIAL IN KOSOVO	236
Sadbir Ahmed Saiful Islam Sakila Khatun Saidul Islam	EFFECT N, P, K, S, Zn & B ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF CABBAGE	237
Tavneet Kaur	FROM IMPUNITY TO ACCOUNTABILITY: THE ICC's ROLE IN PROSECUTING WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN	238
Tohidur Rahman Kawser Ali Bhowmik Shimu Saidul Islam	EFFECT OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF BARI TOMATO-2 (RATAN)	239
Oladimeji, Y. U., Hussaini, A. S., Bichi, A. M., Owolabi, M.A., & Isah, O. D	IMPACT OF FOREST DEGRADATION ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN LAPAI, NIGERIA	240
Paul Abiodun Babarinde, Adetunji Olusegun Adeyinka,	PROFITABILTY OF OIL PALM FRUITS PRODUCTION AMONG WOMEN IN KOGI AND	241

Olusegun Adetokunbo Adekunle, Amao Oyetoun Dunmola, Aishatu Shettima, Atibioke Oluwatoyin Adeola, Makinde Olufunmilola Olawunmi, Adetoro Gbenga Opeyemi	EDO STATE, NIGERIA	
Ibrahim Yahuza, Abubakar Umar, Yero Shehu, Muslim Yusuf	EXPLORATION OF GREEN CHEMISTRY METHODS FOR SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC SYNTHESIS	242
Mehwash Kashif, Mehwash Kashif, Aman Ashar, Syeda Nimra Qadri, M. Asfahan Shah	EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON ORAL MICROBIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT, GINGIVAL HEALTH AND DENTAL PLAQUE; A META-ANALYSIS	243
El Majdia, S. Zerraf, ,A.Ouasri, and Said Belaaouada	SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUES (DFT, HSA, ELF) STUDIES OF MELAMINIUM DIHYDROGEN PYROPHOSPHATE (C3N6H7)2 (H2P2O7)	244
Oladimeji, Y. U., Bichi, A. M., Hussaini, A. S., Owolabi, M.A., & Onuh, S.A.	ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN HABITAT PRESERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: JOS WILDLIFE PARK AS A MODEL	245
Dio Samudra	ENERGY TRANSITION AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC DYNAMICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY	246
Eman Atiq, Neelam Bibi, Hammad Shah, Zain Ali	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR	247
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Muhammad Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzad, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman	THE EFFECTS OF HARASSMENT OF WORKING WOMEN AT MALE DOMINATED WORKPLACE	248
Yakup AKTAŞ Ruken YILMAZ	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF TERABANT EXERCISES ON REACTION PARAMETERS OF INFANT MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS	249
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia	SOCIAL SECURITY ALLOWANCES TO SINGLE WOMEN: A CASE STUDY	251

Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain		
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	WOMEN AND INHERITANCE: MAPPING PERCEPTIONS, LEGAL AWARENESS AND PRACTICES	252
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXTS ON MENTAL HEALTH FOLLOWING SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL	253
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	SINGLE MOTHERS' PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN PAKISTAN	254
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	SPIRITUAL AND SCIENTIFIC BENEFITS OF IDDAH (WAITING PERIOD) TO MUSLIM WIDOW AND DIVORCEE	255
Saeed Ahmad Zaman, Naima Nawaz, Zain Nawaz, Ijaz Ashraf, Idrees, Nadia Idrees, Lubna Anjum, Shahzadb, Ayesha Riaz, Abdul Rahman, Quratul Ain	UNDERSTANDING FEMINISM AND WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: ACTIVISM & ADVOCACY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS	256
Sonali Kashyap	ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING THROUGH DIVERSE TEACHING METHODOLOGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY	257
Selji Yakcit, James Olayiwola Adisa, Solomon Matthias Gamde	INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE AND RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN JOS, NIGERIA	258
Huma Ikram, Sonia Ali, Muhammad Raza Shah, Darakhshan Jabeen Haleem	INCREASING THE THERAPEUTIC UTILITY OF MIDAZOLAM BY SYNTHESIZING ITS NANOPARTICLES	259

Usama Zahid, Fasiha Kashif	SELF-ASSEMBLED rGO-integrated Cd-mof AS HIGH STABILITY ELECTRODE FOR ADVANCED SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC SUPERCAPACITORS	260
Said Ait Messaad & El Harrar Nourdine	STUDY OF THE SOCOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO INTESTINAL PARASITISM IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED AT THE HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF SALÉ MOROCCO	261
Mahira Firudin kizi Amirova	ANALYSIS OF INORGANIC BLOOD ELEMENT FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF HYPERGLYCEMIA RISK FACTORS	262
Amina Yahia	VALORIZATION AND TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE IN ALGERIA	264
R.Vidhyalakshmi, K.Rajaganapathy	UNLOCKING THE POWER OF PHYTOCHEMICALS: HOW PLANT-BASED COMPOUNDS CAN HELP COMBAT CHRONIC DISEASES	265
Abdullahi Ahmad Muhammad, Muhammadu Marwana Yusuf, Muslim Yusuf	CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS,CHARACTERIZATION AND INVITRO ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES	266
M.A. Nguyen Thi Huynh Phuong, Ho Thi Truc Ly	ASSESSMENT OF AGRITOURISM RESOURCES IN LONG XUYEN CITY, AN GIANG PROVINCE	267
Jurj Ioana-Teodora Lakatoș Andra-Denisa Remus RUNCAN	THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DRUG CONSUMPTION ON STUDENTS	269
Alina Solnyshkina	INFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN: SOCIOCULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND MODERN TRENDS	270
Alachew Amaneh Mechders, Berhanu Assaye Alaba, Tilahun Mekonnen Munie	BIPOLAR FUZZY PSEUDO-UP SUBALGEBRA OF PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA	272
Ayazul Hasan	AN APPLICATION OF N-HIGH SUBMODULES OF QTAG-MODULES	273
Youssef ADNAN Hassan OUACHTAK Abdelaziz AIT ADDI	INSIGHT INTO THE ANTI- CORROSION INHIBITION OF NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND AS EFFICIENT INHIBITOR FOR CARBON STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIUMS: ELECTROCHEMICAL AND SURFACE MORPHOLOGY STUDIES	275
Priyanka Das Ripon Ghosh Swades Pal	MAPPING HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE OX-BOW LAKES OF KALINDRI RIVER AND ASSESSING THEIR ROLE TOWARDS CARBON SEQUESTRATION	276

Dauda Abdurrahman, Ibrahim Sada, Muslim Yusuf, Isma'il Ibrahim	EXTRACTION OF ALKALOID FROM THREE TYPES OF KOLA NUTS, GAXCINA KOLA (BITTER KOLA) , KOLA VERA AND KOLA ACCUMINATA	277
Vesel Usaj Kushtrim Gashi	BEST PRACTICES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: ETHICAL APPROACHES	278
Alachew Amaneh Mechders, Berhanu Assaye Alaba, Tilahun Mekonnen Munie	FUZZY UNIFORM TOPOLOGY ON PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA	279
Olaoluwa Marvelous Ayokunmi	CHORAL CONDUCTING AND ECONOMIC SUSTAINABILITY IN CONTEMPORARY NIGERIA. A STUDY OF SELECTED CONDUCTORS IN IBADAN METROPOLIS	280
Farhana Naz Rimsha Imran	THE ROLE OF URBAN SQUARES AND OPEN SPACES IN SHAPING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF JOHAR TOWN, LAHORE	281
Saratu Gimbiya Yaroson, Solomon Matthias Gamde, Bitty Williams, James O Adisa	HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE: THAT OUR DAUGHTER MAY NOT DIE	282
Feriel sahoui, Tarek Berrama, Mohamed Ait oumeraci, Abdelhalim Balouli	KINETIC STUDY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS DERIVED FROM IRRADIATED ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L. LEAVES	283
Adesiyan, Oyinade Funke	THE STYLISTICS OF SILENCE: A CRITICAL STYLISTIC STUDY OF WOMEN'S VOICES IN CHIMAMANDA ADICHE'S PURPLE HIBISCUS	284
Mirjana Radaković Miloš Radaković Milinko Ranilović Snježana Đokić	COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA OBSERVED FROM 2020 TO 2025 WITHIN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM	285
Miloš Radaković Mirjana Radaković Milinko Ranilović Miro Ranilović Snježana Đokić	ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: COSTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	286
Felicia Andrei, Monika Susa, Anca Dragomirescu	REDUCING ADIPOSE TISSUE BETWEEN THE ILLUSION OF SUPPLEMENTS, DIETS AND INTERMITTENT FASTING	287
Violla Makzhoum	THE ROLE OF LINKING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO	288

	IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE LEBANESE SOCIETY	
Nedeljko M. Milanović	HOW MUCH DO MEMBERS OF A MODERN FAMILY SOCIALIZE WITH OTHERS?	289
Abubakar Ahmed Bello Daniel Marcel	INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN MUBI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF ADAMAWA STATE	290
Necdet DAĞTEKİN Abdulkadir SÜRÜCÜ	ANTEP FISTIĞINA FARKLI DOZ VE ZAMAN ARALIKLARINDA YAPRAKTAN UYGULANAN AZOTUN BİTKİ SÜRGÜN GELİŞİMİ VE MEYVE GÖZÜ DÖKÜMÜNE OLAN ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	291
Tamila Baimukanova Sergey Kulbaka Lazzat Zhussupbekova	EXPERIENCE OF USING THE ANTI-VEGF RANIBIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION	294
Gulzhazira Kosherova	LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES IN THE NAMES OF KAZAKH NATIONAL DISHES: AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTAX AND MEANING	296
Devkan Kaleci Sibel Küçük	STEM ETKİNLİKLERİNDE YAPAY ZEKÂ KULLANIMI	297
Devkan Kaleci Şuanur Geyikli	AKTİF ÖĞRENME TEMELLİ BLOK TABANLI KODLAMA ETKİNLİĞİ TASARIMI	299
Mustafa Ünal BOYRAZ Muhammet Bahaeddin DÖRTBUDAK Mehmet Şevki ÇADIRCI Akın YİĞİN Aydın DAŞ Mehmet AVCI	INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ADDING DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF SAFFLOWER OIL TO QUAIL RATIONS ON LIVER AND INTESTINAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY	301
Güzel Rabia ÖZDEMİR Nuran TUNCER	PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEW OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	303
Khushi Simrat Kaur	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL IDENTITY ON EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE	304
KAMALI Nezha AZROUL Elhoussine SHIMI Mohammed	NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO CASSAVA MOSAIC DISEASE USING CAPUTO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE: MODELING ANAD ANALYSIS	305
Subhashish Dey	EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON USAGE OF COCONUT SHELL AND COCONUT FIBRE IN FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS	306

Muhammad Faraz Awan Syeda Fiza Kazmi Bushra Aslam Raza Ul Mustafa Abdul Rahman Nabiha Mah Ru Nisa Asif	TO EVALUATE "FROM CONSULTATION TO FOLLOW UP HOW VIRTUAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE HELPS?	307
Nazile ABDULLAZADE	HISTORY OF THE TEACHING WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURE IN LITERATURE CLASSES OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS	308
Irina-Ana DROBOT	FANTASY IN VIRGINIA WOOLF AND GRAHAM SWIFT'S NOVELS	309

LUMBAL DİSK HERNİLİ HASTALARDA REFORMER PİLATES İLE KONVANSİYONEL FİZYOTERAPİ REHABİLİTASYON UYGULAMALARININ ETKİNLİĞİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTIVENESS OF REFORMER PILATES AND CONVENTIONAL PHYSIOTHERAPY REHABILITATION APPLICATIONS IN PATIENTS WITH LUMBAR DISC HERNIATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 6 haftalık reformer pilates programı ile konvansiyonel fizyoterapi rehabilitasyon programının lumbal disk hernili hastalarda ağrı seviyesi, yorgunluk, uyku kalitesi, anksiyete, kinezyofobi ve yaşam kalitesi üzerindeki etkilerini karşılaştırmayı amaçladı. Çalışmaya, 21-50 yaş arası 60 hasta katıldı ve bu hastalar randomizasyonla iki gruba ayrıldı. İlk grup, haftada iki kez 45-50 dakika süren 12 seanslık bir pilates egzersiz programına ve ikinci grup ise haftada beş gün 45-50 dakika süren 30 seanslık konvansiyonel fizyoterapi programına alındı.

Ağrı, McGill-Melzack Ağrı Anketi ile; yorgunluk şiddeti, Yorgunluk Şiddeti Ölçeği ile; uyku kalitesi Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi ile; anksiyete seviyesi, Beck Anksiyete Envanteri ile; kinezyofobi seviyesi, Tampa Kinezyofobi Ölçeği ile ve yaşam kalitesi SF-36 ile değerlendirildi. Değerlendirmeler tedavi öncesi ve sonrası olmak üzere iki kez yapıldı.

Tedavi sonrası karşılaştırmalarda, reformer pilates grubunda ağrı seviyelerinde ve geleneksel fizyoterapi grubunda yorgunluk seviyelerinde anlamlı farklılıklar bulundu. Grup içi değişikliklerde, pilates grubunda ağrı, yorgunluk, kinezyofobi ve fiziksel fonksiyon alt boyutunda; fizyoterapi grubunda ise yorgunluk, anksiyete ve kinezyofobi skorlarında anlamlı iyileşmeler gözlendi.

Sonuç olarak, reformer pilates bel fıtığı rehabilitasyonunda ağrı yönetimi için etkili bir seçenekken, geleneksel fizyoterapi yorgunluk yönetiminde daha güçlü bir etki gösterdi. Her iki yöntem de yorgunluk ve kinezyofobi yönetiminde etkiliydi ve en uygun program hastaların bireysel ihtiyaçlarına göre seçilmelidir sonucuna varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağrı Yönetimi, Konvansiyonel Fizyoterapi, Lumbal Disk Hernisi, Reformer Pilates, Yorgunluk.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to compare the effects of a 6-week reformer pilates program and a conventional physiotherapy rehabilitation program on pain level, fatigue, sleep quality, anxiety, kinesiophobia, and quality of life in patients with lumbar disc herniation. Sixty patients aged 21-50 participated in the study and were randomly divided into two groups. The first group participated in a pilates exercise program for 12 sessions, twice a week, with each session lasting 45-50 minutes. The second group received a conventional physiotherapy program for 30 sessions, five days a week, with each session lasting 45-50 minutes.

Pain was assessed using the McGill-Melzack Pain Questionnaire; fatigue severity using the Fatigue Severity Scale; sleep quality using the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index; anxiety level using the Beck Anxiety Inventory; kinesiophobia level using the Tampa Scale for Kinesiophobia; and quality of life using the SF-36. Evaluations were conducted twice, before and after treatment.

Post-treatment comparisons revealed significant differences in pain levels in the reformer pilates group and fatigue levels in the conventional physiotherapy group. Intra-group changes showed significant improvements in pain, fatigue, kinesiophobia, and the physical function sub-dimension of quality of life in the pilates group; and in fatigue, anxiety, and kinesiophobia scores in the physiotherapy group.

In conclusion, reformer pilates was found to be an effective option for pain management in the rehabilitation of patients with lumbar disc herniation, while conventional physiotherapy showed a stronger effect in managing fatigue. Both methods were effective in managing fatigue and kinesiophobia, and the most suitable program should be selected based on the individual needs of the patients.

Keywords: Conventional Physiotherapy, Fatigue, Lumbar Disc Herniation, Pain Management, Reformer Pilates.

TİROİD KANSERİ TANISI ALMIŞ HASTALARDA "ATOM TEDAVİSİ" DOĞRU BİR TERMİNOLOJİ Mİ?

IS 'ATOM THERAPY' A CORRECT TERMINOLOGY IN PATIENTS DIAGNOSED WITH THYROID CANCER?

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ÖZET

Amaç: Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi, tiroid kanseri ve hipertiroidizm gibi tiroid hastalıklarının tedavisinde 70 yıldan fazladır güvenle kullanılan bir yöntemdir. Bu tedavi ile total tiroidektomi sonrasında boyun bölgesinde kalabilecek rezidü dokuların ve/veya gözle görülmeyen olası kanser hücrelerinin etkili şekilde yok edilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi hipertiroidide ise aktif olan tiroid bezinin veya tiroid nodülünün aktivitesini azaltmak amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Radyoaktif iyot tedavi dozu her hasta için ayrı olarak belirlenmektedir. Tedavi için belirlenen doz belli bir dozun üzerinde (600 MBq) olduğunda Nükleer Düzenleme Kurumu (NDK)'nun belirttiği radyasyondan korunma ve radyasyon güvenliği açısından bazı önlemler alınması gerekmektedir. Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi halk arasında "atom tedavisi" olarak bilinmektedir. Bu terminolojinin hasta popülasyonunda, alınan kanser tanısının verdiği endişeyi arttırdığını gözlemlemekteyiz. Bu çalışmanın amacı "atom tedavisi" terminolojisinin hasta aksiyetesi üzerine etkisinin tedavi öncesi ve sonrasında araştırılmasıdır.

Materyal-Metod: Özgeçmişinde ankiyete ve/veya depresyon tanıları olmayan, kliniğimizde radyoaktif iyot tedavisi alan, toplam 20 hastaya tedavi günü tedavi öncesinde Hastane Anksiyete Depresyon Ölçeği (HADÖ) yapılmıştır. Hastalar tedavilerini alıp taburculukları tamamlandıktan 30 gün sonra ilk kontrol randevularına çağrıldıklarında HADÖ tekrar uygulanmıştır. Tedavi öncesi ve sonrası HADÖ sonuçları değerlendirilip karşılaştırılmıştır. Çalışma gönüllülük esasına dayandırılmıştır. Çalışmaya dahil olmak istemiş olan hastaların anket sonuçları her bir hasta özelinde değerlendirilmiş olup, hasta dışında kimse ile paylaşılmamıştır. Her hastaya bilgilendirme yapılmış olup, yazılı onam alınmıştır.

Bulgular: Hastaların ortalama yaşı 47 (21-69) olup, 2/3'ü kadındı. Tedavi öncesi yapılan HADÖ sonuçları anksiyete ile uyumluyken, tedavi sonrası anksiyete derecesinin tama yakın gerilediği gözlenmiştir. Hastalarla kendi sonuçları paylaşılmış ve geri dönüş olarak atom tedavisi uygulamasını kolay, konforlu ve güvenilir bir tedavi olduğu hastalar tarafından deklare edilmiştir.

Sonuç: Radyoaktif iyot tedavisi sonrası tedavi dozuna göre özel izolasyonlu NDK'dan lisanslı iyotlu tedavi ünitesinde birkaç gün yatış gerekebilmektedir. Alınacak bu önlemler daha çok hastanın çevresindeki insanların radyasyona maruz kalmasını engellemek amaç olup, hastalar bunu anlamakta zorlanabilmektedir. Ancak bu halk arasındaki "atom tedavisi" terminolojisi ve hastanede yatış süreçleri kanser tanısı almış hastaların endişelerini daha da artırabilmektedir. Bu sürecin hekim ile birlikte bilinçli bir şekilde yürütülesi hastaların endişelerini azaltabilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tiroid kanseri, radyoaktif iyot tedavisi, atom tedavisi, anksiyete, depresyon

ABSTRACT

Aim: Radioactive iodine therapy has been used safely for more than 70 years in the treatment of thyroid diseases such as thyroid cancer and hyperthyroidism. With this treatment, it is aimed to effectively

destroy residual tissues and/or invisible cancer cells that may remain in the neck region after total thyroidectomy. Radioactive iodine therapy is used in hyperthyroidism to reduce the activity of the active thyroid gland or thyroid nodule. The dose of radioactive iodine treatment is determined individually for each patient. When the dose determined for the treatment is above a certain dose (600 MBq), some precautions must be taken in terms of radiation protection and radiation safety specified by the Nuclear Regulatory Authority (NRA). Radioactive iodine therapy is popularly known as 'atomic therapy'. We observe that this terminology increases the anxiety of the cancer diagnosis in the patient population. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of the terminology 'atomic therapy' on patient distress before and after treatment.

Material-Methods: A total of 20 patients without a history of anxiety and/or depression who received radioactive iodine treatment in our clinic were administered the Hospital Anxiety Depression Scale (HADS) on the day of treatment before treatment. The HADS was administered again when the patients were called for their first follow-up appointment 30 days after they received their treatment and were discharged. Before and after treatment, the results of the PDS were evaluated and compared. The study was based on voluntary participation. The survey results of the patients who wanted to be included in the study were evaluated individually for each patient and were not shared with anyone other than the patient. Each patient was informed and written informed consent was obtained.

Results: The mean age of the patients was 47 years (21-69) and 2/3 of them were female. While the results of the pre-treatment HADÖ were compatible with anxiety, it was observed that the degree of anxiety decreased almost completely after the treatment. Patients shared their own results with the patients and they declared that atom therapy was an easy, comfortable and safe treatment.

Conclusion: After radioactive iodine treatment, hospitalisation may be required for a few days in a specially isolated NRA-licensed iodine treatment unit depending on the treatment dose. These precautions to be taken are mostly aimed at preventing radiation exposure of people around the patient, and patients may have difficulty in understanding this. However, the terminology of 'atomic therapy' and hospitalisation processes may increase the concerns of patients diagnosed with cancer. The conscious execution of this process together with the physician can reduce the concerns of the patients.

Keywords: Thyroid cancer, radioactive iodine therapy, atomic therapy, anxiety, depression

ÜROLOJİK MALİGNİTELERDE PET/BT'NİN TEDAVİ YÖNETİMİNE KATKISI

CONTRIBUTION OF PET/CT TO TREATMENT MANAGEMENT IN UROLOGICAL MALIGNANCIES

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ÖZET

Amaç: Klinik görüntüleme, kanser hastalığının tüm evrelerinde tedavi yönetiminde şekillendiren en önemli yol göstericidir. Flor-18 Florodeoksiglukoz (F-18 FDG) pozitron emisyon tomografisi/bilgisayarlı tomografi (PET/BT), son yirmi yılda giderek artan endikasyonlar ile onkolojik görüntülemenin mihenk taşı haline gelmiş, birçok kanser türünde primer evreleme, yeniden evreleme, tedavi yanıtının değerlendirilmesi ve tedavinin yönlendirilmesi amacıyla kullanımı uluslararası kılavuzlarda yer almıştır. Bu çalışmada, böbrek ve mesane kanserlerinde FDG PET/BT görüntülemenin klinik onkoloji pratiğine katkılarını belirlemek amaçlanmıştır.

Materyal-Metod: Kliniğimizde F-18 FDG PET/BT görüntüleme yapılan 10 mesane kanseri

ve 10 böbrek kanseri (renal cell ca; RCC) tanılı toplam 20 ürolojik maligniteli hasta çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Primer tümör volüm ve metabolik parametreleri kaydedilmiş, tümör yerleşim yeri ve metabolik parametrelere göre hastalığın yayılım yükü belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca tedaviye yanıt değerlendirme aşamasında mevcut lezyonların volüm ve metabolik parametrelerinde gelişen değişiklikler kaydedilmiştir. Görüntüleme bulgularının tedavi yönetimine katkısı değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil edilen hastaların ortalama yaşı 53 idi ve hastaların 2/3'ü erkekti.

Böbrek kanseri tanılı 10 hastada PET/BT ile lezyon doğru olarak belirlenmiş ve uzak metastaz saptanmamıştır. Mesane kanseri tanısı PET/BT ile dolu ve dilüe mesane ek çekim protokolü ile belirlenebilmiştir. Mesane kanseri tanılı 1/10 (%10) hastada akciğer parankiminde subsantimetrik 3 adet nodül ve 1/10 (%10) hastada sağ iskiumda litik lezyon belirlenmiş, 1/10 (%10) hastada ise mesane primer malign lezyonun sol asetabular fossaya uzandığı ve rektum ile ara yağlı planın seçilemediği raporlanmıştır. Böbrek kanseri tanılı hastalarda uzak metastaz izlenmediğinden opere edilebilinmiştir. Mesane kanseri tanılı hastalardan akciğer metastazı öngörülen ve rektuma invazyon kuşkusu olan infiltratif tümörlü olgulara medikal tedavi başlanmış, soliter kemik metastazı olan hastaya radyoterapi planlanmıştır.

Tartışma-Sonuç: F-18 FDG PET/BT'nin ürolojik malignitelerin tanı ve takibindeki kullanımı henüz net değildir. Bu durum çoğunlukla, idrar yollarından atılan 18F-FDG'nin lezyonların ayrımını güçleştirmesinden ve özellikle prostat ve mesane kanseri gibi tümörlerin FDG tutulumunun düşük düzeyde olmasından kaynaklanmaktadır. F-18 FDG PET/BT'nin kanserli olgularda gerek primer maligniteyi, gerekse de metastazları saptamada kullanımı rutin hale gelmiştir. F-18-FDG PET/BT'nin böbrek kanseri olgularında evrelemede rutin kullanımı tartışmalı olsa da, nüks ve metastatik olgularda yeniden evreleme ve hastalık yaygınlığının doğru değerlendirilmesinde değerini kanıtlamış önemli bir

görüntüleme yöntemidir. F-18-FDG PET/BT ile elde edilen metabolik parametrelerin böbrek kanseri olgularında prognoz ve sağ kalım ile kuvvetli ilişkisi gösterilmiştir. Mesane kanseri en sık görülen idrar yolu tümörüdür. Mesane kanserlerinin yaklaşık %30'unda kas tabakasında tümör invazyonu mevcut olup bu hastalarda erken sistemik yayılım riski mevcuttur. F-18 FDG PET/BT, FDG'nin üriner sistem ekskresyonu ve mesane akümülasyonu nedeniyle mesane tümörlerini değerlendirmek için yetersiz kalmakta olup, primer mesane tümörlerinin tanısında ve evrelemede ilk sırada başvurulan tanı yöntemi değildir. Onkolojide Klinik Uygulama Kılavuzlarında (NCCN Guidelines) F-18 FDG PET/BT, invaziv mesane kanserli olgularda uzak metastazların taranmasında önerilmektedir. Mesane duvarının ve primer mesane tümörlerin değerlendirilmesinde F-18 FDG PET/BT fizyolojik limitasyonları nedeniyle rutin olarak kullanılmamaktadır. Bununla beraber F-18 FDG PET/BT nodal ve metastatik yayılımın değerlendirmesinde, özellikle uzak metastazların saptanmasında konvansiyonel yöntemlerden üstündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mesane kanseri, böbrek kanseri, uzak metastaz, FDG, PET/BT

ABSTRACT

Aim: Clinical imaging is the most important guide for treatment management in all stages of cancer. Flour-18 Fluorodeoxyglucose (F-18 FDG) positron emission tomography/computed tomography (PET/CT) has become the cornerstone of oncological imaging with increasing indications in the last two decades, and its use for primary staging, restaging, evaluation of treatment response and guidance of treatment in many cancer types has been included in international guidelines. The aim of this study was to determine the contribution of FDG PET/CT imaging in renal and bladder cancers to clinical oncology practice.

Material-Methods: 10 bladder cancer patients who underwent F-18 FDG PET/CT imaging in our clinic. A total of 20 patients with urological malignancy and 10 patients with renal cell carcinoma (renal cell ca; RCC) were included in the study. Primary tumour volume and metabolic parameters were recorded and the burden of disease spread was determined according to tumour location and metabolic parameters. In addition, changes in the volume and metabolic parameters of the existing lesions were recorded during the evaluation of response to treatment. The contribution of imaging findings to treatment management was evaluated.

Results: The mean age of the patients included in the study was 53 years and 2/3 of the patients were male. In 10 patients with kidney cancer, the lesion was accurately identified by PET/CT and no distant metastasis was detected. Bladder cancer could be diagnosed by PET/CT with the additional acquisition protocol of a full and diluted bladder. In 1/10 (10%) patients with bladder cancer, 3 subcentimetric nodules in the lung parenchyma and 1/10 (10%) patients with bladder cancer had a lytic lesion in the right ischium. In 1/10 (10%) patients, it was reported that the bladder primary malignant lesion extended to the left acetabular fossa and the intermediate fatty plan with the rectum could not be selected. Patients diagnosed with kidney cancer could be operated since distant metastasis was not observed. Among the patients with bladder cancer, medical treatment was initiated in patients with infiltrative tumours with suspected lung metastasis and suspected invasion to the rectum, and radiotherapy was planned for the patient with solitary bone metastasis.

Discussion-Conclusion: The use of F-18 FDG PET/CT in the diagnosis and follow-up of urological malignancies is not yet clear. This is mostly due to the fact that 18F-FDG excreted from the urinary tract makes the differentiation of lesions difficult and the low level of FDG uptake in tumours such as prostate and bladder cancer. The use of F-18 FDG PET/CT to detect both primary malignancy and metastases in cancer patients has become routine. Although the routine use of F-18-FDG PET/CT in the staging of renal cancer cases is controversial, it is an important imaging modality that has proven its value in re-

staging and accurate evaluation of disease extent in recurrent and metastatic cases. Metabolic parameters obtained with F-18-FDG PET/CT have been shown to be strongly associated with prognosis and survival in renal cancer patients. Bladder cancer is the most common urinary tract tumour. Approximately 30% of bladder cancers have tumour invasion in the muscular layer and there is a risk of early systemic spread in these patients. F-18 FDG PET/CT is insufficient to evaluate bladder tumours due to urinary tract excretion and bladder accumulation of FDG and is not the first-line diagnostic method for the diagnosis and staging of primary bladder tumours. In the Clinical Practice Guidelines in Oncology (NCCN Guidelines), F-18 FDG PET/CT is recommended for the screening of distant metastases in patients with invasive bladder cancer. F-18 FDG PET/CT is not routinely used in the evaluation of bladder wall and primary bladder tumours due to physiological limitations. However, F-18 FDG PET/CT is superior to conventional methods in the evaluation of nodal and metastatic spread, especially in the detection of distant metastases.

Keywords: Bladder cancer, kidney cancer, distant metastasis, FDG, PET/CT

ŞAMAN RİTÜELLERİNDEKİ OBJELER
OBJECTS IN SHAMAN RITUALS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın özgün değeri, Şamanizm inancına dair ritüel objelerinin ve kıyafetlerinin Anadolu coğrafyasında ve diğer Türkî ülkelerdeki örneklerinin incelenmesine dayanmaktadır. Şamanların ritüel esnasında kullandıkları objeler ve kıyafetler, yalnızca fiziksel anlamda değil, sembolik ve metaforik anlamlarıyla da değerlendirilmektedir. Bu objeler, şamanların ritüellerine hizmet eden araçlar olup, şamanın transa geçmesine, ruhani iletişim kurmasına ve ritüelin inandırıcılığını artırmasına yardımcı olmaktadır (Adoum, 1974; Akgün, 2008). Çalışma, bu objelerin sergilendiği müzelerde yapılan incelemelere dayanarak, Şamanizm inancındaki bu unsurların kültürel ve dini önemini ortaya koymayı hedeflemektedir.

Bu objeler arasında en dikkat çekici olanlardan biri, şamanların ritüel kıyafetleridir. Şamanik kıyafetler, sadece bir giysi olarak değil, aynı zamanda şamanın ritüel sırasında üstlendiği ruhani rolü sembolize eden birer araç olarak görülmektedir. Bu kıyafetler, genellikle hayvan sembollerini, mitolojik figürleri ve kozmolojik desenleri barındırır. Örneğin, şamanların giydiği kaftanlar üzerinde yer alan demirden yuvarlaklar ve mitsel hayvan figürleri, şamanın ruhani gücünü artırmak ve onu korumak amacıyla kullanılır (Çoruhlu, 2002). Bu tür semboller, şamanın doğaüstü güçlerle iletişime geçmesine ve ruhani yolculuklar yapmasına yardımcı olur.

Şamanik ritüellerde kullanılan bir diğer önemli obje ise şaman davuludur. Şamanın davulu, ritüelin en kritik anlarında çalınarak, ritüelin amacına ulaşmasına katkı sağlar. Davul çalma eylemi, şamanın ruhlar âlemine yaptığı yolculukta bir nevi rehberlik görevi görür. Şamanın ritüel sırasında söylediği veya mırıldandığı sözler, davulun ritmiyle birleşerek, ruhlar dünyasıyla kurulan bağlantıyı güçlendirir. Bu bağlamda, şamanın davulunun üzerinde yer alan semboller ve çizimler, şamanın ruhani deneyimlerini yansıtan birer ifade aracı olarak değerlendirilebilir (Frantz, 1941, s.12). Şaman, bu sembolleri ve desenleri, kendi ruhani yolculuklarına dayanarak davuluna işler; böylece her davul, şamanın kişisel ve ruhani yolculuğunun bir yansıması haline gelir.

Bunun yanı sıra, şamanların ritüel sırasında giydikleri maskeler de önemli bir yer tutar. Maskeler, şamanın ruhlar âlemine geçişini kolaylaştıran ve onun kimliğini geçici olarak değiştiren bir araç olarak görülür. Örneğin, Tadıbey Samoyedlerinde şamanlar, gözlerini bağlamak için kullandıkları mendillerle ruhlar âlemine yalnızca içsel ışıklarıyla girebilirler (Arce, 2006, s.162). Bu durum, maskenin şamanik ritüellerdeki önemli rolünü ve şamanın kimlik değişimindeki katkısını gözler önüne serer.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şaman, davul, maske

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARRAGEENANS FROM *CHONDRUS CRISPUS* FOR POTENTIAL INDUSTRIAL USES

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ABSTRACT

Carrageenans are sulfate polysaccharides primarily extracted from red algae such as *Chondrus crispus*. These biomolecules have a wide range of industrial applications, particularly in the food, cosmetics, and pharmaceutical industries, due to their gelling and thickening properties.**Materials and Methods:** For extraction, 20 g of dried *Chondrus crispus* are first rinsed with distilled water to remove impurities. The algae are then heated in 1 L of distilled water at 85°C for 3 hours to facilitate the release of carrageenans. After filtration, the extract is precipitated by adding 95% ethanol (three times the volume of the liquid extract). The precipitate is separated by filtration and freeze-dried. For purification, the extract is dissolved in deionized water and subjected to column chromatography to remove contaminants. The purified carrageenans are characterized by FTIR spectroscopy to analyze functional groups (sulfate, hydroxyl) and by NMR to confirm their chemical structure.**Conclusion:** The extraction of carrageenans from *Chondrus crispus* yields a pure, high-quality product, confirmed by FTIR and NMR. This extraction method, followed by purification and characterization, is effective for producing carrageenans suitable for various industrial applications. The results highlight the importance of characterization techniques for accurate identification of the extracted carrageenans.

Keywords: *Chondrus crispus*, carrageenans, extraction, purification.

EXTRACTION, PURIFICATION, AND CHARACTERIZATION OF PHYCOERYTHRIN FROM *CHONDRUS CRISPUS*

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ABSTRACT

Phycoerythrin was extracted from 20 g of *Chondrus crispus* using ammonium sulfate precipitation. After grinding the dried algae, the powder was mixed with phosphate buffer (0.1 M, pH 7) and stirred at room temperature for 2 hours. The solution was filtered to remove solid particles. Ammonium sulfate was gradually added to reach 30-40% saturation, promoting the precipitation of insoluble proteins. After centrifugation, the supernatant containing phycoerythrin was collected.Purification was performed through dialysis and filtration to remove ammonium sulfate residues. Phycoerythrin characterization was conducted by spectrophotometry, FTIR, and NMR. Spectrophotometry quantified phycoerythrin by measuring absorbance at 562 nm. FTIR spectra revealed characteristic peaks of functional groups, such as hydroxyl and carbonyl groups, confirming the presence of phycoerythrin. NMR provided detailed information on the chemical structure, identifying aromatic protons, carbons, and side chains.This extraction and purification method yields high-quality phycoerythrin suitable for biotechnological and pharmaceutical applications.

Keywords: Phycoerythrin, Chondrus crispus, characterization

PREPARATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NANOCOMPLEXES: RECENT ADVANCES AND KEY RESEARCH CONTRIBUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Nanocomplexes based on metals and other compounds such as polymers or biological molecules and others are of great interest due to their unique properties and wide applications such as in the field of medicine, bioimaging and materials science. This review discusses some of the preparation methods and techniques used in this field and advanced research contributions in the field of nanocomplexes. This article also highlights the most important developments and progress in the physical and biochemical methods used in the preparation of this type of compounds in addition to providing a comprehensive overview of the leading research teams and their contributions in this field. Special focus was given to research and studies in the past ten years and the most important potential challenges facing research related to the study of this type of complexes in the future were discussed.

SOSYAL MEDYA ÜZERİNDEN GERÇEKLEŞTİRİLEN İZİNLİ PAZARLAMA ÇABALARININ MARKA SADAKATİNE ETKİSİ: DERMOKOZMETİK MARKALARI ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

THE IMPACT OF PERMISSION MARKETING EFFORTS THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA ON BRAND LOYALTY: AN ANALYSIS OF DERMOCOSMETIC BRANDS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırma, dermokozmetik sektöründe sosyal medya üzerinden yürütülen izinli pazarlama faaliyetlerinin marka sadakati üzerindeki etkilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Dermokozmetik markalarının sosyal medya kanalları aracılığıyla gerçekleştirdiği bu pazarlama uygulamalarının tüketici bağlılığı üzerindeki rolü detaylı şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Araştırma ayrıca, izinli pazarlamanın cinsiyet değişkenine göre etkilerini anlamayı ve kadınlar ile erkeklerin bu tür faaliyetlere nasıl tepki verdiğini değerlendirmeyi hedeflemektedir.

Araştırmada veriler anket yöntemiyle toplanmış ve anket formu, izinli pazarlama ölçeği için Jayawerdhana ve arkadaşları (2009), marka sadakati ölçeği için ise Çolakoğlu ve Tan (2021) tarafından geliştirilen ölçeklerden uyarlanarak hazırlanmıştır. Anket formunda izinli pazarlama altı, marka sadakati ise beş ifadeyle ölçülmüştür. Katılımcılardan, tüm ifadeleri 5'li Likert ölçeği ile değerlendirmeleri istenmiştir. Ayrıca, demografik özellikleri belirlemek için cinsiyet, yaş, aylık hane geliri ve eğitim durumuna yönelik sorular eklenmiştir. Araştırma verileri Mart 2024 ile Haziran 2024 tarihleri arasında çevrimiçi olarak 401 katılımcıdan toplanmıştır. Katılımcılar, İstanbul'da yaşayan ve dermokozmetik ürünleri kullanan bireylerden seçilmiştir. Verilerin analizi, öncelikle frekans analizi ile katılımcıların demografik özelliklerini belirlemekle başlamış, ardından faktör ve güvenilirlik analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Faktör analizleri sonucunda, kullanılan ölçeklerin geçerli ve güvenilir olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Daha sonra, izinli pazarlama ve marka sadakati arasındaki ilişkileri test etmek için regresyon analizi yapılmış ve cinsiyet değişkenine göre farklılıkları değerlendirmek amacıyla T-testi kullanılmıştır. Tüm analizler IBM SPSS 24 programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Araştırma sonuçları, sosyal medya üzerinden gerçekleştirilen izinli pazarlama faaliyetlerinin marka sadakati üzerinde anlamlı bir etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Regresyon analizleri, izinli pazarlamanın marka sadakatini %39,5 oranında açıkladığını ortaya koymuştur. Cinsiyet değişkenine göre yapılan analizler, kadınların erkeklere kıyasla izinli pazarlamadan daha fazla etkilendiğini ve dermokozmetik markalarına daha sadık olduğunu göstermiştir. Kadınların, kişiselleştirilmiş pazarlama mesajlarına daha olumlu tepkiler verdiği ve markalarla daha güçlü bağlar kurduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, tüketici tercihleri, alışveriş alışkanlıkları ve duygusal bağların cinsiyete bağlı farklılıklarını yansıtmaktadır. Araştırmanın bulguları, dermokozmetik markaları için etkili izinli pazarlama stratejilerinin geliştirilmesinde önemli bir yol haritası sunmaktadır. İzinli pazarlama, tüketicilerin açık rızası doğrultusunda gerçekleştirilen ve onların ihtiyaçlarına uygun, kişiselleştirilmiş iletişim stratejileri oluşturarak marka sadakatini artırmayı hedefleyen bir yaklaşımdır. Bu strateji, yalnızca tüketiciye özel içerikler sunmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda marka ile tüketici arasında güvene dayalı bir ilişki kurulmasını da sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İzinli Pazarlama, Marka Sadakati, Dermokozmetik, Sosyal Medya

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the impact of permission marketing activities carried out via social media on brand loyalty in the dermocosmetic sector. The role of these marketing practices, implemented through the social media channels of dermocosmetic brands, in consumer engagement has been analyzed in detail. The study also seeks to understand the effects of permission marketing based on gender differences and evaluate how women and men respond to such activities.

The data were collected using a survey method, and the questionnaire was adapted from scales developed by Jayawerdhana et al. (2009) for permission marketing and Çolakoğlu and Tan (2021) for brand loyalty. The survey included six items for permission marketing and five items for brand loyalty. Respondents were asked to evaluate all statements using a 5-point Likert scale. Additionally, questions about demographic characteristics such as gender, age, monthly household income, and education level were included. The data were collected online between March and June 2024 from 401 participants, who were selected from individuals residing in Istanbul and using dermocosmetic products.

Data analysis began with frequency analysis to identify the demographic characteristics of the participants, followed by factor and reliability analyses. The factor analyses confirmed that the scales used were valid and reliable. Subsequently, regression analysis was performed to test the relationships between permission marketing and brand loyalty, while a T-test was conducted to evaluate gender differences. All analyses were performed using the IBM SPSS 24 program.

The results of the study demonstrated that permission marketing activities conducted via social media have a significant impact on brand loyalty. Regression analyses revealed that permission marketing explains 39.5% of brand loyalty. Gender-based analyses indicated that women are more influenced by permission marketing than men and exhibit greater loyalty to dermocosmetic brands. It was found that women respond more positively to personalized marketing messages and form stronger bonds with brands. These findings reflect gender-based differences in consumer preferences, shopping habits, and emotional connections.

The study's findings provide an important roadmap for developing effective permission marketing strategies to enhance consumer loyalty to dermocosmetic brands. Permission marketing is an approach that aims to increase brand loyalty by creating personalized communication strategies tailored to the needs of consumers and carried out with their explicit consent. This strategy not only delivers customized content to consumers but also fosters a trust-based relationship between the brand and the consumer.

Keywords: Permission Marketing, Brand Loyalty, Dermocosmetics, Social Media

TÜRKİYE'DE ÇEREZLİK AYÇİÇEĞİ ÜRETİMİNİN MEVCUT DURUMU

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ÖZET

Ülkemizde ve dünyanın değişik ülkelerinde ayçiçeğinin çerezlik olarak kullanımı oldukça yaygın olup, en fazla tüketilen çerezler arasındadır. Çerezlik ayçiçeği tohumları çizgili ve iri, yağlık tiplere göre daha kalın kabuklu olup, kabuğu çabuk ayrılmaya uygundur. Çerezlik ayçiçeği çeşitlerinde yağlıklara göre yağ oranının daha düşük, protein oranının ise daha yüksek olması istenmektedir. Çerezlik ayçiçeği taneleri 7,9 mm çapında delikli eleklerden geçebilecek büyüklükte olmalı, 2,5cm'den daha uzun boyda, iç oranı en az %50 ve bin tane ağırlığı 80 g'dan fazla olmalıdır. Ülkemizde 2023 yılı çerezlik ayçiçeği ekim alanı 880 bin dekar(da), üretim 238 bin ton, verim ise 270 kg/da olarak gerçekleşmiştir. En fazla çerezlik ayçiçeği ekimi orta ve batı Anadolu da yapılmaktadır. İl bazında en fazla ekim alanı 2023 verilerine göre Kayseri iline (163 bin da) aittir. Bu ilimizi Konya (155 bin da), Aksaray (118 bin da), Denizli (64 bin da), Erzurum (54 bin da), Sivas (39 bin da), Bursa (27 bin da) ve Kahramanmaraş (25 bin da) takip etmektedir. Çerezlik ayçiçeği tohumu dış ticaretine bakıldığında; 2023 yılında 43 bin ton çerezlik ayçiçeği tohumu, çoğunluğu Çin (%81) olmak üzere, Mısır, Arjantin ve Bulgaristan gibi ülkelerden ithal edilmiş ve 71.9 milyon dolar ödenmiştir. Türkiye'den 2023 yılında 68 bin ton çerezlik ayçiçeği tohumu başta Rusya (%16) olmak üzere Irak (%15), Suriye (%12) ve Almanya'ya (%10) ihraç edilmiş ve 121.1 milyon dolar döviz girdisi sağlanmıştır. Görüldüğü gibi Türkiye çerezlik ayçiçeğinde net ihracatçı bir ülke konumunda bulunmaktadır. Önümüzdeki dönemde ülkemizde çerezlik ayçiçeği üretim, verim ve kalitesinin arttırılmasıyla çok daha fazla ihracat yapma potansiyelimiz bulunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çerezlik ayçiçeği, üretim, verim, kalite

ABSTRACT

In our country and in different countries of the world, the use of sunflower seeds as a snack is quite common and is among the most consumed snacks. Confectionary sunflower seeds are striped and large, have thicker shells than oil types, and their shells are suitable for quick separation. In confectionary sunflower varieties, it is desired that the oil content is lower and the protein content is higher than oil types. Confectionary sunflower seeds should be large enough to pass through sieves with holes of 7.9 mm diameter, should be longer than 2.5 cm, kernel ratio should be at least 50% and the thousand-seed weight should be more than 80 gram. In our country, the 2023 confectionary sunflower planting area was 880 thousand decares (da), production was 238 thousand tons and yield was 270 kg per decare. The largest confectionary sunflower planting is done in central and western Anatolia. According to 2023 data, the largest planting area belongs to Kayseri province (163 thousand da). This province is followed by Konya (155 thousand da), Aksaray (118 thousand da), Denizli (64 thousand da), Erzurum (54 thousand da), Sivas (39 thousand da), Bursa (27 thousand da) and Kahramanmaraş (25 thousand da). When we look at the foreign trade of confectionery sunflower seeds; In 2023, 43 thousand tons of

confectionery sunflower seeds were imported from countries such as Egypt, Argentina and Bulgaria, the majority of which were China (81%), and 71.9 million dollars were paid. In 2023, 68 thousand tons of confectionery sunflower seeds were exported from Türkiye, primarily to Russia (16%), Iraq (15%), Syria (12%) and Germany (10%), and 121.1 million dollars of foreign exchange inflow was provided. As can be seen, Türkiye is a net exporter of confectionery sunflower seeds. In the coming period, we have the potential to export much more by increasing the production, yield and quality of confectionery sunflower in our country.

Keywords: Confectionery sunflower, production, yield, quality

GÜVENLİK KÜLTÜRÜNÜN YERLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE DİJİTAL İŞ GÜVENLİĞİ EĞİTİMLERİNİN ETKİSİ: BİR ÜNİVERSİTE ÖRNEĞİ

THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL WORK SAFETY TRAININGS ON ESTABLISHING A SECURITY CULTURE: A UNIVERSITY EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Çalışma ortamlarının çoğunda çalışanlar, sahada ciddi yaralanmalara ve ölümlere sebep olabilecek birçok tehlike ile karşı karşıya kalmaktadırlar. İş sağlığı ve güvenliğine yönelik olarak alınan önlemlere ve yapılan tüm iyileştirme çalışmalarına rağmen sektörlerde meydana gelen iş kazaları hala bir sorun oluşturmaya devam etmektedir. Çalışanların risk algılarının arıtılması ve güvenli davranışlara sevk edilmesi amacı öncelikli olarak üzerinde çalışılması gereken bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu amaçla yapılan birçok çalışma gerek bireysel davranışlar gerekse grup davranışlarında İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Eğitimlerinin olumlu sonuçlar doğurduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacını, bireylerde sahip olunması istenen güvenlik kültürüne; ilgili yönetmelikte yer alan "çalışan fiilen çalışmaya başlamadan önce, çalışanın yapacağı işe, varsa kullanacağı iş ekipmanına ve işyerine özgü iş sağlığı ve güvenliği tedbirlerini içeren konularda verilen eğitim" maddesi kapsamında yetişkinlere yönelik olarak verilen işe başlama eğitimlerinde gerçekleştirilen dijital iş sağlığı ve güvenliği uygulamalarının etkisinin incelenmesi oluşturmaktadır. Bu kapsamda bir devlet üniversitesinde işe başlama eğitimine katılan 16 kişi ile aldıkları eğitim sonunda odak grup görüşmeleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu amaçla katılımcılara önce teorik eğitim verilmiş olup, uygulamalar için Dijital Eğitim Merkezinde eğitimlerine devam edilmiştir. Hem teorik hem de farklı duyulara hitap eden uygulamalı eğitimler sonucunda katılımcıların işbaşı eğitimlerinden genel olarak memnun kaldığı ve bu şekilde verilen eğitimlerin güvenlik kültürü üzerindeki etkisinin olumlu yönde etkilendiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşbaşı Eğitimleri, İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği, Güvenlik Kültürü, Dijital İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği

ABSTRACT

In most work environments, employees are faced with many hazards that can cause serious injuries and deaths in the field. Despite the precautions taken for occupational health and safety and all the

improvement efforts made, occupational accidents occurring in the sectors continue to be a problem. The aim of refining the risk perceptions of employees and directing them to safe behaviors is a subject that needs to be worked on as a priority. Many studies conducted for this purpose show that Occupational Health and Safety Trainings produce positive results in both individual and group behaviors. The purpose of this study is to examine the effects of digital occupational health and safety applications implemented in induction trainings given to adults within the scope of the article "training given on the subjects including occupational health and safety measures specific to the work to be done by the employee, the work equipment to be used, if any, and the workplace before the employee actually starts working" included in the relevant regulation on the desired safety culture in individuals. In this context, focus group interviews were conducted with 16 people who attended induction training at a state university at the end of the training they received. For this purpose, the participants were first given theoretical training and their training continued at the Digital Education Center for applications. As a result of both theoretical and practical training that appealed to different senses, it was determined that the participants were generally satisfied with the on-the-job training and that the effect of the training provided in this way on the safety culture was positively affected.

Keywords: On-the-Job Training, Occupational Health and Safety,Safety Culture, Digital Occupational Health and Safety

ENGLISH LANGUAGE, SOCIAL IDENTITY, AND GLOBAL COMMUNICATION

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ABSTRACT

As a vehicular language, English has recently become an important means of fostering global communication and shaping social identities within multicultural and multilingual contexts. In this sense, this article investigates the intricate relationship between English, social identity, and psychological adaptation in diverse settings. It examines how English serves as both a unifying and divisive force, influencing group membership, self-perception, and interpersonal relationships. Special attention is given to the dynamics of English as a marker of identity in immigrant communities and its role in facilitating cross-cultural communication. The psychological impact of adapting to English-dominant environments, including self-confidence, integration, and the social pressures of adopting English, is also discussed. Through case studies and theoretical perspectives, the article highlights the emotional and social challenges associated with limited English proficiency and the consequences of linguistic hierarchies. Finally, it provides ethical considerations for promoting multilingualism and fostering inclusivity while using English as a global medium. By addressing these issues, the study contributes to the ongoing discourse on language, identity, and intercultural understanding in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Psychological adaptation, Social identity, English language, Cross-cultural communication, Multilingualism

"HAKKIM VAR": ANNE ÇOCUK EĞİTİMİ
I HAVE THE RIGHT": MOTHER-CHILD EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Çocuk hakları, kanunlar ve toplumsal kurallar çerçevesinde dünyadaki tüm çocukların doğuştan sahip olduğu fiziki, politik, sosyolojik, psikolojik olarak tanımlanan hakların tümünü kapsayan evrensel bir kavramdır (Uçuş ve Şahin, 2012). Çocuk Hakları Sözleşmesi ile tüm çocuklar, "hak özneleri" sayılmaktadırlar (UNICEF, 1998). Sözleşmede yer alan maddeler çerçevesinde; anne-babalar ve çocuklar arasındaki doğal ve ahlaki ilişkiler, anne-babaların çocuklarına karşı görevleri, çocukların anne-babalarına karşı hakları ve devletin tüm bu haklar karşısındaki sorumlukları düzenlenmektedir (Yurtsever Kılıçgün ve Oktay, 2011). Çocukların "Çocuk Hakları Sözleşmesi"nde belirtilen haklarına ilişkin bilgi sahibi olmaları, bu hakların kullanımına ve uygulanmasına ilişkin tutum geliştirebilmeleri için öncüldür. Bu noktada çocukların haklarını bilmesi ve koruması gereken bireylerin başında da ebeveynler gelmektedir. İlkokul çocuklarının özellikle anneleri ile kurdukları bağlar göz önüne alındığında hem çocukların hem de annelerinin çocuk haklarına yönelik tutumlarının ve bu tutumlarındaki olası değişimlerin incelenmesi bu araştırma çerçevesinde önemli görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda bu araştırmanın amacı köy okulunda öğrenim görmekte olan ilkokul öğrencilerinin ve annelerinin çocuk haklarına ilişkin tutumlarının olumlu biçimde geliştirilmesi için özgün bir çocuk hakları eğitimi programının geliştirilmesi ve uygulanmasıdır. Hakkını bilen ve koruyabilen bir çocuğun bu haklarının ev içi ve ev dışı ortamlarda korunması adına annelerin aktif biçimde ve çocuklarıyla birlikte eğitim programına alınması "Farkında anneler farkında çocuklar yetiştirir" düşüncesi bağlamında işlevsel ve değerli görülmüştür. Çocuk haklarının çeşitli ekonomik, sosyal ve bireysel nedenlerle olasılıkla yeterince dikkate alınıp önemsenmediği ve geri plana atıldığı kırsal kesimlerde söz konusu haklara ilişkin bir farkındalığın yaratılması özellikle önemli görülmüştür. Araştırmanın deneysel işlem süreci hazırlık, program geliştirme, uygulama ve değerlendirme şeklinde dört basamaktan oluşmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında uygulama okulu olarak seçilen okulda araştırma ekibinde yer alan araştırmacılardan oluşturulan üç farklı grup üç hafta süresince seçilen bu üç ayrı sınıfta sırayla "Hakkım

Var" eğitiminin farklı modüllerine ilişkin eğitim vermişlerdir. İstasyon tekniği çerçevesinde planlanan bu aşama döngüsel biçimde devam etmiştir; eğitim içeriği anne ve çocukların birlikte alacağı nitelikte ve etkinlik tabanlı olarak uygulanmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında kullanılan "Hakkım Var" eğitimi çocuk hakları temelinde geliştirilen etkinlikleri içeren üç farklı modülden oluşmuştur. Modüller "Ekonomik Sömürüden Korunma Hakkı", "Eğitim hakkı" ve "Sağlıklı yaşam hakkı" çerçevesinde geliştirilip her bir modül anne ve çocukların birlikte ve aktif olarak katılacağı iki etkinliği içermektedir. Tüm modüller ve bu modüller altında yer alan etkinlikler anne ve çocuklar birlikte olacak şekilde ve sınıf ortamında uygulanmıştır. Uygulamaların bitiminde tüm gruplarda proje çıktılarına ilişkin somut değerlendirme araçları kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda; yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formlarıyla çocuk ve anne gruplarının görüşleri alınmış ve sürece ilişkin gözlemci değerlendirme formları tutulmuştur. Sonuç olarak, başlangıçta çocuklarla yapılan yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerde her üç hakka ilişkin 30 çocuktan yalnızca 10 tanesinin çocuk haklara ilişkin yüzeysel bilgi sahibi oldukları belirlenmiştir. Uygulama sürecinin bitiminde çocuklarla ve annelerle yürütülen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmelerde anne grubunun (son hafta 6) ve çocuk grubunun (son hafta 20) bütünü çocuk haklarına ilişkin yeni bilgiler edindiklerini, çocuk haklarına hakim olduklarını dile getirmişlerdir. Yapılan uygulamaların anne çocuk etkileşimini artırdığı, istenilen etkinliklerin hem anne hem de çocuk tarafından giderek daha iyi gerçekleştirilebildiği, etkinlikler sonunda hem anne hem çocuk davranışlarının değiştiği ve annelerin istenilen sonucu daha iyi anlamaya başladığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu durumda uygulama sürecinin etkili olduğunu ve hem annelerin hem de çocukların çocuk hakları üzerinde daha fazla bilgi sahibi olduklarını söylemek mümkündür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk Hakları, Anne Çocuk Eğitimi, Köy okulu

ABSTRACT

Children's rights are a universal concept that encompasses all the physical, political, sociological and psychological rights that all children in the world have innately within the framework of laws and social rules (Uçuş and Şahin, 2012). With the Convention on the Rights of the Children, all children are considered "subjects of rights" (UNICEF, 1998). Within the scope of the articles included in the agreement; natural and moral relations between parents and children, the duties of parents towards their children, the rights of children towards their parents and the responsibilities of the state towards all these rights are regulated (Yurtsever Kılıçgün and Oktay, 2011). Children's knowledge of their rights stated in the "Convention on the Rights of the Children" is a prerequisite for them to develop an attitude towards the use and implementation of these rights. At this point, parents are the primary individuals who need to know and protect children's rights. Considering the bonds that primary school children establish especially with their mothers, examining the attitudes of both children and their mothers towards children's rights and possible changes in these attitudes was deemed important within the scope of this research. In this context, the aim of this research is to develop and implement an original children's rights education program to positively develop the attitudes of primary school students and their mothers studying in a rural school towards children's rights. In order to protect the rights of a child who knows and can protect their rights, including mothers actively and together with their children in an education program has been seen as functional and valuable in the context of the idea of "Aware mothers raise conscious children". In rural areas where children's rights are probably not sufficiently taken into consideration and are pushed to the background due to various economic, social and individual reasons, it has been deemed particularly important to create awareness about these rights. The experimental process of the research consists of four stages: preparation, program development, implementation and evaluation. In the school selected as the application school within the scope of the research, three different groups formed by the researchers in the research team provided training on

different modules of the “I Have the Right” education in three separate classes selected for three weeks. This phase planned within the framework of the station technique continued in a cyclical manner; the education content was implemented in a way that mothers and children would receive together and was activity-based. The “I Have Rights” education used within the scope of the research consists of three different modules that include activities developed on the basis of children’s rights. The modules were developed within the framework of “Right to Protection from Economic Exploitation”, “Right to Education” and “Right to Healthy Life” and each module includes two activities in which mothers and children will actively participate together. All modules and activities under these modules were implemented in a classroom environment with mothers and children together. At the end of the implementation, concrete evaluation tools were used in all groups regarding the project outputs. In this context; the opinions of the child and mother groups were obtained with semi-structured interview forms and observer evaluation forms were kept regarding the process. As a result, in the semi-structured interviews conducted with the children at the beginning, it was determined that only 10 out of 30 children had superficial knowledge of children's rights regarding all three rights. At the end of the implementation process, in the semi-structured interviews conducted with the children and mothers, the mother group (last week 6) and the child group (last week 20) all stated that they had acquired new information about children's rights and that they had mastered children's rights. It has been observed that the applications made increase mother-child interaction, the desired activities can be performed better by both mother and child, both mother and child behaviors change at the end of the activities and mothers begin to understand the desired result better. Bu durumda uygulama sürecinin etkili olduğunu ve hem annelerin hem de çocukların çocuk hakları üzerinde daha fazla bilgi sahibi olduklarını söylemek mümkündür.

Keywords: Children's Rights, Mother Child Education, Rural School

YAPIMI HENÜZ TAMAMLANMIŞ OKULLARDA YÖNETİCİLERİN KARŞILAŞTIKLARI İNŞAAT VE PROJE KAYNAKLI SORUNLARA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ

THE OPINIONS OF ADMINISTRATORS REGARDING CONSTRUCTION AND PROJECT-RELATED ISSUES IN RECENTLY COMPLETED SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, okul yöneticilerinin inşaat ve proje kaynaklı sorunlara ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırmada, nitel yöntemlerden betimleyici olgusal model kullanılarak, Sakarya ilinde yeni yapılmış okullarda görev yapan 15 okul yöneticisi ile yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Veri toplama aracı olarak geliştirilen görüşme formu, deneyimli yöneticilerin dönütleri doğrultusunda son haline getirilmiştir.

Araştırmada, tip projelerin okulların ihtiyaçlarını karşılamada yetersiz olduğu, inşaat süreçlerinde planlama ve uygulamada sorunlar yaşandığı, yöneticilerin bu süreçlere dahil edilmediği, taşınma ve eğitim öncesi hazırlık süreçlerinin zorlayıcı olduğu ve yüklenici firmaların duyarsız tutumlar sergilediği tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak, projelerin yerel koşullara ve okul türlerine uygun çeşitlendirilmesi, daha küçük ve işlevsel binalar inşa edilmesi, taşınma işlemlerinin özel birimlerce gerçekleştirilmesi, eksiksiz binaların teslim edilmesi ve yöneticilerin proje süreçlerine dahil edilmesi gibi önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul yönetimi, yönetici, inşaat, proje, tip proje, büyük onarım.

ABSTRACT

This study aims to identify school administrators' views on construction and project-related problems. Using the descriptive phenomenological model, one of the qualitative research methods, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 15 school administrators working in newly built schools in Sakarya province. The data collection tool, a semi-structured interview form, was finalized based on feedback from experienced administrators.

The study revealed that standard building designs are insufficient to meet schools' needs, planning and implementation stages of construction processes are problematic, administrators are excluded from these processes, relocation and pre-education preparation processes are challenging, and contractors often display indifferent attitudes.

As a result, recommendations include diversifying projects according to local conditions and school types, constructing smaller and more functional buildings, assigning specialized units to handle relocation processes, delivering complete and fully functional buildings to schools, and involving administrators in project planning and implementation stages.

Keywords: School administration, administrator, construction, project, standard project, major renovation.

TÜRKİYE YÜZYILI MAARİF MODELİNDE 5. SINIF FEN BİLİMLERİ DERSİNİN ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE 5TH GRADE SCIENCE COURSE IN THE TURKISH CENTURY EDUCATION MODEL ACCORDING TO TEACHERS' OPINIONS

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ÖZET

Amaç:
Bu araştırma, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli'nde uygulamaya konulan 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri dersinin öğretmen görüşlerine dayalı olarak incelenmesini amaçlamaktadır. Öğretmenlerin ders programı hakkındaki görüşleri, öğrenme çıktıları, içeriği, öğrenme-öğretme durumları, ölçme-değerlendirme boyutları, yenilikler, laboratuvar güvenliği etkinliği, değerler eğitimi açısından kazanımlar ve uygulama süreci gibi unsurlar üzerinden ele alınmıştır.

Yöntem:
Araştırma nitel bir yöntemle gerçekleştirilmiştir ve veriler, İstanbul ilinin 14 ilçesinde görev yapan 20 Fen Bilimleri öğretmeninden toplanmıştır. Katılımcılar, yaş, cinsiyet ve eğitim durumu gibi demografik özellikler doğrultusunda çeşitlendirilmiştir. Yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılarak öğretmenlerle derinlemesine görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Elde edilen nitel veriler içerik analizi yöntemiyle incelenmiş, anket verileri ise SPSS ve NVivo yazılımlarıyla sayısal olarak değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular:
Araştırmada, öğretmenler 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri öğretim programının daha düzenli ve hafif içerikli olduğunu, etkinlik zamanının arttığını belirtmişlerdir. Ayrıca, programda yer alan kazanımların değerler eğitimiyle uyumlu olduğunu ve oldukça detaylı olduğunu ifade etmişlerdir. Verilerin içerik analizi ile belirlenen ana temalar, programın eğitimsel vizyonu, öğretim yöntemleri ve yenilikçi unsurlarına dair öğretmen görüşlerini ortaya koymuştur.

Sonuç:
Araştırma, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli'nde uygulamaya geçirilen 5. sınıf Fen Bilimleri öğretim programının öğretmenler tarafından olumlu değerlendirildiğini göstermektedir. Bu bulgular, programın daha geniş bir kitleye uygulanabilirliğini ve öğretim programlarının geliştirilmesine yönelik önerilerde bulunulmasını sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fen Bilimleri, Eğitim, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli, Fen Bilimleri Öğretmenleri, Fen Bilimleri Öğretim Programları.

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: This study aims to examine the 5th-grade Science curriculum implemented within the framework of the Turkey Century Education Model from the perspective of teachers.

Teachers' views on various aspects of the curriculum, such as learning outcomes, content, teaching-learning conditions, assessment and evaluation dimensions, innovations, laboratory safety activities, the alignment of the curriculum with values education, and its implementation process, have been explored.

Materials and Methods: The study employs a qualitative approach, and the data were collected from 20 Science teachers working in 14 districts of Istanbul. Participants were diversified based on demographic characteristics such as age, gender, and educational background. A semi-structured interview form was used for in-depth interviews with teachers. The qualitative data were analyzed through content analysis, while the survey data were analyzed numerically using SPSS and NVivo software.

Results: The findings reveal that teachers consider the 5th-grade Science curriculum to be more organized and with a lighter content load, as well as having more time allocated for activities. Additionally, teachers emphasized that the curriculum's learning outcomes are compatible with values education and that these outcomes are highly detailed. The content analysis identified key themes that highlight the educational vision of the program, teaching methods, and innovative elements.

Discussion and Conclusion: The study shows that the 5th-grade Science curriculum implemented under the Turkey Century Education Model is positively evaluated by teachers. These findings suggest that the curriculum could be applied on a broader scale and provide recommendations for the development of future educational programs.

Key Words: Science, Education, Türkiye Century Education Model, Science Teachers, Science Curriculums.

İNSANIN DÜŞÜNME DENEYİMİ ÜZERİNDEN KURGUSAL YAPAY ZEKAYI TARTIŞMAK

DISCUSSING FICTIONAL ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE THROUGH HUMAN THINKING EXPERIENCE

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ÖZET

İnsanı tüm diğer canlılardan ayıran düşünme yetisi, bu düşünme deneyimselliğini ortaya koyduğu zihinsel süreçler ve zekâsı, günümüze gelinceye değin yaşanan gelişim ve dönüşümleri açıklayan yapıyı kuran gücü oluşturmaktadır. Bu nedenle üzerinde tarih boyunca incelemeler yapılan ve tartışmalar yürütülen "zekâ" ve zihin, sınırları çizilemeyen gelişimsel boyutlara sahip bir beyin işleyiş mekanizmasını temsil etmektedir. İnsan zekâsı, biyolojik mirasın kısıtlamalarını aşmanın yanı sıra dünyayı kendi yarattığı görüntüler üzerinden yeniden kurgulama yetisine sahiptir. Gözlemleme, deneyimleme ve dönüştürme yetilerinin bir aradalığı, insan zekasının bilgiyi kodlayarak dönüşüm açığa çıkarma ve var olan koşullar çerçevesinde düşünebilmeye dönük karmaşık bir sistematik ve işleyişe sahiptir. Bu yapı içeerisinde organizmanın sinir sistemi, iletişim ve düşünce ağları bağlamında dönüşürken, insanlığın hayatta kalmasını sağlayıcı vücut ve davranış düzenini de uyumlandırmıştır. Sinirbilim teknolojiye ortam hazırladıkça teknoloji de insanın uyumlanma düzenini dönüştürmüştür. Günümüzde ileri düzeylere ulaşan insan beynini anlama çabası, insan zekasının bir uzantısı olan makinlerle kurulan etkileşimi geliştirmek açısından adeta bir zorunluluk haline gelmiştir. İlkel teknolojiden günümüz ileri teknolojisine uzanan tarihsel süreçte öne çıkan insan beyni, zihni ve zekasıdır. İnsan zihniyle geliştirilen yapay zekâ teknolojisinin gelişimi de bu süreçleri yakından bilmek ve insanın düşünce biçimini çözümlemekle mümkün görünmektedir. İnsan beyninin nasıl çalıştığıyla ilgili farkındalığın artması, yapay zekâ teknolojisinin inceliklerini geliştirmek açısından bilim insanlarınca değerlidir. İnsan zihnindeki işlem adımları, bilgisayar teknolojisinin geliştirilmesinde taklit edilirken, yapay zekâ teknolojisinin insanımsı yapısını kurgulamada da başvurulan bir sistematiktir. Bilgisayar programlarının kurgulanması, işleyişi ve geliştirilmesi insan beyni ve düşünme biçimi örnek alınarak geliştirilmekle birlikte tam anlamıyla insan beynini temsil etmemektedir. İnsan zihninin işleyişinde öne çıkan "algı" ve "bilinç" kavramları, veri ve bilginin işlenmesi ve yorumlanmasında insanı diğerlerinden farklı kılan özellik olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle sürekli gelişen yapay zekâ teknolojisinin günümüz insanını dönüştürücü role sahip olması, insan zihninin ve düşünme becerisinin çözümlenmesini, yapay zekâ teknolojilerinin ileriye dönük olası gelişimini ve ortaya çıkaracağı sonuçları eleştirel bir bakışaçısı ve çözümleme girişimiyle ele almak alana katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zekâ, Zihinsel Süreçler, Düşünme Deneyimi, Teknoloji, Yapay Zekâ.

ABSTRACT

The ability to think that distinguishes humans from all other living beings, the mental processes and intelligence that reveal this experiential thinking, constitute the power that establishes the structure that explains the developments and transformations that have been experienced until today. For this reason, “intelligence” and the mind, which have been studied and debated throughout history, represent a brain functioning mechanism with developmental dimensions that cannot be defined. In addition to overcoming the limitations of biological heritage, human intelligence has the ability to reconstruct the world through the images it creates. The combination of the abilities to observe, experience and transform has a complex systematic and functioning aimed at human intelligence to encode information, reveal transformation and think within the framework of existing conditions. Within this structure, the nervous system of the organism has transformed in the context of communication and thought networks, while also harmonizing the body and behavioral order that ensures humanity’s survival. As neuroscience has prepared the environment for technology, technology has also transformed the human adaptation order. The effort to understand the human brain, which has reached advanced levels today, has become a necessity in terms of developing the interaction established with machines, which are an extension of human intelligence. In the historical process extending from primitive technology to today's advanced technology, the human brain, mind and intelligence stand out. The development of artificial intelligence technology developed with the human mind seems possible by knowing these processes closely and analyzing the way of thinking of humans. Increasing awareness of how the human brain works is valuable for scientists in terms of developing the subtleties of artificial intelligence technology. While the process steps in the human mind are imitated in the development of computer technology, it is also a systematic used in constructing the human-like structure of artificial intelligence technology. Although the construction, operation and development of computer programs are developed by taking the human brain and way of thinking as an example, they do not fully represent the human brain. The concepts of "perception" and "consciousness" that stand out in the operation of the human mind emerge as the feature that distinguishes humans from others in the processing and interpretation of data and information. Therefore, the fact that the constantly developing artificial intelligence technology has a transformative role for today's humans, the analysis of the human mind and thinking skills, the possible future development of artificial intelligence technologies and the results they will reveal with a critical perspective and analysis attempt will contribute to the field.

Keywords: Intelligence, Mental Processes, Thinking Experience, Technology, Artificial Intelligence.

KENDİLİK ARAYIŞINI OYUN OYNAMA EYLEMSELLİĞİ ÜZERİNDEN TARTIŞMAK

DISCUSSING THE SEARCH FOR SELF THROUGH THE ACTIVITY OF PLAYING GAMES

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ÖZET

Oyun ve oyun oynama eylemselliği, insanın hayal ve düş arası kurgu dünyasını temsil eden en temel araçtır. İnsanlığın bugüne değin geliştiridiği en muazzam icat olduğu da söylenebilecektir. İnsan oyun ile iletişim kurar, büyür, öğrenir ve toplumsal örüntülere uyum sağlar. Bu çerçevede de insana dair olan tutum ve davranışlar, dürtüler, çatışma ve karmaşaları da içinde barındıran oyun gerek çocuk gerekse ileri yaştaki birey için önemli bir özgürlük alanı sunmaktadır. Yaşadığı her deneyim ve olay örgüsü, bireyi biraz daha kendisine yaklaştırmakta, kendisiyle yüzleşmesini sağlamaktadır. İç dünyasının ihtiyaçlarına göre düzenlenmiş bir dünya arayışındaki birey, oyun oynama eylemselliği içerisindeyken kendi fikirleri, anlayışı ve kontrolcü bakışıyla yaratıcılığını açığa çıkarmakta ve böylece de kendini tanıma fırsatı bulmaktadır. Bir yaratıcı faaliyet alanı ortaya çıkaran oyunla toplumsallaşan birey kendi tekilliğini ve kendine has olanı ortaya koyma çabası içerindedir. Günümüz teknolojiyle aracılanmış iletişim süreçlerinin hâkim olduğu dünyasında birey giderek yalnızlaşmakta ve boşluk duygusuna kapılmaktadır. Kendini arama girişiminde boşluk ve yalnızlık duygusunun ele geçirdiği birey için oyun, çoğu zaman bir sosyalleşme ve etkileşim aracı olmaktadır. Bununla birlikte oyun kurgusu bireyi yalnızlaştıran, ben odaklı hale getiren, giderek bencilleştiren bir doğaya da sahip olabilmektedir. Toplumsal sosyal kabul görme istekliliği içerisindeki birey için oyun aynı zamanda kendini ifade etme, yeteneklerini keşfetme ve başarma içgüdüsünü açığa çıkarma ortamı olma özelliğine sahiptir. Oyun içerisinde kazanan ve kaybedenin olması demek, bireyin ben merkezli bir yapıya bürünmesine ve her zaman kazanan olma -kazanamadığında yıkılma, çöküntüye uğrama gibi duygulara kapılmasına- istekliliğini artırıcı rol oynayabilmektedir. Tüm bu aktarımlardan hareketle bireyin kendini arama çabasının oyun eylemi üzerinden tartışılması, insanlığın doğasını anlamak açısından önem taşımaktadır. Çalışmada oyun-insan-kendilik ilişkisi odaklı olarak teorik bir çerçeve çizilmesi girişiminde bulunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnsan, Kendilik Arayışı, Oyun, Yaratıcılık, Toplumsallaşma.

ABSTRACT

Game and playing practice is the most basic tool that represents the fictional world between human imagination and dreams. It can also be said to be the most magnificent invention that humanity has developed to date. Humans communicate, grow, learn and adapt to social patterns through game. In this context, game, which also includes attitudes and behaviors, impulses, conflicts and confusions related to humans, offers an important area of freedom for both children and older individuals. Every experience

and plot that the individual experiences brings them a little closer to themselves and enables them to confront themselves. The individual, who is in search of a world organized according to the needs of their inner world, reveals their creativity with their own ideas, understanding and controlling perspective while playing games and thus finds the opportunity to get to know themselves. The individual, who socializes with games that create a field of creative activity, is in an effort to reveal their own singularity and uniqueness. In today's world where communication processes mediated by technology dominate, the individual is becoming increasingly lonely and feeling empty. For the individual who is seized by feelings of emptiness and loneliness in their attempt to search for themselves, play is often a means of socialization and interaction. However, the game plot can also have a nature that isolates the individual, makes him/her self-centered, and makes him/her increasingly selfish. For the individual who is eager to be socially accepted, the game also has the feature of being an environment where he/she can express himself/herself, discover his/her talents, and reveal his/her instinct for success. The fact that there are winners and losers in the game can play a role in increasing the individual's desire to take on a self-centered structure and to always be the winner -and to be devastated and collapsed when he/she cannot win. Based on all these transfers, discussing the individual's self-searching efforts through the game action is important in terms of understanding the nature of humanity. In the study, an attempt is made to draw a theoretical framework focused on the game-human-self relationship.

Keywords: Human, Search for Self, Play, Creativity, Socialization.

PREDICTION OF ANTIBACTERIAL PROPERTIES USING PASS ONLINE (ANTIBAC-PRED) OF SYNTHESIZED PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE

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ABSTRACT

The main concepts in molecular modeling and computational chemistry are the target and cure molecule, which has certain physiological functions in the human organism and, when damaged or destroyed, leads to pathological processes. When the biological part that is added and removed creates a relationship with the target, whichever part of the target, the response reaction is called a cure molecule. In silico studies play an increasingly important role in understanding the working principle of drug receptors and their effects on human organisms and in helping doctors in the design of new drug preparations. At the same time, their practice provides the opportunity to take advantage of time and compensate for additional (and sometimes unnecessary) laboratory work. Taking all these into consideration, the antibacterial properties of phenylhydrazones synthesized on the basis of para-nitro benzoy aldehyde were probable by means of PASS Online (AntiBac-Pred).

The results showed that (E)-1-(4-nitrobenzylidene)-2-phenylhydrazine showed better activity than (E)-1-(4-chlorophenyl)-2-(4-nitrobenzylidene)hydrazine. It shows that both substances exhibit higher activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis bacteria.

Keywords: phenylhydrazones derivatives, PASS Online (AntiBac-Pred)

SYNTHESIS OF CORRESPONDING PHENYLHYDRAZONES BASED ON PARA-NITRO BENZOYL ALDEHYDE

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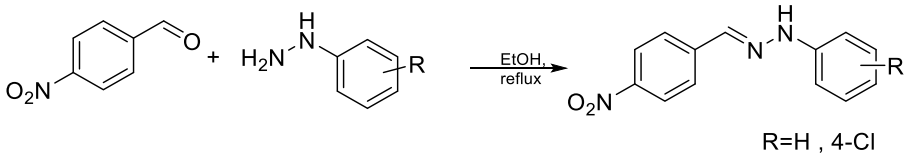
ABSTRACT

Hydrazone, a class of organic compounds, are derived from carbonyl compounds and are divided into two groups: N-unsubstituted R1R2C = NNH2 and N-substituted R1R2C = NNHR The phenyl hydrazones synthesized by us are multifunctional compounds and when we look at their structures, we can see that the carbon atom in the compound exhibits both nucleophilic and electrophilic properties and also participates in isomerization, while the H adjacent to the same carbon atom participates in isomerization in functionalization. Nitrogen atoms exhibit nucleophilic properties and also play a role in metal coordination. The H atom of the imine group exhibits acidic properties, forms H bonds and participates in metal coordination. Taking all these into consideration, suitable phenylhydrazines and phenylhydrazones have been synthesized by us based on para-nitro benzoy aldehyde.



The establishment of synthesized mergers was examined through the NMR method. Taking into account the above properties of phenylhyrazones, which are functional combinations, and using them as suitable synthons is the priority of our future studies.

Keywords: phenylhydrazones derivatives, para-nitro benzoy aldehyde

A COMPARISON BETWEEN STRATEGIC FUNCTIONS OF STRATEGIC HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND TALENT MANAGEMENT: "COMPLEMENTARY RELATION" VERSUS "SUBSTITUTION RELATION"

STRATEJİK İNSAN KAYNAKLARI YÖNETİMİ İLE YETENEK YÖNETİMİ STRATEJİK İŞLEVLERİ AÇISINDAN BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA: "TAMAMLAYICI" İLİŞKİYE KARŞILIK "İKAMECİ" İLİŞKİ.

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ABSTRACT

Throughout the last two decades, we have witnessed the increasing popularity of talent management in both academic and business world. In compliance with this explosion, many discussions arisen in the field. Although most of those discussions were subjected in several reviews, up today, one of them has not received an important attention despite its strategic characteristic. That is the comparison between strategic human resource management and talent management. Are they alternative or complemental? This paper aimed to figure out the relationship between SHRM and TM, through analyzing their function and clarifying their strategic functions in HRM. Based on that comparison, it is posited here that the contextual conditions let the TM arising and it has a complemental relationship with SHRM. Upon the contextual conditions either TM or SHRM can increase its strategic function within the HRM function. An additional contribution of this paper is to highlight a broad scope of research, regarding the relations between contextual conditions and strategic alternatives of HRM as talent or strategic human resource managements, for the scholars in the future.

Keywords: Talent management, strategic human resource management, human resource management, complementary relation, substitution relation.

ÖZET

Son yirmi yılda, yetenek yönetiminin, akademi ve işdünyasında artan popülaritesine şahit olduk. Bu yükselişe uygun olarak alanda çok sayıda tartışma vardır. Bu tartışmaların bir çoğu ilgili bilimsel çalışmalarda söz konusu edildi. Fakat bir tanesi taşıdığı stratejik karaktere karşın önemli bir dikkat çekmedi. Bu tartışma stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimi ile yetenek yönetimi karşılaştırmasına dayanan tartışmadır. Bu çalışma stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimi ile yetenek yönetimi arasındaki ilişkinin söz konusu iki yaklaşımın insan kaynakları yönetimi alanı içindeki stratejik fonksyionlarının karşılaştırılmasını hedeflemiştir. Yapılan incelemeye dayanarak içinde bulunulan ortamın getirdiği koşulların yetenek yönetiminin doğuşunu tetiklediği, dolayısıyla ortamın bu konuda belirleyici olacağı ve stratejik insan kaynakları yönetiminin mi yoksa yetenek yönetiminin mi ön plana çıkacağı konusunda

rol oynacağı fikrine ulaşılmıştır. Bu iddianın ötesinde bu çalışmanın gelecekte bu konu üzerinde çalışacak araştırmacalara da geniş bir araştırma alanının hatırlatılması katkısı olmuştur ki bu alan çevre koşulları ile insan kaynakları yönetiminin stratejik seçenekleri olan stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimi ve yetenek yönetimi arasındaki ilişkilerin incelenmesi alanıdır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Yetenek yönetimi, stratejik insan kaynakları yönetimi, insan kaynakları yönetimi, tamamlayıcı ilişki, ikameci ilişki.

BORSA İSTANBUL'DA İŞLEM GÖREN KAĞIT VE KAĞIT ÜRÜNLERİ BASKI SEKTÖRÜ ŞİRKETLERİNİN FİNANSAL PERFORMANS ANALİZİ

FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PAPER AND PAPER PRODUCTS PRINTING SECTOR COMPANIES TRADED ON BORSA ISTANBUL

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Borsa İstanbul'da işlem gören kağıt ve kağıt ürünleri baskı sektöründe faaliyet gösteren şirketlerin 2023 yılındaki finansal performanslarını değerlendirmektir. Bu şirketlerin göreceli performanslarını değerlendirmek için COCOSO (Combined Compromise Solution) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Bu bağlamda sektördeki 14 şirket, finansal sağlıklarına ilişkin net bir genel bakış sağlamak amacıyla incelenmiştir. Bu değerlendirme, sektörün finansal dinamiklerini anlamak ve kapsamlı bir finansal performans değerlendirmesine dayalı bilinçli kararlar almak isteyen yatırımcılar, sektör profesyonelleri ve diğer paydaşlar için oldukça önemlidir. COCOSO, çok kriterli karar alma süreçlerinde çeşitli kriterlere göre alternatifleri değerlendirmek ve sıralamak için yaygın olarak kullanılan gelişmiş bir yöntemdir. Bu yöntem, ağırlıklı toplam ve ağırlıklı çarpma tekniklerini birleştirerek karmaşık veri kümelerini değerlendirmek için daha dengeli ve bütünleşik bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, 14 şirketin performansını değerlendirmek için ana değerlendirme kriteri olarak finansal oranlar seçilmiştir. Bu oranların ağırlıklandırılması, her oranın çalışma bağlamındaki göreceli önemini sistematik olarak hesaplayan SWARA (Step-by-Step Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis) yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Bu analizin bulguları, kağıt ve kağıt ürünleri baskı endüstrisindeki yatırımcılar ve karar vericiler için değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. COCOSO metodolojisini kullanan çalışma, şirketlerin daha nesnel ve veriye dayalı bir sıralamasını sunarak, güçlü finansal temelleri olanları ve potansiyel riskler sunabilecek olanları vurgulamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın sonuçları, bilgilendirilmiş yatırım stratejileri formüle etmek ve uzun vadeli sektör eğilimleri ve performans göstergeleriyle uyumlu kararlar almak için çok önemlidir. Sonuç olarak analiz, birden fazla kriterde finansal performansın kapsamlı bir görünümünü elde etmek için COCOSO gibi gelişmiş değerlendirme yöntemlerinin kullanılmasının önemini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: COCOSO; Çok Kriterli Karar Verme; Finansal Performans; Sıralama.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to evaluate the financial performance of companies operating in the paper and paper products printing sector traded on Borsa Istanbul in 2023. The COCOSO (Combined Compromise Solution) method is used to evaluate the relative performance of these companies. In this context, 14 companies in the sector were examined in order to provide a clear overview of their financial health. This evaluation is very important for investors, industry professionals and other stakeholders who want to understand the financial dynamics of the sector and make informed decisions based on a

comprehensive financial performance evaluation. COCOSO is an advanced method widely used to evaluate and rank alternatives according to various criteria in multi-criteria decision-making processes. This method provides a more balanced and integrated approach to evaluate complex data sets by combining weighted sum and weighted multiplication techniques. In this study, financial ratios were selected as the main evaluation criteria to evaluate the performance of 14 companies. The weighting of these ratios was determined by the SWARA (Step-by-Step Weight Assessment Ratio Analysis) method, which systematically calculates the relative importance of each ratio in the context of the study. The findings of this analysis provide valuable insights for investors and decision-makers in the paper and paper products printing industry. Using the COCOSO methodology, the study provides a more objective and data-driven ranking of companies, highlighting those with strong financial fundamentals and those that may present potential risks. The results of this research are crucial for formulating informed investment strategies and making decisions that are aligned with long-term industry trends and performance indicators. As a result, the analysis highlights the importance of using advanced assessment methods such as COCOSO to capture a comprehensive view of financial performance across multiple criteria.

Keywords: COCOSO; Multi-Criteria Decision Making; Financial Performance; Ranking.

STRUCTURAL MODIFICATIONS IN ANIONIC PHOSPHOLIPID MEMBRANES INDUCED BY LOW CONCENTRATIONS OF COUMARIN: AN FTIR STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Anionic phospholipids are structural and functional components of all cellular and intracellular membranes [1]. They can regulate membrane physical features such as surface charges, curvature, and protein clustering [2]. Under physiological conditions, anionic phospholipids are found mainly in the plasma membrane's inner leaflet and intracellular organelle membranes [1]. Most endomembrane compartments, including the endoplasmic reticulum (ER), Golgi, trans-Golgi network/early endosomes (TGN/EEs), and vacuoles, include anionic phospholipids [3]. Anionic phospholipids also serve as signaling molecules since they are quickly generated or interconverted by a group of specific enzymes. As a result, anionic phospholipids play critical roles in a variety of essential cellular activities, including cell signaling, cell division, membrane trafficking, cell growth, and gene expression [2]. Phosphatidylglycerol (PG)-based anionic phospholipid membranes have a unique function in preserving membrane morphology and/or taking part in signal transduction cascades. Both the chloroplast membranes of green plants and the plasma membrane of microorganisms contain large amounts of PG. PG is present in trace levels in mammalian cells and is mostly found in pulmonary surfactants and mitochondrial membranes [4]. The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of coumarin as anticancer agent on the structure and dynamics of anionic dimyristoylphosphatidylglycerol (DMPG) membranes by using Fourier transform infrared (FTIR) spectroscopy.

Materials and Methods: Using multilamellar vesicles (MLVs) at the physiological pH (7.4), the impact of low concentrations (1, 5, and 10 mol%) of coumarin on DMPG membranes was investigated. The PerkinElmer Spectrum Two FTIR spectrometer (PerkinElmer Inc., Waltham, MA, USA) was used to perform FTIR spectroscopic measurements of MLVs both with and without coumarin. With an average of 64 scans and a spectral resolution of 2 cm^{-1}, all spectra were obtained throughout the scan range of 4000–1000 cm^{-1}.

Results: The wavenumber values of the methylene antisymmetric stretching band ($\nu_{as}(CH_2)$) change when low concentrations (5 and 10 mol%) of coumarin are added to pure DMPG MLVs, and this band is observed to shift slightly towards lower wavenumber values. Incorporating 1 mol% of coumarin into pure DMPG MLVs shifts the bandwidth of $\nu_{as}(CH_2)$ to lower values. The addition of coumarin at 5 and 10 mol% concentrations to pure DMPG MLVs causes an apparent change in the wavenumber of the carbonyl stretching band (ν(C=O)) toward lower values. When compared to pure DMPG MLVs, no shift is seen at 1 mol% coumarin.

Discussion and Conclusion: In the presence of 5 and 10 mol% concentrations of coumarin, the reduction in the wavenumber values of the $\nu_{as}(CH_2)$ band shows that the lipid bilayers made of anionic phospholipid DMPG and coumarin are ordered and have more *trans* rotamers in the acyl chains [5,6]. With the addition of 1 mol% coumarin into pure DMPG MLVs, the reduction in the bandwidth values of $\nu_{as}(CH_2)$ band indicates that coumarin decreases the dynamics (fluidity) of DMPG membranes [5,6]. The decrease in wavenumber values of the C=O stretching band demonstrates that coumarin increases the strength of hydrogen bonding around the carbonyl groups of DMPG membranes [5,6]. In conclusion,

modifications in membrane fluidity can have an impact on membrane permeability, the passage of molecules and ions across the membrane, and enzyme efficiency.

Keywords: Anionic Phospholipid Membranes; Coumarin; FTIR Spectroscopy.

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THE ROLE OF ECONOMIC FAIRS AND EXHIBITIONS IN PROMOTING EXPORTS - CASE OF TURKIYE –

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ABSTRACT

The purpose is to investigate how participation in fairs, government support, and sector-specific advantages drive export performance. The originality lies in its integration of theoretical frameworks, including Porter's Diamond Model and the Resource-Based View, to provide new insights into the interplay between economic fairs, export strategies, and sectoral dynamics. The impacts of the fairs, particularly in Turkey, remain underexplored. Existing literature primarily focuses on general export promotion strategies, often neglecting fairs' nuanced role in overcoming operational barriers and enhancing market entry. This research addresses this gap by exploring the role of economic fairs in promoting exports, focusing on the automotive sector (OYAK Renault) and the home appliances industry (Arçelik). Using a quantitative methodology, the study collected data through structured surveys administered to 107 employees directly involved in export operations at OYAK Renault and Arçelik. The findings reveal that fairs not only foster innovation and improve market access but also strengthen firms' competitive positioning by enabling effective inventory management, gathering critical market intelligence, and enhancing customer satisfaction. The study contributes to the academic discourse on international trade and export promotion, offering practical recommendations to strengthen the role of fairs in shaping Turkey's position in the global marketplace.

Keywords: Strategic management, Porter's Diamond Model, Resource-Based View, Turkey, Economic fairs.

PARTICLE FILL RATIO EFFECT ON THE IMPACT FEATURE OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS

KOMPOZİT MALZEMELERİN DARBE ÖZELLİĞİ ÜZERİNDE PARÇACIK TAKVİYE ORANININ ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

In this study, glass/epoxy composite specimens reinforced with nano-clay at weight ratios of 0%, 0.5%, 1.0%, 1.5%, 2.0%, and 3.0% were fabricated to investigate their mechanical performance. The primary focus was on evaluating the impact toughness of the produced specimens. Experimental impact tests were conducted, and the toughness values were determined as 60.90, 57.73, 50.62, 58.19, 62.84, and 71.97 kJ/m² for the respective nano-clay reinforcement ratios. The results indicate that the addition of nano-clay influences the toughness properties of the glass/epoxy composites, with the 3.0% nano-clay reinforcement yielding the highest toughness value. These findings provide valuable insights into the optimization of nano-clay-reinforced composites for enhanced impact resistance in engineering applications.

Keywords: Nano-clay, glass, composite, impact test

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, %0, %0.5, %1.0, %1.5, %2.0 ve %3.0 ağırlık oranlarında nano-kil ile takviye edilmiş cam/epoksi kompozit numuneler mekanik performanslarını incelemek amacıyla üretilmiştir. Birincil odak, üretilen numunelerin darbe tokluğunun değerlendirilmesi üzerine olmuştur. Deneysel darbe testleri gerçekleştirilmiş ve tokluk değerleri ilgili nano-kil takviye oranları için sırasıyla 60.90, 57.73, 50.62, 58.19, 62.84 ve 71.97 kJ/m² olarak belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, nano-kil ilavesinin cam/epoksi kompozitlerin tokluk özelliklerini etkilediğini, %3.0 nano-kil takviyesinin en yüksek tokluk değerini verdiğini göstermektedir. Bu bulgular, mühendislik uygulamalarında darbe dayanımının artırılması için nano-kil takviyeli kompozitlerin optimizasyonuna ilişkin değerli bilgiler sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nano-kil, cam, kompozit, darbe testi

BEBEKLERDE YABANCI CİSİM ASPİRASYONLARI
FOREIGN BODY ASPIRATIONS IN INFANTS

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ÖZET

Yabancı cisim aspirasyonları (YCA) çocuk yaş grubunda ciddi morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olabilmektedir. Özellikle 1-3 yaşa aralığında YCA oldukça sık görülmekte, hastaların bir kısmı tamamen semptom ve bulgusuz başvurabilmektedir. Bu yaş aralığında sık görülse de 1 yaş altı bebeklerde de YCA olguları izlenebilmektedir. YCA olguları tüm popülasyonda asemptomatik olarak izlenebildiğinden özellikle bebek popülasyonda hastadan anamnez alınamaması tanıklı aspirasyon öyküsünü daha yüksek anlamlı hale getirmektedir. Bu nedenle tanıklı YCA kuşkusu olan olgularda fizik muayene ve radyolojiden bağımsız altın standart tanı yöntemi olan bronkoskopi önerilmektedir. Biz de çalışmamızda bebek yaş grubunda YCA olgularımızı sunmayı amaçladık. Kliniğimizde toplam 14 hasta YCA şüphesi ile değerlendirildi. Tüm olgulara bronkoskopi önerildi. 4 hastanın ebeveynleri tedavi red formu imzalayarak kliniğimizden ayrıldı. 10 hastada kadın erkek oranı 6/4'tü. Hasta yaşları median 9 aydı (min=6- max=10 ay). 9 hastada tanıklı aspirasyon öyküsü vardı ve tanıklık anında oluşan semptomlar 5 hastada öksürük, 4 hastada dispne, 3 hastada hırıltılı solunum ve 2 hastada siyanoz tariflemekteydi. Muayene esnasında 3 hasta dışında diğer hastalarda aktif semptom izlenmedi. Fizik muayene 7 hastada doğal, 2 hastada solunum seslerinde azalma ve 1 hastada solunum seslerinde kabalaşma görüldü. Tüm hastaların akciğer grafileri doğaldı. İşlemi kabul eden tüm hastalara sedasyon altında laringeal mask (LMA) uygulanarak fleksibıl bronkoskopi yapıldı. YCA izlenen bir olguya rijid bronkoskopi yapılarak trakeadan organik yabancı cisim çıkarıldı. Hiçbir hastada komplikasyon ve mortalite izlenmedi. Median yatış süresi 2 gündü (min=0, max=3). YCA olgularında literatür ile benzer şekilde bizim de yaklaşımımız anamnezde YCA kuşkusu olan hastalarda fiberoptik bronkoskopiyi semptom ve bulgulardan bağımsız gerçekleştirmektir. Özellikle gecikmiş YCA olgularında oluşan granülasyon dokusu hem işlem esnasında komplikasyon riskini artırmakta hem de işlem sonrası tedavi başarısını etkilemektedir. Bunun yanında semptom ve bulgunun izlenmediği durumlarda işlemin yapılmaması da tekrarlayan pnömonilerle sık hastane yatışına ve hatta bronşektazi nedeniyle takip eden süreçte cerrahi tedavi gereksinimine yol açabilmektedir. Hem bizim deneyimimiz hem de literatür bulguları birlikte değerlendirildiğinde LMA altında yapılan bronkoskopi güvenle uygulabilmektedir. Çalışmamızda hiç komplikasyon izlemedik. Sonuç olarak YCA kuşkusu olan tüm hastalarda yaştan bağımsız olarak klinik deneyimi yüksek olan merkezlerde hem fileksibıl hem de rijid bronkoskopi güvenle uygulanabilmektedir. Bu şekilde YCA'ya bağlı komplikasyonların erken dönemde önüne geçilebilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bebek, bronkoskopi, tanık, yabancı cisim aspirasyonu

ABSTRACT

Foreign body aspirations (FBA) are significant causes of morbidity and mortality in the pediatric population. FBA is particularly common in children aged 1–3 years, and some cases may present entirely asymptomatically. Although the condition is more prevalent in this age group, FBA cases can also be observed in infants under 1 year old. Given the asymptomatic nature of some FBA cases in the general

population, the inability to obtain a patient history in the infant population makes witnessing the aspiration event even more critical for diagnosis. For cases with a suspected witnessed FBA, bronchoscopy—regardless of findings from physical examination or radiology—is recommended as the gold standard diagnostic method. In our study, we aimed to present FBA cases in the infant age group. A total of 14 patients were evaluated in our clinic with suspected FBA. Bronchoscopy was recommended for all cases. Four patients' parents signed refusal-of-treatment forms and left the clinic. Among the remaining 10 patients, the female-to-male ratio was 6:4. The median age of the patients was 9 months (min = 6 months, max = 10 months). A history of witnessed aspiration was reported in 9 patients. Symptoms observed during the aspiration event included coughing in 5 patients, dyspnea in 4, wheezing in 3, and cyanosis in 2. During examination, no active symptoms were observed in any patients except for 3. Physical examination revealed normal findings in 7 patients, decreased breath sounds in 2 patients, and coarse breath sounds in 1 patient. Chest X-rays were normal in all cases. Flexible bronchoscopy was performed under sedation with a laryngeal mask airway (LMA) in all patients who accepted the procedure. Rigid bronchoscopy was performed in one case where an organic foreign body was observed, and the foreign body was successfully removed from the trachea. No complications or mortality were observed in any patient. The median hospital stay was 2 days (min = 0, max = 3 days). Consistent with the literature, our approach to FBA cases involves performing fiberoptic bronchoscopy in patients with a history suggestive of FBA, regardless of symptoms or findings. In cases of delayed FBA, the development of granulation tissue can increase the risk of complications during the procedure and adversely affect post-procedural treatment outcomes. Additionally, not performing the procedure in asymptomatic cases may lead to recurrent pneumonias, frequent hospitalizations, and even surgical interventions such as bronchiectomy in the long term. Based on our experience and the findings in the literature, bronchoscopy performed under LMA is a safe procedure. In our study, no complications were observed. In conclusion, both flexible and rigid bronchoscopy can be safely performed in all patients with suspected FBA, regardless of age, in centers with high clinical expertise. This approach can help prevent FBA-related complications in the early stages.

Keywords: Infant, bronchoscopy, witnessed, foreign body aspiration

ADÖLESANLARDA TEKNOLOJİ BAĞIMLILIĞININ POSTÜR VE UYKU KALİTESİ İLE İLİŞKİSİ

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION AND POSTURE AND SLEEP QUALITY IN ADOLESCENTS

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ÖZET

Teknoloji ve internet, günlük yaşamımızın vazgeçilmez unsurları olmuştur. Sürekli gelişen ve yenilenen teknolojik cihazlar, onlara olan ilgimizi artırmakta ve bu cihazlarla geçirdiğimiz sürelerin giderek uzamasına neden olmaktadır. Bu durum her yaş grubunda görülmekle birlikte teknolojinin, özellikle ergenler üzerindeki etkileri, son yıllarda dikkat çeken ve yoğun bir şekilde araştırılan bir konu olmuştur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, adölesan bireylerde (10-19 yaş) teknoloji bağımlılığının, postür (duruş) ve uyku kalitesi üzerindeki etkilerini incelemek ve bu etkiler arasındaki olası ilişkileri ortaya koymaktır. Çalışmaya 190 gönüllü birey dahil edilmiştir. Katılımcıların yaş ortalaması 15,14±1,59 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Katılımcıların %65,3'ü erkek (n=124) ve %34,7'si kızdır (n=66). Teknoloji bağımlılığını değerlendirmek için Akıllı Telefon Bağımlılığı Ölçeği kısa versiyonu kullanılmıştır. Postürün değerlendirilmesi için Günlük Aktivitelerde Sırt Sağlığı ile ilgili Postür Alışkanlıkları Anketi (BEHALVES), uyku kalitesinin değerlendirilmesi için ise Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi (PUKİ) kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılar akıllı telefon bağımlılığı olanlar ve olmayanlar olarak gruplandırıldığında, BEHALVES TOTAL ve PUKİ değişkenleri açısından iki grup arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklar bulunmuştur (p=0,002 ve p<0,001). Akıllı Telefon Bağımlılığı Ölçeği ile BEHALVES TOTAL değişkeni arasında anlamlı ve negatif yönlü zayıf düzeyde ilişki bulunmuştur (p < 0,001). PUKİ değişkenleri ile bağımlılık ölçeği arasında pozitif yönlü ve zayıf düzeyde anlamlı ilişki saptanmıştır (p < 0,001). Çalışma sonucunda, teknoloji bağımlılığının ergenlerde postürü ve uyku kalitesini kötü etkilediği görülmüştür. Akıllı telefon, bilgisayar ve tablet gibi cihazları yanlış pozisyon ve açılanmalarda uzun sürelerle kullanmak kötü postür alışkanlıkları gelişmesine neden olabilir. Bu doğrultuda ergenlerde sağlıklı postür alışkanlıklarının gelişebilmesi için teknoloji ve internet kullanımı konusunda bilgilendirme ve bilinçlendirme önem kazanmaktadır. Ayrıca akıllı telefon bağımlılığı ergenlerin uyku kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Ergenlerde hem fiziksel hem ruhsal sağlığın korunması için teknoloji kullanımı denetlenmeli ve sınırlandırılmalıdır. Teknoloji kullanımında, sağlıklı bir dengenin kurulması için eğitici ve yaşa uygun içeriklerin seçilmesi, etkileşimli öğrenme fırsatlarının ön plana çıkarılması önemlidir. Sosyal etkileşimi artıracak sağlıklı aktiviteler teşvik edilmelidir. Bu önlemler, ergenlerin daha sağlıklı bir teknoloji kullanım alışkanlığı kazanmalarına yardımcı olabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Teknoloji Bağımlılığı, Ergenlerde Postür, Uyku Kalitesi

ABSTRACT

Technology and the internet have become indispensable elements of our daily lives. Continuously developing and renewing technological devices increase our interest in them and cause the time we spend with these devices to increase. Although this situation is seen in every age group, the effects of technology, especially on adolescents, have been a subject that has attracted attention and has been intensively researched in recent years. The aim of this study is to examine the effects of technology addiction on posture and sleep quality in adolescent individuals (10-19 years old) and to reveal the possible relationships between these effects. 190 volunteers were included in the study. The average age of the participants was calculated as 15,14±1,59. 65,3% of the participants were male (n=124) and 34,7% were female (n=66). The short version of the Smartphone Addiction Scale was used to assess technology addiction. The Posture Habits Questionnaire on Back Health in Daily Activities (BEHALVES) was used to assess posture, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI) was used to assess sleep quality. When the participants were grouped as those with and without smartphone addiction, statistically significant differences were found between the two groups in terms of BEHALVES TOTAL and PSQI variables (p=0,002 and p<0,001). A significant and negative weak correlation was found between the Smartphone Addiction Scale and the BEHALVES TOTAL variable (p < 0,001). A positive and weakly significant relationship was found between the PSQI variables and the addiction scale (p <0,001). As a result of the study, it was seen that technology addiction negatively affects posture and sleep quality in adolescents. Using devices such as smartphones, computers and tablets in incorrect positions and angles for long periods of time can cause the development of bad posture habits. In this regard, informing and raising awareness about technology and internet use is gaining importance in order to develop healthy posture habits in adolescents. In addition, smartphone addiction negatively affects the sleep quality of adolescents. In order to protect both physical and mental health in adolescents, technology use should be supervised and limited. In order to establish a healthy balance in technology use, it is important to select educational and age-appropriate content and highlight interactive learning opportunities. Healthy activities that will increase social interaction should be encouraged. These measures can help adolescents develop healthier technology use habits.

Keywords: Technology Addiction, Posture in Adolescents, Sleep Quality

DİJİTAL EBEVEYNLİK VE ÇOCUK İLİŞKİLERİ
DIGITAL PARENTING AND CHILD RELATIONSHIPS

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ÖZET

Dijitalleşme toplumu her açıdan etkilemektedir. Söz konusu etkiden en büyük payı ise aile ilişkileri ve çocuk almaktadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında ebeveynliğin değişen yönü ve çocuklarıyla olan ilişkilerinin geçirdiği dönüşümün, toplumun geleceğini inşa edecek en önemli faktörler olduğu görülecektir. Çocukların dijital teknolojilerle geçirdikleri süreler zamanla artmaktadır. Onların sosyal yaşamlarından ve fiziksel mekanlardan bağımsız bir yaşam sürmeye başlamaları ile ebeveynlerin çocukluğa olan bakışı da önemli bir dönüşüm geçirmektedir. Ebeveynlerin ise bu değişime nasıl ayak uyduracağı ve nasıl bir rol üstleneceği önemli konular arasında olduğu saptanmıştır. Geleceğe sağlıklı insanlar yetiştirmek ebeveynliğin en önemli sorumluluklarındandır. Çocuğun internet ile ilişkisi ve bağımlılık seviyeleriyle gelen akıl-ruh sağlığı da tehlikededir. Bu sebeple çocuğun değişen dünyada korunması, dijitalleşmenin getirdiği tehlikelerin farkında olunması ve dijital yetkinliklerin geliştirilmesi de ebeveynlere düşen ödevlerdendir. Ayrıca ebeveynlerin gelişen dünyada değişen rolleri açısından başka hususlar da söz konusudur. Çocuklarının gerekli sorumlulukları üstlenebilmesi için onlara yardımcı olma, yeterince fiziksel olarak sosyalleşmelerini ve arkadaş edinimlerini destekleme, geleceklerini planlamaları için gerçekçi hedefler koymalarına ve bunlara ulaşmalarına fırsat verme de bu hususlar içinde sayılmaktadır. Çocuğun dijital dünya ile ilişkisini düzenleme, gerekli sınırları koyma ve onların dijital teknoloji yetkinliklerini arttırma konuları da ebeveynlerle çocuklar arasındaki yeni ilişki şekillerinin yönünü belirlemektedir.

Günümüz dünyası, bankacılık işlemlerinden vatandaşlık hizmetlerine kadar dijitalleşmektedir. Bu dönüşüm her an hizmete hazır akıllı telefonların kullanımının yaygınlaşmasıyla hız kazanmaya devam etmektedir. Çocuğun ise dijitalleşmenin sunduğu nimetlerden en verimli bir biçimde faydalanmasını sağlamak da günümüz ebeveynlerin çocuklarıyla ilişkileri açısından önemli bir alan oluşturmaktadır. Ancak dijital anlamda yerli olan çocukların yetkinlikleriyle, dijital göçmen olan ebeveynlerin stilleri arasında anlayış ve kültür farkı yaşanmaktadır. Bu durum, çocuklar ile yetişkinler arasında çok ciddi çatışmalara ve ebeveynler açısından ise çocuklarını dijital dünyada ihmal etmelerine sebep olacak şekilde davranmalarına yol açabilmektedir. Dijital ebeveynliğin temel esasları olan, dijital okuryazarlık, dijital iletişim ve dijital güvenlik konularının bilincinde olmak, çocuk ile ebeveyn arasındaki ilişkiyi etkileyecek önemli kavramlardandır. Çalışmanın amacı, dijital ebeveynlik stilleri ile çocukları arasındaki ilişkinin yönünü irdeleyerak bir alan taraması sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital Ebeveynlik, Dijital Ebeveynlik Stilleri.

ABSTRACT

Digitalization has profoundly impacted society in various ways, with family relationships and children being among the most affected domains. From this perspective, the evolving nature of parenting and the transformation of parent-child relationships are key factors in shaping the future of society. The time children spend interacting with digital technologies has been steadily increasing. As children increasingly adopt lifestyles detached from physical spaces and traditional social interactions, parents' perceptions of childhood are also undergoing significant changes. Understanding how parents adapt to this transformation and the roles they assume in response are crucial topics for exploration. Raising healthy individuals for the future remains one of the foremost responsibilities of parenting. However, children's mental and emotional well-being is jeopardized by their growing relationship with the internet and the risk of developing addictive behaviors. Thus, it becomes imperative for parents to protect their children in a rapidly changing world, be aware of the dangers posed by digitalization, and help develop their children's digital competencies. In addition to these challenges, parenting in a digitalized world includes assisting children in assuming responsibilities, encouraging physical socialization and the formation of friendships, guiding them in setting realistic goals for their future, and supporting them in achieving these goals. Regulating children's interaction with the digital world, establishing appropriate boundaries, and enhancing their digital technology skills are pivotal in redefining parent-child relationships.

In today's rapidly digitalizing world, where services from banking to citizenship are increasingly conducted online, ensuring that children can efficiently utilize the benefits of digitalization is a critical aspect of modern parenting. However, a cultural and generational divide often exists between digitally native children and digitally immigrant parents, leading to misunderstandings and conflicts. This study aims to examine the direction and dynamics of the relationship between digital parenting styles and children through a comprehensive literature review.

Keywords: Digital Parenting, Digital Parenting Styles.

NATURAL MODULATION OF THE GUT MICROBIOTA IN PATIENTS WITH FOOD ALLERGIES. IMPACT OF ALERGIPLANT

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ABSTRACT

Background Dysbiosis or microbial imbalance, can predispose individuals to allergies, while a balanced gut microbiome, fosters immune tolerance. The immune mechanisms involved in food allergies are complex and little is known about the possible role of the gut microbiota in the aetiopathogenesis of food allergies.

Objective Alergiplant could modulate the immune system through gut microbiota in food allergies. Advancing knowledge of the gut microbiome and its function in modulating the course of food allergies, might result in novel therapeutic strategies.

Materials and methods The evaluation of the patients was based on history and physical examination. We investigated the effect Alergiplant in patients with food allergies.

Results Environmental factors such as urbanisation, pollution, and dietary habits also significantly contribute to food allergies risk. It is not clear whether microbial change in food allergies is an outcome of barrier defect or the cause of barrier dysfunction and inflammation. Manipulation of the gut microbiota as a method for modifying atopy, may be attempted in many ways including avoidance of certain foods, supplementation with probiotics and prebiotics, optimising nutrient intake, minimising stress, antimicrobial therapy, correction and prevention of low stomach acid, and faecal microbiota transplantation.

Conclusion The resident microbiota is important in maintaining structural and functional integrity of the gut and in immune system regulation. There was an increase of the intestinal permeability reported in patients with food allergies and a reduction of the gut microbiome diversity. Modifying gut microbiome by applying Alergiplant during early years may be a preventive and therapeutic option in high risk groups.

Keywords: food allergies, host-microbiome interaction; immune regulation; Alergiplant

BASALT FIBRE REINFORCED COMPOSITES FOR ADVANCED MARINE APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Basalt reinforced composites (BRCs) are emerging as a promising material for advanced marine applications due to their unique combination of mechanical properties, environmental resistance, and cost-effectiveness. Derived from volcanic basalt rock, basalt fibers exhibit superior tensile strength, corrosion resistance, and thermal stability compared to traditional reinforcements like glass or carbon fibers. These properties make BRCs particularly suitable for the demanding conditions of marine environments, including exposure to saltwater, UV radiation, and fluctuating temperatures.

The integration of basalt fibers into polymer matrices enhances the durability and structural integrity of marine components such as hulls, decks, and offshore platforms. Furthermore, basalt composites are inherently eco-friendly, offering advantages in sustainability and recyclability over conventional composite materials. Their high specific strength and resistance to chemical degradation reduce maintenance costs and improve the lifespan of marine structures.

Recent advancements in fabrication techniques, including vacuum-assisted resin transfer molding (VARTM) and additive manufacturing, have further expanded the potential of BRCs in lightweight and complex marine structures. Ongoing research focuses on optimizing fiber-matrix interfaces, enhancing impact resistance, and exploring hybrid composites to tailor properties for specific applications.

The basalt reinforced composites have the potential to revolutionize marine engineering by offering a sustainable, durable, and high-performance solution for next-generation maritime systems.

Keywords: Basalt, reinforced, composites (BRCs), marine sustainable, durable

ÇOKKÜLTÜRLÜ İNGİLİZCE ÖĞRETİM SINIFLARINDA KÜLTÜRLERARASI İLETİŞİM GÖREVLERİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN KÜLTÜRLERARASI FARKINDALIK DÜZEYİNE ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF INTERCULTURAL COMMUNICATION TASKS ON STUDENTS' INTERCULTURAL AWARENESS LEVEL IN MULTICULTURAL EFL CLASSROOMS

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ÖZET

Günümüzün birbirine bağlı ve küreselleşen dünyasında, kültürel çeşitliliği etkili bir şekilde yönetebilme becerisi, anlamlı iletişim ve iş birliği için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Toplumlar giderek daha fazla çokkültürlü hale geldikçe, kültürlerarası eğitim, bireyler arasında empati, açıklık ve karşılıklı anlayışı geliştirmede kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca, bireyleri kültürlerarası etkileşimler için gerekli olan eleştirel düşünme becerileri ve küresel vatandaşlık bilinciyle donatır (Allo, 2018; Porto ve ark., 2017). Yabancı Dil Olarak İngilizce (EFL) eğitiminde, kültürlerarası becerilerin geliştirilmesi özellikle önemlidir. EFL sınıfları, toplumun çokkültürlü dinamiklerini yansıtarak bu becerilerin geliştirilmesi için eşsiz bir ortam sunar (Fantini, 2020; Hoff, 2020). Bu nedenle, kültürlerarası iletişim görevlerinin dil öğrenimine entegre edilmesi, öğrencilerin çeşitlilik anlayışını artırabilir ve onları gerçek dünya etkileşimlerine hazırlayabilir. Bu çalışma, İstanbul'daki çokkültürlü İngilizce hazırlık sınıflarında, A2 ve B2 düzeyindeki EFL öğrencilerinin kültürlerarası farkındalık düzeylerini, kültürlerarası iletişim görevlerinin nasıl etkilediğini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Karma yöntemli bir araştırma tasarımı benimsenerek, 57 A2 ve B2 düzeyindeki öğrenciyle ön test-son test uygulamaları ve yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler yoluyla veri toplanmıştır. Nicel bulgular, özellikle kültürel bilgi, duyarlılık ve etkileşim alanlarında, öğrencilerin kültürlerarası farkındalıklarında önemli bir iyileşme olduğunu göstermiştir. Ancak, dil yeterliliği ile kültürlerarası farkındalık puanları arasında doğrudan bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Nitel veriler, kültürlerarası görevlerin empatiyi, kültürel anlayışı ve çeşitliliğe açıklığı teşvik etmedeki önemini vurgulamıştır. Özellikle B2 düzeyindeki öğrencilerin yansımaları, bu görevlerin daha geniş etkileri üzerine derinlemesine perspektifler sunmuştur. Bu bulgular, kültürlerarası iletişim görevlerinin EFL müfredatlarına dahil edilmesinin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu sayede, öğrencilerin giderek daha fazla birbirine bağlı bir dünyada etkili kültürlerarası etkileşim için gerekli olan küresel vatandaşlık becerilerini geliştirmeleri desteklenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kültürlerarası İletişim, Kültürlerarası Farkındalık, İngiliz Dili Eğitim, Çokkültürlü Eğitim.

ABSTRACT

In today's interconnected and globalized world, the ability to navigate cultural diversity effectively has become an essential skill for meaningful communication and collaboration. As societies grow increasingly multicultural, intercultural education plays a crucial role in fostering empathy, openness,

and mutual understanding among individuals from diverse cultural backgrounds. Moreover, it equips learners with critical thinking abilities and global citizenship skills, which are vital for engaging in intercultural exchanges (Allo, 2018; Porto et al., 2017). In the context of English as a Foreign Language (EFL) education, promoting intercultural competencies is particularly significant. EFL classrooms often mirror the multicultural dynamics of society, providing a unique space to develop these skills (Fantini, 2020; Hoff, 2020). As a result, integrating intercultural communication tasks into language learning can enhance students' understanding of diversity and prepare them for real-world interactions. This study aims to investigate how intercultural communication tasks influence the intercultural awareness levels of A2 and B2 level EFL students in multicultural English preparatory classes in Istanbul. Adopting a mixed-methods research design, the study collected data through pre- and post-tests as well as semi-structured interviews with 57 students across A2 and B2 proficiency levels. The quantitative findings revealed a significant improvement in students' intercultural awareness, specifically in areas such as cultural knowledge, sensitivity, and interaction. However, the results indicated no direct correlation between language proficiency and intercultural awareness scores. Qualitative data further emphasized the importance of intercultural tasks in promoting empathy, cultural understanding, and openness to diversity. Reflections from B2-level students were particularly insightful, offering deeper perspectives on the broader implications of these tasks. These findings underscore the value of incorporating intercultural communication tasks into EFL curricula. By doing so, educators can support students in developing the global citizenship skills necessary for effective intercultural engagement in an increasingly interconnected world.

Keywords: Intercultural Communication, Intercultural Awareness, English Language Teaching, Multicultural Education.

CYBERSECURITY LANDSCAPE FOR SMART PORTS

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ABSTRACT

Smart ports are those incorporating the latest technologies and the advanced ones to ensure autonomous port operation and optimization of logistics flows. They use automation along with innovative technology such as artificial intelligence, big data, the internet of things, and blockchain to be more efficient and effective. Due to the recent integration of various digital technologies, smart port infrastructures experienced an improvement in operational efficiency and increased risks from cybersecurity. The interconnected systems of smart ports have to manage high-value data exchanges as well as continue to link the required port activities. This brings cybersecurity risks at the forefront among the top contenders for ensuring protected sensitive information as well as other smart port assets are protected. The context described calls for an application of this risk analysis towards smart port cybersecurity. Vulnerable parts in the smart ports are identified for this purpose. Cyber attacks are determined by checking the exploitations on the vulnerabilities. The cyber risk score for each target in the smart ports is defined. Findings show the effect of cyber threats on smart ports and present actionable insights into the enhancement of cybersecurity resilience in smart ports. This study provides a strong framework for stakeholders to mitigate risks and ensure the secure operation of smart port ecosystems.

Keywords: smart ports, cybersecurity for smart port, maritime cyber security

TOXUCULUQ MƏHSULU DAŞIMALARINDA İSTEHSAL STRUKTURUNUN OPTİMALLAŞDIRILMASI VƏ TEXNİKİ VASİTƏLƏRİN SEÇİLMƏSİNİN ƏSASLANDIRILMASI

TEKSTİL ÜRÜNLERİNİN TAŞINMASINDA ÜRETİM YAPISININ OPTİMİZASYONU VE TEKNİK ARAÇ SEÇİMİNİN GEREKÇELERİ

OPTIMIZATION OF THE PRODUCTION STRUCTURE IN TEXTILE PRODUCT TRANSPORTATION AND JUSTIFICATION OF THE SELECTION OF TECHNICAL MEANS

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XÜLASƏ

Toxuculuq məhsulu daşımalarında istehsal strukturunun optimallaşdırılması və texniki vasitələrin seçilməsinin əsaslandırılması məsələsinə baxılmışdır. Əsalandırılması tələb olunan logistik əməliyyatlar, texniki vasitələrin tərkibi və parametrləri müəyyən olunmuşdur. Tədqiqatın məqsədi xidmət keyfiyyətinin yüksəldilməsi üçün toxuculuq məhsulu daşımalarında istehsal strukturu optimallaşdırılması və texniki vasitələrin rasional tərkibinin seçilməsidir.

Yükdaşıma əməliyyatlarında daşınma, boşaltma və yüklərin saxlanmasını təmin edən texniki vasitələrə tələblər formalaşdırılmışdır. Optimallaşdırma məsələlərinin həlli nəticələri və yük daşımaları texniki vasitələrinin parametrləri tipik obyektlərin və əməliyyatların cədvəli şəklində təqdim olunmuşdur. Xarakterik situasiyaların siyahısı formalaşdırılmış və onlar üçün nəqliyyatın optimal tərkibi müəyyən olunmuşdur. Müxtəlif situasiyalarda xüsusi xərclər müvafiq analitik ifadələrlə təyin olunmuşdur.

Toxuculuq məhsulu daşıyan hərəkət tərkiblərinin istifadəsinin rasional sferaları əsaslandırılmışdır. Əsaslandırılmış nəticələr toxuculuq məhsulunun yük daşımalarını həyata keçirən nəqliyyat sisteminin müxtəlif növləri üçün optimal hərəkət tərkiblərinin seçilməsi üçün istifadə edilə bilər.

Müəyyən olunmuşdur ki, optimallaşdırma parametrləri kimi məhsul anbarının tutumu, nəqliyyat vasitələrinin yükqaldırma qabiliyyəti, qaldırıcı nəqliyyat vasitələrinin məhsuldarlığı götürülə bilər. Logistik zəncirin əsas parametrləri sırasında iqtisadi inteqral xərclərin minimumluğu kriterisi götürülə bilər.

Göstərilmişdir ki, logistik zəncirin optimallaşdırılması üçün ən əvvəl onun strukturunun optimallaşdırılması və əsas parametrlərinin mükəmməl uzlaşmasına nail olmaq lazımdır. Təsdiq olunmuşdur ki, texniki vasitələrin işini xarakterizə edən göstərici və parametrlərin çoxsaylılığı və müxtəlifliyi onların hesablanmasının səmərəli metod və vasitələrinin seçilməsini çətinləşdirir.

Göstərilmişdir ki, toxuculuq məhsulu yük daşımalarının keyfiyyətini yüksəltmək məqsədilə aparılan optimallaşdırmanın metodoloji əsası vahid vaxt ərzində yük daşımalarının potensial qabiliyyətinin inteqral göstəricisi - istehsal gücünün istifadəsi yolu ilə yaradıla bilər. Əldə olunmuş nəticələr toxuculuq məhsulu yük daşımalarının keyfiyyətinin idarə edilməsində istifadə oluna bilər.

Açar sözlər: toxuculuq məhsulu, yük daşımaları, istehsal strukturu, texniki vasitələr, logistik əməliyyatlar, xidmətin keyfiyyəti

ÖZET

Üretim yapısının optimize edilmesi ve tekstil ürünlerinin taşınmasında teknik araçların seçiminin gerekçelendirilmesi dikkate alındı. Lojistik operasyonlar, kanıtlanması gereken teknik araçların bileşimi ve parametreleri belirlendi. Araştırmanın amacı, hizmet kalitesini artırmak için tekstil ürünlerinin taşınmasında üretim yapısını optimize etmek ve teknik araçların rasyonel bileşimini seçmektir.

Kargo taşımacılığı operasyonlarında kargonun taşınmasını, boşaltılmasını ve depolanmasını sağlayan teknik araçlara ilişkin gereklilikler formüle edilmiştir. Optimizasyon problemlerini çözmenin sonuçları ve yük taşımacılığı teknik araçlarının parametreleri, tipik nesneler ve operasyonlardan oluşan bir tablo şeklinde sunulmaktadır. Karakteristik durumların bir listesi oluşturuldu ve bunlar için en uygun taşıma bileşimi belirlendi. Farklı durumlardaki özel maliyetler uygun analitik ifadelerle belirlenir.

Tekstil ürünlerini taşıyan hareket bileşenlerinin kullanımının rasyonel alanları kanıtlanmıştır. Gerekçeli sonuçlar, tekstil ürünlerinin yük taşımacılığını gerçekleştiren farklı taşıma sistemi türleri için en uygun trafik kompozisyonunun seçilmesinde kullanılabilir.

Optimizasyon parametresi olarak ürün deposu kapasitesi, araçların yük kaldırma kapasitesi ve kaldırma araçlarının verimliliğinin alınabileceği belirlendi. Lojistik zincirinin ana parametreleri arasında minimum maliyet kriteri alınabilir.

Lojistik zincirini optimize etmek için öncelikle yapısını optimize etmek ve ana parametrelerinin mükemmel uyumunu sağlamak gerektiği gösterilmiştir. Teknik ekipmanın çalışmasını karakterize eden göstergelerin ve parametrelerin çokluğu ve çeşitliliğinin, bunların hesaplanması için etkili yöntem ve araçların seçilmesini zorlaştırdığı doğrulanmıştır.

Tekstil ürünü yük taşımacılığının kalitesini artırmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilen optimizasyonun metodolojik temelinin, tek bir zaman diliminde yük taşımacılığının potansiyel kapasitesinin ayrılmaz bir göstergesi olan üretim kapasitesinin kullanımı yoluyla oluşturulabileceği gösterilmiştir. . Elde edilen sonuçlar tekstil ürünleri kargo taşımacılığında kalite yönetiminde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: tekstil ürünü, kargo taşımacılığı, üretim yapısı, teknik imkanlar, lojistik operasyonlar, hizmet kalitesi

ABSTRACT

Optimizing the production structure and justifying the selection of technical means in the transportation of textile products was considered. Logistic operations, the composition and parameters of technical means, which are required to be substantiated, have been determined. The purpose of the research is to optimize the production structure and select the rational composition of technical means in transportation of textile products in order to improve the quality of service.

Requirements for technical means ensuring transportation, unloading and storage of cargo have been formulated in cargo transportation operations. The results of solving optimization problems and the parameters of freight transportation technical means are presented in the form of a table of typical objects and operations. A list of characteristic situations was formed and the optimal composition of transport was determined for them. Special costs in different situations are determined by appropriate analytical expressions.

The rational spheres of the use of movement components carrying textile products are substantiated. Reasoned results can be used for choosing the optimal traffic composition for different types of transport system carrying out freight transportation of textile products.

It was determined that the capacity of the product warehouse, the load-lifting capacity of the vehicles, and the productivity of the lifting vehicles can be taken as optimization parameters. Among the main parameters of the logistics chain, the minimum cost criterion can be taken.

It has been shown that in order to optimize the logistics chain, it is first necessary to optimize its structure and achieve a perfect harmony of its main parameters. It has been confirmed that the multiplicity and variety of indicators and parameters characterizing the operation of technical equipment make it difficult to choose effective methods and means of their calculation.

It has been shown that the methodological basis of the optimization carried out in order to improve the quality of textile product freight transportation can be created through the use of production capacity, an integral indicator of the potential capacity of freight transportation during a single period of time. The obtained results can be used in the management of the quality of textile product cargo transportation.

Keywords: textile product, cargo transportation, production structure, technical means, logistic operations, quality of service

FUNCTIONAL IMPORTANCE OF TROPICAL FRUITS IN SNACK BARS

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ÖZET

Atıştırmalık barlar, hızlı ve pratik tüketim için üretilen yüksek besin değerine sahip gıda ürünleridir. Son zamanlarda popüler hale gelen bu atıştırmalıklar, meyve ve sebze gibi doğal besinler içerdiğinden, yoğun bir yaşam temposuna sahip yetişkinler için ideal taşınabilir gıdalardır. Tüketici kitlesinin sağlıklı yaşam konusundaki bilgisinin önemli ölçüde artması nedeniyle, bu atıştırmalıklar hem pratik hem de sağlıklı olacak şekilde değişmeye başlamıştır. Üstün besin değeri, çekici görünümleri ve gelişmiş lezzet profilleri sunan tropikal meyveler atıştırmalık barlarda daha yaygın hale gelmektedir. Tropikal meyveler, atıştırmalık barlara fonksiyonel özellikler kazandırarak gıda endüstrisinde atıştırmalık barların geliştirilmesinde önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu meyveler atıştırmalık barların besin değerini artırır ve sağlık açısından faydalı ürünler olarak algılanmalarını sağlarlar. Tropikal meyveler fenolik bileşikler, flavonoidler, karotenoidler ve diyet lifi gibi biyoaktif bileşenler açısından zengindir. Ek olarak, bu bileşenler antioksidan, anti-inflamatuar ve prebiyotik özellikler kazandırarak atıştırmalık barların sağlığa faydalarını arttırmaktadır. Tropikal meyveler, antioksidan özelliklerinin bir sonucu olarak serbest radikalleri önler ve oksidatif stresi azaltmaya yardımcı olur. Tropikal meyvelerin yan ürünleri (kabuk, çekirdek vb.) ve toz formlarının değerli antioksidan ve diyet lifi kaynakları olduğu rapor edilmiştir. Ayrıca, bu yan ürünler, atıştırmalık barların formülasyonunda hem işlevsel hem de duyusal özellikleri geliştiren yapısal bileşenler olarak önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Tropikal meyveler bu özellikleri sayesinde çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli bir konumdadır. Çevresel sürdürülebilirlik perspektifinden bakıldığında tropikal meyveler, atıştırmalık barlarda kullanıldıklarında gıda israfının azaltılmasına ve gıda endüstrisinde ekonomik faydaları arttırmaya katkıda bulunduğundan önemli bir konuma sahiptir. Tropikal meyvelerin atıştırmalık barlara dahil edilmesi sadece besin değerlerini artırmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda duyusal niteliklerini de geliştirerek mevcut tüketici eğilimlerine uygun sağlıklı, fonksiyonel bir gıda seçeneği sunar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Tropikal meyveler, atıştırmalık bar, antioksidan, sürdürülebilirlik.

ABSTRACT

Snack bars are high nutritional food products produced for quick and convenient consumption. They have become popular in recent times and are ideal portable foods for adults with a busy lifestyle, as they

include natural foods such as fruits and vegetables. Due to the significant increase in the knowledge of consumer group about healthy living, these snacks have begun to change in a way that is both practical and healthful. Tropical fruits are becoming more common in snack bars, offering superior nutritional value, appealing appearance and enhanced flavour profiles. Tropical fruits play an important role in the development of snack bars in the food industry by providing functional properties to snack bars. They enhance the nutritional value of snack bars and ensure that they are perceived as health-beneficial products. Tropical fruits are rich in bioactive components such as phenolic compounds, flavonoids, carotenoids and dietary fiber. In addition, these components confer antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and prebiotic properties, thereby enhancing the health benefits of snack bars. Tropical fruits, due to their antioxidant properties, prevent free radicals and help reduce oxidative stress. By-products of tropical fruits (peel, seed, etc.) and their powdered forms have been reported to be valuable sources of antioxidants and dietary fiber. Furthermore, these by-products are essential in the formulation of snack bars, serving as structural components that enhance both functional and sensory attributes. Tropical fruits are in a significant position in terms of environmental sustainability owing to these characteristics. From an environmental sustainability perspective, tropical fruits occupy a significant position, as their use in snack bars contributes to reducing food waste and promoting economic benefits within the food industry. The inclusion of tropical fruits in snack bars not only increases their nutritional value but also improves their sensory qualities, offering a healthy, functional food option that aligns with current consumer trends.

Key words: Tropical fruits, snack bar, antioxidant, sustainability.

YENİDOĞAN YOĞUN BAKIMDA SEPSİS TANI VE TEDAVİSİNDE YENİ İNFLAMATUAR BELİRTEÇLERİN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF NEW INFLAMMATORY MARKERS IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF SEPSIS IN NEONATAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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ÖZET

Yenidoğan sepsisi, doğumdan itibaren ilk 28 gün içinde enfeksiyona sekonder gelişen sistemik enfeksiyon yanıtıdır. Erken neonatal sepsis yaşamın ilk 3 gününde anneye bağlı faktörlerle, geç neonatal sepsis ise 3. günden sonra hastane ya da çevresel bulaşla ilişkilidir. Yenidoğanlarda sepsis, önemli mortalite ve morbidite nedenidir. Sepsisin klinik bulguları bu popülasyonda belirgin değildir ve mikrobiyolojik kültür bulgularına enfeksiyonun ilk 48-72 saatinde erişilemez. Bu nedenlerle sepsisin erken tanısında ideal biyobelirteç arayışı devam etmektedir. Son zamanlarda tam kan sayımı parametre oranları; nötrofil lenfosit oranı (NLR), monosit lenfosit oranı (MLR), trombosit lenfosit oranı (PLR), sistemik immün inflamasyon indeksi (SII) ve sistemik inflamatuar yanıt indeksi (SIRI) birçok farklı hastalıkta olduğu gibi sepsiste de kullanılmaktadır. Bu oran ve indekslerin sepsiste görülen nötrofili, lenfopeni ve trombositopeniden daha değerli bir inflamasyon belirteci olduğu belirtilmektedir. Retrospektif olarak planlanan çalışmamızda, yenidoğan yoğun bakımda sepsis tanısıyla yatırılmış yenidoğan bebeklerde bu yeni inflamatuar belirteçlerin sepsis tanı ve tedavisindeki seyrini değerlendirdik. Veriler SPSS programına kaydedildi, istatistiksel bulgular $p<0.05$ anlamlı kabul edildi. Son bir yılda yenidoğan yoğun bakıma yatırılan 200 bebeğin 89'u (%44.5) sepsis nedeniyle yatmış; bunların 50'si erken neonatal sepsis, 39'u geç neonatal sepsis tanısı ile izlenmişti. Çoğunluğu erkekti, ortalama doğum haftası 38.1±3.9, doğum kilosu 3120±1034.91 gramdı. Hastalarda sepsis tanısı anında beyaz küre, absolü nötrofil ve trombosit sayısı ile C-reaktif protein değeri anlamlı olarak artmış, tedavi sırasında azalmıştı. Lenfosit sayısı ise tanı anında anlamlı olarak azalıp tedavi sırasında artmıştı. Bu beklenen cevaplara paralel olarak neonatal sepsis tanısı sırasında NLR, PLR, SII ve SIRI'nın da anlamlı olarak arttığı, tedavi sırasında da azaldığı gözlendi. Monosit ve MLR değerlerinde bir fark gözlenmedi. Ek olarak yeni inflamatuar belirteçlerden PLR; sepsis için AUC (%95 CI): 0.637 (0.533-742), kesme değeri: ≤46.55 (p=0.048) ile %90 sensitif % 41.57 spesifik olarak belirlendi. Sonuç olarak,

çalışmamızda yeni inflamatuar belirteçlerin sepsis tedavi sürecinde yol gösterici olabileceği ve PLR nin sepsis için anlamlı tanısal nitelikte olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenidoğan, sepsis, yeni inflamatuar belirteçler

ABSTRACT

Neonatal sepsis is a systemic infection response secondary to an infection occurring within the first 28 days of life. Early neonatal sepsis develops within the first 3 days of life and is associated with maternal factors, whereas late neonatal sepsis occurs after the third day and is linked to hospital-acquired or environmental transmission. Sepsis remains a significant cause of mortality and morbidity in neonates. The clinical signs of sepsis in this population are often nonspecific, and microbiological culture results are not available during the first 48–72 hours of infection. Therefore, the search for an ideal biomarker for early diagnosis of sepsis continues. Recently, as in many different diseases, complete blood count parameter ratios; neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR), monocyte-lymphocyte ratio (MLR), platelet-lymphocyte ratio (PLR), systemic immune-inflammation index (SII) and systemic inflammatory response index (SIRI) are also used in sepsis. It is stated that these rates and indexes are more valuable markers of inflammation in sepsis than neutrophilia, lymphopenia and thrombocytopenia. In our retrospective study, we evaluated the course of these new inflammatory markers in the diagnosis and treatment of sepsis in neonates admitted to the neonatal intensive care unit with a diagnosis of sepsis. Data were recorded in SPSS program, and statistical significance was defined as $p<0.05$. Among 200 neonates admitted over the past year, 89 (44.5%) were hospitalized due to sepsis, of whom 50 were diagnosed with early neonatal sepsis and 39 with late neonatal sepsis. The majority were male, with a mean gestational age of 38.1±3.9 weeks and a mean birth weight of 3120±1034.91 grams. At the time of sepsis diagnosis, white blood cell count, absolute neutrophil count, platelet count, and C-reactive protein levels were significantly elevated, while lymphocyte count was significantly decreased. Consistent with these expected responses, NLR, PLR, SII, and SIRI were significantly elevated at the time of sepsis diagnosis and significantly decreased during treatment. No significant changes were observed in monocyte counts or MLR values. Additionally, PLR, among the new inflammatory markers, showed an AUC (%95 CI) of 0.637 (0.533-742) with a cutoff value of ≤46.55 ($p=0.048$), along with 90% sensitivity and 41.57% specificity. As a result, in our study, it was determined that new inflammatory markers can be guiding in sepsis treatment process, and PLR is of significant diagnostic quality for sepsis.

Keywords: Neonate, sepsis, new inflammatory markers

FARKLI PİŞİRME TEKNİKLERİNİN GIDALARIN BESLEYİCİ ÖĞELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

EFFECT OF DIFFERENT COOKING TECHNIQUES ON NUTRITIONAL CONTENT OF FOODS

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ÖZET

Isıl işlem ve pişirmenin tarihine bakıldığında, en önemli dönüm noktasının ateşin bulunması ve kontrol edilmesi olduğu görülmektedir. Yaklaşık 1,5 milyon yıl önce ateşi keşfeden insanlar, gıdaları pişirerek tüketmeye başlamıştır. Yerleşik hayata geçiş, tarımın yaygınlaşması ve yeni ürünlerin ortaya çıkmasıyla birlikte pişirme kültürü gelişmiş, bugünkü mutfak kültürünün temeli atılmıştır. Pişirme, yiyeceklerin ısıyla işlenerek tat, görünüş, şekil, renk ve kıvamlarının değiştirilmesi ve yenilebilir hale getirilmesi işlemi olup, buradaki amaç; lezzet katmak, sindirimi kolaylaştırmak ve mikrobiyal aktiviteyi azaltmaktır. Pişirme yöntemleri genel olarak iki ana gruba ayrılmaktadır: nemli ısıda pişirme yöntemleri ve kuru ısıda pişirme yöntemleri. Nemli ısıda pişirme yöntemleri; haşlama, sıvıda pişirme, hafif ateşte kaynatma, fırında uzun süre pişirme, buharda pişirme/buğulama ve kendi suyunda pişirme şeklinde sınıflandırılmaktadır. Öte yandan, kuru ısıda pişirme yöntemleri arasında fırında pişirme, rosto yapma, ızgara yapma, bol yağda kızartma, az yağda kızartma ve sote yapma yer almaktadır. Pişirme, gıdaların besleyici özellikleri üzerinde önemli değişikliklere yol açabilen bir süreçtir. Özellikle ısıl işlem, gıdaların vitamin ve mineral içeriklerinde önemli kayıplara neden olabilmektedir. Özellikle suda çözünebilen vitaminler, örneğin C vitamini (askorbik asit) ve bazı B grubu vitaminleri ısıl işlem sırasında bozulmaya yatkındırlar. Yapılan araştırmalar, haşlama ve kaynatma gibi yöntemlerin, suda çözünebilen gıda bileşenlerinin kaybını artırdığını göstermektedir. Bu kayıplar, pişirme süresi ve sıcaklık arttıkça daha belirgin hale gelmektedir. Bununla birlikte, fırınlama, kızartma ve ızgara gibi kuru ısıda pişirme yöntemlerinin de gıdaların besleyici değerini olumsuz etkileyebileceği belirtilmiştir. Bu yöntemlerde yüksek sıcaklıklar, özellikle yağda kızartma sırasında, yağın oksidasyonu ve akrilamid oluşumu gibi kimyasal reaksiyonlara yol açmaktadırlar. Ayrıca, et ve sebzelerde yapılan ısıl işlemler, proteinlerin yapısal değişikliklere uğramasına, gıda bileşenlerinin biyoyararlılıklarının azalmasına ve mikro bileşenlerde kayba neden olabilmektedir. Örneğin, pişirme sırasında etin su içeriği azalmakta ve bazı mineraller, özellikle potasyum, sodyum ve magnezyum, pişirme suyunda çözünerek kaybolabilmektedir. Yine de bazı pişirme yöntemleri, özellikle buharda pişirme ve fırınlama, özellikle vitamin kayıplarını en aza indiren seçenekler olarak öne çıkmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada ısıl işlemler ile

gerçekleştirilen farklı pişirme tekniklerinin gıdaların besleyici öğeleri üzerindeki etkileri derlenmiştir. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden olan doküman analizi gerçekleştirilmiş, konuyla alakalı detaylı kaynak taraması yapılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Besleyici değeri kaybı, Mineral kaybı, Isıl işlem, Pişirme yöntemleri

ABSTRACT

Looking at the history of heat treatment and cooking, the most important milestone is the discovery and control of fire. Humans, who discovered fire about 1.5 million years ago, started to consume food by cooking. With the transition to settled life, the spread of agriculture and the emergence of new products, cooking culture developed and the foundation of today's culinary culture was laid. Cooking is the process of changing the taste, appearance, shape, color and consistency of foods by heat treatment and making them edible, and the aim here is to add flavor, facilitate digestion and reduce microbial activity. Cooking methods are generally divided into two main groups: moist heat cooking methods and dry heat cooking methods. Moist heat cooking methods are classified as boiling, poaching, stewing, braising, steaming and etuve. On the other hand, dry heat cooking methods include baking, roasting, grilling, deep frying, shallow frying and sauteing. Cooking is a process that can lead to significant changes in the nutritional properties of foods. In particular, heat treatment can cause significant losses in the vitamin and mineral content of foods. Especially water-soluble vitamins, such as vitamin C (ascorbic acid) and some B group vitamins, are prone to degradation during heat treatment. Research shows that methods such as boiling and blanching increase the loss of water-soluble food components. These losses become more pronounced as cooking time and temperature increase. However, dry heat cooking methods such as baking, frying and grilling have also been reported to negatively affect the nutritional value of foods. High temperatures in these methods, especially during frying in oil, lead to chemical reactions such as oxidation of oil and formation of acrylamide. In addition, heat treatments of meat and vegetables can cause structural changes in proteins, reduced bioavailability of food components and loss of micro-components. For instance, the water content of meat decreases during cooking and some minerals, especially potassium, sodium and magnesium, can be lost by dissolving in the cooking water. Nevertheless, some cooking methods, especially steaming and baking, seem to be options that minimize vitamin losses. In this study, the effects of different cooking techniques with heat treatments on the nutrients of foods were reviewed. In the study, document analysis, which is one of the qualitative research methods, was carried out and a detailed literature review was conducted on the subject.

Keywords: Cooking methods, Heat treatment, Loss of minerals, Loss of nutritional value

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF MANAGERIAL COMPETENCIES IN SOCIAL SECTOR PROJECTS: INSIGHTS FROM PROJECT MANAGERS

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ABSTRACT

Leadership competencies have often been discussed in project management literature but limited research has been conducted on managerial competencies of project managers. This study aims to explore relationship between project manager's managerial competencies and project success. For this quantitative and cross-sectional study, a questionnaire instrument was used to collect data on managerial competencies and project success. This study employed simple random sampling technique to collect data from 127 project managers / project directors working on Social Sector projects in Pakistan. Reliability and validity analyses were performed to check internal and external consistency of the constructs. Based on sample data, research hypotheses were tested through correlation and regression analyses. Findings revealed significant relationship of resource management, empowering, teamwork, and motivation with project success. However, insignificant relationship was found between communication and project success. Findings of the study highlight significant relationship between project manager's managerial competencies and project success.

Keywords: Leadership, managerial competencies, project success, social sector, project manager.

HARMONY IN ACTION: UNRAVELING THE NEXUS OF MOTIVATIONAL THEORIES AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Even though motivation is a well-studied concept in psychology, understanding the role of emotional intelligence in driving our goals and behaviors remains an ongoing task. Although many known theorists have already researched emotional intelligence and the role of motivation, only a few have tried to find the connection between these two core concepts. Traditional motivation theories often focus on cognitive factors that neglect the significance of emotions in human motivation. This gap in knowledge hinders efforts to fully understand and optimize human motivation, which can serve as a key to understanding what really motivates or demotivates a person and how they can effectively deal with these elements to achieve their desired goals and objectives. The paper under consideration aims to bridge this gap by investigating the link between emotional intelligence (EI) and various popular motivation theories, including ERG, Social Learning Theory, Deci & Ryan's Self Determination Theory, etc. It seeks to elucidate how EI facilitates or hinders motivation by exploring how individuals with higher emotional intelligence navigate their emotions to achieve their goals and organizational objectives. The research also includes a tabular comparative analysis that measures the connection between these two core concepts in the light of social awareness, self-management, social skills, and relationship management. The paper employs a hypothetical approach and analyzes key concepts within EI and motivation theories as well as drawing insights from existing research to understand their interaction. Prominent motivation theories such as Maslow's hierarchy of needs, ERG theory, as well as McClelland's three needs theories, are examined through the lens of EI. The paper reveals a significant connection between EI and motivation. The findings highlight the strong connection between self-awareness, self-management, as well as social and relationship management in the context of emotional and behavioral regulation skills, which are believed to be the core aspects of EI. These elements empower individuals to understand and manage their emotions and allow them to leverage positive behavior while controlling negative ones that might hinder goal pursuit. Furthermore, empathy fosters collaboration and builds a positive social environment, which eventually enhances motivation within teams. Additionally, EI can contribute to the fulfillment of needs and the setting of achievable goals, which are both considered to be powerful human motivators. This research highlights the potential of developing emotional intelligence to enhance personal and professional motivation. Leaders who understand and manage their own emotions, along with those of their team members, can cultivate a more motivated and productive work environment. Not just any one sector, but almost every organization can benefit by incorporating strategies to foster emotional intelligence in teams, potentially leading to increased motivation and success. Overall, this exploration offers valuable insights for individuals and organizations aiming to optimize goal achievement and well-being. The paper suggests avenues for future research, which includes but are not limited to the development and evaluation of interventions specifically designed to improve both EI and motivation. Further exploration into the precise mechanisms by which EI influences different aspects of motivation is also warranted.

Keywords: Motivational theories, emotional intelligence, project management, mapping.

İNTEGRAL PERFORMANS KRİTERLERİNE DAYALI PIR KONTROLÖR TASARIMI
PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN BASED ON INTEGRAL PERFORMANCE CRITERIA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada PIR (Proportional-Integral-Retarted) kontrolör tasarımı yapılmıştır. Son yıllarda PIR kontrolör tasarımı ile ilgili çalışmalar artmaktadır. PIR kontrolör PID kontrolör gibi üç parametre içermekte olup PID kontrolörlerden farkı türev terimi yerine zaman gecikmesi teriminin kullanılmasıdır. Böylece kontrol sistemlerini kontrol ederken türevin olumsuz etkileri yok edilmektedir. Bu yayında tasarım için sunulan yöntem integral performans kriterlerine dayalı optimizasyon yaklaşımıdır. ISE, ITAE, ITSE ve IAE gibi integral performans kriterleri kullanarak PIR kontrolörün parametre değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Sistemin blok diyagramı Simulink ortamında oluşturularak ISE, ITAE, ITSE ve IAE kriterlerine göre tasarlanmış dört farklı kontrolörün performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Sistemin birim basamak tepkileri tasarlanan PIR kontrolörlere göre elde edilmiş olup yükselme zamanı, maksimum aşma, yerleşme zamanı ve tepe zamanı gibi performans değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilerek en iyi performansı sağlayan PIR kontrolör tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PIR kontrolör, integral performans kriterleri, kontrol sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, a PIR (Proportional-Integral-Retarted) controller is designed. In recent years, studies on PIR controller design have been increasing. PIR controller contains three parameters like PID controller and its difference from PID controllers is the use of time delay term instead of derivative term. Thus, the negative effects of the derivative are eliminated when controlling control systems. The method presented in this paper for design is an optimisation approach based on integral performance criteria. The parameter values of the PIR controller are calculated using integral performance criteria such as ISE, ITAE, ITSE and IAE. The block diagram of the system is generated in Simulink environment and the performances of four different controllers designed according to ISE, ITAE, ITSE and IAE criteria are compared. The unit step responses of the system are obtained according to the designed PIR controllers and performance values such as rise time, maximum overshoot, settling time and peak time are calculated. The results obtained were evaluated and the PIR controller design providing the best performance was realised.

Keywords: PIR controller, integral performance criteria, control systems.

ZAMAN GECİKMELİ SİSTEMLER İÇİN PIR KONTROLÖR TASARIMI
PIR CONTROLLER DESIGN FOR TIME DELAY SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada zaman gecikmeli sistemler için PIR (Proportional-Integral-Retarted) kontrolör tasarımı yapılmıştır. Zaman gecikmeli sistemlerin kontrol edilmesi önemli bir konu olup bu alanda birçok çalışma yapılmaktadır. Birçok gerçek sistem zaman gecikmesi içerdiği için bu tür sistemlerin kontrolü önemli olmaktadır. PID kontrolörler kullanarak zaman gecikmeli sistemlerin kontrol edilmesine yönelik farklı metotlar geliştirilmiştir. Ancak PID kontrolörde bulunan türev terimi sistem performansında olumsuz etkilere neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle son yıllarda PIR kontrolör tasarımına olan ilgi artmaktadır. PIR kontrolör PID kontrolör gibi üç parametre içermekte olup PID kontrolörlerden farkı türev terimi yerine zaman gecikmesi teriminin kullanılmasıdır. Böylece kontrol sistemlerini kontrol ederken türevin olumsuz etkileri yok edilmektedir. Bu yayında tasarım için sunulan yöntem integral performans kriterlerine dayalı optimizasyon yaklaşımıdır. ISE, ITAE, ITSE ve IAE gibi integral performans kriterleri kullanarak PIR kontrolörün parametre değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Sistemin blok diyagramı Simulink ortamında oluşturularak ISE, ITAE, ITSE ve IAE kriterlerine göre tasarlanmış dört farklı kontrolörün performansları karşılaştırılmıştır. Sistemin birim basamak tepkileri tasarlanan PIR kontrolörlere göre elde edilmiş olup yükselme zamanı, maksimum aşma, yerleşme zamanı ve tepe zamanı gibi performans değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar değerlendirilerek en iyi performansı sağlayan PIR kontrolör tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: PIR kontrolör, integral performans kriterleri, kontrol sistemleri.

ABSTRACT

In this study, a PIR (Proportional-Integral-Retarted) controller is designed for time-delayed systems. Controlling time-delayed systems is an important topic and many studies have been done in this field. Since many real systems contain time delays, the control of such systems is important. Different methods have been developed for controlling time-delayed systems using PID controllers. However, the derivative term in the PID controller causes negative effects on the system performance. Therefore, the interest in PIR controller design has been increasing in recent years. The PIR controller contains three parameters like the PID controller, but the difference from PID controllers is that the time delay term is used instead of the derivative term. Thus, the negative effects of the derivative in controlling control systems are eliminated. The method presented in this paper for design is an optimization approach based on integral performance criteria. The parameter values of the PIR controller are calculated using integral performance criteria such as ISE, ITAE, ITSE and IAE. The block diagram of the system is created in Simulink environment and the performances of four different controllers designed according to ISE, ITAE, ITSE and IAE criteria are compared. The unit step responses of the system are obtained according

to the designed PIR controllers and performance values such as rise time, maximum overshoot, settling time and peak time are calculated. The results obtained are evaluated and the PIR controller design that provides the best performance is realized.

Keywords: PIR controller, integral performance criteria, control systems.

A FEDERATED LEARNING TECHNIQUE FOR EDGE COMPUTING IN COMMUNICATION NETWORKS

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ÖZET

Bu makale, iletişim ağları içinde uç bilişim için özel olarak tasarlanmış, verimli ve gizliliği koruyan model eğitimine yönelik kritik ihtiyacı ele alan yeni bir federasyonlu öğrenme (FL) çerçevesi sunmaktadır. Önerdiğimiz yaklaşım, uç aygıtların paylaşılan bir modeli işbirlikçi bir şekilde eğittiği, hassas verilerin iletimini en aza indirdiği ve yerel veri gizliliğini koruduğu hiyerarşik bir mimariden yararlanır. Önerilen model özünde, değişken hesaplama gücü ve bellek kapasitesi gibi uç aygıtların içsel heterojenliğini akıllıca hesaba katan ve aynı anda sınırlı bant genişliği ve aralıklı bağlantı gibi iletişim kısıtlamalarının etkisini azaltan yeni bir toplama mekanizması yer almaktadır. Bu mekanizma, uç aygıtlardan gelen katkıları bireysel yeteneklerine ve ağ koşullarına göre seçici bir şekilde toplayarak sağlam ve verimli model güncellemelerini kolaylaştırır. Çeşitli iletişim senaryoları genelinde titiz performans analizi yoluyla, önerdiğimiz FL çerçevemizin önemli avantajlarını gösteriyoruz. Geleneksel merkezi eğitim yöntemleriyle karşılaştırıldığında, yaklaşımımız karşılaştırılabilir model doğruluğunu korurken eğitim süresinde yaklaşık %20'lik bir azalma sağlamıştır. Ayrıca, iletişim yükünü yaklaşık %35 oranında önemli ölçüde azaltarak, çerçevemiz enerji tüketiminin azaltılmasına, ağ tıkanıklığının hafifletilmesine ve genel sistem verimliliğinin iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunur. Standart veri kümesi MNIST üzerinde yapılan deneyler, önerilen yöntemimizin FedAvg adlı yaygın olarak kullanılan bir FL algoritmasına göre önemli avantajlar sunduğunu göstermiştir. Özellikle, %30'a kadar daha hızlı eğitim süresi, %25'e kadar daha düşük iletişim maliyeti ve %2 daha yüksek test doğruluğu elde edilmiştir. Önerilen yöntemin başarısı, hesaplama heterojenliğini ve zayıf ağ koşullarını hesaba katan özel olarak tasarlanmış bir federasyon ortalama algoritmasına atfedilebilir. Bu algoritma, her bir uç cihazın model güncellemelerini ağırlıklandırırken cihaz hesaplama kapasitesi ve iletişim kalitesi gibi faktörleri dikkate alır. Ayrıca, farklı gizlilik teknikleri kullanılarak kullanıcı verilerinin gizliliği korunur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Federasyonel öğrenme, kenar bilişim, iletişim ağları, yapay zekâ.

ABSTRACT

This paper presents a novel federated learning (FL) framework designed specifically for edge computing within communication networks, addressing the critical need for efficient and privacy-preserving model training. Our proposed approach leverages a hierarchical architecture where edge devices collaboratively train a shared model, minimizing the transmission of sensitive data and preserving local data privacy. At the core of our framework lies a novel aggregation mechanism that intelligently accounts for the inherent heterogeneity of edge devices, such as varying computational power and memory capacity, while simultaneously mitigating the impact of communication constraints like limited bandwidth and intermittent connectivity. This mechanism facilitates robust and efficient model updates by selectively aggregating contributions from edge devices based on their individual capabilities and network conditions. Through performance analysis across diverse communication scenarios, we demonstrate the significant advantages of our proposed FL framework. Compared to conventional centralized training methods, our approach achieves an approximately 20% reduction in training time

while maintaining comparable model accuracy. Furthermore, by significantly reducing communication overhead by around 35%, our framework contributes to reduced energy consumption, alleviated network congestion, and improved overall system efficiency. Extensive experiments on standard dataset MNIST has shown that our proposed method offers significant advantages over a widely used FL algorithm named as FedAvg. Specifically, up to 30% faster training time, up to 25% lower communication cost, and 2% higher testing accuracy are achieved. The success of the proposed method can be attributed to a specially designed federated averaging algorithm that takes into account computational heterogeneity and weak network conditions. This algorithm considers factors such as device computational capacity and communication quality in weighting the model updates of each end device. Furthermore, by using differential privacy techniques, the privacy of user data is protected.

Keywords: Federated learning, edge computing, communication networks, artificial intelligence.

DONDURARAK KURUTULAN PORTAKAL DİLİMİNİN DAVRANIŞ ANALİZİ: NUMUNE KALINLIĞININ KURUTMA KİNETİĞİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

ANALYSIS OF ORANGE SLICE FREEZE-DRYING BEHAVIOR: THE IMPACT OF SAMPLE THICKNESS ON DRYING KINETICS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, 5 mm ve 7 mm kalınlığında dilimlenmiş portakal numuneleri dondurarak kurutma cihazına yerleştirilmiştir. Kurutma işlemi boyunca numunelerin ağırlık kayıpları gözlemlenerek kaydedilmiş ve bu ölçümlere dayanarak kinetik kurutma modelleri uygulanmıştır. Toplam 14 saat süren deneyde, 100 g ağırlığındaki her bir portakal diliminin ağırlık kaybı her iki saatte bir ölçülmüş ve nem içeriği (MR) de hesaplanmıştır. MATLAB yazılımı kullanılarak, deneysel verilere dayalı sekiz farklı kinetik kurutma modeli geliştirilmiştir. En küçük indirgenmiş ki-kare (X^2) değerleri 5 mm'lik dilimler için $2{,}868\times10^{-4}$ ve 7 mm'lik dilimler için $2{,}936\times10^{-4}$ olarak bulunmuştur. Buna karşılık gelen kök ortalama kare hata (RMSE) değerleri sırasıyla 0,01633 ve 0,01714 olarak belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, belirleme katsayıları (R^2) 5 mm'lik örnekler için 0,9981 ve 7 mm'lik örnekler için 0,9982 olarak hesaplanmıştır ve bu da mükemmele yakın bir uyum olduğunu göstermektedir. Değerlendirilen sekiz model arasında Logaritmik kurutma modeli her iki dilim kalınlığı için de en uygun model olarak belirlenmiştir. Portakal dilimlerinin kuruma davranışı nem içeriklerine bağlı olarak incelenmiştir. Kalınlığı 7 mm olan dilimlerin daha düşük bir kuruma hızı sergilediği görülmüştür; bu durum, bu numunelerde başlangıçta mevcut olan daha yüksek nem seviyelerine bağlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Portakalın kurutulması, logaritmik model, kinetik kurutma modeli.

ABSTRACT

In this study, 5 mm and 7 mm thickness sliced orange samples were placed in a freeze dryer. The weight decreases of the samples were observed and measured throughout the drying process and kinetic drying models were applied based on these measurements. In the experiment, which lasted a total of 14 hours, the weight loss of each orange slice weighing 100 g was measured every two hours and the moisture content (MR) was also calculated. Using MATLAB software, eight distinct kinetic drying models were developed based on experimental data. The smallest reduced chi-square (X^2) values were found to be 2.868×10^{-4} for 5 mm slices and 2.936×10^{-4} for 7 mm slices. Corresponding root means square error (RMSE) values were determined as 0.01633 and 0.01714, respectively. Additionally, the coefficients of determination (R^2) were calculated as 0.9981 for the 5 mm samples and 0.9982 for the 7 mm samples, indicating a near-perfect fit. Among the eight models evaluated, the Logarithmic drying model was identified as the most suitable for both slice thicknesses. The drying behavior of orange slices was investigated in relation to their moisture content. It was found that slices with a thickness of 7 mm displayed a reduced drying rate, a phenomenon attributed to the initially higher moisture levels present in these samples.

Keywords: Drying of orange, logarithmic model, kinetic drying model.

KRİPTO PARA PİYASASINDA ZAYIF FORMDA ETKİNLİK
WEAK FORM EFFICIENCY IN THE CRYPTOCURRENCY MARKET

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ÖZET

Finansal piyasalarda işlem gören yatırım araçlarının fiyatlarının oluşumunda, geçmişte ortaya çıkan bilgilerin ne ölçüde etkili olduğu Etkin Piyasalar Hipotezi ile incelenmektedir. Etkin Piyasalar Hipotezi'nin gelişmesini destekleyen Fama (1965) tarafından etkin piyasalar, zayıf form, yarı güçlü form ve güçlü form olmak üzere üç şekilde ele alınmıştır. Zayıf formda etkinlik, fiyatların rassal bir dağılım gösterdiğini ve finansal varlıkların mevcut dönemde açıklanan fiyatlarının geçmişte meydana bilgileri içerdiğini ifade etmektedir. Zayıf formda etkinlik hisse senedi, döviz, altın, hedge fon, kripto para gibi varlıkların işlem gördüğü piyasalarda sıklıkla araştırılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kripto para piyasalarında zayıf formda etkinliğin araştırılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çerçevede kripto para piyasasında Ocak 2025 itibariyle piyasa değeri açısından ilk üç sırada yer alan Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH) ve Ripple (XRP) kripto paraları incelenmiştir. Söz konusu kripto paraların 10 Mart 2016 – 1 Ocak 2025 dönemini içine alan günlük kapanış fiyatları üzerinden bir analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analiz dönemi, üç kripto paranın işlem görmeye başladığı tarihler dikkate alınarak, söz konusu paralar için ortak bir aralık olması açısından bu şekilde belirlenmiştir. Zayıf formda etkinliğin test edilmesinde literatürde sıklıkla kullanılan ADF ve PP birim kök testleri ve varyans oranı testi uygulanmıştır. ADF ve PP birim kök test sonuçları; bütün kripto para serilerinin düzeyde birim köke sahip olduğunu göstermektedir. Varyans oranı test sonuçları ise bütün kripto para serilerinin rassal yürüyüş gösterdiklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, kripto para piyasasında zayıf formda etkinliğin incelendiği literatürde yer alan bazı çalışma sonuçları ile benzerlik göstermektedir. Çalışma kapsamında ortaya konulan bulgular incelenen dönem için, kripto para fiyatlarının rassal bir şekilde oluştuğunu, geçmişte meydana gelen kripto para fiyatlarının mevcut fiyatları etkilemediğini ve kripto para piyasalarının zayıf formda etkin olduğunu doğrulamaktadır. Piyasaların zayıf formda etkin olması, yatırımcıların kripto paraların geçmişteki fiyat hareketlerinden yaralanarak geleceğe yönelik tahminde bulunamayacaklarının ve bu şekilde normalin üzerinden getiri elde edemeyeceklerinin bir göstergesidir. Bu durumda BTC, ETH ve XRP kripto para yatırımcılarına pasif yatırım stratejilerini kullanmaları önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kripto Para Piyasası, Etkin Piyasalar Hipotezi, Zayıf Formda Etkinlik

ABSTRACT

The extent to which past information is effective in the formation of prices of investment instruments traded in financial markets is examined with the Efficient Markets Hypothesis. Fama (1965), who supported the development of the Efficient Markets Hypothesis, addressed efficient markets in three forms: weak form, semi-strong form and strong form. Weak form efficiency indicates that prices show a random distribution and that the prices of financial assets announced in the current period include information that occurred in the past. Weak form efficiency is frequently investigated in markets where assets such as stocks, foreign exchange, gold, hedge funds and cryptocurrencies are traded. This study

aims to investigate weak form efficiency in cryptocurrency markets. Within this framework, Bitcoin (BTC), Ethereum (ETH) and Ripple (XRP), which are the top three cryptocurrencies in terms of market value as of January 2025, were examined. An analysis was conducted on the daily closing prices of these cryptocurrencies covering the period of March 10, 2016- January 1, 2025. The analysis period was determined in this way, considering the dates when the three cryptocurrencies started to be traded, in order to have a common range for the currencies in question. In testing the weak form efficiency, ADF and PP unit root tests and variance ratio test, which are frequently used in the literature, were applied. ADF and PP unit root test results show that all cryptocurrency series have a unit root at the level. The variance ratio test results reveal that all cryptocurrency series exhibit a random walk. The findings obtained are similar to the results of some studies in the literature examining weak form efficiency in the cryptocurrency market. The findings presented within the scope of the study confirm that cryptocurrency prices are formed randomly for the period examined, that cryptocurrency prices that occurred in the past do not affect current prices, and that cryptocurrency markets are weak form efficient. The fact that the markets are weak form efficient is an indication that investors cannot make predictions about the future by benefiting from past price movements of cryptocurrencies and thus cannot obtain returns above normal. In this case, it can be recommended that BTC, ETH and XRP cryptocurrency investors use passive investment strategies.

Keywords: Cryptocurrency Market, Efficient Markets Hypothesis, Weak Form Efficiency

İNFERTİL ÇİFTLERDE DANIŞMANLIK SÜRECİ
COUNSELING PROCESS FOR INFERTILE COUPLES

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ÖZET

İnfertilite tedavisi, çiftler için çok yıpratıcı, stresli ve uzun zaman alan bir süreci kapsamaktadır. Bu zorlu tedavi süreci çiftlerin aşırı stres ve anksiyete yaşamalarına neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle infertilite tedavisi alan çiftlerin tıbbi tedaviye ek olarak emosyonel ve psikososyal durumlarının da değerlendirilmesi ve desteklenmesi gerekmektedir. İnfertilite tedavisini yürüten tüm kliniklerde danışmanlık hizmetleri multidisipliner ekip yaklaşımı gereklidir. Tedavi süreci içinde çiftlerin iletişim kuracağı temel sağlık profesyonelleri ebelerdir ve tedavinin çeşitli aşamalarında koordinasyonu ve çiftin tedaviye olan bağlılıklarının sağlanmasında ebelerin tıbbı bakım rolü ile birlikte eğitim/ danışmanlık, araştırıcı ve destekleyici gibi önemli rolleri vardır. Bu önemli rolleri üstlenen ebeler infertilite tedavi sürecine sosyal destek kavramını entegre ederek sürecin başarılı bir şekilde sürdürülmesinde önemli katkılar sağlayacaktır. Sonuç olarak; bu ekibin bir üyesi olan ebeler, danışmanlık rollerini etkin şekilde kullanarak infertilitenin birey üzerindeki etkilerini azaltmaya yardımcı olmalı, danışmanlık hizmetlerinin geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler; İnfertil çift, danışmanlık süreci, ebelik.

ABSTRACT

Infertility treatment involves a very tiring, stressful and time-consuming process for couples. This difficult treatment process causes couples to experience excessive stress and anxiety. Therefore, in addition to medical treatment, the emotional and psychosocial conditions of couples receiving infertility treatment should also be evaluated and supported. A multidisciplinary team approach is required for counseling services in all clinics that provide infertility treatment. Midwives are the primary health professionals that couples will communicate with during the treatment process, and midwives have important roles such as education/counseling, research and support in the coordination of the various stages of the treatment and the couple's commitment to the treatment, along with the role of medical care. Midwives who undertake these important roles will integrate the concept of social support into the infertility treatment process and make significant contributions to the successful continuation of the process. As a result; midwives, who are members of this team, should help reduce the effects of infertility on the individual by effectively using their counseling roles and contribute to the development of counseling services.

Keywords: Infertile couple, counseling process, midwifery.

ÖZEL GÜNLERDE TÜKETİLEN TÜRK MUTFAĞINA ÖZGÜ TATLILARIN SEMBOLİK VE KÜLTÜREL ÖNEMİ

THE SYMBOLIC AND CULTURAL IMPORTANCE OF DESSERTS SPECIFIC TO TURKISH CUISINE CONSUMED ON SPECIAL OCCASIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türk mutfağındaki tatlıların özel günlerdeki sembolik ve kültürel değerlerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Türk mutfağı, tarih boyunca toplumun inançlarını, geleneklerini ve sosyal yapısını yansıtan tatlılarla zenginleşmiştir. Bayramlar, kandiller, düğünler, doğumlar ve anma törenleri gibi özel günlerde tüketilen tatlılar, sadece birer yiyecek olmanın ötesinde, toplumsal dayanışma, paylaşım ve kutlama gibi değerlerin taşıyıcısı olarak önemli bir rol üstlenmiştir. Araştırma, Türk tatlılarını şerbetli, sütlü, hamurlu, tahıllı ve meyveli tatlılar gibi kategorilere ayırarak, bu tatlıların özel günlerdeki kullanımını ve taşıdığı anlamları derinlemesine ele almaktadır. Bayramlarda şerbetli tatlıların birlik ve paylaşımı güçlendiren rolü, kandillerde helva ve güllaç gibi tatlıların dini ritüellerdeki önemi, düğün ve nişanlarda tatlıların aile bağlarını pekiştirmesi gibi temalar detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak derleme şeklinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu süreçte, Türk mutfağı ve tatlı kültürüyle ilgili ulusal ve uluslararası akademik makaleler, kitaplar, tezler ve kültürel incelemeler sistematik olarak incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, tatlıların özel günlerdeki kullanımını ve anlamlarını ele alan sosyolojik, antropolojik ve gastronomi temalı kaynaklara öncelik verilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, Türk tatlıları, kültürel mirasın korunması ve yeni nesillere aktarılmasında önemli bir araç olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mutfak kültürü, Türk tatlıları, özel gün yemekleri, yemek sembolizmi

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the symbolic and cultural values of desserts in Turkish cuisine on special occasions. Turkish cuisine has been enriched with desserts that reflect the beliefs, traditions and social structure of the society throughout history. Desserts consumed on special occasions such as festivals, holy days, weddings, births and commemorations have assumed an important role as a carrier of values such as social solidarity, sharing and celebration, beyond being just food. The research divides Turkish desserts into categories such as sherbet, milk, dough, cereal and fruit desserts, and examines the use of these desserts on special occasions and the meanings they carry in depth. Themes such as the role of sherbet desserts in strengthening unity and sharing during holidays, the importance of desserts such as halva and güllaç in religious rituals, and the reinforcement of family ties during weddings and engagements are analyzed in detail. This study was conducted as a compilation using qualitative

research method. In this process, national and international academic articles, books, theses and cultural studies on Turkish cuisine and dessert culture were systematically analyzed. Priority was given to sociological, anthropological and gastronomy-themed sources dealing with the use and meanings of desserts on special occasions. As a result, Turkish desserts are considered as an important tool in the preservation and transmission of cultural heritage to new generations.

Keywords: Culinary culture, Turkish desserts, special occasion dishes, food symbolism

ÇALIŞAN VERİMLİLİĞİ ÜZERİNDE SANAL KAYTARMANIN ETKİSİ
THE IMPACT OF CYBERLOAFING ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY

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ÖZET

Hızla gelişen teknolojinin beraberinde getirmiş olduğu yeniliklerden biri olan internet, günümüzde her alanda vazgeçilmez bir unsur haline gelmiştir. İş hayatında en temel işlerin bile internet aracılığıyla yapılıyor olması ve çoğu çalışanın işlerini internet üzerinden hallediyor olması birtakım sanal kaytarma davranışlarını da ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Sanal kaytarma; kişilerin internet tabanlı uygulamalarla yapmakta olduğu iş dışı tüm eylemleri kapsamaktadır. Sanal kaytarma hem olumlu hem de olumsuz yönleri kapsayan çok yönlü bir kavramdır. Çoğunlukla olumsuz yönleriyle öne çıkan sanal kaytarma, günümüzde tüm dünyanın faydalanmakta olduğu birçok imkân ve hizmeti sunmaktadır. Sağladığı kolaylıkların yanı sıra kısa vadede yapılan sanal kaytarma davranışlarının, çalışanların yoğun iş temposu sebebiyle üzerinde oluşan stresi azalttığı bilinmektedir. Kısa vadede sanal kaytarma, çalışanlarda moral motivasyon sağlayıp verimliliği artırsa da uzun vadede, çalışanlar üzerinde birçok olumsuz etkiye sebep olmaktadır. Çalışanların uzun süreli sanal kaytarma davranışları; zihinsel bitkinlik, konsantrasyon bozukluğu, zihinsel kopukluk gibi ortaya çıkan durumlar nedeniyle verimsizliğe yol açmaktadır. Çalışmanın amacı, günümüzde iş hayatında önemli etkileri bulunan sanal kaytarmanın olumlu ve olumsuz yönlerini tespit etmek ve bu çoklu yönlerin iş hayatında çalışanların verimliliği üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektir. Bu çalışmada, sanal kaytarma kavramının iş hayatında çalışanların verimliliği ve performansları üzerindeki etkileri değerlendirilmektedir. Çalışma, sanal kaytarmanın farklı boyutları olan çalışan motivasyonu, zaman yönetimi ve çalışan performansı üzerindeki etkilerini ele almaktadır. Ayrıca, çalışma sanal kaytarmanın yalnızca olumsuz durumlara sebep olmadığını, günümüz iş hayatındaki rekabet ortamında da ne gibi kolaylıklar ve avantajlar sağladığına dair konuları da incelemiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışma, sanal kaytarmanın işletmeler ve yöneticiler tarafından doğru yönetildiği takdirde çalışanların verimliliğini artırabilecek bir fırsat olarak da değerlendirilebileceğini öne sürmektedir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, sanal kaytarmanın kısa süreli rahatlama ve stres azaltma gibi yararları olsa da sık veya aşırı tekrarlandığında iş performansında verimsizliğe sebep olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu doğrultuda çalışma kapsamında işletmelerin, çalışanların sanal kaytarma ihtiyaçlarını azaltmak ve verimliliklerini korumak amacıyla iş ortamını iyileştirme, çalışanları motive etme ve dijital sınırları belirleme yönünde stratejiler geliştirmeleri önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanal Kaytarma, Çalışan Verimliliği, İş Motivasyonu.

ABSTRACT

The internet, which is one of the innovations brought by rapidly developing technology, has become an indispensable element in every field today. The fact that even the most basic work in business life is done via the internet and that most employees handle their work over the internet also reveals some cyberloafing behaviors. Virtual shirking includes all non-work actions that people perform with internet-based applications. Cyberloafing is a multifaceted concept that covers both positive and negative aspects. Cyberloafing, which mostly stands out with its negative aspects, offers many opportunities and services that the whole world benefits from today. In addition to the conveniences it provides, it is known that short-term cyberloafing behaviors reduce the stress on employees due to the intense work tempo. In the short term, cyberloafing provides morale motivation and increases productivity, but in the long term, it causes many negative effects on employees. Long-term cyberloafing behaviors of employees lead to inefficiency due to situations such as mental exhaustion, impaired concentration, and mental disconnection. The purpose of this study is to identify the positive and negative aspects of cyberloafing, which has significant effects in business life today, and to examine the effects of these multiple aspects on the productivity of employees in business life. In this study, the effects of the concept of cyberloafing on the productivity and performance of employees in business life are evaluated. The study addresses the effects of cyberloafing on different dimensions of employee motivation, time management and employee performance. In addition, the study examines how cyberloafing does not only cause negative situations, but also what kind of conveniences and advantages it provides in today's competitive environment in business life. As a result, the study suggests that cyberloafing can also be considered as an opportunity that can increase the productivity of employees if managed correctly by businesses and managers. The results show that although cyberloafing has benefits such as short-term relaxation and stress reduction, it causes inefficiency in job performance when it is repeated frequently or excessively. Accordingly, the study suggests that organizations should develop strategies to improve the work environment, motivate employees and set digital boundaries in order to reduce employees' need for cyberloafing and maintain their productivity.

Keywords: Cyberloafing, Employee Productivity, Work Motivation.

COMPARISON OF BACKSTEPPING AND PID CONTROLLERS FOR CONTROL OF A SERIES DC MOTOR

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ABSTRACT

This paper focuses on the speed control of series DC motors. The non-linearity of a DC series motor makes it challenging to use in applications that demand precise speed control. In this study, a non-linear backstepping controller and a linear PID controller are designed for speed control of a series DC motor. A comparison of the controllers is made due to the dynamic performance under the three tests: operating at a constant reference speed, operating at the variable reference speed and operating at the variable load torque. The simulation study is realized with MATLAB. At the constant reference speed test, backstepping controller exhibited better dynamic performance in terms of settling time and maximum overshoot. However, the rising time is almost the same for both controllers. At the variable reference speed test, the motor speed reaches a new reference speed in a short time (0.12 seconds) with backstepping controller, although this duration is 0.8 seconds with PID controller. At the variable load torque test, while the motor speed is decreased by a small rate of 0.43 % instantaneously with backstepping controller, this rate is 7.56 % with PID controller. Also, while the motor speed with backstepping controller reaches to reference value after 0.04 seconds, this duration is 0.9 seconds with PID controller. The results demonstrate the superiority of backstepping controller over PID controller under all operating conditions.

Keywords: PID Controller, Backstepping Controller, Series DC Motor.

POSTOPERATIVE MORBIDITY AND CONTRIBUTING FACTORS IN LEFT COLIC ANGLE SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Postoperative morbidity remains a significant concern in left colic angle surgery due to its complexity and potential complications. Understanding the factors contributing to morbidity can enhance patient outcomes and guide surgical practices.

AIM

This study aims to investigate the prevalence of postoperative morbidity and identify the associated factors in patients undergoing left colic angle surgery, providing insights for better management and prevention strategies.

METHODS

Retrospective analysis was conducted on patients who underwent left colic angle surgery. Data on demographic characteristics, clinical presentations, surgical procedures, and postoperative outcomes were collected. Statistical analyses, including logistic regression, were performed to identify factors associated with increased morbidity.

RESULTS

Medical complications were observed in 15 cases (20.5%), with bronchopneumonia being the most common, occurring in 8.2% (n=6) of patients. Other complications included pulmonary embolism (4.1%, n=3), urinary tract infection (4.1%, n=3), bladder retention (4.1%, n=3), deep vein thrombosis of the lower limb (2.7%, n=2), and right heart failure (1.4%, n=1).

Non-specific surgical complications were observed in six cases (8.2%), including intestinal obstruction in three cases requiring nasogastric tube placement and subsequent surgical intervention after failed medical treatment. There were two cases of mechanical evisceration resolved surgically and one case of septic evisceration necessitating surgical revision.

No baseline parameters were associated with increased morbidity, but perineoplastic abscess was linked to a higher risk compared to intestinal obstruction. In contrast, recent transit disturbances as a consultation reason were associated with a reduced morbidity risk. Additionally, peritoneal carcinomatosis during surgery and prolonged operative time were linked to higher morbidity. A statistically significant difference in global morbidity was observed between early (stages I, II) and advanced stages (III, IV) of the disease.

Overall, global morbidity was associated with perineoplastic abscess (OR: 8.571; 95% CI: 1.393-52.748; p=0.032), peritoneal carcinomatosis during surgery (p=0.017), and prolonged surgery duration (p=0.04), while recent transit disturbances (OR: 0.178; 95% CI: 0.061-0.522; p=0.01) and early-stage disease (OR: 2.842; 95% CI: 1.017-7.941; p=0.043) were linked to a reduced risk of global morbidity.

CONCLUSİON

These findings underscore the importance of tailored surgical approaches and vigilant care to mitigate risks and improve patient outcomes. Further research is needed to refine strategies for minimizing complications in this patient population.

Keywords: Anastomotic Fistula - Surgery - Complication

PREVALENCE AND DETERMINANTS OF OVERALL MORTALITY IN PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR ADENOCARCINOMAS OF LEFT COLIC FLEXURE

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Adenocarcinoma of left colonic flexure (LCF) significantly contributes to global morbidity and mortality, necessitating a comprehensive understanding of the factors influencing postoperative outcomes.

AIM

This study aims to determine the prevalence of overall mortality in operated patients and identify the associated risk factors

METHODS

A retrospective analysis of 60 patients who underwent surgery between 2013 and 2022 was conducted, using clinical and demographic data to assess mortality rates. Data were analyzed using SPSS software. The confidentiality and anonymity of the participants were respected.

RESULTS

Seventy-three patients were included in our study. The average age of patients in our study was 61.06 ± 12.57 years. A male predominance was observed, with 43 male patients (58.9%) and 30 female patients (41.1%), resulting in a sex ratio of 1.43. Comorbidities were present in 28 patients, representing 38.3% of the cases. Hypertension was the most common comorbidity, observed in 17 patients (23.3%). Abdominal pain was the most frequent symptom (n=54 ; 74%), followed by recent transit disturbances, such as alternating diarrhea and constipation (n=33 ; 45.2%). Digestive hemorrhage, though of low abundance in all cases, was considered as the presenting symptom. The most frequently performed procedure was high segmental colectomy (n=35 ; 47.9%), followed by subtotal colectomy (n=18 ; 24.7%), left hemicolectomy (n=16; 21.9%), and proximal colostomy without colonic resection (n=4 ; 5.5%). The choice of surgical approach was operator-dependent.

The mortality rate in our study was around 11% (8 cases), with a median time of 4.5 days following the surgical intervention (Inter-quartile range (IQR) = [3 - 8]), ranging from 1 to 30 days.

None of the baseline parameters were found to be significantly associated with an increased risk of added mortality in our study. Interestingly, the presence of recent disturbances in bowel transit, which was a common reason for consultation, was associated with a significantly reduced risk of added mortality (odds-ratio (OR) = 0.106; 95% ; confidence interval (CI) = 0.012-0.916; p = 0.024).

Furthermore, an in-depth analysis revealed that none of the parameters related to the surgical procedure, including the type and duration of the operation, showed a significant association with added mortality.

CONCLUSION

These findings highlight the importance of meticulous preoperative management to enhance patient outcomes..

Keywords: Mortality - Prevalence - Patients - Surgery - Adenocarcinomas - left colic flexure

ANASTOMOTIC FISTULA AFTER SURGERY FOR LEFT COLIC FLEXURE ADENOCARCINOMA: PREVALENCE AND ASSOCIATED FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Anastomotic fistula is a significant complication following colorectal cancer surgery, particularly after procedures involving the left colic flexure. This complication can lead to prolonged hospital stays, increased morbidity, and, in some cases, mortality. Left colic flexure adenocarcinoma, a common malignancy in the colon, often requires complex surgical interventions, and the development of anastomotic fistula may compromise recovery.

AIM

This study aims to determine the prevalence of anastomotic fistula following surgery for left colic flexure adenocarcinoma and to identify the factors contributing to its development.

METHODS

This was a retrospective, descriptive and analytical study conductedon patient operated for Left Colic Flexure (LCF) Adenocarcinoma in the department of general surgery.

RESULTS

Surgical-specific complications were observed in five cases (6.8%). These included one case of hemorrhage, which required hemostasis correction through transfusions, with a positive outcome, and four cases of misdirected anastomotic fistulas, which necessitated the initiation of antibiotic therapy and short-term resuscitation before surgical revision. The cases of anastomotic fistulas were distributed as follows: one patient underwent emergency surgery with a subtotal colectomy, while the other three cases were operated on electively. Among these three, one patient had a subtotal colectomy, and the other two underwent high segmental colectomy.

No baseline parameters were found to be associated with specific added morbidity. Similarly, no clinical parameters were statistically linked to an increased incidence of anastomotic fistulas. Furthermore, no parameters related to the surgical procedure or the pathological examination results showed statistically significant differences concerning the occurrence of anastomotic fistulas.

CONCLUSİON

Further research and clinical vigilance are essential to refine surgical techniques and optimize care strategies for affected patients.

Keywords: Anastomotic Fistula - Surgery - Complication

PERIOPERATIVE DATA AND SURGICAL INTERVENTIONS IN COLORECTAL CANCER SURGERY: A RETROSPECTIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Colorectal cancer (CRC) remains one of the leading causes of morbidity and mortality worldwide. Surgical intervention plays a pivotal role in the treatment of CRC, whether in elective or emergency settings.

AIM

This study aims to assess perioperative factors such as tumor characteristics, surgical approach, complications, and the types of interventions performed in patients undergoing surgery for colorectal cancer.

METHODS

A retrospective study was conducted on patients who underwent colorectal cancer surgery at our institution. Data was collected on the circumstances of the intervention, surgical approach, perioperative findings, and types of surgical interventions performed.

RESULTS

The study observed that surgery was planned for a non-complicated ACG tumor in 34 cases (46%), while five cases (6%) involved complicated ACG tumors with acute intestinal obstruction (AIO), which had progressed well under medical treatment. One patient required a proximal colostomy due to a complicated ACG tumor with AIO. Emergency surgery was performed in 33 cases (45%), primarily due to obstruction in 24 cases (32%) and a perineoplastic abscess in 9 cases (12%). Laparotomy was the most common surgical approach, used in 91.8% of cases (n=67), with laparoscopic surgery used in 8.2% (n=6), including three conversions (50%) to a median approach. Perioperative findings revealed discordance between preoperative and perioperative regional invasion, with 15% of cases (n=11) showing regional invasion, primarily involving the abdominal wall (n=4), spleen (n=3), and stomach (n=2). Tumor size had a median of 6 cm (IQR = [4.5–7.5]) and ranged from 2 to 15 cm. Liver metastases were observed in 13 cases (17.8%), with 61.5% (n=8) presenting as single metastases, and peritoneal carcinomatosis was present in four cases (5.5%). Colonic obstruction was noted in 34 cases (46.6%), and tumor perforation complicated by localized abscesses occurred in 9 cases (12.3%). Surgical interventions included colonic resection in 69 patients (39 scheduled, 30 emergency), with the most frequent procedure being high segmental colectomy (47.9%), followed by subtotal colectomy (24.7%) and left hemicolectomy (21.9%). A stoma was created in 26 cases (35.6%), with the primary indication being acute intestinal obstruction (80.8%). Associated procedures were performed in 16 cases (22%), including seven wedge metastasectomies for liver metastases and four partial abdominal wall resections.

CONCLUSION

This study highlights the diverse circumstances surrounding colorectal cancer surgery, emphasizing the complexity of interventions required in both scheduled and emergency settings. The findings underline the importance of preoperative and perioperative planning, as well as the need for flexibility in surgical approaches.

Keywords: Left colonic angle – Adenocarcinoma - Surgery

CLINICAL FEATURES AND DIAGNOSTIC STRATEGIES IN COLONIC ADENOCARCINOMA PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Left colonic angle adenocarcinomas represent a unique subset of colorectal cancers with distinct clinical presentations and challenges. Understanding the clinical characteristics of these patients is essential for improving diagnosis, treatment planning, and outcomes.

AIM

This study aims to analyze the clinical profiles of patients undergoing surgery for left colonic angle adenocarcinomas at CHU Habib Bourguiba over a ten-year period

METHODS

This retrospective study was conducted on patients diagnosed with left colonic angle adenocarcinoma. Data were collected on clinical presentation, physical examination findings, endoscopic exploration, and histopathological results. The data were compiled and analyzed to determine the clinical patterns and diagnostic approaches for this patient population.

RESULTS

Within the 73 cases included in our study, abdominal pain was the most common symptom, reported by 74% of patients (n=54), followed by recent bowel habit changes, such as alternating diarrhea and constipation, in 45.2% of cases (n=33). Digestive hemorrhage was mild in all cases and considered a discovery symptom. Unintentional weight loss was frequently associated with abdominal symptoms in 54.8% of patients (n=40). Only one case was an incidental finding during a routine follow-up for a renal stone.

Complicated forms of left colonic angle adenocarcinoma were identified in 37.9% of patients (n=27), with acute intestinal obstruction being the most common complication (n=18; 24.6%), followed by perineoplastic abscess (n=9; 12.3%). On physical examination, 8.2% of patients (n=6) had an abdominal mass, and rectal examination was abnormal in one case (1.4%).

Endoscopic exploration was performed preoperatively in 63% of patients (n=46), with total colonoscopy completed in 39.1% of these cases (n=18). Tumors were observed in 89.1% of cases (n=41), while associated polyps were found in 6.5% of patients (n=3). The most common tumor appearance was ulcerated and vegetative (60.5%, n=26), followed by stenotic (27.9%, n=12).

CONCLUSION

Our study highlights the predominant clinical characteristics of patients with left colonic angle adenocarcinomas. The findings underscore the importance of comprehensive clinical assessments to tailor management strategies and improve prognosis in this patient population.

Keywords: Left colonic angle – Adenocarcinoma - Surgery

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFIL OF PATIENTS UNDERGOING SURGERY FOR LEFT COLONIC ANGLE ADENOCARCINOMAS

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ABSTRACT

INTRODUCTION

Left colonic angle (LCA) adenocarcinomas represent a challenging subset of colorectal cancers due to their anatomical complexity and variable clinical presentation. Understanding the epidemiological characteristics of patients undergoing surgery for these tumors is crucial for tailoring surgical and therapeutic strategies.

AIM

This study aims to analyze the demographic profiles and clinical presentations of patients undergoing surgical intervention for left colonic angle adenocarcinomas.

METHODS

This retrospective study included 73 cases of left colonic angle adenocarcinomas over a 10-year period (2013-2022). Data were collected from patient records at University Hospital Habib Bourguiba, focusing on demographic and lifestyle factors, as well as personal and family medical histories.

RESULTS

Seventy-three cases of adenocarcinoma of the LCA were included in our study over a 10-year period from 2013 to 2022, resulting in an annual incidence of 7.3 cases. The average age of the patients was 61.06 ± 12.57 years, with a peak frequency between 50 and 70 years. Patients over 50 years old accounted for 83.6% of the cases (n=61). There was a male predominance, with 43 male patients (58.9%) and 30 female patients (41.1%), resulting in a sex ratio of 1.43. Smoking habits were noted in 21 patients (28.8%), with an average consumption of 31.25 ± 15.03 pack-years, ranging from three to 60 pack-years. Alcohol consumption was observed in eight patients (11%), with seven reporting occasional use and one chronic alcoholism. Frequent red meat consumption was noted in 17.8% of the cases (n=13). Patients with an ASA I score represented 61.6% of the cases (n=45). Seven patients (9.6%) were taking non-steroidal anti-inflammatory drugs, particularly aspirin. No familial history of polyposis syndromes or chronic intestinal diseases was reported, but first-degree family history of colorectal cancer (CRC) was observed in two cases (2.7%). Two patients had personal histories of sporadic colorectal polyps before ADK diagnosis, with regular follow-up every 12 months. No previous colectomy for CRC was recorded, but four patients (5.5%) had undergone laparoscopic cholecystectomy.

CONCLUSION

The findings underscore the need for comprehensive preoperative assessments and tailored surgical approaches to optimize outcomes. Further research is needed to explore the impact of these characteristics on long-term survival and postoperative recovery, aiming to refine clinical guidelines and improve patient care strategies in this challenging subset of colorectal cancer.

Keywords: Left colonic angle – Adenocarcinoma - Surgery

YANILTICI BİLGİ TESPİTİ İÇİN TRANSFORMER TABANLI YAKLAŞIMLARIN ANALİZİ

ANALYZING TRANSFORMER-BASED APPROACHES FOR MISLEADING INFORMATION DETECTION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, yanlış bilgilendirme tespiti için Transformer tabanlı modellerin etkinliği incelenmiştir. Özellikle sosyal medyada hızla yayılan yanlış bilgilerin güvenilir bilgiye erişimi zorlaştırdığı vurgulanarak, doğal dil işleme tekniklerinin kritik rolü ele alınmıştır. Araştırmada, BERT, RoBERTa ve ALBERT modellerinin performansları değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan veri seti Kaggle platformundan alınmış ve metin temizliği, durak kelimelerin çıkarılması, tokenizasyon gibi ön işleme adımları uygulanmıştır. Eğitim ve test verisi olarak %80 ve %20 oranında ayrılan veri seti, doğruluk, kesinlik ve F1-skoru gibi metriklerle analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, BERT'in %91 doğruluk ve %92 F1-skoruyla en yüksek performansı sergilediğini, RoBERTa ve ALBERT modellerinin ise sırasıyla %86,4 ve %87,6 doğruluk oranlarına ulaştığını göstermektedir. Ayrıca RoBERTa modelinin daha hızlı eğitim süresi sağladığı gözlenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, Transformer tabanlı modellerin sahte haber tespitindeki başarısını ortaya koymakta ve gelecekteki araştırmalarda daha büyük veri setleri ve optimize edilmiş modellerin doğruluk oranlarını artırabileceğini önermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sahte Haber Tespiti, Doğal Dil İşleme, Transformer Modelleri, Makine Öğrenmesi, Metin Madenciliği

ABSTRACT

This study examines the effectiveness of Transformer-based models in detecting misinformation. Emphasizing the challenges posed by rapidly spreading false information on social media, the critical role of natural language processing techniques is highlighted. The performance of BERT, RoBERTa, and ALBERT models was evaluated in this context. The dataset used in the research was obtained from the Kaggle platform and underwent preprocessing steps such as text cleaning, removal of stopwords, and tokenization. The data was split into 80% training and 20% testing subsets, and the models' performance was analyzed using metrics such as accuracy, precision, and F1-score. Results indicate that BERT achieved the highest performance with 91% accuracy and a 92% F1-score, while RoBERTa and ALBERT models attained accuracy rates of 86.4% and 87.6%, respectively. Furthermore, RoBERTa demonstrated a faster training time compared to the other models. The findings underscore the effectiveness of Transformer-based architectures in detecting fake news and suggest that future studies could improve accuracy rates through the use of larger datasets and optimized models.

Keywords: Fake News Detection, Natural Language Processing, Transformer Models, Machine Learning, Text Mining

KATILIM BANKACILIĞINDA MİSYON VE VİZYON BEYANLARININ ANALİZİ
ANALYSIS OF MISSION AND VISION STATEMENTS IN PARTICIPATION BANKING

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ÖZET

Türkiye'de ve dünyada finans sektöründe öncü kurumlar olan bankalar, faaliyet veya sermaye türlerine göre farklı kriterlere ayrılmaktadır. Katılım bankacılığı, bankacılık sisteminde faizsiz bankacılık olarak bilinen bu türlerden biridir. Katılım bankaları geleneksel bankalar gibi faiz sistemi ile değil fonların kar veya zarar ortaklığı prensiplerine göre faaliyet gösteren kurumlardır. Bu nedenle katılım bankalarının kurulma amacı, finansal işlemlerini faizli bankalarda yapmak istemeyen ve yatırımlarını faiz yoluyla kıymetlendirmek istemeyen insanların gereksinimlerini karşılamaktır. Türkiye'de 1985 yılında faaliyete geçen faizsiz bankalar, 2005 yılından itibaren sürekli bir gelişme halinde olmuştur. Bu sayede çok daha fazla insan finansal erişime katılım sağlanmıştır. Ayrıca Türkiye'de 2025 yılı itibariyle toplam 9 katılım bankası faaliyet göstermektedir. Bu katılım bankalarının 1495 şubesi ve 21169 çalışan sayısı bulunmaktadır. Dolayısıyla katılım bankalarının, misyon ve vizyon beyanlarının irdelenmesi stratejik yönetim planlamaları açısından oldukça önem arz etmektedir. Çünkü son yıllarda misyon ve vizyon ifadeleri yönetim stratejisinin temel taşı olarak kabul edilmektedir. Misyon, örgütün varlık sebebini açıklayan örgüt için adeta rehberlik yapan bir kavramdır. Vizyon ise örgütün sadece gelecekle ilgili hayallerini değil aynı zamanda istikrarlı kararlarını da kapsamaktadır. Bu düşünceden hareketle bu çalışmada Türkiye'deki 9 katılım bankasının misyon ve vizyon beyanları incelenmiştir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı bankaların, misyon ve vizyon ifadelerin en fazla hangi kavramlara vurgu yaptıklarını tespit etmektir. Bu kapsamda çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi tercih edilmiştir. Veri toplama tekniği olarak doküman incelemesi kullanılmıştır. İlaveten verilerin analizi için içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda katılım bankalarında, misyon beyanlarında en fazla 'katılım bankacılığı' ve 'finans' terimlerine vurgu yapıldığı görülmüştür. Yine misyon beyanlarında 'değer' ve 'müşteri' kavramlarına da sık rastlanılmıştır. Vizyon beyanlarında ise en fazla vurgunun misyon beyanlarına benzer şekilde 'katılım bankacılığı' kavramına yapıldığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca vizyon beyanlarında 'müşteri', 'öncü', 'yenilikçi' ve 'Türkiye' ifadelerin de ön plana çıktığı saptanmıştır. Nihayetinde katılım bankalarının misyon ve vizyon ifadelerinin birbirine çok benzer şekilde yazıldığı ve yönetim stratejisi açısından birtakım noksanlıklarının var olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Katılım Bankacılığı, Misyon, Vizyon.

ABSTRACT

Banks, which are the leading institutions in the finance sector in Türkiye and in the world, are divided into different criteria according to their activity or capital types. Participation banking is one of these types known as interest-free banking in the banking system. Participation banks, contrary to interest system like traditional banks, are institutions that operate according to the principles of profit or loss sharing of funds. Therefore, the purpose of establishing participation banks is to meet the needs of people who do not want to make their financial transactions in interest-bearing banks and do not want to put their investments to good use through interest. Interest-free banks, which started operating in Türkiye

in 1985, have been in a state of continuous development since 2005. In this way, many more people have been able to participate in financial access. Morever, a total of 9 participation banks have been operating in Türkiye as of 2025. The non-interest banks have 1495 branches and 21169 employees. Therefore, analysing the mission and vision statements of participation banks is very important in terms of strategic management planning. Because, in recent years, mission and vision statements have been accepted as the cornerstone of management strategy. Mission is a guiding concept for the organisation that explains the reason for the existence of the organisation. Vision, on the other hand, covers not only the organisation's dreams about the future but also its stable decisions. The mission and vision statements of 9 participation banks were examined in this study in Türkiye. In this context, the aim of the study is to determine which concepts the banks emphasise the most in their mission and vision statements. Within this scope, qualitative research method was preferred in the study. Document analysis was used as a data collection technique. Morever, content analysis was used to analyse the data. As a result of the study, it was observed that participation banks emphasised the terms ‘non-interest banking’ and ‘finance’ the most in their mission statements. The concepts of ‘value’ and ‘customer’ were also frequently encountered in mission statements. In vision statements, it was found that the concept of participation banking was emphasised the most, similar to mission statements. It was also found that ‘customer’, ‘pioneer’, ‘innovative’ and ‘Türkiye’ were also emphasised in the vision statements. As a result, it was concluded that the mission and vision statements of participation banks were written very similarly to each other, and there were some strategic deficiencies of management strategy.

Keywords: Participation Banking, Mission, Vision.

BANKACILIK ZİMMET SUÇLARI İLE İLGİLİ BASINA YANSIYAN HABERLERİN ANALİZİ

ANALYSIS OF THE NEWS COVERED IN THE PRESS ON BANKING EMBEZZLEMENT CRIMES

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ÖZET

5411 sayılı Bankacılık Kanunu'nun 160. maddesi bir suç türü olarak zimmet eylemini tanımlamaktadır. Bu tanıma göre; müşterilerin banka hesapları üzerinde gerçekleştirilen suistimal eylemlerine genel olarak zimmet adı verilmektedir. Ancak suç teşkil eden zimmet eyleminin sonuçları göz önüne alındığında, bu tanımdan çok daha karmaşık bir hal almaktadır. Çünkü zimmet, finansal açıdan hem maliyet hem de itibar kaybına yol açan bir faktördür. Ayrıca zimmet, kültürel olarak toplumun ahlakını ve sosyal dokusunu tahrip etmektedir. Bu bağlamda günümüzde çalışanlarının görevlerini kötüye kullanan sektörlerin başında maalesef ulusal kalkınmanın finansal lokomotifi kabul edilen bankacılık sektörü gelmektedir. Diğer bir ifadeyle bazı banka çalışanlarının, müşterilere daha çok kâr elde etme vaadiyle sahte belgeler düzenleyerek kendi zimmetlerine para geçirme suçlarını işlediği görülmektedir. Hâlbuki bankacılık sektöründeki suçlar sadece mağdurları değil aynı zamanda finans piyasası ve ilgili bankaların kendileri üzerinde de olumsuz bir izlenim yaratmaktadır. Çünkü bankalar her ne kadar sadece maddiyata dayalı kurumlar olarak görünseler de aslında tüm bunların arka planında emanet ve güven duygusu üzerine kurulu aracılardır. Nitekim hiç kimse güvenmediği bir bankaya veya bankacıya mevduatını emanet etmez. Bu nedenle bankacılardan, finans alanında bilgili olmaları kadar yüksek derecede iş etiğine de sahip olmalarını beklenmektedir. Dolayısıyla bankacılık zimmet suçu, hem finansal hem etik bir sorundur. Bu bağlamda çalışmanın amacı; basına yansıyan bankacılık zimmet haberlerinin analiz edilerek zimmet ile ilgili değerlendirmeler yapmaktır. Bu maksatla 2023 ve 2024 yıllarında ulusal basına yansıyan bankacılık zimmeti ile ilgili 15 gazete haberi analize tabi tutulmuştur.

Çalışma sonucunda son yıllarda bankacılık zimmet haberlerinin geçmiş yıllara göre basında daha çok yer aldığı, fon hesaplarından yapılan işlemlerin ağırlıkta olduğu, hileye başvuran bankacıların uzun süre yöneticilik yapanlardan çıktığı ve suçun genellikle müşteri şikâyeti sonucunda açığa çıktığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca bazı gazete başlıklarında, zimmete geçiren şahıs kadın bankacı ise cinsiyetine özel olarak vurgu yapıldığı görülmüştür. Bu bağlamda gazete haberlerinin toplumsal cinsiyet söyleminden etkilendiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Nihayetinde bankacılık zimmet suçlarının engellenmesi ve sorunların çözümü konularında sektörde çok daha geniş çaplı araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Araştırma konusu ile ilgili daha önce herhangi bir çalışmaya rastlanılmadığından yapılan bu araştırmanın literatüre katkı sağlayacağı umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bankalar, Zimmet Suçları, Haberler.

ABSTRACT

The article 160 of the Banking Law No. 5411 defines the act of embezzlement as a type of crime. According to this definition; the misuse of customers' bank accounts are generally called embezzlement. However, in view of the consequences of the criminal act of embezzlement, it becomes much more complicated than this definition covers. Because embezzlement is a factor that leads to both cost and

reputation loss financially. Morever, embezzlement culturally destroys the morality and social fabric of society. In this context, today, one of the leading sectors where the staff malpractice is the banking sector, which is unfortunately considered the financial locomotive of national development. In other words, it is observed that a large number of bank employees commit embezzlement with false documents promising the bank customers fat profits. However, crimes in the banking sector create a negative impression not only on the victims but also on the financial market and the banks themselves. Because, although banks appear to be institutions based solely on material things, they are, in fact, mediators based on a sense of trust and confidence in the background. Indeed, no one entrusts his deposit to a bank or banker he/she does not trust. For this reason, bankers are expected to have strong work ethics as well as financial information. Therefore, embezzlement in banking is both a financial and an ethical problem. Additionally, the aim in this study is to analyze the news about embezzlement in banking reflected in the press, and to make evaluations about embezzlement. For this purpose, 15 pieces of newspaper news were obtained by checking embezzlements reflected in the national press in 2023 and 2024.

As a result of the study, it was determined that banking embezzlement news has been covered more in the press in recent years compared to previous years, that transactions made from fund accounts are predominant, that bankers who resort to fraud are those who have been managers for a long time, and that the crime is usually revealed as a result of customer complaints. Morever it was observed that, in some newspaper headlines, if the embezzler was a female banker, special emphasis was placed on her gender. In addition, it was concluded that newspaper news is influenced by gender discourse. Consequently, much more investigation is needed in the sector to prevent banking embezzlement crimes and find solutions to the problems. It is hoped that this study will contribute to the literature since there has been no previous study on the issue.

Keywords: Banks, Embezzlement Crimes, News.

YAŞLILARDA KRONİK AĞRI ve YÖNETİMİ
CHRONIC PAIN AND ITS MANAGEMENT IN THE ELDERLY

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ÖZET

65 yaş üstü yaşlı nüfus sayısının günü 2050 yılında 1.5 milyar kişi ile günümüzün yaklaşık iki katına ulaşacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Toplumdaki yaşlılarda kronik ağrı %25-%50 oranında görülürken bu oran hyaşlı bakım evlerinde %70 oranına çıkmaktadır. Yaşlılarda sıklıkla kas iskelet sisteminde kronik ağrı görülmekte ve etyolojide ilk sırayı dejeneratif hastalıklar almaktadır. Yaşlılarda kronik ağrı yönetiminde ilaçların yarar/zarar oranına ve ilaç-ilaç etkileşimine dikkat edilmelidir.

Ağrının değerlendirilmesi sırasında medikal, kognitif, fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal bir çok faktör birlikte değerlendirilmelidir. Ağrı hikayesi sırasında yeri, başlangıcı, niteliği, yayılımı ve kullandığı tedaviler sorgulanmalıdır. Ağrı değerlendirmesinde en yaygın kullanılan ölçekler Vizüel Analog Ölçeği (VAS) ve Numerik Orantılama Ölçeği (Numeric Rating Scale, NRS)'dir. Her yaşlı hastada tam bir fizik muayene tanıya ulaşmakta önemli bir araçtır. Non Steroid Antiinflamatuar İlaçlar (NSAİİ) oluşturabileceği kardiyak, renal ve gastrointestinal riskler nedeniyle dikkatli kullanılmalıdırlar. Parasetamol akut karaciğer yetersizliği yan etkisi nedeniyle dikkatle kullanılmalı ve 2gr/gün kullanım dozu yaşlılarda aşılmamalıdır. Opioidler diğer tedavilere yanıtsız grupta yan etki profili dikkatle değerlendirilerek kullanılabilir. Opioidler mümkün olan en düşük dozla başlanmalı, yavaşça titre edilmelidir. Adjuvan ilaç gruplarından antidepresan özellikteki trisiklik antidepresanlar yaşlılardaki antikolinerjik ve kardiyak yan etkilerinden dolayı önerilmemektedir. Duloksetin ise yüksek tansiyon ve uyku bozuklukları yaratmakta ve nöropatik ağrı tedavisinde kar/zarar oranı dikkatle değerlendirilerek uygulanmaktadır. Gabapentinoid ilaçlar periferik ödem ve kalp yetmezliği risklerinden dolayı dikkatle kullanılmaktadır. Kas gevşetici ilaç grubunun da antikolinerjik etkileri kullanımını kısıtlayan en önemli nedendir. Fizik tedavi, akupunktur ve masaj gibi non-farmakolojik tedaviler düşük yan etkileri nedeniyle sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır.

Girişimsel işlemler yaşlı hasta popülasyonunda ağrı palyasyonu için sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Epidural steroid enjeksiyonu, vertobraplasti, kifoplasti, eklem içi enjeksiyonlar ve eklem çevresi sinir blokları sıklıkla kullanılan enjeskiyon yöntemleridir.

Sonuç olarak yaşlı popülasyonda ağrı yönetiminde mevcut komorbiditeler, ilaç-ilaç etkileşimi ve ilaç yan etkileri dikkate alınarak titiz bir değerlendirme sonrası uygulanmaktadır. Kronik ağrı ile başa çıkmada bir çok seçenek bulunduğu ve ağrının hastanın kaderi olmadığı vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Geriatri, İlaç etkileşimleri, Kronik Ağrı, Yaşlı, Yaşlılar için sağlık hizmetleri

ABSTRACT

It is estimated that the number of elderly population over the age of 65 will reach 1.5 billion people in 2050, approximately double that of today. While chronic pain is seen at a rate of 25-50% in the elderly in the community, this rate increases to 70% in nursing homes. Chronic pain in the musculoskeletal system is frequently observed in the elderly, and degenerative diseases take the first place in the etiology. In the management of chronic pain in the elderly, attention should be paid to the benefit/harm ratio of drugs and drug-drug interactions.

During the evaluation of pain, many medical, cognitive, physical, psychological and social factors should be evaluated together. During the pain history, its location, onset, nature, spread and treatments used should be questioned. The most commonly used scales in pain assessment are the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) and the Numeric Rating Scale (NRS). A complete physical examination in every elderly patient is an important tool in reaching a diagnosis. Non-Steroidal Anti-Inflammatory Drugs (NSAIDs) should be used with caution due to the cardiac, renal and gastrointestinal risks they may pose. Paracetamol should be used with caution due to the side effect of acute liver failure and the dosage of 2g/day should not be exceeded in the elderly. Opioids can be used in patients unresponsive to other treatments, with a careful evaluation of the side effect profile. Opioids should be started with the lowest possible dose and titrated slowly. Tricyclic antidepressants, which have antidepressant properties from the adjuvant drug groups, are not recommended in the elderly due to their anticholinergic and cardiac side effects. Duloxetine, on the other hand, causes high blood pressure and sleep disorders, and is used in the treatment of neuropathic pain by carefully evaluating the benefit/risk ratio. Gabapentinoid drugs are used with caution due to the risks of peripheral edema and heart failure. The anticholinergic effects of the muscle relaxant drug group are the most important reason limiting their use. Non-pharmacological treatments such as physical therapy, acupuncture and massage are frequently used due to their low side effects.

Interventional procedures are frequently used for pain palliation in the elderly patient population. Epidural steroid injection, vertobraplasty, kyphoplasty, intra-articular injections and peri-articular nerve blocks are frequently used injection methods.

As a result, pain management in the elderly population is applied after a meticulous evaluation, taking into account existing comorbidities, drug-drug interactions and drug side effects. It is emphasized that there are many options for dealing with chronic pain and that pain is not the fate of the patient.

Keywords: Chronic Pain, Drug interactions, Elderly, Geriatrics, Healthcare for the elderly

THE USE OF RELATIONAL ALGEBRA FOR QUERY OPTIMIZATION IN DATABASES

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ABSTRACT

Relational algebra plays a fundamental role in the optimization of queries in relational database systems. As the volume of data continues to grow, efficient query processing becomes increasingly important to ensure optimal performance. This article explores the application of relational algebra in database query optimization, focusing on the key operations such as selection, projection, union, intersection, and joins. These operations form the backbone of SQL queries and can be transformed into more efficient execution plans using algebraic rules. We examine how the manipulation of these algebraic expressions allows for the reduction of computational complexity and the improvement of query response times. Furthermore, we discuss the implementation of query optimization techniques within modern database management systems (DBMS) and the role of cost-based and rule-based optimization approaches. By leveraging relational algebra, this article aims to demonstrate the theoretical underpinnings and practical applications that contribute to the development of high-performance database systems.

Keywords: Relational Algebra, Query Optimization, Database Systems, SQL Queries, Query Processing

HİKÂYELERİN GÜCÜ: ERKEN ÇOCUKLUKTA ETKİNLİK TEMELLİ ETKİLEŞİMLİ KİTAP OKUMA İLE ANLATMA VE HATIRLAMA BECERİLERİNİN KEŞFİ

THE POWER OF STORIES: EXPLORING NARRATION AND RECALL SKILLS THROUGH ACTIVITY-BASED INTERACTIVE BOOK READING IN EARLY CHILDHOOD

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, okul öncesi eğitime devam eden dört yaş grubu çocuklarına yönelik etkinlik temelli etkileşimli kitap okuma uygulamalarının çocukların hikâyeyi anlatma ve hatırlama becerilerine etkisini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Araştırma verileri yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu ile toplanmıştır. Çalışma grubunda okul öncesi eğitime devam eden 18 çocuk yer almıştır.

Araştırma için çocukların gelişim özelliklerine uygun nitelikli dört çocuk kitabı seçilmiştir. Seçilen kitaplarla haftada iki kez birinci araştırmacı tarafından etkileşimli okuma uygulamaları yapılmış, ardından da hikâyede geçen konuyla ilgili kitabın biçimsel özelliklerinden olan künye ve kapak bilgileri ile içeriksel özellikler arasında yer alan tema, karakter ve olay örgüsünü kapsayan etkinlikler planlanarak uygulanmıştır. Uygulama tamamlandıktan bir hafta sonra çocuklarla kitap hakkında yüz yüze görüşmeler yapılmıştır. Bu görüşmelerde kitapları hatırlamayla ilgili çeşitli sorular sorulmuştur. Görüşmeler ses kayıt cihazı ile kayıt altına alınmıştır.

Toplanan veriler betimsel analiz yöntemiyle değerlendirilmiştir. Veri analizleri sonucunda, çocuklara etkinliklerle zenginleştirilmiş etkileşimli kitap okumanın, hikâyeleri anlatma ve hatırlama becerilerine olan etkilerinin, uzun süreli bellekte daha kalıcı olduğu ve çocukların hikâyedeki detayları daha kolay hatırladığı tespit edilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, etkinliklerle zenginleştirilmiş etkileşimli kitap okumanın çocukların hikâyeyi hatırlama ve anlatmaya olumlu etkisi olduğu gözlenmiştir. Çalışmanın detaylı sonuçları kongre sırasında tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Okul Öncesi Eğitim, Etkileşimli Kitap Okuma, Anlama ve Hatırlama Becerisi

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the effect of activity-based interactive book reading practices for four year old children attending preschool education on children's storytelling and recall skills. Within the scope of the research, interview technique, one of the qualitative research methods, was used. Research data were collected using a semi-structured interview form. The study group included 18 children attending preschool education.

Four qualified children's books suitable for children's developmental characteristics were selected for the study. Interactive reading practices were carried out twice a week with the selected books by the first

researcher, and then activities were planned and implemented that included the imprint and cover information, which are among the formal features of the book, and the theme, character and plot, which are among the content features. One week after the implementation was completed, face-to-face interviews were conducted with the children about the book. In these interviews, various questions about remembering the books were asked. The interviews were recorded with a voice recorder.

The collected data were analyzed using descriptive analysis method. As a result of the data analysis, it was determined that the effects of reading interactive books enriched with activities to children on their storytelling and recall skills were more permanent in long-term memory and children remembered the details in the story more easily. In this direction, it was observed that reading interactive books enriched with activities had a positive effect on children's story recall and narration. Detailed results of the study will be discussed during the congress.

Keywords: Preschool Education, Interactive Book Reading, Comprehension and Recall Skills

CULTURAL EXCHANGES: THE INFLUENCE OF BYZANTINE ART ON MEDIEVAL EUROPEAN RELIGIOUS MOTIFS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the cultural exchanges between medieval Europeans and the Byzantine Empire, mainly focusing on religious motifs as vehicles of influence. Rome rose to prominence in the century before Christ, yet its cultural development was deeply intertwined with Greek heritage. The advent of Christianity introduced new artistic expressions that reflected its values, evolving from humble depictions to grand representations under the Roman Emperor Constantine. The establishment of Constantinople as the imperial capital further solidified this relationship, with art honouring both the divine and imperial authority. This study utilizes documentary analysis and a qualitative approach to examine how medieval Europeans navigated and adapted these cultural motifs within their context. It aims to understand the dynamics of counter-cultural exchanges during this period of medieval globalism, highlighting how these interactions shaped the artistic landscape and religious identity of Europe about Byzantine influences.

Keywords: Byzantine Art, Cultural Exchanges, Medieval Europe, Religious Motifs, Artistic Influence

USING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN THE SUPPLY CHAIN

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ABSTRACT

Sentiment analysis is used in academic studies in various fields, and this study focuses on its applications in the supply chain. In this context, the Web of Science (WoS) database was searched using the keywords 'sentiment analysis' and 'supply chain', and a total of 106 publications published between 2012 and 2025 were identified. 2024 is the year with the highest number of publications on the topic, indicating that interest in sentiment analysis in the supply chain continues to grow. Of the publications identified, 78.3% are of the article type. The top two ranks of publications by WoS index type are SCI-EXPANDED 45.3% and SSCI 42.5%. These results show that supply chain publications are published in reputable and highly indexed journals. The study can be extended to a broader perspective by looking at the distribution of publications by discipline and country. It also makes an important contribution to the literature by providing an overview of the use of sentiment analysis in the supply chain field. The theoretical contribution of this study is that it sheds light on the role and usage perspective of sentiment analysis in supply chain publications.

Keywords: Supply Chain, Sentiment Analysis, Web of Science

THE POET AND THE BELOVED IN THE *ARABIAN LOVE POEMS* OF NIZAR QABBANI

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ABSTRACT

This analysis explores the captivating relationship between the lyrical subject and his muse as portrayed in *Arabian Love Poems*, a collection of Nizar Qabbani's most exquisite verses, translated into English by Bassam K. Frangieh and Clementina R. Brown. The study examines the mesmerizing imagery employed by the celebrated Syrian poet to express his most fervent and heartfelt experiences, showcasing his mastery in intertwining emotion, reflection and artistry.

The volume *Arabian Love Poems* is divided into three parts. The first part features selected verses from *The Book of Love*, a collection that highlights the poet's exploration of romantic longing and intimacy. The second section comprises excerpts from *One Hundred Love Letters*, a work that vividly illustrates the nuances of desire, admiration and devotion. Finally, the third part includes additional poems that extend the thematic scope of the collection, offering a broader perspective on Qabbani's poetic journey. Throughout these sections, Qabbani reflects on themes of love, life and self-discovery, inviting readers to immerse themselves in his profound and evocative world.

The analysis will also demonstrate how Nizar Qabbani revolutionized Arabic poetry, introducing a modern style that has captivated generations of readers, his work being distinguished by its boldness, directness and unflinching exploration of human emotions.

The study will show that love emerges as the central motif in many of the poems, serving as both the source of inspiration and the lens through which the bard contemplates the human condition. In Qabbani's poetry, love is not merely a romantic ideal; it is the essence of the poet's being, the fuel for his creativity, and the force that drives his quest for truth and beauty.

The work will conclude that, with its rich imagery and innovative style, *Arabian Love Poems* demonstrates Qabbani's unparalleled ability to convey the depth and complexity of love, solidifying his legacy as one of the most influential voices in modern Arabic literature.

Keywords: modern poetry, *Arabian Love Poems*, Qabbani

TÜRKİYE'DE TAVUK ETİ ÜRETİMİNİN GELECEĞE YÖNELİK KESTİRİMİ; 2025-2026 ÖRNEĞİ

FUTURE FORECAST OF CHICKEN MEAT PRODUCTION IN TURKEY; 2025-2026 EXAMPLE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Türkiye'de 2010-2024 yıllarına ait aylık tavuk eti üretimi zaman serisinin Box-Jenkins ve Winter's Üstel Düzgünleştirme yöntemleri ile modellenerek ve bu modellerin 2025-2026 yılları arasında öngörülerinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Zaman serilerinin analizlerinde otoregresif hareketli ortalama (ARIMA- Autoregressive Integrated Moving Average) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Tavuk eti üretimi için belirlenen en uygun tahmin ARIMA(0,1,1)(1,0,0) modeli olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda 2025 yılı sonunda tavuk eti üretimi doğrusal artış ile ortalama 2.665.066 ton olacağı tahmin edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak beyaz et sektöründe uğraşanların gelecekteki üretim miktarı hakkında bilgi sahibi olmaları onlara üretim faaliyetinin planlanmasında faydalı bilgiler sağlayacaktır. Çalışmada yapılan üretim miktarı tahminleri tavuk etinin üretim ve pazarlama aşamasında faaliyet gösteren kişiler ve üreticiler için ürün miktarının nasıl şekilleneceği konusunda öngörü sahibi olmalarını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tahmin, tavuk eti, Türkiye, zaman serisi

ABSTRACT

This study aims to model the monthly chicken meat production time series for the years 2010-2024 in Turkey using Box-Jenkins and Winter's Exponential Smoothing methods and to evaluate the predictions of these models for the years 2025-2026. The autoregressive moving average (ARIMA) method was used in the analysis of the time series. It was determined that the most appropriate prediction for chicken meat production was the ARIMA(0,1,1)(1,0,0) model. As a result of the study, it was estimated that chicken meat production at the end of 2025 will increase linearly and reach an average of 2,665,066 tons. Consequently, those working in the white meat sector will be informed about future production and will receive helpful information for planning their production activities. The production estimates made in the study will provide insight into how the product amount will be shaped for people and producers operating in the production and marketing stages of chicken meat.

Keywords: Forecast, chicken, Türkiye, time series

^{68}GA-FAPI PET VERSUS ^{18}FDG PET IN THE DETECTION OF RENALL CELL CA

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Renal cell carcinoma (RCC) is the most common solid tumor of the kidneys. The most common histological subtype of RCC is clear cell RCC, followed by papillary carcinoma. Standard imaging evaluation for the characterization of primary renal tumor includes ultrasound, CT, and MRI. ^{18}FDG PET can be useful in staging and restaging. The ^{68}Ga-labeled fibroblast activation protein inhibitor (FAPI) molecules provided PET images with high tumor-to-background ratios as well as high tumor retentions in various cancer types. Several case reports have reported high FAPI expression on RCC. In this study, we wanted to present a patient with RCC who showed higher ^{68}Ga-FAPI uptake on PET compared to ^{18}FDG.

Case:A 58-year-old man applied with complaints of flank pain, hematuria and nausea for more than 2 months. Patient had a normal renal function. An enhanced contrast CT scan of the abdomen showed left kidney mass with heterogeneous density measuring 5x6 cm. After CT, ^{18}FDG PET imaging was applied. In the ^{18}FDG PET study, a mass with a slightly hypermetabolic character (SUVmax 5.1), approximately 6 cm in size, was detected on the right kidney. The patient underwent ^{68}GA-FAPI PET study 2 days after the ^{18}FDG PET scan. In the ^{68}Ga-FAPI study, intense activity involvement was detected in the existing mass. (SUVmax 13.2) Pathological result from the resected lesion confirmed the diagnosis of clear cell RCC.

Discussion: Several authors have reported that ^{68}Ga-FAPI is even a more sensitive PET tracer than ^{18}FDG for some malignancies including hepatic tumor, lung adenocarcinoma, GIST, gastric signet-ring cell carcinoma, and various metastatic lesions. Although initial experiences of FAPI-PET/CT have been controversially concluded as RCC has demonstrated lower FAPI uptake compared to other malignancies, several case reports have reported high FAPI expression in RCC. This case demonstrated that ^{68}Ga-FAPI PET might outperform ^{18}FDG PET in helping identify RCCs. However, further studies with larger patient size are required to confirm this finding.

Key Words: ^{68}Ga-FAPI, ^{18}FDG, RCC

OLGU SUNUMLARI VE LİTERATÜR TARAMASI İLE ABDOMİNAL EPİLEPSİ
ABDOMINAL EPILEPSY WITH CASE REPORTS AND LITERATURE REVIEW

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ÖZET

Amaç ve Kapsam: Abdominal epilepsi (AE), popülasyonun %0,3'ünde gözlenen nadir bir epilepsi türüdür. Hastalar, tekrarlayan karın ağrısı ataklarına eşlik eden bulantı, kusma gibi çeşitli gastrointestinal semptomlar göstermektedir. Karın ağrısı ile eş zamanlı olarak alınan elektroensefalografi (EEG) kayıtlarında, epilepsiyi destekleyen EEG bulguları ile bilinç bozukluğunun olduğu ve antiepileptik ilaç kullanımı ile rahatsız edici semptomların azaldığının gözlenmesi tanıyı desteklemektedir. AE'nin insidans çalışmaları, görülme sıklığının az olması ve tanı güçlüğü nedeniyle yetersiz kalmaktadır. Literatürde bildirilen AE vakalarının büyük bir bölümü çocukluk çağında tanı alsa da yetişkin dönemde tanı alan vakalar da mevcuttur. Bununla birlikte hastalığın ayırıcı tanısının yapılabilmesi için nadir gözlenen bu nörolojik hastalığın akla gelmesi gerekmektedir. AE tanısının konulması, hastalığın tedavi ve prognozu açısından oldukça önemlidir. Doğru tanı ve uygun antiepileptik tedavi ile hastaların tekrarlayan gastrointestinal şikayetlerinin ve özellikle de karın ağrısı ataklarının düzeldiği bildirilmektedir. Çalışmamızın amacı; literatürdeki AE olgu sunumlarını bir araya getirerek bu nadir hastalığı daha iyi tanımak ve tanı süreciyle tedavi planlamasında dikkate alınmasını sağlamaktır.

Yöntem: Çalışmaya AE tanısı almış 6 olgu sunumu dahil edilmiştir. Olguların ortak özelliği, karın ağrısı gibi tekrarlayan gastrointestinal semptomların bulunmasıdır. Her vakada, hastaların klinik geçmişleri, semptomları ve tedavi süreçleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir.

Bulgular: AE, çocuk ve yetişkinlerde tekrarlayan karın ağrısı, kusma, mide bulantısı semptomlarından birini veya birkaçını gösterebilen ve ayırıcı tanıda EEG ile desteklenerek göz önünde bulundurulması gereken bir hastalıktır. Bu hastalar antiepileptik ilaç tedavisinden fayda görmektedirler. Bununla birlikte antiepileptik tedaviye dirençli olgularda vagal sinir stimülasyonu tedavi edici olabilmektedir.

Sonuç: İncelenen vaka örnekleri AE'nin klinikte çeşitli şekillerde ortaya çıkan özelliklerini içermektedir. Tekrarlayan karın ağrısı yaşayan hastalara tanı koyarken ve tedavi planı oluştururken AE olasılığı da dikkate alınmalı ve göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Epilepsi, abdominal epilepsi, karın ağrısı, bulantı, kusma, ilaç direnci, EEG.

ABSTRACT

Purpose and Scope: Abdominal epilepsy (AE) is a rare type of epilepsy observed in 0.3% of the population. Patients present with various gastrointestinal symptoms such as nausea and vomiting accompanied by recurrent abdominal pain attacks. In electroencephalography (EEG) recordings taken simultaneously with abdominal pain, the diagnosis is supported by the observation that there are EEG findings supporting epilepsy and impaired consciousness, and that the disturbing symptoms decrease

with the use of antiepileptic drugs. Incidence studies of AE are insufficient due to its low incidence and difficulty in diagnosis. Although the majority of AE cases reported in the literature are diagnosed in childhood, there are also cases diagnosed in adulthood. However, this rare neurological disease should be considered in order to make a differential diagnosis of the disease. The diagnosis of AE is very important in terms of treatment and prognosis of the disease. It has been reported that patients' recurrent gastrointestinal complaints and especially abdominal pain attacks improve with correct diagnosis and appropriate antiepileptic treatment. The aim of our study is to bring together AE case reports in the literature to better understand this rare disease and to ensure that it is taken into account in the diagnosis process and treatment planning.

Method: 6 case reports diagnosed with AE were included in the study. The common feature of the cases is the presence of recurrent gastrointestinal symptoms such as abdominal pain. In each case, the clinical history, symptoms and treatment processes of the patients were examined in detail.

Results: AE is a disease that can show one or more of the symptoms of recurrent abdominal pain, vomiting and nausea in children and adults and should be considered in the differential diagnosis with the support of EEG. These patients benefit from antiepileptic drug treatment. However, vagal nerve stimulation can be therapeutic in cases resistant to antiepileptic treatment.

Conclusion: The case examples examined include the features of AE that occur in various ways in the clinic. The possibility of AE should be considered and kept in mind when diagnosing and creating a treatment plan for patients with recurrent abdominal pain.

Keywords: Epilepsy, abdominal epilepsy, abdominal pain, nausea, vomiting, drug resistance, EEG.

SIRA KORUYAN VE A-AZALAN KISMİ DÖNÜŞÜMLER YARIGRUBU

ORDER PRESERVING AND A-DECREASING PARTIAL TRANSFORMATION SEMIGROUP

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, sıra koruyan ve A-azalan kısmi dönüşümler yarıgrubunun yapısal özelliklerini incelemektedir. Çalışmada, bu yarıgrubun alt yapısını oluşturan bağlantılar ve denklik ilişkileri detaylı bir şekilde ele alınmıştır. $X_n = \{1,2,\dots,n\}$ ve $\emptyset \neq A \subseteq X_n$ olmak üzere, $PO_n(A) = \{\, \alpha \in PO_n : \forall x \in A, y \in dom(\alpha)$ ve $y \leq x \Rightarrow y\alpha \leq x\}$ kümesi X_n üzerindeki sıra koruyan ve A-azalan kısmi dönüşümler yarıgrubu olarak tanımlanmıştır ve bu yapının temel özellikleri tartışılmıştır.

S bir yarıgrup ve S nin boştan farklı bir alt kümesi I olsun. Eger her $s \in S$ ve $i \in I$ için, $si \in I$ oluyorsa, I ya S nin sol ideali ve $is \in I$ oluyorsa, I ya S nin sağ ideali denir. Bununla birlikte I kümesi, S nin hem sağ hem de sol ideali ise bu durumda I ya S nin bir ideali denir. Ayrıca S bir yarıgrup ve $a \in S$ olmak üzere

$$S^1a = \{sa : s \in S^1\},$$
$$aS^1 = \{as : s \in S^1\} \text{ ve}$$
$$S^1aS^1 = \{sat : s,t \in S^1\}$$

kümelerine sırasıyla S nin a tarafından doğurulan (üretilen) sol ideali, sağ ideali ve iki taraflı ideali denir. Bu kümeler aynı zamanda sırasıyla, S nin a elemanını içeren en küçük sol ideali, sağ ideali ve ideali olarak tanımlanır.

S nin aynı sol idealini üreten elemanlarla oluşturulan tüm sıralı ikililerin oluşturduğu bağıntıya $\mathcal{L}$-Green bağıntısı, aynı sağ idealini üreten elemanlarla oluşturulan tüm sıralı ikililerin oluşturduğu bağıntıya $\mathcal{R}$-Green bağıntısı ve aynı iki taraflı idealini üreten elemanlarla oluşturulan tüm sıralı ikililerin oluşturduğu bağıntıya da $\mathcal{J}$-Green bağıntısı denir. Buna göre

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S :\ S^1x = S^1y\},$$
$$\mathcal{R} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S :\ xS^1 = yS^1\} \text{ ve}$$
$$\mathcal{J} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S :\ S^1xS^1 = S^1yS^1\}$$

şeklinde olup bu bağıntıların her biri bir denklik bağıntısıdır. Ayrıca herhangi bir S yarıgrubu üzerindeki $\mathcal{L}$ -Green ve $\mathcal{R}$ -Green bağıntılarını içeren S üzerindeki en küçük denklik bağıntısına $\mathcal{D}$-Green bağıntısı denir. $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{R}$ olduğunu bilinmektedir (J. M. Howie, 1995). Ayrıca S yarıgrubu üzerinde $\mathcal{L}^*$ve $\mathcal{R}^*$ bağıntıları sırasıyla

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{L}^* \Leftrightarrow S \text{ nin bir üst yarıgrubunda } (a,b) \in \mathcal{L}$$
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R}^* \Leftrightarrow S \text{ nin bir üst yarıgrubunda } (a,b) \in \mathcal{R}$$

olarak tanımlanır, bu bağıntılara sırasıyla $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green bağıntısı ve $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green bağıntısı denir. Benzer şekilde $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green bağıntısı ve $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green bağıntılarını içeren S üzerindeki en küçük denklik bağıntısına $\mathcal{D}^*$-Green bağıntısı denir. Bu çalışmada, $PO_n(A)$ yarıgrubunda $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green bağıntısı, $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green bağıntısı ve $\mathcal{D}^*$-Green bağıntısının özellikleri bulunmuştur. S bir yarıgrup ve $x \in S$ olmak üzere $x^2 = x$ oluyorsa x' e S yarıgrubunun bir idempotent elemanı denir. $PO_n(A)$ yarıgrubunun her bir $\mathcal{L}^*$ ve her bir $\mathcal{R}^*$ sınıfında en az bir idempotent eleman var olduğunu ispatlanmıştır.

$PO_n(A)$ yarıgrubunun sol ve sağ sıfır bölenleri bulunmuştur. S bir yarıgrup ve 0 ile S nin sıfır elemanını gösterelim, $a \in S$ olmak üzere $a^n = 0$ olacak şekilde en az bir $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ varsa a ya S yarıgrubunun bir nilpotent elemanı denir. Ayrıca, $\alpha \in PO_n(A)$ olmak üzere α elemanının nilpotent eleman olması için gerek ve yeter koşul bulunmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yarıgrup, Sıra Koruyan Dönüşümler, Green Denklik Bağlantıları, İdempotent Elemanlar.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the structural properties of the semigroup of order-preserving and A-decreasing partial transformations. It thoroughly addresses the connections and equivalence relations that form the substructure of this semigroup. Let $X_n = \{1,2,\dots,n\}$ and $\emptyset \neq A \subseteq X_n$. Then $PO_n(A) = \{\alpha \in PO_n : \forall x \in A, y \in dom(\alpha)$ and $y \leq x \Rightarrow y\alpha \leq x\}$ is defined as the order-preserving and A-decreasing partial transformations semigroup on X_n, and the fundamental properties of this structure are discussed.

Let S be a semigroup and I be a non-empty subset of S. If $si \in I$ for all $s \in S$, then I is called a left ideal of S. If $is \in I$ for all $s \in S$, then I is called a right ideal of S . If I is both left and right ideal, then it is called an ideal of S. Additionally, let S be a semigroup and $a \in S$. Then, the sets

$$S^1a = \{sa : s \in S^1\},$$
$$aS^1 = \{as : s \in S^1\} \text{ and}$$
$$S^1aS^1 = \{sat : s, t \in S^1\}$$

are called the left ideal, right ideal, and two-sided ideal of S generated by a respectively. These sets are also defined as the smallest left ideal, right ideal, and ideal of S containing the element a respectively.

The relation formed by all ordered pairs of elements that generate the same left ideal is called the $\mathcal{L}$ -Green relation. The relation formed by all ordered pairs of elements that generate the same right ideal is called the $\mathcal{R}$ -Green relation. The relation formed by all ordered pairs of elements that generate the same two-sided ideal is called the $\mathcal{J}$-Green relation. Formally,

$$\mathcal{L} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S : \ S^1x = S^1y\},$$
$$\mathcal{R} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S : \ xS^1 = yS^1\} \text{ and}$$
$$\mathcal{J} = \{(x,y) \in S \times S : \ S^1xS^1 = S^1yS^1\}$$

each of these relations is an equivalence relation. Furthermore, the smallest equivalence relation on S that contains both $\mathcal{L}$ -Green and $\mathcal{R}$ -Green relations is called the $\mathcal{D}$ -Green relation, where $\mathcal{D} = \mathcal{L} \circ \mathcal{R}$ (J. M. Howie, 1995). Moreover, the relations $\mathcal{L}^*$ and $\mathcal{R}^*$ on a semigroup S are defined as follows:

$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{L}^* \Leftrightarrow (a,b) \in \mathcal{L} \text{ in some oversemigroup of } S$$
$$(a,b) \in \mathcal{R}^* \Leftrightarrow (a,b) \in \mathcal{R} \text{ in some oversemigroup of } S.$$

These relations are called the $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green relation and $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green relation, respectively. Similarly, the smallest equivalence relation containing both $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green and $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green relations is called the $\mathcal{D}^*$-Green relation.

This study identifies the properties of $\mathcal{L}^*$-Green, $\mathcal{R}^*$-Green, and $\mathcal{D}^*$-Green relations in the semigroup $PO_n(A)$. If S is a semigroup and $x^2 = x$ for $x \in S$, then x is called an idempotent element of S. It has been proven that every $\mathcal{L}^*$-class and $\mathcal{R}^*$-class of $PO_n(A)$ contains at least one idempotent element.

The left and right zero divisors of the semigroup $PO_n(A)$ have been determined. Additionally, if S is a semigroup and 0 represents the zero element of S, an element $a \in S$ is called a nilpotent element if there exists at least one $n \in \mathbb{Z}^+$ such that $a^n = 0$. The necessary and sufficient condition for an element $\alpha \in PO_n(A)$ to be nilpotent has also been found.

Keywords: Semigroup, Order-Preserving Transformations, Green's Equivalence Relations, Idempotent Elements.

COMPUTATIONAL ANALYSIS OF SUBSTITUENT EFFECTS ON Pd-PEPPSI COMPLEXES: A DFT STUDY

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ABSTRACT

NHCs (N-heterocyclic carbenes) are a class of unique ligands that have emerged as a prominent class of catalysts in metal-catalyzed reactions in recent years. These ligands possess a number of advantageous properties, including stability, low toxicity, high catalytic activity, and the capacity to adjust to the desired steric and electronic properties by modifying the attached substituents. Following the initial identification of PEPPSI-type palladium complexes by Organ, the utilization of PEPPSI (**P**yridine **E**nhanced **P**recatalyst **P**reparation **S**tabilization and **I**nitiation) complexes expanded to encompass catalytic reactions, particularly the arylation of heteroaromatics. Furthermore, the auxiliary impacts of computational chemistry methodologies on molecular structures and properties are contributing to the growing prevalence of quantum chemical calculations. In this particular context, the results of DFT calculations performed on two Pd-PEPPSI complexes are incorporated into the present study. The complexes involved are dichloro[1-isopropyl-3-(4-methoxybenzyl)-5,6-dimethylbenzimidazolin-2-ylidene]pyridine palladium(II) (**1**) and dichloro[1-isopropyl-3-(2,3,4,5,6-pentamethylbenzyl)-5,6-dimethylbenzimidazolin-2-ylidene]pyridine palladium(II) (**2**). The GAUSSIAN 16 software package was employed for the optimization and frequency calculations of the Pd complex. The optimized structure, electron density isosurfaces (ESP maps), and HOMO-LUMO diagrams were obtained using Gauss-View 6 molecular visualization software. Moreover, the donor-acceptor interactions of the complex were investigated through the analysis of natural bond orbitals (NBO).

Keywords: DFT, Pd-NHC complex, HOMO-LUMO

EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS AND SLEEP QUALITY AMONG 6TH-YEAR MEDICAL STUDENTS

TIP FAKÜLTESİ 6. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE DÜZEYLERİNİN UYKU KALİTESİ İLE İLİŞKİSİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to evaluate the relationship between physical activity levels and sleep quality among sixth-year medical students, who may neglect physical activity and experience disruptions in their sleep patterns due to academic and clinical responsibilities, intensive coursework, and stressful working conditions. This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between June 15, 2024, and December 15, 2024, at Selcuk University Faculty of Medicine Hospital with 164 (84 females, 80 males) sixth-year medical students who participated voluntarily. Participants were administered face-to-face surveys, including an 8-item general information form, the International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form (IPAQ-SF), validated and adapted for Turkey by Öztürk et al., for data on physical activity, and the Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), validated and adapted for Turkey by Ağargün et al., for data on sleep quality. The Chi-Square test was applied for the statistical analysis of quantitative independent variables using SPSS 25.0 software. Of the 164 students included in the study, 51.2% (n=84) were female, and 48.8% (n=80) were male. It was found that 73.7% of the students had insufficient physical activity levels, and 51.9% had poor sleep quality. The analyses revealed a statistically significant relationship between physical activity level and gender, marital status, and alcohol consumption. It was determined that males and unmarried individuals had higher physical activity levels, and alcohol consumers were predominantly in the highly active group. A significant statistical relationship was found between physical activity levels and sleep quality. The proportion of individuals in the inactive group with poor sleep quality (70.6%) was significantly higher compared to other activity levels.

In conclusion, this study conducted on sixth-year medical students demonstrated that sociodemographic characteristics significantly affect physical activity levels, which in turn influence sleep quality. It was observed that students who were physically more active had higher sleep quality. These findings highlight the importance of increasing physical activity levels and maintaining proper sleep hygiene among students. It is recommended that educational and health policies prioritize strategies aimed at improving physical activity and sleep quality.

Keywords: Physical activity, sleep quality, student, medical school

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada akademik ve klinik sorumlulukları, yoğun ders programları ve stresli çalışma koşulları nedeniyle fiziksel aktivitelerini ihmal edebilen ve uyku düzenlerinde bozulmalar yaşayan tıp fakültesi

6. sınıf öğrencilerinin fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin uyku kalitesi ile ilişkisinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu tanımlayıcı ve kesitsel çalışma 15.06.2024 ile 15.12.2024 tarihleri arasında Selçuk Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi hastanesi bünyesindeki 164(84 kadın, 80 erkek) altıncı sınıf tıp öğrencisi ile gönüllülük prensibine göre gerçekleştirilmiştir. Katılımcılara 8 soruluk genel bilgi formu, fiziksel aktivite değişkeni ile ilgili veriler için Türkiye'de geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği Öztürk ve arkadaşları tarafından yapılan Uluslararası Fiziksel Aktivite Anketi Kısa Formu (UFAA Kısa Form), uyku kalitesi verileri için Türkiye'de geçerliliği ve güvenilirliği Ağargün ve arkadaşları tarafından yapılan Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi (PUKİ)'nden oluşan anketler yüz yüze görüşme tekniği ile uygulanmıştır. Nicel bağımsız verilerin istatistiksel analizinde SPSS 25.0 programı aracılığıyla Ki Kare testi uygulanmıştır. Çalışmamıza alınan 164 öğrencinin %51,2'si kadın (n=84), %48,8'i erkekti (n=80). Öğrencilerin %73,7'sinin yetersiz fiziksel aktivite düzeyine sahip olduğu ve %51,9'unun kötü uyku kalitesine sahip olduğu saptandı. Yapılan analizlerde fiziksel aktivite düzeyi ile cinsiyet, medeni hal, alkol kullanımı arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır. Erkeklerde ve bekarlarda fiziksel aktivite düzeyinin daha yüksek olduğu ve alkol kullanan bireylerin çok aktif grupta çoğunlukta olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların fiziksel aktivite düzeyi ile uyku kalitesi arasındaki anlamlı istatistiksel ilişki saptanmıştır. Fiziksel olarak inaktif grupta olanların daha kötü uyku kalitesine sahip olma oranı(%70,6) diğer aktivite düzeylerine göre anlamlı olarak daha yüksek bulundu. Sonuç olarak, tıp fakültesi 6. sınıf öğrencileri üzerinde yapılan bu çalışma, sosyodemografik özelliklerinin fiziksel aktivite düzeyleri üzerinde ve fiziksel aktivite düzeylerinin de uyku kalitesi üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olduğunu göstermiştir. Fiziksel olarak daha aktif olan öğrencilerin uyku kalitesinin daha yüksek olduğu saptanmıştır. Bu bulgular, öğrencilerin hem fiziksel aktivite düzeylerini artırmaları hem de uyku düzenlerine dikkat etmeleri gerektiğini vurgulamaktadır. Eğitim ve sağlık politikalarında, fiziksel aktivite ve uyku kalitesini iyileştirmeye yönelik stratejilere ağırlık verilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, uyku kalitesi, öğrenci, tıp fakültesi

AB'DE YAPAY ZEKA YATIRIMLARI VE AB YZ TÜZÜĞÜ

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INVESTMENTS IN THE EU AND THE EU AI REGULATION

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ÖZET

Avrupa Birliği yeşil ekonomiyi önceleyerek sürdürülebilir ve çevre dostu bir iktisadi yaklaşım benimsiyor. Bu anlamda ABD ve Çin gibi küresel rakiplerine göre mutlak üstünlüğü elinde tutuyor. Bu, onun iktisadi büyüme eğilimini yavaşlatmadığı düşünülse de yapılan değerlendirmeler dünya ve AB kıyaslamasına dayanıyor. Fakat ABD ve Çin'nin AB'nin gerçek rakipleri olduğu düşünülürse bu çıkarım pek doğru gibi görünmüyor. Yeşil ekonomiye dair değerlendirmelerin başladığı yıllardan sonra AB ekonomisindeki büyüme eğilimi bu iki rakibinin gözle görülür biçimde gerisine düşüyor. Bugün yükselen bir teknoloji olan ve iktisadi çıktıya katkısının tartışmasız olacağı düşünülen yapay zekanın (YZ) AB'deki yeri söz konusu rakiplerine kıyasla oldukça zayıf görünüyor. Buna karşılık en karışık YZ yasal düzenlemesini uygulamaya koymuş olan AB yarıştan büsbütün kopma tehlikesi ile karşı karşıya gelebilir. Bilgininin üssel büyüme doğası dikkate alınırsa rakiplerine oranla son derece düşük kalan YZ yatırımları böyle devam ederse AB'yi iktisadi yarıştan gelecekte koparacaktır. AB AI Act belki de bu nedenle çevresel duyarlılığı savsaklamış olabilir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Avrupa Birliği, Yapay Zeka, YZ Yatırımları, AB YZ Tüzüğü

ABSTRACT

The European Union prioritizes the green economy and adopts a sustainable and environmentally friendly economic approach. In this sense, it holds absolute superiority over global competitors such as the US and China. Although it is thought that this does not slow down its economic growth trend, the evaluations made are based on comparisons between the world and the EU. However, considering that the US and China are the real competitors of the EU, this inference does not seem quite correct. After the years when evaluations on the green economy began, the growth trend in the EU economy has visibly fallen behind these two competitors. Today, the place of artificial intelligence (AI), which is a rising technology and whose contribution to economic output is thought to be indisputable, in the EU seems quite weak compared to its competitors. On the other hand, the EU, which has implemented the most complicated AI legal regulation, may face the danger of completely breaking away from the race. Considering the exponential growth nature of knowledge, AI investments, which remain extremely low compared to its competitors, will break the EU from the economic race in the future if they continue like this. This is perhaps why the EU AI Act has neglected environmental awareness.

Keywords: European Union, Artificial Intelligence, AI Investments, EU AI Act

COMMON VALUES AND COMMON FUTURE OF THE TURKIC WORLD
TÜRK DÜNYASININ ORTAK DEĞERLERİ VE ORTAK GELECEĞİ

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ÖZET

Türk Dünyası, tarihsel olarak birçok kültürü, dili ve medeniyeti bünyesinde barındıran zengin bir mirasa sahiptir. Bugün, farklı coğrafyalarda yaşamalarına rağmen, Türk milletleri ortak değerler ve tarihi bağlar etrafında birleşebilmektedir. Ortak bir geçmişe, dilsel benzerliklere ve kültürel unsurlara sahip olan bu milletler, yalnızca geçmiş ilişkilerini değil, gelecekteki iş birliklerini de güçlendirme potansiyeline sahiptir.

Türk Dünyasının ortak değerleri arasında misafirperverlik, aile bağları, dayanışma, özgürlük ve adalet gibi evrensel insan değerleri öne çıkmaktadır. Bu değerler, her Türk halkının kültüründe farklı biçimlerde var olsa da, temel insan haklarına saygı gösterme ve insan onurunu koruma konusunda ortak bir anlayışa dayanmaktadır. Aynı zamanda, dil ve edebiyat da Türk halkları arasında önemli bağlayıcı unsurlardır. Türkçe farklı coğrafyalarda konuşulmasına rağmen, bu dilin derinliği ve zenginliği insanların birbirlerini daha iyi anlamalarını sağlar.

Türk Dünyasının geleceği, ekonomik, kültürel ve politik iş birliğinin güçlendirilmesiyle şekillenecektir. Türk Konseyi gibi uluslararası örgütler bu işbirliğinin somut örnekleridir. Bu tür platformlar Türk ülkelerinin birbirine yakınlaşmasını, ortak projeler geliştirmesini ve küresel sorunlara karşı birlikte hareket etmesini sağlar.

Sonuç olarak, Türk Dünyası'nın ortak değerleri, birlik ve beraberlikle dolu bir gelecek inşa etmek için harika bir temel sağlar. Ortak bir geçmişin mirası ve kültürel bağların gücüyle, Türk milletleri birlikte daha parlak bir gelecek inşa edebilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türk dünyası , ortak değerler , ortak tarih ,ortak gelecek

ABSTRACT

The Turkic World has a rich heritage that historically includes many cultures, languages and civilizations. Today, despite living in different geographies, Turkic nations are able to unite around common values and historical ties. These nations, which have a common past, linguistic similarities and cultural elements, have the potential to strengthen not only their past relations but also their future cooperation.

Among the common values of the Turkic World, universal human values such as hospitality, family ties, solidarity, freedom and justice stand out. Although these values exist in different forms in the culture of each Turkic people, they are based on a common understanding of respecting basic human rights and protecting human dignity. At the same time, language and literature are also important binding elements among the Turkic peoples. Although Turkish is spoken in different geographies, the depth and richness of this language allows people to understand each other better.

The future of the Turkic World will be shaped by strengthening economic, cultural and political cooperation. International organizations such as the Turkic Council are concrete examples of this

cooperation. Such platforms enable Turkic countries to come closer to each other, develop common projects and act together against global problems.

As a result, the common values of the Turkic World provide a great foundation for building a future full of unity and solidarity. With the legacy of a common past and the strength of cultural ties, Turkic nations can build a brighter future together.

Keywords: Turkic world, values, similarities, perspective

WORKPLACE BULLYING IN INDIAN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study examines workplace bullying and its impact on turnover intentions among faculty in Indian higher education institutions. A sample of 400 teachers from five universities in Delhi-NCR, was surveyed using a cross-sectional design and purposive sampling. Data were analyzed using SPSS Findings showed faculty experienced workplace bullying, with women reporting higher exposure than men. Bullying significantly influenced turnover intentions, with bullied faculty showing greater intent to leave than non-bullied peers. Female faculty were more likely to consider leaving their jobs. The study highlights the urgent need for interventions to mitigate bullying in Indian higher education.

Keywords: Workplace Bullying, Turnover intentions, Higher education

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigated for moderating role of Coping Strategies in relationship between Self Efficacy and Occupational Burnout among Nursing Staff. For this purpose General Self Efficacy was used to assess the Self Efficacy. Brief - Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced Inventory was used to assess the Coping Strategies. Burnout Assessment tool was used to assess Occupational Burnout. Data was collected from different government and private hospital of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Sample comprised of Male nurses (n=30) and female nurses (n=270). Psychometric properties of scale indicated moderate to good reliability for the study sample. Results indicated that significant mean difference across family system, marital status, gender, monthly income, working shifts, institutions and employment status. Result showed significant negative correlation between self efficacy and occupational burnout ($r=-.39$, $p< .01$). Result also showed that significant positive correlation between self efficacy and coping strategies ($r=.37$, $p< .01$). In the present study there is no moderation occur between self efficacy and occupational burnout. The result of linear regression analysis showed that self efficacy ($R^2 = .24$***), coping strategies ($R^2= .13$*) and problem focused coping ($R^2= .07$***) significantly predict the occupational burnout. Implementation of stress management program and develop effective coping can help to reduce stress and burnout.

Keywords: Self efficacy, coping strategies, occupational burnout, problem focused coping, nursing staff.

AN EPIDEMIOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACID BURN INCIDENTS IN PAKISTAN: CAUSES, CONSEQUENCES AND PREVENTION STRATEGIES

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ABSTRACT

According to Acid Survivors Foundation (ASF), there are about 200 acid attacks every year in Pakistan, and there have been more incidents reported this year than last (Ahmad, S. 2022). Murder is regarded better than throwing acid (Mihaela B. I. 2015). Unfortunately, Pakistan is becoming more and more popular for hurling acid. A woman in Lahore was recently beaten with acid after rejecting a marriage proposal (Ashraf, S. 2017). South Punjab, a region known for its agriculture and as the "cotton belt," is where more than half of all acid-related crimes occur. This region has historically been plagued by low socioeconomic indicators, and it is also where acid is easily accessible in local markets and frequently used to clean cotton. According to an unbiased study, 9,340 people in Pakistan were victims of acid attacks between 1994 and 2018 (Wong, Y. 2021). Unless the government takes strong action to put an end to the evildoer, such attacks will continue to occur in the nation. According to the Acid Survivors Trust International, 80% of acid attack victims are women, putting acid attacks in the category of gender-based violence (J. G. 2019). Although attackers also target men, the problem primarily impacts women and is more likely to happen in societies where there is a strong gender division (Duggan, M. 2020). This way of life supports gender inequality and highlights the vulnerable status of women in Pakistani society, who frequently face attacks not just from outsiders but even from their own spouses and relatives.

KEYWORDS: Epidemiological study, acid burn, incidents, Pakistan, causes, consequences, prevention strategies

THE ROLE OF WORKPLACE ENVIRONMENT IN ENHANCING EMPLOYEE PERFORMANCE IN PUBLIC ORGANIZATION

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ABSTRACT

A successful work environment is important for enhancing employee performance and reducing excessive job stress, which can affect negatively the efficiency of job outcomes. Job satisfaction and employees performance are influenced by a variety of environmental factors in the workplace. This study investigates the correlation between employee performance and the workplace environment. The study was conducted at a tertiary institution in Ogun State because of its accessibility and feasibility. The Taro Yamane formula was employed to derive a sample of 283 research participants from a total population of 967. Data was collected through the structured questionnaire. The data gathered were analyzed using SPSS. In an effort to evaluate the data and ascertain the influence of each variable on employee performance at work, each query was initially analysed and interpreted individually. The evaluation of the work environment was conducted by considering the physical workspace, training and development opportunities, appropriate workload, employee benefits, and managerial and co-workers support. The findings of the study indicate a substantial and positive correlation between all variables and employee performance. The most significant factor was employee benefits, which significantly impacted work performance.

Keywords: Workplace, Environment, Workplace Environment, Employees Performance, Public Organization

MANAGING WORK OVERLOAD AMONG HEALTHCARE WORKERS IN UNIOSUN TEACHING HOSPITAL, OSOGBO, OSUN STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Work overload in any sector, particularly among healthcare workers often generates costly and harmful consequences that requires need for strategies to manage the work situation, most especially in a constrained setting like Uniosun Teaching Hospital. This study investigates managing work overload among Nigerian healthcare workers in a tertiary healthcare institution in Osun State. The study adopts a descriptive research design. The population consist of healthcare workers in Uniosun Teaching Hospital, Osogbo and a sample size of 150 healthcare workers was purposively selected. A self-designed questionnaire was used to collect data on the prevalence of work overload on the healthcare workers, and to identify the strategies put in place to manage work overload among healthcare workers of Uniosun Teaching Hospital. Data collected was analyzed using descriptive statistical tools such as frequency, distribution table and percentage. The results of the study shows that shortage of staffers (87.1%), combination of 2-3 shift work hours (79.5%), lack of adequate assistance and resources (66.2%) are the dominant causes of work overload among the healthcare workers in the study area. The study also indicates that, setting priority and focusing mainly on the most work-related activities, and coming to work with prepared mindset to accommodate the work overload, are the managing strategies put in place by the healthcare workers in the study area. The study concludes that there is a huge gap in managing work overload among the healthcare workers in Uniosun Teaching Hospital and could lead to a pervasive damaging consequence on the well-being of the healthcare workers. The study recommends that the management should employ more healthcare workers to reduce pressure from work overload on the healthcare workers and create an atmosphere that is equipped enough with necessary resources for hitch-free working condition in the study area.

Keywords: Work overload, managing strategies, healthcare, healthcare workers

INTELLIGENT CONTROL STRATEGY FOR DUAL POWER GENERATION SYSTEM COUPLED WITH WIND TURBINE: A FUZZY LOGIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This paper presents fuzzy logic control of Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) wind turbine in a sample power system. This research work involves the study of a phase in advance, to provide effective assistance, to all those who have to make decisions regarding the planning and implementation of wind energy projects. The main objective is to model the wind chain and the use of fuzzy logic for the control of this machine to ensure a good regulation we started with the modeling of the wind chain then the modeling of the DFIG and then the use of fuzzy logic for the regulation of the latter. Simulation results prove the excellent performance of fuzzy control unit as improving power quality and stability of wind turbine.

Keywords: Wind Turbine, Doubly Fed Induction Generator, Fuzzy Logic, Defuzzification.

ANALYZING THE EFFECT OF CASH CONVERSION CYCLE ON PROFITABILITY: A STUDY OF LISTED MANUFACTURING COMPANIES IN THE COLOMBO STOCK EXCHANGE

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the relationship between the Cash Conversion Cycle (CCC) and the profitability of manufacturing companies listed on the Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE) in Sri Lanka. The research focuses on CCC components, namely Debtors Collection Period (DCP), Inventory Holding Period (IHP), and Creditors Payment Period (CPP), as independent variables, and Return on Assets (ROA) as the dependent variable. Using secondary data collected from the annual reports of 20 manufacturing companies over a five-year period (2019-2023), the study employs quantitative methods, including descriptive, correlation, and regression analyses. that A significant negative correlation is observed between CCC and ROA, indicating that longer cash conversion cycles are associated with lower profitability. Additionally, both DCP and IHP show negative correlations with ROA, suggesting that longer debtor collection and inventory holding periods are detrimental to profitability. Regression analysis confirmed that the CCC components (IHP, DCP, and CPP) collectively had a significant impact on ROA, with a moderate level of explanatory power. These findings underscore the importance of efficient working capital management, particularly in reducing inventory holding periods and the overall cash conversion cycle, to enhance profitability. The study highlights that prolonged CCC and IHP periods can negatively impact financial performance by tying up resources and increasing operational inefficiencies. It also offers practical implications for policymakers and practitioners, suggesting the need for strategic interventions to optimize working capital. However, the study acknowledges limitations, including the exclusive use of secondary data and the restricted sample size, which may limit the generalizability of the findings. Future research could explore similar relationships in other sectors and incorporate broader variables to gain deeper insights into working capital management and its influence on profitability.

Keywords: Cash Conversion Cycle, Colombo Stock Exchange (CSE), Manufacturing Companies

DEVELOPMENT OF NOVEL NUTRACEUTICAL FORMULATION AS A DIETARY SUPPLEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The growing interest in preventive healthcare worldwide has driven a tremendous increase in the demand for nutraceuticals, or functional food products that provide health benefits beyond basic nutrition. Thus, the creation of new nutraceutical formulations as dietary supplements has become a significant area of research and innovation. These formulations are designed to provide targeted therapeutic effects by incorporating bioactive compounds with known health benefits, such as antioxidants, polyphenols, vitamins, minerals, and probiotics.
This presentation will discuss the process of developing a novel nutraceutical formulation that maximizes the synergistic potential of natural ingredients for improved health outcomes. It will explore the selection criteria for bioactive compounds based on their efficacy, safety, and ability to support specific health objectives, ranging from immune support and anti-inflammatory effects to enhanced metabolic health and cognitive function. The role of advanced technologies, such as nanoencapsulation, enhanced bioavailability techniques, and controlled-release systems, in optimizing the delivery and absorption of these compounds will also be highlighted.
It also explains the importance of clinical validation, regulatory compliance, and quality control measures to ensure the developed formulation is safe and effective for consumption. Through these crucial aspects, this presentation will exhibit how novel nutraceutical formulations have the potential as dietary supplements in helping people to achieve improved health outcomes while preventing chronic diseases.
In conclusion, the development of such advanced nutraceutical products represents a promising frontier in the dietary supplement industry, offering new opportunities for personalized nutrition and preventive healthcare solutions.

Keywords: Nutraceuticals, Dietary Supplements, Bioactive Compounds, Formulation Development, Bioavailability, Nanoencapsulation, Preventive Healthcare.

HEALTHCARE INNOVATIONS: INTERDISCIPLINARY APPROACHES TO PATIENT CARE

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ABSTRACT

Interdisciplinary techniques, which integrate several fields to solve the complexity of current patient care, have become increasingly important in healthcare innovation. This topic explores the transformative impact of cross-disciplinary collaborations across public health, data science, engineering, behavioural psychology, and medicine on healthcare outcomes and delivery.

Key advancements such as wearable health technology, telemedicine platforms, AI-driven diagnostic tools, and culturally sensitive mental health treatments are highlighted. These innovations show how innovative technologies and patient-centered care approaches can work together to provide effective and fair solutions. Healthcare systems can more effectively handle issues including managing chronic diseases, access to care, and health inequities by utilizing interdisciplinary research.

Apart from highlighting these developments, the talk explores the crucial difficulties of interdisciplinary cooperation. These include handling moral dilemmas, closing gaps in communication between various disciplines, and creating atmospheres that encourage cooperation and creativity. We'll discuss doable tactics for getting beyond these obstacles, highlighting how crucial it is for researchers, practitioners, and legislators to work together.
In order to address global health disparities, improve patient outcomes, and improve healthcare delivery, the issue combines the skills of several disciplines. The approach can open the door for inclusive and sustainable healthcare solutions by encouraging a collaborative culture.

Keywords: Collaboration, Equity, Healthcare, Innovation, Interdisciplinary, Technology.

STUDY OF THE ANTIVIRAL PROPERTIES SAME SMALL-MOLECULES J22352 AND J27820 AGAINST THE ZIKA VIRUS. INVESTAGATE DOCCKING MOLECULAR, ADMET, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

The Zika virus (ZIKV) is a mosquito-borne pathogen belonging to the Flaviviridae family. It causes an exanthematic disease and can lead to severe neurological complications, such as microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome. ZIKV has a genome consisting of single-stranded positive-sense RNA, which is translated into structural and non-structural (NS) proteins. In this work, we evaluated the antiviral activities of compounds J22352 and J27820, which showed efficacy against the Zika virus.

Keywords: Zika virus, Flaviviridae, Docking Molecular, ADMET.

INVESTIGATION OF THE ENDOCANNABINOID AGAINST THE CB1 CANNABINOID RECEPTOR USING 3D-QSAR, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

The type 1 cannabinoid receptor (CB1) is widely expressed in the central nervous system and plays a key role in regulating food intake and energy expenditure. CB1 antagonists, such as Rimonabant, have been clinically used to suppress appetite and, consequently, reduce body weight in both animals and obese humans. The interaction mechanism between CB1 and piperazine-based inhibitors has been studied through 3D-QSAR modeling, molecular docking studies, and molecular dynamics simulations, with the aim of designing highly active inhibitors. The optimal CoMSIA/SEA model demonstrated satisfactory reliability and predictability, with $Q^2 = 0.619$, $R^2 = 0.918$, and R^2 pred = 0.804. This model, which integrates steric, electrostatic, and hydrogen bond acceptor field contributions, successfully passed all validation protocols, making it reliable for the design of inhibitors.

Keywords: Cannabinoid, 3D-QSAR, CB1, Docking Molecular .

SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS: OPTIMIZING MATERIAL USE AND REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT IN MODERN ARCHITECTURE

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ABSTRACT

Structural analysis is a cornerstone of modern architecture, playing a crucial role in addressing the challenges of the 21st century. This research paper delves into the importance of structural analysis in contemporary architectural practice, emphasizing its role in solving issues related to safety, sustainability, resilience, and innovation. The dynamic and evolving demands of today's built environment, shaped by rapid urbanization, climate change, and advancements in construction technologies, highlight the critical need for thorough structural evaluations.

One significant issue discussed in this research is the increasing vulnerability of structures to extreme environmental events such as earthquakes, hurricanes, and floods. Structural analysis enables architects to design resilient buildings that can withstand these forces, safeguarding lives and reducing economic losses. Another pressing concern is the global push toward sustainable architecture. Structural analysis facilitates the efficient use of materials, minimizes construction waste, and supports the integration of renewable energy systems into building designs, addressing climate change and resource scarcity.

The paper also explores the challenges posed by complex and ambitious architectural projects, such as skyscrapers, long-span bridges, and unconventional forms. Without robust structural analysis, such projects risk failure, undermining their safety and functionality. Furthermore, the lack of widespread expertise and awareness in structural analysis among architects and engineers is highlighted as a critical issue that must be addressed to ensure its effective application.

Through a comprehensive examination of these issues, this paper aims to underscore the indispensable role of structural analysis in achieving sustainable, resilient, and innovative architectural solutions. By advancing knowledge in this field, the research contributes to creating buildings that meet the demands of safety, environmental responsibility, and creativity in the 21st century.

Keywords: structural analysis, sustainability, resilience, architectural innovation, climate change

REDUCING STRESS AMONG NEWLY RECRUITED TEACHERS IN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:. Job stress is experienced when there is a perceived imbalance between job demands and available resources. Since 2016, the Ministry of Education in Morocco began recruiting teachers under contracts. Contract teachers may experience increased stress and anxiety due to the uncertainty of their employment status. stress is a consequence of the prolonged accumulation of stress factors. It is a state of emotional, physical and mental exhaustion. Perhaps ignorance of its causes, symptoms and prevention methods are factors contributing to its spread. Compared to other professions, teachers are more likely to experience stress. This study aimed to assess the effectiveness of an eight-week cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program in reducing stress among contract teachers in Morocco.

Methods: This study involved a sample of 25 newly hired contractual teachers from the Rabat-Sale-Kenitra region in Morocco. Data collection was conducted using the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) to evaluate stress levels. The intervention was an eight-week cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) program, with follow-up data gathered three months post-intervention.

Results: The results showed a decrease in stress levels at both the post-test and follow-up assessments for participants who participated in the CBT program.

Conclusion: The CBT intervention assisted contractual teachers in changing their perceptions of the work environment and allowing them to handle stressful situations.

Keywords: Stress, teachers, Cognitive-behavioral therapy, Perceived Stress Scale.

INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), pose significant challenges because of their complex pathophysiology and limited treatment options. The integration of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics promises a transformative approach for addressing these challenges by enabling precise, personalized treatment options. Nanomedicine, employs the use of engineered nanoparticles to overcome significant challenges such as the blood-brain barrier, enhancing targeted drug delivery, bioavailability, and minimizing systemic toxicity. On the other hand pharmacogenomics, leverages on individual genetic profiles to predict drug response and optimize therapeutic regimens.

This review explores the synergistic potential of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases by highlighting advances in the design of nanoparticles tailored to deliver drugs, gene therapies, or neuroprotective agents specifically to affected brain regions. Simultaneously, the role of pharmacogenomic profiling in customizing these nanotherapeutics based on genetic polymorphisms is discussed, emphasizing its capacity to minimize adverse effects and improve therapeutic outcomes.

The review also addresses current challenges, such as the need for robust pharmacogenomic data integration into nanoparticle design, ethical concerns regarding personalized medicine, and translational hurdles in clinical applications. Furthermore, it evaluates the latest experimental studies and clinical trials that demonstrate the feasibility of combining these technologies.

By bridging the fields of nanotechnology, genomics, and neuroscience, the integration of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics has the potential to transform the management of neurodegenerative diseases. This interdisciplinary approach not only enhances our understanding of disease mechanisms but also paves the way for innovative, patient-centred therapies. The review concludes with future directions for research and development in this rapidly evolving field.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, nanomedicine, nanoparticles, pharmacogenomics, genomics, gene therapy, personalized medicine, neurodegenerative diseases, and blood-brain barrier.

ENHANCEMENT OF COMPRESSED EARTH BLOCKS : MECHANICAL AND THERMAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The optimization of earth-based construction materials is crucial to promoting sustainable practices in the building industry. This study evaluates the mechanical and thermal properties of compressed earth blocks (CEBs) by applying a novel methodology based on the void index. The findings demonstrate significant improvements in compressive strength and thermal conductivity through precise mix design and compaction techniques. The optimal formulation exhibited enhanced compressive strength, reaching up to 6.23 MPa, and thermal conductivity of 1.088 W/m.K. Microstructural analysis revealed a denser composition with reduced porosity, resulting in improved durability and performance. These results underscore the potential of locally sourced soils as sustainable materials for eco-friendly and resilient construction.

Keywords : Compressed Earth Blocks (CEB), Mechanical properties, Thermal properties

ELABORATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF NEW TiO_2 CATALYTIC MATERIALS BY THE SOL-GEL PROCESS AND OF Ag/TiO_2 BY THE WET IMPREGNATION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Nanostructured TiO_2 materials with well-defined spherical morphologies were synthesized using sodium alginate, a natural and abundant biopolymer extracted in our laboratory, as a template. This process enabled us to obtain porous structures and control the morphology of TiO_2 nanoparticles under various synthesis conditions carried out in our laboratory. The study focuses on comparing the physico-chemical properties of titanium oxide synthesized in the presence of the biopolymer, designated $TiO_{2\text{-}BP}$, and titanium oxide obtained by the conventional sol-gel method without biopolymer, designated $TiO_{2\text{-}C}$. The synthesized materials were then modified by the incorporation of transition metals, notably silver (Ag_+). The samples obtained were subjected to in-depth characterization using various analytical techniques, such as nitrogen adsorption analysis, X-ray diffraction (XRD), Raman spectroscopy and UV-Visible spectroscopy. The acid-base character of the samples was determined by their behavior in the isopropanol decomposition reaction.

Keywords: Nanoparticles, $TiO_{2\text{-}BP}$, biopolymer models, mesoporous materials.

ETHICS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF INDIAN ECONOMY: A STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Ethics is the integrity measures which assess the values, norms and rules that constitute the base for individual and social relationships. Ethics and economy can not be separated, the people who are working for a business should always consider how their decision affecting in society and environment. Economy made with different parts like corporate, society, government and environment etc. Today ethical behavior is very significant for sustainable growth of economy of nation. Sustainable development recognize that all development decision must consider with aspect of environment, society and corporate. This paper includes the values & ethical practices especially concerning with business, society and environment. Values give the basis for discernment about what is important for the institution to triumph in its core occupation. Values determine what is right and what is wrong and doing what is right or wrong in what we mean by ethics. To behave ethically is to behave in a manner consistent with what is right or moral. Moral code in business is form of applied ethics or professional ethics that examines ethical principles and moral or ethical problems that arise in a business environment. Ethical issues include the rights duties between a company and its employees supplier, customer and neighbours, its fiduciary responsibility to its shareholders, society and environment. The purpose of this research paper is to state the significance of ethical behaviour and the role of ethics in corporate society and environment. This paper examines the relationship among ethics and values in business, society and environment. This paper also emphasizes the need for a balance between business ethics, external market factors, and government, environment which ultimately will result into a stable and robust economy of any nation.

Ethics is important for any business, society, environment and to attain the development of any economy, this is a growing actualization in all over the world. Ethics give rise to well organized economy. Code of behaviour and profit go together in the long run. An ethically responsible company has grown a culture of caring for people and environment, a culture which flows downwards from the top manager and leaders. Ethics is the study of virtuous and virtuous choices. It emphasizes on standard rules and decorum that governs the behaviour of individuals and group. Ethics refer to the code of behaviour that advise a person while dealing in a situation, it relates to the social rules that impact people to be sincere in dealing with the other people code of conduct and the principles of behaviour is the branch of philosophy that distinguish between the right from the wrong and concerned with the rightness or wrongness, goodness or badness of human conduct. A particular action is morally good or bed for deciding this ethics provides the basis.

KEYWORDS: Ethics, Values, Corporate Ethics, Environment, Society, Shareholders.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF GREEN TAXATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL AND ECONOMIC PERFORMANCE: THE MODERATING EFFECT OF FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT ATTRACTIVENESS - ACROSS COUNTRIES ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of green taxation and foreign direct investment (FDI) on both environmental and economic performance, testing four key hypotheses. The first hypothesis (H1) posits that green taxes have a significant effect on the environmental performance of countries, while the second (H2) hypothesizes that green taxes influence economic performance. Additionally, the third hypothesis (H3) examines whether FDI moderates the relationship between green taxes and environmental performance, and the fourth (H4) assesses whether FDI moderates the relationship between green taxes and economic performance. Using data from 154 countries in 2022 and applying Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) with AMOS 21, the results reveal that green taxation positively affects environmental performance (Estimate = 0.174, p = 0.030), though it does not significantly impact economic performance (Estimate = -0.109, p = 0.171).However, FDI significantly moderates the relationship between green taxation and economic performance (Estimate = -0.150, p = 0.002) , The negative estimate highlights that the moderating effect of FDI on this relationship is associated with a reduction in economic performance as green taxation increases.. This study addresses a gap in the literature by emphasizing the importance of FDI in evaluating the efficacy of green taxation. The findings suggest that policymakers should incorporate FDI into environmental initiatives to enhance sustainable development.

Keywords: Economic Performance, Foreign Direct Investment, Green Taxation, Environmental Performance

STUDY OF THE ELECTRICAL BEHAVIOR OF PLA-CB: EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS AND PROBABILISTIC APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Conductive polymer composites, such as PLA-CB (polylactic acid loaded with carbon black), exhibit complex electrical behaviors influenced by various factors, including 3D printing conditions and applied electrical stress. In this study, we investigate the electrical behavior of 3D-printed PLA-CB samples by applying an increasing electrical current until the samples reach their fusion point. The samples were printed at different temperatures to evaluate the impact of processing parameters on their conductivity and critical voltage. Our experimental approach involved measuring the electrical resistance of each sample and analyzing how it evolves as the current increases. We observed significant variations in conductivity depending on the printing temperature, indicating a strong correlation between material structure and electrical performance. By combining experimental results with a probabilistic approach, we predicted the critical voltage at which the material undergoes failure. The findings provide valuable insights into the electrical stability of conductive PLA-CB and highlight the importance of optimizing printing parameters for enhanced performance in practical applications. This study contributes to the understanding of conductive polymer composites and their potential use in electronic and sensing applications.

Key words: Conductive Polymer, Composites, 3D printing, Conductivity, Notches, mechanical properties.

UNLOCKING ANTIVIRAL POTENTIAL: IN-SILICO INSIGHTS INTO HISTONE DEACETYLASE (HDAC) INHIBITORS THROUGH MOLECULAR DOCKING, PHARMACOKINETICS, AND DYNAMIC SIMULATIONS

Farid Elbamtari, Etibaria Belghalia, Allal Fakkahi, M'barek Choukrad, Abdelouahid Sbai, Mohammed Aziz Ajana, TaharLakhlifi, and Mohammed Bouachrine

ABSTRACT

The Zika virus (ZIKV) is a mosquito-borne pathogen belonging to the Flaviviridae family. It causes an exanthematic disease and can lead to severe neurological complications, such as microcephaly and Guillain-Barré syndrome. ZIKV has a genome consisting of single-stranded positive-sense RNA, which is translated into structural and non-structural (NS) proteins. In this work, we evaluated the antiviral activities of compounds J22352 and J27820, which showed efficacy against the Zika virus.

Keywords: Zika virus, Antiviral, Flaviviridae,

HYBRID MACHINE LEARNING MODELING OF CUTTING FORCES IN MILLING PROCESS OF ALUMINUM ALLOY 6061

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, genetik algoritma (GA) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilen hiperparametre optimizasyonu ile birlikte, Rastgele Orman (RF) algoritması kullanılarak Alüminyum Alaşım 6061'in frezeleme sürecindeki kesme kuvvetlerinin modellenmesine odaklanmaktadır. Kesme kuvvetleri mil hızı, ilerleme hızı ve kesme derinliğinin bir fonksiyonu olarak analiz edilmiştir. Frezeleme deneyleri değişen işlem parametreleri altında yürütülmüş ve elde edilen veriler RF/GA hibrit modelini eğitmek ve doğrulamak için kullanılmıştır. Hiperparametre ayarı, ortalama karesel hata (MSE) ve belirleme katsayısının tamamlayıcısından (1 - R^2) oluşan bir bileşik amaç fonksiyonunu en aza indirmiştir. Sonuçlar, GA'nın RF modelini etkili bir şekilde optimize ettiğini ve kesme kuvvetleri için yüksek tahmin doğruluğu elde ettiğini göstermiştir. Model, görülmeyen veriler için **10.62**'lik bir kök ortalama karesel hata (RMSE) ve **0.82**'lik bir belirleme katsayısı (R^2) göstermiştir. Bulgular, GA optimizasyonu ile birlikte RF'nin frezeleme süreçlerinde kesme kuvvetlerini modellemek için sağlam bir araç olarak yararlılığını vurgulayarak, işleme dinamikleri ve süreç optimizasyonu konusunda değerli bilgiler sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Frezeleme işlemi; Alüminyum Alaşımı 6061; kesme kuvvetleri; rastgele orman modellemesi; genetik algoritma; hiperparametre optimizasyonu.

ABSTRACT

This study focuses on modeling cutting forces in the milling process of Aluminum Alloy 6061 using the Random Forest (RF) algorithm, with hyperparameter optimization performed using a genetic algorithm (GA). The cutting forces were analyzed as a function of spindle speed, feed rate, and depth of cut. Milling experiments were conducted under varying process parameters, and the resulting data was used to train and validate the RF/GA hybrid model. Hyperparameter tuning minimized a composite objective function comprising mean squared error (MSE) and the complement of the coefficient of determination ($1 - R^2$). Results showed that GA effectively optimized the RF model, achieving high predictive accuracy for cutting forces. The model demonstrated a root mean squared error (RMSE) of **10.62** and a coefficient of determination (R^2) of **0.82** for unseen data. The findings highlight the utility of RF, combined with GA optimization, as a robust tool for modeling cutting forces in milling processes, providing valuable insights into machining dynamics and process optimization.

Keywords: Milling process; Aluminum Alloy 6061; cutting forces; random forest modeling; genetic algorithm; hyperparameter optimization.

İSLAM CUMHURİYETİ HABER AJANSI (IRNA) BAĞLAMINDA İRAN DIŞ POLİTİKASI

IRANIAN FOREIGN POLICY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE ISLAMIC REPUBLIC NEWS AGENCY (IRNA)

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ÖZET

İletişim çalışmalarında daha önce üzerinde çalışılmamış bir kurum olan İslam Cumhuriyeti Haber ajansının (IRNA), İran devlet otoritesi göz önünde bulundurularak analizi yapılmıştır. Kuramsal anlamda ajans, devlet ile uyumlu hareket eden otoriter medya kuramı bağlamında incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, İran'ın komşu ülkeleriyle geliştirdiği dış politikasına yönelik haberler ele alınmıştır. Bu haberlerin, İran dış politikası ile ideolojik anlamda ne ölçüde uyumlu olduğu değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma yöntemi olarak, toplumsal inşacı yaklaşım temelinde şekillenen ve izler kitlenin ne hakkında, nasıl düşünmesi gerektiğini belirleyen 'çerçeveleme yöntemi' kullanılmıştır. İzler kitlenin, haber kuruluşlarının kullandığı "çerçeveler" üzerinden algılarının şekillendirildiği varsayımından hareketle, IRNA tarafından birtakım tutumların gelişmesi ve yeni düşüncelerin benimsenmesinin amaçlandığı düşünülmüştür. Analiz kapsamında, IRNA'nın Farsça sayfasından 2024 yılı Ocak ve Kasım ayları arasında yayınlanan haberler incelenmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, IRNA'nın İran halkına belirli 'çerçeveler' üzerinden haber sunduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Özellikle İran'ın dış politikada aynı çizgide olduğu ülkelere yönelik haber sayısının daha fazla olduğu görülmüştür. Bunun yanı sıra, haberlerin yoğun olarak işlendiği ülkelerin, İran'ın nüfuzunun güçlü olduğu bölgelerle örtüştüğü tespit edilmiştir. IRNA, İran'ın komşu ülkelerine yönelik haber çerçevelerini, büyük ölçüde İran dış politikası üzerinden oluşturmakla birlikte kimi zaman dış politikadaki çıkarlar doğrultusunda hareket etmiştir. Böylece haber sunumlarında birtakım ideolojik söylemlerin zayıf kaldığı ya da bazı söylemlerin öne çıkartılmadığı izlenmiştir. Örneğin, İran dış politikasında Devrim ideolojisinin öne çıkan en önemli unsuru olan ABD ve İsrail karşıtlığının, İran komşularının bu ülkelerle geliştirdiği ilişkileriyle göz ardı edildiği görülmüştür. Böylece İran'ın devrim ideolojisinden bağımsız dış politika izlediği sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu bağlamda haberler incelendiğinde, IRNA çerçevelerinin zaman zaman devrim ideolojisinden uzaklaşılsa da İran dış politikasından bağımsız olmadığı görülmüştür. Genel itibariyle İran komşu ülkelerine yönelik yapılan haberler, nitelik ve nicelik bakımından İran dış politikası ile uyumlu bir çerçevede sürdürülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, IRNA haberlerinde İran'ın, bölgede aktif, arabulucu, komşularıyla uyumlu bir politika izleyen, yalnız ve uyumsuz bir aktörden ziyade uzlaşmacı ve çözüm odaklı bir müttefik olarak konumlandırıldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İran, İslam Cumhuriyeti Haber Ajansı, IRNA, Dış Politika, Çerçeveleme

ABSTRACT

The Islamic Republic News Agency (IRNA), an institution that has not been studied before in communication studies, was analyzed by taking into account the Iranian state authority. In theoretical terms, the agency was examined in the context of the authoritarian media theory that acts in harmony with the state. The research examined news about Iran's foreign policy with its neighboring countries. The extent to which these news items were ideologically compatible with Iran's foreign policy was evaluated. The 'framing method', which is based on the social constructivist approach and determines

what and how the audience should think about, was used as the research method. Based on the assumption that the audience's perceptions are shaped through the "frames" used by news organizations, it was thought that IRNA aimed to develop certain attitudes and adopt new ideas. Within the scope of the analysis, news published on IRNA's Persian page between January and November 2024 were examined. The findings revealed that IRNA presented news to the Iranian people through certain 'frames'. It has been observed that the number of news articles about countries that Iran shares the same foreign policy with is higher. In addition, it has been determined that the countries where the news is intensively processed overlap with the regions where Iran has strong influence. While IRNA largely creates news frames about Iran's neighboring countries based on Iranian foreign policy, it has sometimes acted in line with foreign policy interests. Thus, it has been observed that some ideological discourses remain weak or some discourses are not emphasized in the news presentations. For example, it has been observed that the most important element of the revolutionary ideology in Iranian foreign policy, the anti-US and anti-Israel, is ignored by the relations that Iran's neighbors have developed with these countries. Thus, it has been concluded that Iran pursues a foreign policy independent of the revolutionary ideology. When the news articles are examined in this context, it has been seen that although IRNA frames sometimes move away from the revolutionary ideology, they are not independent of Iranian foreign policy. In general, the news articles about Iran's neighboring countries have been carried out within a framework compatible with Iranian foreign policy in terms of quality and quantity. As a result, IRNA news reports have positioned Iran as an active, mediator in the region, pursuing a policy in harmony with its neighbors, and as a conciliatory and solution-oriented ally rather than a lonely and incompatible actor.

Keywords: Iran, Islamic Republic News Agency, IRNA, Foreign Policy, Framing

BURNUP DEPENDENT NEUTRONIC ANALYSIS OF THE PWR-like SMALL MODULAR REACTOR FUEL ASSEMBLY WITH UN, U3Si2, and UC ACCIDENT TOLERANT FUEL MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

To impede the probable nuclear accident and enhance the nuclear reactor safety, different accident tolerant fuel (ATF) materials such as UN, U_3Si_2, and UC are considered as the alternative to the traditional UO_2 fuel. In comparison to UO_2, the thermal conductivities of ATFs are higher, and their specific heat capacities are also lower. In the present study, a 17x17 square lattice fuel assembly is taken into consideration and the effects of the different fuels, with the same enrichment, on the burnup dependent neutronic behaviors of the assembly(operated in normal operatialon condition) are investigated. Due to differences in the physical densities and chemical composition of the different fuels, the assembly's heavy metal mass changes from the fuel to fuel. Therefore, the specific power densities of the different fuel cases are calculated and used in burnup calculations. It is observed that UO_2 exhibits the largest cycle length despite having poor thermophysical properties compared to ATFs. Moreover, the greatest conversion ratio of the considered materials belongs to UN fuel, which resulted from the more epithermal spectrum of neutrons for the UN.

Keywords: Accident tolerant, Burnup, Conversion ratio, Power distribution.

KİNOLİN GRUBU İÇEREN BAZI YENİ PORFİRİN BİLEŞİKLERİNİN SENTEZİ VE YAPILARININ AYDINLATILMASI

SYNTHESIS AND STRUCTURES ELUCIDATION OF SOME NEW PORPHYRIN COMPOUNDS CONTAINING QUINOLINE GROUP

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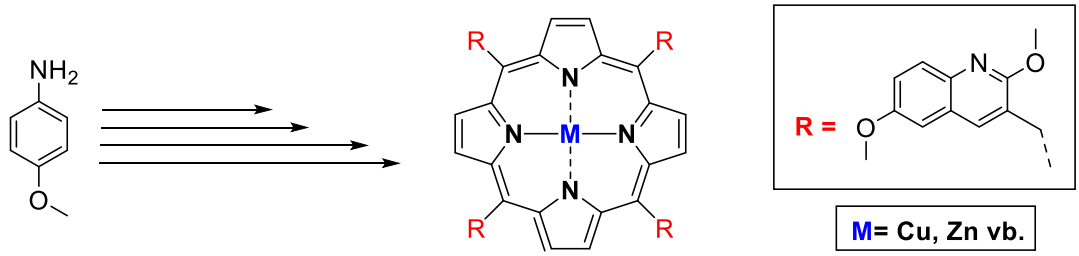
ÖZET

Yaşam için önemli bir role sahip olan klorofil ve hemoglobin gibi bazı bileşiklerin çekirdeğini porfirin gruplarının oluşturduğu bilinmektedir. Kullanım alanları oldukça geniş olan porfirinler, belli dalga boylarında (500-600 nm) ışığı absorpladıkları için ışığa duyarlı bileşikler olarak kullanılabilirler. Porfirinlerin boya duyarlı güneş hücrelerinde duyarlaştırıcı/boya olarak, anti-tümör ajanlar olarak, kanserli dokunun tespitinde floresans indikatör olarak ve güneş ışığı vasıtasıyla sudan hidrojen üretilmesinde kullanıldığını ortaya koyan çeşitli çalışmalar bulunmaktadır (Ahmed vd., 2020; Malyasova vd., 2024). Porfirin çekirdeğine bağlanan çeşitli grupların bu komplekslerin özelliklerini geliştirdiği tespit edilmiştir. İyi derecede termal ve oksidatif stabiliteye sahip kinolin türevleri fotofiziksel ve elektrokimyasal özelliklerden dolayı elektrokromik ve fotovoltaik cihazlar için oldukça önemlidir (Arslan vd., 2021). Yukarıdaki bilgiler ışığında, sübstütient olarak kinolin grupları içeren porfirin komplekslerinin çeşitli uygulamalar için yüksek potansiyele sahip olması beklenmektedir. Bu çalışmada, çeşitli uygulama alanları için yüksek potansiyele sahip olabilecek kinolin esaslı yeni porfirin kompleksleri sentezlenmektedir. Sentezlenen bileşiklerin yapısal karakterizasyonları FT-IR, ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR ve kütle spektrumları yardımıyla yapılmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Porfirin, Kinolin, Sentez, Karakterizasyon.

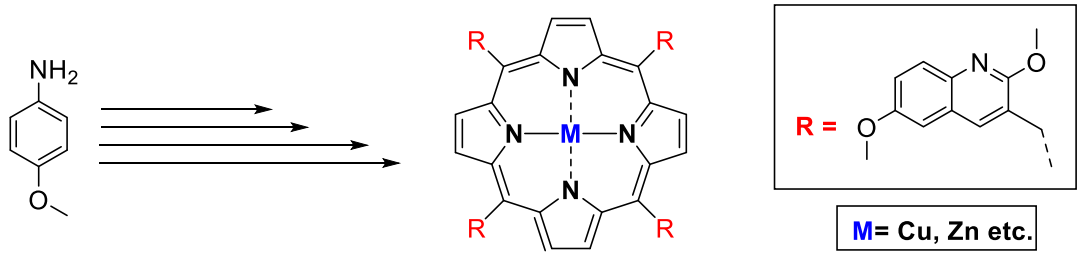


ABSTRACT

It is known that porphyrin groups form the core of some compounds, such as chlorophyll and hemoglobin, which play an essential role in life. Porphyrins have many uses and can be used as photosensitizer compounds because they absorb light at specific wavelengths (500-600 nm). Various studies show that porphyrins are used as sensitizers/dyes in dye-sensitized solar cells, as anti-tumor agents, as fluorescence indicators in the detection of cancerous tissue, and in the production of hydrogen from water through sunlight (Ahmed et al., 2020; Malyasova et al. 2024). Various groups attached to the porphyrin core have been found to improve the properties of these complexes. Due to their

photophysical and electrochemical properties, quinoline derivatives with superior thermal and oxidative stability are essential for electrochromic and photovoltaic devices (Arslan et al., 2021). Thus, porphyrin complexes containing quinoline groups as substituents are expected to have high potential for various applications. In this study, new quinoline-based porphyrin complexes that may have high potential for various applications are synthesized. The synthesized compounds are structurally characterized using FT-IR, ^{1}H NMR, ^{13}C NMR, and mass spectra.

Keywords: Porphyrin, Quinoline, Synthesis, Characterization.



KAYNAKLAR

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EVALUATION OF TERPENOIDS FROM EUPHORBIA NERIIFOLIA LINN: AN IN SILICO STUDY, MOLECULAR DOCKING, ADMET ANALYSIS, AND MOLECULAR DYNAMICS

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ABSTRACT

Angiogenesis, the formation of new blood vessels, plays a crucial role in various physiological and pathological processes, such as embryonic development, wound healing, and tumor growth. Its inhibition represents a therapeutic strategy for diseases such as cardiac hypertrophy, age-related macular degeneration, peripheral arterial disease, and cancer. Traditional Chinese medicine utilizes phytochemicals derived from plants, which possess bioactive properties and can inhibit angiogenesis. Furthermore, descriptors related to absorption, distribution, metabolism, excretion, and toxicity (ADMET) have been used to predict the pharmacokinetic profile of the compounds present in the dataset. Molecular docking was used to predict the binding affinity of the compounds with target proteins, and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations were conducted to evaluate the stability and dynamics of the protein-ligand complexes

Keywords: Euphorbia neriifolia Linn, Molecular Dynamics, angiogenesis , Docking Molecular .

ZONULIN: A KEY REGULATOR OF INTESTINAL PERMEABILITY

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ABSTRACT

Zonulin, a unique tight junction modulator, has emerged as a critical player in the regulation of intestinal permeability, a fundamental process that maintains the delicate balance between the intestinal lumen and the internal milieu. The intestinal barrier, composed of a dynamic network of epithelial cells and their interconnecting tight junctions, serves as the primary defense against the influx of harmful antigens, pathogens, and other potentially damaging substances from the intestinal lumen. Disruption of this barrier, often referred to as "leaky gut," has been implicated in the pathogenesis of a wide range of diseases, including metabolic disorders, autoimmune conditions, and neurological disorders. Zonulin, a protein first identified in 2000, has been shown to regulate intestinal tight junction permeability by modulating the assembly and disassembly of the protein complexes that form these critical cell-cell junctions. Zonulin upregulation has been observed in subjects with type 1 diabetes, suggesting that it may precede the onset of the disease and serve as a potential link between increased intestinal permeability, environmental exposure to non-self antigens, and the development of autoimmunity in genetically susceptible individuals. Similarly, studies have shown that small intestinal exposure to bacteria and gluten can trigger the release of zonulin, which in turn can lead to an increase in intestinal permeability. This zonulin-driven opening of the paracellular pathway may represent a defensive mechanism, allowing the flushing out of microorganisms and other potential threats. Some researchers have noted that discussions around zonulin's impact on gluten-related disorders have been prominently shaped by Alessio Fasano, who has conducted significant work in this field. However, extensive studies have clearly established the link between increased zonulin levels and disrupted intestinal permeability, highlighting its potential as a diagnostic and therapeutic target in gluten-related disorders and other immune-mediated conditions.

Key words : Gluten, leaky-gut, zonulin

HİYERARŞİK MANYETİT NANOPARÇACIKLAR KULLANILARAK SU VE ÇAY İNFÜZYON ÖRNEKLERİNDE BAKIR (II) İÇİN VERİMLİ ÖN ZENGİNLEŞTİRME VE FAAS TABANLI MİKTARSAL BELİRLEME

EFFICIENT PRECONCENTRATION AND FAAS-BASED QUANTIFICATION OF COPPER (II) IN WATER AND TEA INFUSIONS USING HIERARCHICAL MAGNETITE NANOPARTICLES

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ÖZET

Ağır metal toksisitesinin çevresel ve gıda kaynaklı örneklerde izlenmesi, potansiyel risklerin değerlendirilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Mn ve Sb içeren hiyerarşik manyetit nanopartiküller adsorban olarak sentezlenmiş ve Cu(II) iyonlarının katı faz ekstraksiyonu için uygulanmıştır. Geliştirilen nanoadsorban, çeşitli karakterizasyon teknikleri ile detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmiştir. Gerçek örnekler olarak su ve bazı çay infüzyonları seçilmiş olup, yöntemin etkinliği düşük maliyetli ve yaygın olarak kullanılan bir teknik olan alevli atomik absorpsiyon spektrometrisi (FAAS) ile değerlendirilmiştir.

Analitik performansı iyileştirmek amacıyla pH, karıştırma koşulları, elüent türü ve hacmi ile adsorban miktarı gibi temel parametreler optimize edilmiştir. Hiyerarşik manyetit nanoadsorban, SPE-FAAS yöntemi ile yüksek bir korelasyon katsayısı göstermiş ve geniş bir dinamik doğrusal aralık sunmuştur. Geliştirilen MSPE-FAAS yöntemi, doğrudan FAAS ölçümlerine kıyasla en az 40 kat daha yüksek hassasiyet sağlamıştır. Gerçek örneklerde gerçekleştirilen analizler, yöntemin güvenilirliğini kanıtlamış ve geri kazanım oranlarının %93 ile %102 arasında değiştiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hiyerarşik manyetit nanosorbent, ağır metaller, alevli atomik absorpsiyon spektrometresi, bakır.

ABSTRACT

The monitoring of heavy metal toxicity in environmental and food-related samples is crucial for assessing potential risks. In this study, hierarchical magnetite nanoparticles containing Mn and Sb were synthesized as an adsorbent and applied for the solid-phase extraction of Cu(II) ions. The developed nanoadsorbent was thoroughly characterized using various analytical techniques. Real samples, including water and selected tea infusions, were analyzed to evaluate the method's efficiency using flame atomic absorption spectrometry (FAAS), a widely used and cost-effective technique.

To enhance analytical performance, key parameters such as pH, stirring conditions, eluent type and volume, and adsorbent dosage were optimized. The hierarchical magnetite nanoadsorbent exhibited a high correlation coefficient in the SPE-FAAS method and provided a broad dynamic linear range. The

developed MSPE-FAAS method demonstrated at least a 40-fold increase in sensitivity compared to direct FAAS measurements. Analyses performed on real samples confirmed the method's reliability, with recovery rates ranging from 93% to 102%.

Keywords: Hierarchical magnetite nanosorbent, heavy metals, flame atomic absorption spectrometry, copper.

DERS DIŞI ETKİNLİK OLARAK EBRU VE ORİGAMİNİN BÜTÜNLEŞİK UYGULANMASI

INTEGRATED APPLICATION OF MARBLING AND ORIGAMI ART AS AN EXTRACURRICULAR ACTIVITY

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ÖZET

Sanat eğitimi, bireyin psikomotor, bilişsel ve duyuşsal becerilerini geliştiren çok yönlü bir öğrenme sürecidir (Büyüköztürk, 2020). Görsel sanatların eğitimde kullanımı, öğrencilerin akademik başarılarını artırmanın yanı sıra analitik düşünme, yaratıcılık ve problem çözme becerilerini destekleyen önemli bir yöntem olarak kabul edilmektedir (Tavşancıl, 2020). Geleneksel Türk sanatı Ebru ve Uzakdoğu kağıt katlama sanatı Origami, eğitim süreçlerine dahil edildiğinde öğrencilerin sanatsal farkındalıklarla birlikte mekânsal düşünme kapasitelerini ve ince motor becerilerini geliştirmelerine katkı sağlamaktadır (Gürbüz, 2015; Köklü, 2019). Bu çalışmada, Çok Alanlı Sanat Eğitimi (ÇASEY) yaklaşımıyla sanat eğitiminin disiplinler arası boyutu ele alınmaktadır. ÇASEY, sanat eğitiminin farklı disiplinlerle bütünleştirilmesini ve öğrencilerin estetik farkındalık ve eleştirel düşünme becerilerini geliştirmesini hedefleyen bir yaklaşımdır (Alakuş, 2009). Ebru sanatı, psikoloji, fen bilimleri ve kimya gibi alanlarla ilişkilendirilebilirken, Origami sanatı, geometri ve matematik öğretimine katkı sunarak öğrenme sürecini destekleyici bir rol üstlenmektedir. Sanatsal etkinliklerin öğrencilerin eğitim sürecine entegrasyonu, derslerle ilişkilendirilerek sunulduğunda öğrenmeyi daha kalıcı hale getirdiği ve motivasyonu artırdığı çeşitli araştırmalarla ortaya konmuştur (Yılmaz, 2018; Zorba, 2019). Bu bağlamda, ÇASEY modelinin sanat eğitimi kapsamında uygulanması, öğrencilerin sanat yoluyla disiplinler arası düşünme becerilerini geliştirmelerine olanak tanımaktadır. Bu çalışma, Ebru ve Origami'nin eğitimde çok yönlü kullanımını ele alarak, sanatsal etkinliklerin öğrencilerin akademik performanslarına, sanatsal becerilerine ve motivasyonlarına etkileri araştırılmıştır. Sonuç olarak ebru ve origami sanatını ardışık olarak uygulayan öğrenciler okuldaki farklı derslere ve toplumsal hayattaki alanlara katkısı olduğunu belirtmişlerdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebru, Origami, Çok alanlı sanat eğitimi ve Ders dışı etkinlikler.

ABSTRACT

Art education is a multifaceted learning process that enhances individuals' psychomotor, cognitive and affective skills (Büyüköztürk, 2020). The use of visual arts in education not only boosts academic success but also analytical thinking, fosters creativity and problem-solving abilities (Tavşancıl, 2020). The traditional Turkish art of Ebru (marbling) and far east art of Origami (paper folding) are two significant artistic techniques that, when integrated into the educational process, contribute to students' fine motor skills, artistic awareness and spatial reasoning capacity (Gürbüz, 2015; Köklü, 2019). In this context, this study explores how Ebru and Origami can be incorporated into an interdisciplinary teaching

model and how these arts contribute to students' cognitive development. This study also integrates Multi-Field Art Education (ÇASEY) approach, which emphasizes the interdisciplinary nature of art education. ÇASEY aims to combine art with other disciplines, helping students develop aesthetic awareness and critical thinking skills (Alakuş, 2009). Ebru art, for instance, can be connected to psychology, material sciences, and chemistry while Origami serves as an effective contribution in teaching geometry and mathematics. The integration of artistic activities into students' educational processes has been shown to make learning more permanent and increase motivation when associated with academic subjects (Yılmaz, 2018; Zorba, 2019). In this regard, implementing the ÇASEY model in art education provides an opportunity for students to develop interdisciplinary thinking skills through art. This study examines the multidisciplinary use of Ebru and Origami in education, assessing the impact of artistic activities on students' academic performance, artistic competencies, and motivation. The findings suggest that greater emphasis should be placed on integrating artistic methods into curricula to enrich the learning experience and foster creativity. As a result, students who practiced the art of marbling and origami consecutively stated that it contributed to different courses at school and areas of social life.

Keywords: Marbling art, Origami, Multi field art education and extracurricular activities.

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BİYOLOJİ EĞİTİMİNDE OKUL DIŞI ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARI
OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN BIOLOGY EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Okul veya sınıfın mekan olarak uzağında, müfredata bağlı olarak eğitim alınmasına sınıf dışı öğrenme denmektedir. Sınıf dışı öğrenme mekanları kütüphaneler, akvaryumlar, doğa müzeleri, sanal müzeler, planetaryum, bilim merkezleri gibi yerler olabilir (Hannu, 1993'den akt: Kulalıgil, 2016). Okul dışı eğitim literatürde farklı kelimelerle ifade edilmektedir. Okul dışı eğitime bazı kaynaklar sınıf dışı eğitim, bazı kaynaklar nonformal eğitim, bazı kaynaklar ise informal eğitim demektedir. İngilizce olarak karşılığı ise *outdoor education* olarak bilinmektedir. Bir eğitim, mekan olarak sınıfın içinde yapılmıyorsa yapılan eğitime sınıf dışı eğitim denilmektedir (Gürkan, 2019). Okul dışı mekanlar 2 farklı gruba ayrılırlar. Bunlar non- formal (planetaryum, sanayi kuruluşları, botanik parklar, müzeler, akvaryum, bilim merkezleri, hayvanat bahçeleri) ve informal (ev, okuldaki serbest vakitler, oyun sahaları, sokaklar, caddeler) mekanlardır (Eshach, 2007'den akt: Yolcu ve Karamustafaoğlu, 2021). Bu mekanların tanınması ve biyolojide kullanılması çok değerlidir. Bu çalışmada amaç biyoloji eğitiminde okul dışı öğretimin önemini vurgulamak, okul dışı öğretim mekanlarının bilgisini vermek, Türkiye'de okul dışı öğretim alanında yapılmış çalışmaları incelemektir. Bu çalışma derleme çalışmasıdır. Okul dışındaki mekanlar hakkında bilgiler toplanmış, bu alanda yapılmış çalışmalar incelenmiş ve elde edinilen bilgiler bir araya getirilerek makalede sunulmuştur. Literatür ve alan yazınına bakıldığında tüm dış mekanların eğitsel yönünün olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu alanda yapılmış bilimsel tezleri değerlendirmek için YÖK tez veri tabanında *sınıf dışı öğretim* yazıldığında 11 tane tezin olduğu görülmektedir . Bu tezlerden 2 tanesi doktora için yazılmışken, 9 tanesi de yüksek lisans tezi olarak yazılmıştır. Pamukkale, Gazi, Recep Tayip Erdoğan, İstanbul Teknik, Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Afyon Kocatepe, Anadolu, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Ankara Üniversitesi tezlerin yazıldığı üniversitelerdir. Tezlerin tamamında sınıf dışı öğrenmenin olumlu sonuçları vurgulanmaktadır. Bu konuda öneri olarak biyoloji öğretmenlerininin okul dışı eğitimi konusunda bilgilendirilmeleri ve derslerini okul dışı ortamlarda işlemesi konusunda teşvik edilmeleridir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoloji eğitimi, biyoloji, okul dışı öğretim ortamları, sınıf dışı öğretim.

ABSTRACT

Learning outside the classroom is called learning outside the school or classroom, depending on the curriculum. Out-of-class learning venues can be places such as libraries, aquariums, nature museums, virtual museums, planetariums, science centers (Hannu, 1993 cited in Kulalıgil, 2016). Out-of-school education is referred to with different words in the literature. Some sources refer to out-of-school education as out-of-class education, some as nonformal education, and some as informal education. Its English equivalent is known as outdoor education. If an education is not conducted in the classroom, it is called out-of-class education (Gürkan, 2019). Out-of-school venues are divided into 2 different groups. These are non-formal (planetarium, industrial establishments, botanical parks, museums, aquarium, science centers, zoos) and informal (home, free time at school, playgrounds, streets, avenues)

(Eshach, 2007 cited in Yolcu & Karamustafaoğlu, 2021). Recognizing these places and using them in biology is very valuable. The aim of this study is to emphasize the importance of out-of-school teaching in biology education, to give information about out-of-school teaching venues and to examine the studies conducted in the field of out-of-school teaching in Turkey. This study is a review study. Information about out-of-school places was collected, studies conducted in this field were examined and the information obtained was brought together and presented in the article. Looking at the literature and literature, it was determined that all outdoor spaces have an educational aspect. In order to evaluate the scientific theses in this field, it is seen that there are 11 theses when out-of-class teaching is written in the YÖK thesis database. While 2 of these theses were written for doctorate, 9 of them were written as master's theses. Pamukkale, Gazi, Recep Tayip Erdoğan, İstanbul Technical, Kocaeli University, Afyon Kocatepe, Anadolu, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman, Ankara University are the universities where the theses were written. In all of the theses, the positive results of out-of-class learning are emphasized. As a suggestion in this regard, biology teachers should be informed about out-of-school education and encouraged to teach their lessons in out-of-school environments.

Keywords: Biology education, biology, out-of-school teaching environments, out-of-class teaching.

YESEVİ ÖĞRETİSİNİN ANLAMI: MANEVİ YENİLENME[1]

THE MEANING OF YESEVI DOCTRINE - SPIRITUAL RENEWAL

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ÖZET

Yesevi öğretisi, insanın özgür iradeye sahip olduğunu ve gerçek özgürlüğün Tanrı'ya kulluk yoluyla elde edilebileceğini savunur. İnsan eğer iradesiz bir varlık olsaydı, niyet ve eylemlerinin bir anlamı olmazdı. Özgürlük, bireyin baskıdan bağımsız hareket edebilmesi olarak tanımlansa da, Yesevi düşüncesinde bu kavram ahlaki ve manevi boyutlarla ele alınır.

Batı felsefesi özgürlüğü dünyevi boyutta değerlendirirken, Yesevi öğretisi hakiki özgürlüğün Tanrı'ya yaklaşarak elde edilebileceğini öne sürer. Sufilere göre özgürlük, dünyevi tutkular ve nefsani arzulardan arınarak ruhani olgunluğa ulaşmakla mümkündür. Zikir ve tefekkür gibi yöntemlerle insan, kendini tanıyıp Tanrı ile bütünleşerek gerçek özgürlüğe erişebilir. Yesevi öğretisinin temel amacı, insanın ruhani gelişimini sağlayarak onu Tanrı'ya yaklaştırmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yesevi Öğretisi, Manevi Özgürlük, Özgür İrade, Tasavvuf, Ahlaki Özgürlük

ABSTRACT

The Yesevi doctrine asserts that human beings possess free will and that true freedom can only be attained through servitude to God. If humans were devoid of will, their intentions and actions would hold no meaning. Although freedom is commonly defined as the ability to act independently of external pressures, the Yesevi perspective approaches this concept within moral and spiritual dimensions.

While Western philosophy interprets freedom in a worldly context, the Yesevi doctrine emphasizes that genuine freedom is achieved by drawing closer to God. According to the Sufi tradition, true freedom is attainable by purging oneself of worldly desires and ego-driven impulses, thereby reaching spiritual maturity. Through practices such as dhikr (remembrance of God) and contemplation, individuals can attain self-awareness and unite with the Divine, ultimately achieving authentic freedom. The fundamental objective of the Yesevi doctrine is to foster spiritual growth, guiding individuals toward divine proximity.

Keywords: Yesevi Doctrine, Spiritual Freedom, Free Will, Sufism, Moral Freedom

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ANALYSIS OF MODAL VIBRATION OF A CANTILEVER BEAM WITH DIFFERENT LATTICE STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

This study presents the modal vibration analysis of a cantilever beam with dimensions of 1 × 1 × 10 mm using the Finite Element Method (FEM). Four different beam models were examined: a standard lattice, a diamond lattice, a cube lattice, and a completely solid beam. The aim of this study was to evaluate how different lattice structures affect the vibration behavior of the beam. Structural steel was used as the material in all models for comparison. The results showed that the selecting of lattice structure significantly affects both the natural frequencies and deformation properties of the beam. The completely solid beam exhibited the highest stiffness and natural frequency values, while the lattice-structured beams experienced a decrease in stiffness, leading to lower natural frequencies and higher deformations. Among the lattice configurations, differences in geometry contributed to the variations in vibration performance, with some designs offering better stability than others. This study highlights the potential of lattice structures in lightweight engineering applications where vibration performance is an important consideration. Future research could focus on optimizing lattice geometries to increase structural efficiency while maintaining desired vibration characteristics.

Keywords: Modal Analysis, Lattice Structure, Finite Element Method.

GÖRÜNTÜ İŞLEME DESTEKLİ DERİN ÖĞRENME TEKNİKLERİ İLE METAL MALZEMELERİN YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜĞÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF SURFACE ROUGHNESS OF METAL MATERIALS WITH IMAGE PROCESSING ASSISTED DEEP LEARNING TECHNIQUES

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ÖZET

Alın frezeleme işlemleri, metal gibi malzemelerin yüzey pürüzlülüğü oluşturması ve belirlenmesi açısından son derece önemlidir. Günümüzde teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte yapay zekâ ve görüntü işleme, yüzey pürüzlülüğünün belirlenmesi hakkında veri setinin güvenli bir şekilde oluşturulmasına katkı sağlayarak, yüksek doğruluk oranı ile üretim kalitesini arttıracaktır. Böylece firmaların karşılaştığı pürüzlülük denetimindeki hatalara engel olunması hedeflenmektedir. Ayrıca çalışma kapsamında üretim kalitesini iyileştirip eksiklerin giderilmesi, yeni çözümler geliştirilmesi, maliyet ve zaman açısından verimliliğin sağlanması, pürüzlülük ölçümünün daha hızlı ilerlemesini sağlayacaktır. Önerilen bu yaklaşım ile 50x100mm metaller yüzey frezelemede işlenmiş ve 5x10mm tarama yönü gerçekleştirilerek kamera ile dijital görüntüler elde edilmiştir. Elde edilen görüntüler Görüntü İşleme yönteminin Yapay Zekâ algoritmaları ile işlenen ve süre olarak diğer mimarilerden daha az süre alması sebebiyle Python programlama dili ile Evrişimli Sinir Ağı (Convolution Neural Network-CNN) uygulamalarına tabi tutulmuştur. Yüzey pürüzlülüğü R_a (µm) ile ortalama pürüzlülük değeri ise N ile sembolize edilerek sınıflandırılmış bir biçimde gösterilmiştir. Veri seti üzerinde yapılan çalışma kapsamında R_a (µm) yüzey yüzey pürüzlülüğü 4 farklı grupta sınıflandırılmıştır. Yüzey frezeleme yaptığımız için R_a (µm) değerini 0.025 ile 0.05 arasında görme şansımız olmadığından bu aralığı işlem dışı bırakıyoruz. R_a'nın 0.1 ile 6.3 (µm) arasında yoğunlaştığını görüyoruz ve bu aralıkta gruplandırıyoruz. Grup 1: 0.1-0.2, Grup 2: 0.2-0.8, Grup 3: 0.8-3.2, Grup 4: 3.2-6.3. Bu çalışma kapsamında 4 farklı gruba ayrılan R_a yüzey pürüzlülük katsayısı ve yüzey pürüzlülük sınıfları ile bir veri seti oluşturulmuştur. Bu sayede yüzey pürüzlülüğü görünür hale getirilmiş, ürünlerin doğruluğu ölçülmüş ve yüzey kalite sınıfları belirlenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonucunda parametre değerleri tahmin edilmiş ve metal malzemelerin yüzey pürüzlülüğü belirlenmiştir,

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metal malzemeler, Yüzey pürüzlülüğü, Görüntü işleme yöntemi, Yapay zekâ, Evrişimli Sinir Ağı

ABSTRACT

Face milling operations are extremely important for creating and determining the surface roughness of materials such as metal. Today, with the development of technology, artificial intelligence and image processing will contribute to the safe creation of the data set on the determination of surface roughness,

increasing the production quality with a high accuracy rate. Thus, it is aimed to prevent the errors in roughness control that companies encounter. In addition, within the scope of the study, improving the production quality, eliminating deficiencies, developing new solutions, ensuring efficiency in terms of cost and time will enable the roughness measurement to progress faster. With this proposed approach, 50x100mm metals were processed in surface milling and digital images were obtained with a camera by performing a 5x10mm direction of scan. The obtained images were processed with Artificial Intelligence algorithms of the Image Processing method and were subjected to Convolution Neural Network (CNN) applications with Python programming, as it takes less time than other architectures. Surface roughness is symbolized by R_a (µm), and the average roughness value is symbolized by N and shown in a classified form. Within the scope of the study conducted on the data set, R_a surface roughness was classified into 4 different groups. Since we are doing face milling, we do not have the chance to see the R_a (µm) value between 0.025 and 0.05, we make this range out of source. We see R_a concentrated between 0.1 and 6.3 (µm) and group them in this range. Group 1: 0.1-0.2, Group 2: 0.2-0.8, Group 3: 0.8-3.2, Group 4: 3.2-6.3. Within the scope of this study, which is classified into 4 different groups, a data set was created with the Ra surface roughness coefficient and surface roughness classes. In this way, the surface roughness was made visible, the accuracy of the products was measured and the surface quality classes were determined. As a result of the study, parameter values were estimated and the surface roughness of metal materials was determined.

Keywords: Metal methods, Surface roughness, Image processing method, Artificial intelligence, Convolutional Neural Network

THE EFFECT OF FEAR-BASED MARKETING ON CONSUMERS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS HEALTH PRODUCTS: THE MODERATING ROLE OF PERCEIVED SELF-EFFICACY

KORKU TEMELLİ PAZARLAMANIN TÜKETİCİLERİN SAĞLIK ÜRÜNLERİNE YÖNELİK TUTUMLARINA ETKİSİ: ALGILANAN ÖZ YETERLİLİĞİN DÜZENLEYİCİ ROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

Fear-based marketing is widely used in health-related advertising to influence consumer decision-making. However, the effectiveness of such appeals remains debated, as they may either motivate consumers to take preventive actions or trigger defensive avoidance. This study examines the impact of fear-based marketing on consumer attitudes toward health products, with a particular focus on the moderating role of perceived self-efficacy. Using a quantitative approach, data was collected through a structured survey measuring fear appeal perception, self-efficacy, and consumer attitudes using a Likert scale (1–5). The analysis was conducted using Structural Equation Modeling (SEM) to assess both direct and interaction effects. Results indicate that fear-based marketing has a significant positive effect on consumer attitudes toward health products; however, this effect is contingent upon consumers' levels of self-efficacy. Specifically, individuals with high self-efficacy respond more positively to fear-based appeals, while those with low self-efficacy exhibit weaker or even negative reactions. These findings contribute to the literature on fear appeals in health marketing and provide managerial insights for designing effective and ethical health-related advertising strategies. The study also highlights the need for tailored communication strategies that consider consumer psychological traits to maximize persuasive impact.

Keywords: Fear-Based Marketing, Consumer Attitudes, Self-Efficacy, Health Products, Advertising Effectiveness

ÖZET

Korku temelli pazarlama, tüketicilerin karar verme süreçlerini etkilemek amacıyla sağlıkla ilgili reklamlarda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ancak, tüketicileri önleyici adımlar atmaya teşvik edebilecekleri ya da savunmacı kaçınmayı tetikleyebilecekleri için bu tür çağrıların etkinliği tartışılmaya devam etmektedir. Bu çalışma, korku temelli pazarlamanın sağlık ürünlerine yönelik tüketici tutumları üzerindeki etkisini, özellikle algılanan öz yeterliliğin ılımlaştırıcı rolüne odaklanarak incelemektedir. Nicel bir yaklaşım kullanılarak, Likert ölçeği (1-5) kullanılarak korku çekiciliği algısı, öz yeterlilik ve tüketici tutumlarını ölçen yapılandırılmış bir anket aracılığıyla veri toplanmıştır. Analiz, hem doğrudan hem de etkileşim etkilerini değerlendirmek için Yapısal Eşitlik Modellemesi (YEM) kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sonuçlar, korku temelli pazarlamanın tüketicilerin sağlık ürünlerine yönelik tutumları üzerinde önemli bir pozitif etkiye sahip olduğunu, ancak bu etkinin tüketicilerin öz yeterlilik düzeylerine bağlı olduğunu göstermektedir. Spesifik olarak, yüksek öz yeterliliğe sahip bireyler korku temelli çağrılara daha olumlu tepki verirken, düşük öz yeterliliğe sahip olanlar daha zayıf ve hatta olumsuz tepkiler sergilemektedir. Bu bulgular, sağlık pazarlamasında korku çekiciliklerine ilişkin

literatüre katkıda bulunmakta ve sağlıkla ilgili etkili ve etik reklam stratejilerinin tasarlanması için yönetimsel içgörüler sağlamaktadır. Çalışma ayrıca, ikna edici etkiyi en üst düzeye çıkarmak için tüketici psikolojik özelliklerini dikkate alan özel iletişim stratejilerine duyulan ihtiyacı vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Korku Temelli Pazarlama, Tüketici Tutumları, Öz Yeterlilik, Sağlık Ürünleri, Reklam Etkinliği

A RARE CAUSE OF CHEST PAİN AND TROPONİN ELEVATİON: SİGMOİD VOLVULUS MİMİCKİNG ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROME

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Chest pain is a common complaint in emergency departments and is often associated with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). However, not all chest pain is of cardiac origin. Elevated troponin levels are typically indicative of myocardial injury, but they can also be observed in various non-cardiac conditions, including serious gastrointestinal emergencies such as volvulus.

Case Report:

A 58-year-old female presented to the emergency department with severe, intermittent chest pain, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal distension. On initial evaluation, her vital signs were stable, but her overall condition was deteriorating.

Laboratory findings revealed:Troponin I level significantly elevated (1237 ng/mL), suggesting myocardial ischemia. Hemoglobin level was low (9.43 g/dL) Electrocardiography (ECG) and echocardiography did not show acute ischemic changes, necessitating the investigation of non-cardiac causes.

Imaging Findings: Abdominal X-ray showed a characteristic "coffee bean" sign, raising suspicion of sigmoid volvulus. Contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) confirmed sigmoid colon torsion with marked distension. Given the risk of intestinal ischemia and perforation, the patient was urgently consulted with the general surgery team, and immediate surgical intervention was planned. The patient underwent emergency laparoscopic detorsion and decompression. After successful volvulus correction, a gastrostomy tube was placed to prevent recurrence.

Postoperative Course: The postoperative period was uneventful. The patient was discharged on the fifth postoperative day without complications. Nutritional recommendations and outpatient follow-up were provided.

Discussion and Conclusion:

This case demonstrates the importance of considering a broad differential diagnosis in patients presenting with chest pain and elevated troponin levels.

Non-cardiac causes such as sigmoid volvulus can mimic acute cardiac conditions, potentially leading to misguided treatments.

Key clinical takeaways: Early diagnosis with imaging techniques such as CT is critical in preventing serious complications like bowel ischemia and necrosis. Laparoscopic management of sigmoid volvulus is a minimally invasive, effective treatment that allows for faster recovery. A multidisciplinary team involving emergency physicians, surgeons, and cardiologists plays a crucial role in timely intervention, accurate diagnosis, and positive patient outcomes.

Keywords: Chest pain, Troponin elevation, Sigmoid volvulus, Non-cardiac chest pain, Laparoscopic detorsion, Multidisciplinary approach.

ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Chest pain is a common complaint in emergency departments and is often associated with acute coronary syndrome (ACS). However, not all cases of chest pain have a cardiac origin. Elevated troponin levels are typically suggestive of myocardial injury, but they can also be observed in various non-cardiac conditions, including volvulus, a serious gastrointestinal emergency.

Case Report:

A 58-year-old female presented to the emergency department with severe, intermittent chest pain, nausea, vomiting, and abdominal distension. Her initial vital signs were stable; however, her overall condition was deteriorating. Laboratory tests revealed a significantly elevated Troponin I level (1237 ng/mL), raising suspicion for myocardial ischemia. Additionally, her hemoglobin level was found to be low (9.43 g/dL). Electrocardiography (ECG) and echocardiography showed no acute ischemic changes, necessitating an evaluation for non-cardiac causes.

Abdominal X-ray revealed the characteristic "coffee bean" sign, suggesting sigmoid volvulus. To confirm the diagnosis, a contrast-enhanced computed tomography (CT) scan was performed, which showed marked distension and torsion of the sigmoid colon. Given the risks of bowel ischemia and perforation, the patient was urgently consulted with the general surgery team, and an emergency surgical intervention was planned. The patient underwent laparoscopic detorsion and decompression. After successful correction of the volvulus, a gastrostomy tube was placed to prevent recurrence. The postoperative course was uneventful, and the patient was discharged on the fifth postoperative day with outpatient follow-up and dietary recommendations.

Discussion and Conclusion:

This case highlights the importance of considering a broad differential diagnosis in patients presenting with chest pain and elevated troponin levels. Non-cardiac conditions, such as sigmoid volvulus, can mimic cardiac emergencies and may lead to misdirected treatments. Early diagnosis through imaging modalities such as CT is crucial to prevent severe complications, including bowel ischemia and necrosis. Laparoscopic management of sigmoid volvulus is an effective, minimally invasive approach that allows for rapid recovery. A multidisciplinary team, including emergency physicians, surgeons, and cardiologists, plays a crucial role in ensuring timely intervention, accurate diagnosis, and favorable patient outcomes.

Keywords: Chest pain, Troponin elevation, Sigmoid volvulus, Non-cardiac chest pain, Emergency surgery, Laparoscopic detorsion, Multidisciplinary approach

EVSEL ATIKSU ARITMA TESİSİ ÇIKIŞ SULARINA MARUZ BIRAKILAN MAKROALGLERDE TALYUM (Tl) VE GALYUM (Ga)'UN AKÜMÜLASYONU

ACCUMULATION OF THALLIUM (Tl) AND GALLIUM (Ga) IN MACROALGAE EXPOSED TO DOMESTIC WASTEWATER TREATMENT PLANT EFFLUENTS

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ÖZET

Maden çıkarma, metal eritme ve tarımsal sulama için kirli su kullanımı gibi antropojenik faaliyetler, toksik elementlerin varlığı nedeniyle çevredeki topraklar, yüzeysel sular ve yeraltı suları üzerinde önemli çevresel etkiler yaratmakta ve topraklardaki metal zenginleşmesi ile birlikte besin zinciri transferi yoluyla insan sağlığını da ciddi olarak tehtit etmektedir. Diğer taraftan iki metal Galyum (Ga) ve Talyum (Tl) birçok yüksek teknoloji uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan önemli stratejik kaynaklardır. Ga doğada nadiren tek başına bir yatak olarak bulunur ve genellikle boksit ve sfalerit gibi cevherlerle eser miktarda ilişkilidir. Bu nedenle, genellikle diğer metaller çıkarılırken bir yan ürün olarak kabul edilir ve buna göre geri dönüştürülür. Çoğunlukla alüminyum, çinko, demir cevherleri ve kömürler olmak üzere çeşitli minerallerle birlikte bulunur ve bunlardan boksit, çinko cevherleri ve kömürler günümüzde Ga'nın birincil orijinal kaynaklarıdır (Lu ve ark., 2017). Tl'nin ise insan için biyolojik bir kullanımı olmayıp en zehirli metallerden biri olarak kabul edilmiştir. İnsanların Tl'ye maruz kalması, kömür yakan santrallerden ve bakır, kurşun ve çinko eriticilerin sebep olduğu atmosferik kirlilikten kaynaklanabilir. Bu metallerin eritme ve rafinaj işlemlerinden içme suyunun kirlenmesi meydana gelebilir. Bu tür kirli bölgelerdeki Tl alımı, genel popülasyondaki normal diyet alımını aştığında sağlık için bir tehdit oluşturur. Çevresel izlemenin Tl seviyesini arka planın önemli ölçüde üzerinde olduğunu gösterdiği durumlarda emisyonlar azaltılmalıdır (Blain, 2022). Atıksulardaki metal kirlilikleri, ekosistemleri, su kalitesini ve gıda güvenliğini etkileyen kritik bir çevresel endişedir ve evsel atıksulara uygulanan geleneksel arıtma yöntemleri genellikle ağır metalleri yetersiz bir şekilde uzaklaştırarak çevreye yayılmalarına izin verebilir (Oliomogbe ve Emegha, 2024). Makro ve mikroalgler, birçoğu farklı ekolojik koşullarda bulunabilen ve toleranslı organizmalar olduğu, değişen çevreye iyi uyum sağlama kapasitesine sahip olduğu ve çeşitli kirleticileri arındırabildiği ve/veya detoksifiye edebildiği için biyobazlı arıtma sistemlerinde önemli bir role sahiptir (Novak ve ark., 2020). Bu çalışmada; evsel nitelikli atıksuların geleneksel biyolojik arıtma işlemine tabi tutulduktan sonraki Atıksu Arıtma Tesisi (AAT) çıkış suyunda bulunan Ga ve Tl'nin makroalg ile akümülasyonu araştırılmıştır. Makroalgler doğal ortamından alınarak arıtma tesisi çıkış suyuna yerleştirilmiş ve hasatlama süresi sonunda makroalglerde akümüle olan Ga ve Tl gözlenmiştir. AAT çıkış suyunda Ga ve Tl konsantrasyonu her ikisinde de <0,000 ppm (ölçülebilir limitlerin altında) iken, alglerde kontrol grubuna göre en yüksek artış yüzdesi Ga için %236,7 ile 4. günün sonunda, Tl için %46,5 ile 5. günün

sonunda elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak evsel nitelikli atıksu arıtma tesisi çıkış suyuna yerleştirilen makroalgin Ga ve Tl metallerini akümüle ettiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Evsel atıksuların remediasyonu, Stratejik hammaddeler, Galyum, Talyum, Makroalg, Fikoremediasyon, Akümülasyon.

ABSTRACT

Anthropogenic activities such as mining, metal smelting and use of polluted water for agricultural irrigation create significant environmental impacts on surrounding soils, surface waters and groundwater due to the presence of toxic elements and seriously threaten human health through food chain transfer together with metal enrichment in soils. On the other hand, the two metals Gallium (Ga) and Thallium (Tl) are important strategic resources widely used in many high-technology applications. Ga is rarely found as a single deposit in nature and is usually associated with trace amounts of ores such as bauxite and sphalerite. Therefore, it is generally considered as a by-product of other metal extraction and is recycled accordingly. It is mostly found with various minerals, including aluminum, zinc, iron ores and coals, and bauxite, zinc ores and coals are the primary original sources of Ga today (Lu et al., 2017). Tl has no biological use for humans and has been considered one of the most toxic metals. Human exposure to Tl can occur from atmospheric pollution from coal-fired power plants and copper, lead, and zinc smelters. Contamination of drinking water may occur from the smelting and refining processes of these metals. Tl intake in such polluted areas poses a threat to health when it exceeds the normal dietary intake in the general population. Emissions should be reduced in cases where environmental monitoring shows that the Tl level is significantly above the background (Blain, 2022). Metal contamination in wastewater is a critical environmental concern affecting ecosystems, water quality and food safety, and conventional treatment methods applied to domestic wastewater often inadequately remove heavy metals, allowing them to spread into the environment (Oliomogbe and Emegha, 2024). Macro and microalgae have an important role in biobased treatment systems, as many of them can be found in different ecological conditions and are tolerant organisms, have the capacity to adapt well to a changing environment, and are able to purify and/or detoxify various pollutants (Novak et al., 2020). In this study, the accumulation of Ga and Tl in the effluent of the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) after subjecting domestic wastewater to conventional biological treatment was investigated. Macroalgae were taken from their natural environment and placed in the effluent of the treatment plant, and at the end of the harvest period, accumulated Ga and Tl in the macroalgae were observed. While the concentration of Ga and Tl in the WWTP outlet water was <0.000 ppm (below measurable limits) for both, the highest increase percentage in algae compared to the control group was obtained for Ga with 236.7% at the end of 4 days and for Tl with 46.5% at the end of 5 days. As a result, it was determined that the macroalgae placed in the effluent of the domestic wastewater treatment plant accumulated Ga and Tl metals.

Keywords: Remediation of domestic wastewater, Strategic raw materials, Gallium, Thallium, Macroalgae, Phycoremediation, Accumulation.

STRATEJİK HAMMADDELERDEN GALYUM (Ga) VE TALYUM (Tl)'UN ENDÜSTRİYEL ATIKSULARDAN MAKROALG İLE AKÜMÜLASYONUNUN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF ACCUMULATION OF THE STRATEGIC RAW MATERIALS GALLIUM (Ga) AND THALLIUM (Tl) FROM INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER WITH MACROALG

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ÖZET

Galyum (Ga) ve Talyum (Tl) birçok yüksek teknoloji uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan önemli stratejik kaynaklardır. Manyetik rezonans ve kardiyovasküler görüntüleme gibi tıp alanında, kızılötesi optik ve optik fiberlerde, yüksek sıcaklık süper iletken malzemelerinde, yarı iletkenler ve benzeri birçok alanda kullanılan bu metallerden Ga'yı Japonya, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve Avrupa Birliği, Tl'yi ise Japonya kritik olarak belirlenen mineraller listesine eklemiştir (Nakano, 2021). Madenlerin çıkarılması ve işlenmesi, nihai son kullanım sonucu oluşan atıkların çevreye salınması, tarımsal sulamada kirleticileri bulunduran su veya atıksuların kullanılması sonucu bu kıymetli kaynaklar kaybolmakta ve çevre ve insan sağlığını da tehlikeye atmaktadır. Ga çoğunlukla çeşitli minerallerle birlikte bulunur ve bunlardan boksit, çinko cevherleri ve kömürler günümüzde Ga'nın birincil orijinal kaynaklarıdır (Lu ve ark., 2017). Ga'yı yoğunlaştırmak ve verimli bir geri kazanım elde etmek oldukça zordur; çünkü Ga geleneksel çinko hidrometalurji proseslerinde çinko liçlerine, baca tozuna ve cürufa dağılarak yayılmaktadır (Wang ve ark., 2024). Tl'nin insan sağlığı için oldukça riskli metallerden biri olduğu kabul edilmektedir. Kömür yakan santraller, bakır, kurşun ve çinko eriticilerden kaynaklanan atmosferik kirlilik ve diğer eritme ve rafinaj işlemleri Tl'ye maruz kalınmasını ve çevresel kirlilikleri meydana gelebilir (Blain, 2022). Endüstriyel atıksular, insan sağlığına, suda yaşayan organizmalara ve ekosisteme zararlı önemli miktarda ağır metalleri içermektedir. Geleneksel atıksu arıtma yöntemleri (flotasyon, koagülasyon/flokülasyon ve adsorpsiyon gibi) ümit verici sonuçlar göstermektedir ancak yüksek çamur hacimleri üretimi, nispeten düşük giderim oranları, değişen pH'a duyarlılık ve düşük metal konsantrasyonlarını arıtmada verimsizlik gibi bazı sınırlamaları bulunmaktadır (Oladimeji ve ark., 2024). Makroalgler esas olarak, yüksek miktarda aljinat materyali ile tanınan ve potansiyel olarak metalik iyonları bağlayabilen canlılardır. Hücre duvarlarının yüzeyindeki aktif fonksiyonel gruplar nedeniyle son derece iyi metal biyosorpsiyon yeteneklerine sahiptir (Taiwo ve ark., 2024). Bu çalışmada; endüstriyel nitelikli atıksuların geleneksel fiziksel, kimyasal ve biyolojik arıtma işlemine tabi tutulduktan sonraki Atıksu Arıtma Tesisi (AAT) çıkış suyunda bulunan Ga ve Tl'nin makroalg ile akümülasyonu araştırılmıştır. Makroalgler doğal ortamından alınarak arıtma tesisi çıkış suyuna yerleştirilmiş ve hasatlama süresi sonunda makroalglerde akümüle olan Ga ve Tl gözlenmiştir. AAT çıkış suyunda Ga ve Tl konsantrasyonu her ikisinde de <0,000 ppm (ölçülebilir limitlerin altında) iken, alglerde kontrol grubuna göre en yüksek artış yüzdesi Ga için %198,6 ile 6. günün sonunda, Tl için

%174,4 ile 2. günün sonunda elde edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak çalışmada kullanılan makroalgin endüstriyel atıksudan Ga ve Tl'yi uzaklaştırdığı ve bu kıymetli metalleri yüksek oranlarda akümüle ettiği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Endüstriyel atıksuların remediasyonu, Stratejik hammaddeler, Galyum, Talyum, Makroalg, Fikoremediasyon, Akümülasyon.

ABSTRACT

Gallium (Ga) and Thallium (Tl) are important strategic resources widely used in many high-technology applications. Of these metals, which are used in many fields such as magnetic resonance and cardiovascular imaging in medicine, infrared optics and optical fibers, high-temperature superconducting materials, semiconductors and similar fields, Japan has added both Tl and Ga, while United States and European Union have added Ga to the list of critically designated minerals (Nakano, 2021). These valuable resources are lost as a result of the extraction and processing of minerals, the release of wastes resulting from final use into the environment, and the use of water or wastewater containing pollutants in agricultural irrigation, thus endangering the environment and human health. Ga is mostly found together with various minerals, of which bauxite, zinc ores and coals are the primary original sources of Ga today (Lu et al., 2017). It is quite difficult to concentrate Ga and achieve efficient recovery because Ga is dispersed into zinc leaches, flue dust, and slag in conventional zinc hydrometallurgy processes (Wang et al., 2024). Tl is considered to be one of the metals that are very risky for human health. Atmospheric pollution from coal-burning power plants, copper, lead and zinc smelters and other smelting and refining processes may cause exposure to Tl and environmental pollutants (Blain, 2022). Industrial wastewater contains significant amounts of heavy metals that are harmful to human health, aquatic organisms and the ecosystem. Conventional wastewater treatment methods (such as flotation, coagulation/flocculation and adsorption) show promising results but have some limitations such as production of high sludge volumes, relatively low removal rates, sensitivity to changing pH and inefficiency in treating low metal concentrations (Oladimeji et al., 2024). Macroalgae are essentially creatures known for their high amounts of alginate material and can potentially bind metallic ions. It has extremely good metal biosorption abilities due to active functional groups on the surface of the cell walls (Taiwo et al., 2024). In this study, the accumulation of Ga and Tl by macroalgae in the Wastewater Treatment Plant (WWTP) discharge water after the conventional physical, chemical and biological treatment of industrial wastewater was investigated. The macroalgae were taken from their natural environment and placed in the treatment plant discharge water, and Ga and Tl were observed accumulating in the macroalgae at the end of the harvesting period. While the concentration of Ga and Tl in the WWTP discharge water was <0.000 ppm (below measurable limits) for both, the highest increase percentage in algae compared to the control group was obtained at the end of the 6 day with 198.6% for Ga and at the end of the 2 day with 174.4% for Tl. As a result, it was determined that the macroalgae used in the study removed Ga and Tl from industrial wastewater and accumulated these precious metals at high rates.

Keywords: Remediation of industrial wastewater, Strategic raw materials, Gallium, Thallium, Macroalgae, Phycoremediation, Accumulation.

ÜÇLÜ NEGATİF MEME KANSERİNDE DROXİNOSTAT'IN ABRAXANE VE ATEZOLİZUMAB İLE KOMBİNASYONUNUN TERAPÖTİK POTANSİYELİ VE MEKANİZMALARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE THERAPEUTIC POTENTIAL AND MECHANISMS OF DROXINOSTAT IN COMBINATION WITH ABRAXANE AND ATEZOLIZUMAB IN TRIPLE-NEGATIVE BREAST CANCER

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ÖZET

Üçlü negatif meme kanseri (ÜNMK), yayılma potansiyeli yüksek ve tedaviye direnç gösteren agresif bir meme kanseri türü olarak bilinmektedir. Günümüzde, Programlı Ölüm Ligandı-1 (PD-L1) inhibitörü Atezolizumab ile albümin taşıyıcılı Paklitaksel nanopartiküllerinden oluşan Nab-paklitaksel kombinasyonu standart tedavi seçenekleri arasında yer alsa da birçok hastada istenilen terapötik etki sağlanamamaktadır. Epigenetik düzenleyiciler, kanser hücrelerinde programlanmış hücre ölümünü tetikleme, hücre döngüsünü durdurma ve bağışıklık sistemini düzenleyici etkileri sayesinde, potansiyel antikanser ajanlar olarak değerlendirilmektedir. HDAC 1, 6 ve 8 genlerinin meme kanserinin ilerlemesinde önemli rol oynadığı bilindiğinden, HDAC 3, 6 ve 8 inhibitörü olan Droxinostat'ın, kemoterapi ve immünoterapilere karşı gelişen direnç mekanizmalarını aşmada etkili bir ajan olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Droxinostat'ın hem tek başına hem de Nab-paklitaksel ve Atezolizumab ile kombinasyon halinde kullanıldığında gösterdiği etkiler değerlendirilmiştir. Droxinostat, Atezolizumab ve Nab-paklitaksel'in tek başına, ikili ve üçlü kombinasyonlar halinde uygulanmasının, MDA-MB-231 ÜNMK hücreleri ve MCF-10A sağlıklı meme hücreleri üzerindeki sitotoksik etkileri XTT testi ile incelenmiş, IC_{50} ve ED_{50} değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Apoptoz üzerindeki etkileri belirlemek için Annexin V analizi yapılmış, hücre döngüsü ve apoptoz mekanizmaları akış sitometrisi kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, karsinogenezde rol oynayan 26 genin transkripsiyon seviyeleri q-RT-PCR yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, Droxinostat'ın MDA-MB-231 hücreleri için IC_{50} değeri 72. saatte 60 µM, sağlıklı hücreler için ise 190 µM olarak tespit edilmiştir. Nab-paklitaksel için MDA-MB-231 hücrelerinde IC_{50} değeri 0,58 µM, sağlıklı hücrelerde ise 0,16 µM olarak bulunmuştur. Kombinasyon tedavisinde Droxinostat (48 µM) ve Nab-paklitaksel (0,28 µM) dozlarının CI indeksi 0,808 olup, ılımlı sinerjik bir etki gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Atezolizumab'ın sitotoksik etki göstermemesi nedeniyle tüm deneylerde 100 nM sabit doz kullanılmıştır. Hücre ölüm mekanizmaları açısından değerlendirildiğinde, Droxinostat'ın hem tek başına hem de kombinasyon halinde uygulanmasının, MDA-MB-231 hücrelerinde apoptoz ve nekroptozu 5-6 kat artırdığı, ancak MCF-10A hücrelerinde yalnızca nekroptozu tetiklediği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, Droxinostat'ın hücreleri S ve M fazlarında daha belirgin şekilde duraklattığını, Nab-paklitaksel'in ise hücreleri ağırlıklı olarak M fazında tuttuğunu göstermiştir. Sağlıklı hücrelerde ise anlamlı bir farklılık gözlenmemiştir. Gen ekspresyon analizleri sonucunda, Atezolizumab'ın MDA-MB-231 hücrelerinde PD-L1 ekspresyonunu 6,33 kat azalttığı, ancak Droxinostat'ın bu ekspresyon seviyesini artırdığı belirlenmiştir. MCF-10A hücrelerinde ise PD-L1 seviyelerinde herhangi bir değişiklik gözlenmemiştir. Ayrıca, Atezolizumab ve Nab-paklitaksel kombinasyonunun MDA-MB-231

hücrelerinde PD-1 ekspresyonunu yaklaşık 2 kat artırdığı tespit edilmiştir. Droxinostat'ın HDAC 8 üzerinde en belirgin inhibisyon etkisini gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra, Droxinostat'ın hem tek başına hem de kombinasyon tedavisinde uygulanmasının, kaspaz-3 ve kaspaz-8 ekspresyon seviyelerini artırdığı; Nab-paklitakselin de benzer ancak daha sınırlı bir etki gösterdiği saptanmıştır. Droxinostat'ın sağlıklı hücrelerdeki IC_{50} değerinin kanser hücrelerindekinin yaklaşık üç katı olması, bununla birlikte apoptozu ve nekroptozu Nab-paklitaksel ve Atezolizumab'a kıyasla daha güçlü bir şekilde indüklemesi, onu ÜNMK tedavisinde potansiyel bir ajan olarak öne çıkarmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üçlü Negatif Meme Kanseri; Histon Deasetilaz İnhibitörleri; İmmun Kontrol Noktası İnhibisyonu; Kanser İmmunolojisi

ABSTRACT

Triple-negative breast cancer (TNBC) is known as an aggressive subtype of breast cancer with a high metastatic potential and resistance to treatment. Currently, the combination of the Programmed Death Ligand-1 (PD-L1) inhibitör, Atezolizumab and albumin-bound Paclitaxel nanoparticles (Nab-paclitaxel) is among the standard treatment options; however, in many patients, the expected therapeutic response is not achieved. Epigenetic regulators are considered potential anticancer agents due to their ability to induce programmed cell death, halt the cell cycle, and modulate the immune system. Since HDAC 1, 6, and 8 genes are known to play a critical role in the progression of breast cancer, Droxinostat, an HDAC 3, 6, and 8 inhibitor, is hypothesized to be an effective agent in overcoming resistance mechanisms to chemotherapy and immunotherapy. This study evaluates the effects of Droxinostat both alone and in combination with Nab-paclitaxel and Atezolizumab. The cytotoxic effects of Droxinostat, Atezolizumab, and Nab-paclitaxel, either as monotherapy, dual, or triple combinations, on MDA-MB-231 TNBC cells and MCF-10A healthy breast cells were assessed using the XTT assay, and IC_{50} and ED_{50} values were determined. The effects on apoptosis were analyzed by Annexin V staining, while cell cycle and apoptosis mechanisms were evaluated using flow cytometry. Additionally, the transcription levels of 26 genes involved in carcinogenesis were analyzed via q-RT-PCR. According to the results, the IC_{50} value of Droxinostat at 72 hours was determined as 60 µM for MDA-MB-231 cells and 190 µM for healthy cells. The IC_{50} value for Nab-paclitaxel was found to be 0.58 µM in MDA-MB-231 cells and 0.16 µM in healthy cells. In combination therapy, the CI index for Droxinostat (48 µM) and Nab-paclitaxel (0.28 µM) was calculated as 0.808, indicating a moderate synergistic effect. Since Atezolizumab did not exhibit cytotoxic effects, a fixed dose of 100 nM was used in all experiments. Regarding cell death mechanisms, Droxinostat was found to increase apoptosis and necroptosis by 5-6 fold in MDA-MB-231 cells when used alone or in combination, whereas in MCF-10A cells, it only induced necroptosis. Furthermore, Droxinostat caused a more pronounced arrest in the S and M phases of the cell cycle, whereas Nab-paclitaxel predominantly arrested cells in the M phase. No significant changes were observed in healthy cells. Gene expression analyses revealed that Atezolizumab reduced PD-L1 expression by 6.33-fold in MDA-MB-231 cells, whereas Droxinostat increased PD-L1 expression. However, no change was observed in PD-L1 levels in MCF-10A cells. Additionally, the combination of Atezolizumab and Nab-paclitaxel was found to increase PD-1 expression by approximately 2-fold in MDA-MB-231 cells. Droxinostat exhibited the strongest inhibitory effect on HDAC 8. Moreover, both monotherapy and combination therapy with Droxinostat increased caspase-3

and caspase-8 expression levels, while Nab-paclitaxel induced a similar but less pronounced effect. The fact that the IC_{50} value of Droxinostat in healthy cells was approximately three times higher than in cancer cells, along with its stronger induction of apoptosis and necroptosis compared to Nab-paclitaxel and Atezolizumab, highlights its potential as a promising agent for TNBC treatment.

Keywords: Triple-Negative Breast Cancer; Histone Deacetylase Inhibitors; Immune Checkpoint Inhibition; Cancer Immunology

BİYOTEKNOLOJİK ALGLERİN ANTİKANSER AKTİVİTESİNİN TİROZİN KİNAZ İNHİBİTÖRÜ İMATİNİB YANITLI VE DİRENÇLİ LÖSEMİ HÜCRE MODELİNDE ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE ANTICANCER ACTIVITY OF BIOTECHNOLOGICAL ALGAE IN TYROSINE KINASE INHIBITOR IMATINIB-SENSITIVE AND RESISTANT LEUKEMIA CELL MODELS

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ÖZET

Mavi-yeşil alg olan siyanobakteriler, lösemi tedavisinde umut vadeden doğal bileşikler üretebilmeleriyle dikkat çekmektedir. Bu organizmalardan elde edilen biyoaktif maddeler, ilaç direnci mekanizmalarını hedefleyerek ilaç birikimini artırabilir, onkojenik sinyal yolaklarını baskılayabilir ve apoptoz mekanizmalarını aktive edebilirler.

P.cyanobacterium ve *C.desertica'nın* anti-kanser/anti-lösemik aktivitelerinin araştırıldığı bu çalışmada, KML hücre modeli olarak K562 lösemi hücre hattı, klinikte birinci basamak tedavide kullanılan kemoterapi ajanı olan tirozin kinaz inhibitörü imatinib' e direnç kazandırılmış K562/İma-Res. lösemi hücre hattı ve kontrol hücresi olarak ise sağlıklı B-lenfosit hücre hattı(NCIBL2171) kullanılmış olup, iki siyanobakteri ekstraktının hücreler üzerindeki sitotoksik, apoptotik ve karsinogenetik süreçte etkili olan seçilmiş hedef genlerin mRNA düzeyindeki ekspresyon profilleri incelenmiştir.

Elde edilen sonuçlara göre, biyoteknolojik alglerin sağlıklı hücrelere zarar vermeksizin lösemi hücrelerinin proliferasyonunu sınırlayacak sitotoksik etki gösterdiği, sağlıklı hücrelerde programlı hücre ölümünü tetiklemezken, K562 hücrelerinde *P.cyanobacterium* ile 2.38 kat, *C. desertica* ile 1.67 kat; dirençli K562/İma-Res hücrelerinde ise sırasıyla 1.43 kat ve 1.14 kat apoptozu arttırdığı belirlenmiştir. Gen profilleme çalışması sonuçlarına göre ise onkogenik profil sergileyen genlerin ifadelerinde azalma, apoptotik genlerde ise artış gözlenmiştir. iki alg arasından ise *P.cyanobacterium*' un lösemi hücreleri üzerinde daha düşük dozda sitotoksik etki gösterdiği, K562 ve imatinib dirençli lösemi K562 hücrelerinde apoptoz artışını sağladığı gösterilmiştir. Bu bulgular, siyanobakterilerin güçlü anti-kanser potansiyeline sahip olduğunu ve yeni anti-lösemik ajanların geliştirilmesinde kullanılabileceğini gösterme; biyoteknolojik alglerin doğal terapötik ajanların keşfinde önemli birer biyolojik araç oldukları ve özellikle *P. cyanobacterium*' un lösemi tedavisinde destekleyici yeni bir aday ilaç hedefi olabileceğine işaret etmektedir. Daha ileri çalışmalar ile alglerin imatinib ile kombine kullanıldıkları sitotoksisite analizleri ile ve algin moleküler fraksiyonlarına ayrılıp her bir moleküler fraksiyonun sitotoksisite analizlerinin gerçekleştirilmesiyle, siyanobakterlerin lösemide yeni birer ilaç hedefi olabilme potansiyelleri daha fazla aydınlatılmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoteknoloji, mavi-yeşil algler, lösemi, ilaç direnci

ABSTRACT

Cyanobacteria, also known as blue-green algae, have attracted attention for their ability to produce natural compounds with promising therapeutic potential in leukemia treatment. Bioactive compounds derived from these organisms can target drug resistance mechanisms, enhance drug accumulation, suppress oncogenic signaling pathways,and activate apoptotic processes.In this study, in which the anti-cancer/anti-leukemia activities of *P.cyanobacterium* and *C.desertica* were investigated, the K562 leukemia cell line was used as a model for chronic myeloid leukemia.In addition an imatinib-resistant K562/İma-res cell line,which represents resistance to the tyrosine kinase inhibitor imatinib(a first-line chemotherapeutic agent in clinical practice),and the healthy B-lymphocyte cell line NCIBL2171 were used as control cells.The cytotoxic, apoptotic,and mRNA expression profiles of selected genes involved in carcinogenic processes were analyzed to evaluate the effects of the two cyanobacterial extracts on these cells.The results showed that the biotechnological algae exert cytotoxic effects that limit the proliferation of leukemia cells without harming healthy cells.While programmed cell death was not induced in healthy cells, apoptosis levels increased 2.38-fold in K562 cells with *P.cyanobacterium* and 1.67-fold with *C. desertica*.In imatinib-resistant K562/İma-res cells, apoptosis levels were increased 1.43-fold and 1.14-fold, respectively.The analysis of the gene profile showed that the expression of oncogenic genes decreased and the expression of apoptotic genes increased.*P.cyanobacterium* showed a stronger cytotoxic effect on leukemia cells at lower doses and induced greater apoptosis in both K562- and imatinib-resistant K562/İma-res cells.These results highlight the significant anti-cancer potential of cyanobacteria and suggest their utility for developing novel antileukemia agents.Furthermore, they emphasize the role of biotechnological algae as important biological products for discovering natural therapeutic agents.In particular,*P.cyanobacterium* proves to be a promising candidate for complementary treatment of leukemia.Further studies are needed to explore the potential of cyanobacteria as novel drug targets in leukemia,in particular by cytotoxicity assays combining the algae with imatinib and by molecular fractionation of algal extracts to determine the cytotoxic properties of the individual fractions.

Keywords: Biotechnology, blue-green algae, leukemia, drug resistance

THE IMPACT OF SEASONAL DECOMPOSITION METHODS ON MONTHLY PRECIPITATION AND TEMPERATURE TRENDS

MEVSİMSEL AYRIŞTIRMA METOTLARININ AYLIK YAĞIŞ VE SICAKLIK TRENDLERİNE ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

The increase in greenhouse gas emissions into the atmosphere is increasing the severity of global warming and climate change. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change, Türkiye is among the major countries that will be affected by climate change. Investigating the trends of hydrometeorological parameters (temperature, precipitation, etc.) is of great importance in observing the effects of climate change. In examining the trend of a time series, ignoring the effect of seasonality may lead to biased results. In this study, the effect of two different seasonal decomposition methods on the trend is investigated. In this scope, monthly total precipitation and monthly mean temperature time series of Tunceli province were obtained for the period 1965-2020. The important location of Tunceli station, which is located in a transboundary basin, and the strong anthropogenic impacts to which it is exposed have been effective in choosing this station to be investigated. Seasonally (Periodicity) Adjusted Time Series (SATS) and Seasonal-trend decomposition by LOESS (STL) methods were used to seasonally decompose the original time series. The Mann-Kendall (MK) test is applied to the original, seasonally adjusted, and pre-whitened time series. The trend is analyzed at a 95% significance level. Before pre-whitening, autoregressive correlation and Runs homogeneity tests were applied to the time series. Accordingly, in the original time series, precipitation has a negative and temperature has a positive insignificant trend. Seasonal decomposition of temperature caused a significant increase in the trend. In both decomposition methods, the trend went from statistical insignificance to significance. In precipitation, this increase was more limited. In the seasonally adjusted precipitation time series with the SATS method, the trend magnitude increased but did not reach a significance level. In the STL method, the magnitude of the trend increased beyond the significance level. The pre-whitening procedure decreased the magnitude of the trend. For parameters with strong seasonality effects, it is recommended to take this effect into account when interpreting the trend.

Keywords: Mann-Kendall, Precipitation, Prewhitening, Seasonality, Seasonal-trend decomposition by LOESS, Temperature.

EVALUATION OF A CASE OF HUMERUS FRACTURE DURING ARM WRESTLING

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Although arm wrestling is a popular sport, excessive torsional and bending forces applied to the humerus can lead to spiral fractures. Lack of proper technique and inadequate musculoskeletal conditioning are significant risk factors, especially among amateur athletes.

To prevent such injuries, teaching correct techniques, increasing muscle strength, and providing appropriate sports training play a critical role. Additionally, early diagnosis and appropriate treatment can reduce complications and accelerate recovery. If humerus fractures are not properly managed, they can result in long-term functional impairments. Therefore, a multidisciplinary approach is essential in both diagnosis and treatment.

Case Report

A 21-year-old male presented to the emergency department with severe pain and restricted movement in his right arm after hearing a sudden cracking sound during an arm wrestling match. His medical history was unremarkable for trauma or fractures.

Physical Examination Findings:Deformity, swelling, and crepitus were detected in the midshaft region of the right arm. Radial nerve function was intact, and brachial and radial pulses were palpable. Imaging Findings: Direct X-ray revealed a spiral fracture in the humeral diaphysis with displacement and angulation (Figure 1).

Figure 1: Humeral Shaft Fracture

The patient was diagnosed with a traumatic spiral humeral shaft fracture. Initial management included limb immobilization with a splint and administration of analgesics.

Surgical intervention was performed with open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) using a plate and screws. Two weeks postoperatively, a rehabilitation program was initiated, resulting in gradual improvement in range of motion and muscle strength. At the six-month follow-up, the patient achieved full functional recovery, with no reported neurological or vascular complications. This case highlights the importance of proper technique and musculoskeletal conditioning in preventing injuries during recreational activities like arm wrestling. Additionally, it underscores the critical role of early diagnosis and treatment in improving post-injury prognosis.

A 21-year-old male presented with sudden severe pain and restricted movement in his right arm after hearing a cracking sound during an arm wrestling match. His medical history was unremarkable for trauma or fractures.Physical examination revealed: Deformity, swelling, and crepitus in the midshaft region of the right arm. Radial nerve function was intact, and brachial and radial pulses were palpable. Radiographic evaluation showed: A spiral fracture line in the humeral diaphysis with displacement and angulation. The patient was diagnosed with a traumatic spiral humeral shaft fracture. Initial management included limb immobilization with a splint and administration of analgesics. Surgical intervention was performed using open reduction and internal fixation (ORIF) with a plate and screws. Two weeks postoperatively, a rehabilitation program was initiated, leading to gradual improvement in range of motion and muscle strength. At the six-month follow-up, the patient achieved full functional recovery, with no reported neurological or vascular complications. This case highlights the importance of proper technique and musculoskeletal preparation in recreational activities like arm wrestling and emphasizes the critical role of early diagnosis and treatment in post-injury prognosis.

Discussion and Conclusion

This case demonstrates that serious orthopedic injuries, such as spiral humerus fractures, can occur during recreational activities like arm wrestling. Excessive torsional forces, especially in individuals with insufficient training and preparation, can exceed the structural limits of the humerus, leading to fractures.

Early diagnosis and timely surgical intervention play a critical role in achieving full functional recovery and preventing complications. Proper technique application and physical conditioning are essential in reducing the risk of injury. Educational programs for amateur athletes can help decrease the incidence of such injuries.

Additionally, postoperative rehabilitation is a crucial process in ensuring long-term functional recovery. Although humerus fractures related to arm wrestling are rare, they are significant, and early diagnosis, surgical stabilization, and appropriate rehabilitation are vital in managing these cases.

Educating amateur athletes on proper techniques and physical preparation is crucial in preventing such injuries.

Keywords:

Arm wrestling, Humerus fracture, Orthopedic injuries, Early diagnosis, Multidisciplinary approach.

KONTRASTLI MR SONRASI GELİŞEN KOUNİS SENDROMU: BİR OLGU SUNUMU
KOUNIS SYNDROME FOLLOWING CONTRAST-ENHANCED MRI: A CASE REPORT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction:

Contrast agents are commonly used in medical imaging and have the potential to trigger allergic reactions. One such reaction is Kounis syndrome, a rare but serious condition. Kounis syndrome is a clinical condition characterized by myocardial ischemia caused by coronary artery spasm, plaque rupture, or thrombosis, which occurs as a result of an allergic reaction or anaphylaxis.

Case Report:

This case report presents the clinical course, diagnosis, and treatment process of a patient who developed Kounis syndrome after contrast-enhanced magnetic resonance imaging (MRI). An 80-year-old male patient presented to the emergency department shortly after undergoing contrast-enhanced MRI with complaints of voice changes, throat pain, difficulty swallowing, and chest pain. Physical Examination Findings: Uvula edema was detected. Oxygen saturation was 98%, temperature was 36.7°C, and blood pressure was 135/78 mmHg. Pulmonary examination revealed no rales or rhonchi. Electrocardiography (ECG) showed no significant pathological changes. The patient was given allergy treatment and hydration, but chest pain and hoarseness persisted.

Laboratory and Imaging Findings: Troponin levels were found to be twice the initial measurement. The third troponin measurement also showed persistently high levels. Due to these findings, the patient was evaluated for Kounis syndrome and referred to the cardiology department. The cardiology team admitted the patient to the coronary intensive care unit. The patient's known history of coronary artery disease (CAD) and previous stent placement complicated the diagnosis. A myocardial perfusion scintigraphy (MPS) was planned, and the patient was discharged under cardiology follow-up.

Discussion and Conclusion:

This case highlights the importance of considering Kounis syndrome in patients presenting with chest pain and elevated troponin levels after an allergic reaction. Contrast-induced allergic reactions can lead to acute cardiac complications, making early diagnosis essential.

Thus, Allergic symptoms and cardiac findings should be evaluated together. Significant reactions, such as uvula edema after contrast administration, should prompt further investigation. In patients with elevated troponin levels, differential diagnosis should be expanded, particularly in those with a history of coronary artery disease. A multidisciplinary approach should be employed, with collaboration between allergists and cardiologists.

Conclusion:

This case demonstrates that allergic reactions associated with contrast media can lead to not only immunological but also cardiovascular complications. Although Kounis syndrome is rare, it should be recognized by clinicians, and appropriate management strategies should be implemented. Early

diagnosis, a multidisciplinary approach, and appropriate treatment can significantly improve patient prognosis.

Keywords: Chest pain, Troponin elevation, Kounis syndrome, Allergic reaction, Contrast agent, Multidisciplinary approach.

ABD, İRAN VE TÜRKİYE SİYASİ SİSTEMLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE POLITICAL SYSTEMS OF THE UNITED STATES, IRAN, AND TURKEY

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ÖZET

Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, İran ve Türkiye kendilerine özgü tarihi, coğrafi ve kültürel özellikler sergilemektedir. Amerika Birleşik Devletleri, başkanlık sistemi ve hükümetin üç ana kolu olan yasama, yürütme ve yargı ile federal bir cumhuriyet olarak faaliyet göstermektedir. İran, dini liderin önemli bir etkiye sahip olduğu bir başkanlık sistemi ile İslam'ın Şii ekolünü takip eden teokratik üniter bir cumhuriyettir. Türkiye, yasama, yürütme ve yargı erkleri arasında gücü paylaştıran kendine özgü bir başkanlık sistemine sahip üniter bir cumhuriyettir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, söz konusu üç ülkenin siyasi sistemlerindeki benzerlik ve farklılıkları karşılaştırmalı bir yaklaşımla incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Siyasal Sistem, Siyasal Sistemlerin Karşılaştırılması, ABD, İran, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

The United States, Iran, and Turkey exhibit distinctive historical, geographical, and cultural characteristics. The United States operates as a federal republic with a presidential system and three main branches of government: legislative, executive, and judicial. Iran is a theocratic unitary republic following the Shiite school of Islam, with a presidential system where the religious leader holds significant influence. Turkey is a unitary republic with a unique presidential system that also divides power among legislative, executive, and judicial branches. The objective of this study is to examine the similarities and differences in the political systems of the three countries in question using a comparative approach.

Keywords: Political System, Comparison of Political Systems, USA, Iran, Turkey

AZƏRBAYCANDA ƏLİLLİYİ OLAN GƏNCLƏRİN REABLİTASİYA VƏ SOSİAL MÜDAFİƏSİNİN MÖVCUD VƏZİYYƏTİNİN ÖYRƏNİLMƏSİ

THE STUDY OF THE CURRENT STATE OF REHABILITATION AND SOCIAL P OF PROTECTION OF YOUNG PEOPLE WITH DISABILITIES IN AZERBAIJAN

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə Azərbaycanda əlilliyi olan gənclərin reablitasiya və sosial müdafiəsinin mövcud vəziyyəti öyrənilmiş, bu sahədə qanunvericilikdəki dəyişikliklər, müavinətlərin pullaşdırılması, əlillyi olan gəncləri işə götürən müəssisələrin vergi güzəştlərinin ləğvi, əlilliyi olan gənclər üçün iş yerlərində kvotaların azaldılması və pensiya almaq üçün əmək qabiliyyəti məhdudluğunun dərəcəsinin müəyyən edilməsi kimi məsələlərə aydınlıq gətirilmişdir. Qeyd edilmişdir ki, kütləvi informasiya vasitələri əlilliyi olan gənclərin sosial inteqrasiyası üçün çox mühüm mənbədir və onların reablitasiyasında da ciddi rol oynaya bilər. Məqalədə əlillərin gündəlik həyatda, iş yerlərində, mədəniyyət sahəsində, o cümlədən kütləvi informasiya vasitələrinin özündə iştirakının normallaşdırılması, əlillərin iştirakı ilə televiziya proqramlarının, məqalələrin, müsahibələrin hazırlanması, onlar haqqında bədbəxt və təhlükəli varlıq kimi deyil, hər birimiz kimi yaşayan, çalışan, sevən, əziyyət çəkən insanlar kimi məlumatların yayılmasının zəruriliyindən, əlilliyi olan insanlara münasibəti normallaşdırmaq, eyni zamanda hörmət və qarşılıqlı yardım hissini inkişaf etdirməyin əhəmiyyətindən danışılmışdır. Araşdırmada əlilliyi olan gənclərə münasibətlə onların cəmiyyətin gündəlik həyatına nə dərəcədə daxil olması arasındakı asılılıq öyrənilmiş, fiziki mühitin, o cümlədən mənzil, nəqliyyat, təhsil, iş və mədəniyyət, informasiya və kommunikasiya kanallarının əlçatanlığı araşdırılmışdır. Əlçatan yaşayış mühitinin əlilliyi olan gənclərin cəmiyyətə inteqrasiyasında həlledici amili olduğu müəyyənləşdirilmiş, maneəsiz mühitin yaradılmasının zəruriliyi şərh olunmuşdur. Məqalədə əlillərin qanunvericilik təşəbbüslərinə və islahatların nəticələrinə münasibətləri ölçülmüş, bu zaman ayrı – ayrı regionların özünəməxsus xüsusiyyətləri, sosial – iqtisadi münasibətləri və infrastruktur vəziyyətləri nəzərə alınmışdır. Müxtəlif kateqoriyadan olan əlil insanların əlilliklə bağlı məlumatlılıq səviyyəsi araşdırılmış, bu məqsədlə əlil respondentlər arasında sorğu keçirilmiş, əksəriyyəti əlilliyi olan insanlar haqqında məlumatın kifayət qədər olmadığını bildirmişlər.

Açar sözlər:: əlil, cəmiyyət, reablitasiya, sosial müdafiə, gənc.

ABSTRACT

The article examines the current state of rehabilitation and social protection of young people with disabilities in Azerbaijan. It clarifies issues such as changes in legislation, the monetization of allowances, the abolition of tax benefits for enterprises employing young people with disabilities, the reduction of employment quotas for them, and the determination of the degree of work capacity limitation required for pension eligibility. It is noted that mass media serve as an important resource for

the social integration of young people with disabilities and can play a significant role in their rehabilitation.

The article discusses the normalization of the participation of people with disabilities in daily life, workplaces, and cultural activities, including within mass media. It emphasizes the necessity of producing television programs, articles, and interviews featuring people with disabilities and presenting them not as unfortunate or vulnerable beings, but as individuals who live, work, love, and struggle like everyone else. Additionally, the importance of normalizing attitudes towards people with disabilities, fostering mutual respect, and developing a sense of support is highlighted.

The study examines the correlation between attitudes towards young people with disabilities and their level of inclusion in daily social life. It analyzes the accessibility of the physical environment, including housing, transportation, education, employment, culture, and information and communication channels. It is determined that an accessible living environment is a crucial factor in the integration of young people with disabilities into society, and the necessity of creating a barrier-free environment is emphasized.

The article also measures the perspectives of people with disabilities on legislative initiatives and the outcomes of reforms, taking into account the unique characteristics, socio-economic conditions, and infrastructure of different regions. Furthermore, the level of awareness among various categories of individuals with disabilities is explored. A survey conducted among respondents with disabilities reveals that the majority believe there is insufficient information available about people with disabilities.

Keywords: disability, society, rehabilitation, social protection, youth

ABKHAZIAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE ROOTS OF NOSTALGIA: A CULTURAL TRAUMA ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

The study of nostalgia among displaced persons from Abkhazia in the context of 'cultural trauma' began with the military conflict in Abkhazia in 1992-1993, which involved Russia's violent intervention and resulted in significant losses for the Georgian side, including occupied territories and hundreds of refugees. Behind these facts lies a collective memory that depicts mass brutality and the despotic violation of human rights. This memory resides in the unspoken recollections of the conflict's victims, reflecting their collective suffering and evolving into a cultural trauma. Nostalgia serves as a reproduction of this cultural trauma, etymologically combining two concepts: 'nostro,' meaning return, and 'algos,' meaning pain in Greek. Studies demonstrate that in the subconscious of migrants and refugees, there exists a persistent, perhaps implicit, yearning for their lost homes, which takes the form of 'romantic nationalism,' influencing individuals' psychotypes, values, and behaviors.

The impact of cultural trauma and nostalgia is a crucial component of social change theory, emphasizing the relevance of this issue. While many works have been written about the conflict in Abkhazia, the conceptual study of cultural trauma and nostalgia is still lacking due to the temporal distance that now provides clarity and a new perspective. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the impact of cultural trauma and nostalgia, as they affect society's cultures. Neglecting trauma can lead to unresolved conflicts, and the desire to return home is accompanied by memories of the suffering endured. This ambivalence is expressed in the complex relationship between the image of the enemy and a sense of brotherhood. The coexistence of these contrasting concepts reflects society's heterogeneous mood, prompting us to revisit historical memory, as the foundation of state stability relies on public consensus regarding matters of national importance.

Simultaneously, in the changing global order, with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, it's essential to be prepared, as the return of territory implies the reintegration of the Abkhazian and Georgian populations, invoking traumatic memories. Overcoming these memories requires a strategy that aligns with the wishes and interests of the refugees themselves. Our examination of cultural trauma occurs within a social context. Studies indicate that the traumatic psychology of one group within society can impact the overall social system and homeostasis, and the amalgamation of politics and nostalgia can be 'explosive,' emphasizing the importance of this research. Our research aims to investigate the armed conflict in Abkhazia through the lens of cultural trauma, utilizing Svetlana Boym's theory as a foundation. We will analyze the main characteristics of nostalgia across three different generations of displaced individuals, treating it as a collective memory and assessing its influence on individual and group behavior and values.

According to Svetlana Boym's theory, restorative nostalgia, related to 'nostros,' is characterized by uncompromisingness, a strong identification of the future with the past, a sense of incompatibility with the present, and a firm belief that salvation lies in the restoration of the lost home. However, it's more than mere nostalgia; for this type, salvation means developing the existing rather than longing for the past. The future isn't seen as the end but as an opportunity for growth. Based on this, we will examine the extent of cultural trauma's influence on the psychotypes of representatives from three different

generations of survivors, how it shapes their views on the conflict, and the causal links between this influence and the type of nostalgia it provokes.

Our research objectives include assessing the future impact of cultural development on the generation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), evaluating the role of nostalgia and its effect on the lifestyles and values of IDPs, and outlining the descriptions of 'romantic nationalism' and 'nostalgic dissidence,' along with the various expressions of these concepts among displaced generations. In order to implement these goals, we will employ a method of one-on-one verification, utilizing semi-structured in-depth interviews (following the 'snowball sampling' method) and case analysis. These interviews will provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues faced by displaced individuals who have participated in the study. We will select respondents from three generations of IDPs, classifying them as follows: G1 generation (war veterans), G2 generation (IDPs who were 43-45 years old), and G3 generation (IDPs who were born in exile or left home more than once, aged 31-32). In the case of the G3 generation, we will attempt to reveal the role of family as a source of nostalgia.

Based on the above, we aim to illuminate the phenomenon of nostalgia reproduction, understand its role as a collective memory, and constructively address society's apologesis. Ultimately, we seek to establish key findings, develop contexts, and offer perspectives on this subject."

TÜRK MÜSLÜMANLIK ANLAYIŞININ ŞEKİLLENMESİNDE MÂTÜRÎDÎLİK'İN ROLÜ[2]

THE ROLE OF MATURIDISM IN SHAPING THE TURKISH UNDERSTANDING OF ISLAM

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ÖZET

İslam'ın Türk halkları arasında yayılması genellikle Arapların Orta Asya'yı fethi ve Talas Savaşı gibi tarihi olaylarla ilişkilendirilse de, asıl belirleyici faktör, İslam'ın eğitim yoluyla yayılması ve Türklerin geleneksel dünya görüşüyle uyum sağlamasıdır.

Türk halkları arasında İslam'ın yayılması aşamalı bir süreçtir. Hz. Peygamber döneminde sorunlar doğrudan çözümlenirken, sonraki dönemlerde farklı yorumlarla mezhepler oluşmuştur. Hanefi mezhebinin kurucusu Ebû Hanife, aklı merkeze alan "Rey Okulu"nun öncüsü olmuştur. Hanefilik, yerel geleneklerle uyum sağlayarak Orta Asya'da kök salmış ve bu bölge, Hanefî-Mâtürîdî düşüncenin merkezi hâline gelmiştir.

Mâtürîdîlik, Hanefiliğin itikadi yorumu olarak Ebû Mansûr el-Mâtürîdî tarafından sistemleştirilmiş ve onun eserleri ("Kitâbü't-Tevhîd", "Te'vîlâtü'l-Kur'ân") bu anlayışı geliştirmiştir. Orta Asya'da güçlü bir şekilde yayılan bu öğreti, farklı mezheplerin bölgeye nüfuz etmesini engellemiştir.

Mâtürîdîlik, Osmanlı ve Orta Asya Türk halklarının dini anlayışında temel bir referans olmuş, medreselerde bu öğreti esas alınmıştır. XIX-XX. yüzyıllarda Kazak, Tatar ve Başkurt aydınları da Hanefî-Mâtürîdî çizgide yetişmiş, eserlerinde iman, kader, Allah'ın sıfatları gibi konuları bu anlayış çerçevesinde ele almışlardır. Özetle, Mâtürîdîlik Türk halklarının teolojik, felsefi ve ahlaki düşüncesini şekillendiren temel öğreti olmuş, Hanefî mezhebiyle birlikte Orta Asya'daki dini kimliğin belirleyicisi hâline gelmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anahtar Kelimeler: İslam'ın Yayılması, Hanefî Mezhebi, Mâtürîdîlik,Osmanlı ve Türk Halkları

ABSTRACT

The spread of Islam among Turkic peoples is often associated with historical events such as the Arab conquest of Central Asia and the Battle of Talas. However, the primary determining factor was the dissemination of Islam through education and its alignment with the traditional worldview of the Turks.

The spread of Islam among Turkic peoples was a gradual process. While issues were resolved directly during the time of the Prophet Muhammad, different sects emerged in later periods due to various interpretations. Abū Ḥanīfa, the founder of the Ḥanafī school, was a pioneer of the "School of Reason"

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(Rey School), which emphasized rational thought. Ḥanafism took root in Central Asia by adapting to local traditions, and the region became the center of the Ḥanafī-Māturīdī thought.

Māturīdīsm, the theological interpretation of Ḥanafism, was systematized by Abū Manṣūr al-Māturīdī, whose works (Kitāb al-Tawḥīd, Ta'wīlāt al-Qur'ān) contributed to the development of this doctrine. This doctrine spread widely in Central Asia and prevented the influence of other sects in the region.

Māturīdīsm became a fundamental reference in the religious understanding of the Ottoman and Central Asian Turkic peoples, forming the core of madrasa education. In the 19th and 20th centuries, Kazakh, Tatar, and Bashkir intellectuals were also trained in the Ḥanafī-Māturīdī tradition, addressing issues such as faith, destiny, and the attributes of God within this framework. In summary, Māturīdīsm played a crucial role in shaping the theological, philosophical, and ethical thought of Turkic peoples and, together with the Ḥanafī school, became a defining element of the religious identity of Central Asia.

Keywords: Spread of Islam, Ḥanafī School, Māturīdīsm, Ottoman Empire, Turkic Peoples

THE IMPORTANCE OF ADEQUATE EDUCATION IN THE PREVENTION, DIAGNOSIS AND CONTROL OF BEE DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Bee diseases differ in many ways from human and domestic animal diseases. This is primarily due to the fact that bees live in a biologically very complex community. Only a completely healthy bee colony can meet the demands of modern intensive migratory beekeeping. It is precisely the modern way of beekeeping that favors the spread of diseases in the bee brood because the beekeeper, manipulating the frames with the comb, transfers the causative agents of the disease from one hive to another. Diseases of the honey bee (*Apis mellifera*) cause great losses to beekeeping all over the world every year. In order to make it easier for beekeepers to preserve the health of their bee colonies, constant and adequate education of beekeepers in this area is necessary. Training is needed on how to suspect the disease and recognize when the disease appears. How to take the appropriate sample, how many samples and what to take for examination and where the sample should be sent to establish an accurate diagnosis. A special part is getting to know the legislation because it includes the competent veterinary service, veterinary inspection and diagnostic institutions that will perform the diagnosis, propose treatment and suppression of the identified diseases. A special segment of education presents how to treat and what to pay special attention to when treating bee colonies (especially the problem of resistance and residues). In order to educate beekeepers for these activities, organized and continuous education was needed, so the Academy of Beekeeping and Apitherapy of Serbia was founded in Serbia with this aim, which through its school of beekeeping, which was accredited by the Ministry of Education of R.Serbia, became the first such educational organization in the Western Balkans, which has an accredited plan and training program for beekeepers, and within which is the health care of bees.

Keywords: education, honey bee, bee disease

SCANNING ELECTRON MICROSCOPY EXAMINATION OF COATINGS PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITED USING COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS: DUTY CYCLE EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

Copper and zinc elements can form alloys in various percentages. This alloys system has solubility in a wide range. As well as binary alloys of these two elements, they can also take part in forming ternary alloys. Properties of these alloys bring possibility of application in several fields. Therefore these alloys have scientific and industrial interest. There are many studies focusing on fabrication of copper and zinc alloys in the form of coatings using electrodeposition technique. Electrodeposition is an easy and versatile way of prodicing thin and thick films. This technique has many variables which can be employed to obtain coatings with different properties. One of these properties is the crystal structure of materials which can substantially affect material properties. Electrodeposition parameters affect formation path of crystal grains and as a result it is possible to obtain materials with different properties. In this study microstructure of electrodeposited coatings were examined using scanning electron microscope which is one of the most basic but advanced tools for understanding morphology and grain strucrure of samples. Coatings were fabricated from pyrophosphate based solutions containg copper and zinc sources. In the electrodeposition method three electrodes were used. One electrode is the substrate on which coatings are deposited using cathodic current. Second electrode is called counter electrode. The third electrode is called the reference electrode. Electrodeposition was carried out using aqeous solutions. There are several methods under electrodeposition title. In this study pulse electrodeposition was the chosen fabrication method. In pulse electrodeposition, there are repetitive cycles each of which contain cathodic current and rest periods. Ratio of cathodic current to total cycle time is called duty cycle. Coatings were fabricated using various duty cycle values and resultant microstrucrures were compared. It was cocluded that change of duty cycle affect coating morphology. This change is also predicted to affect material properties.

Keywords: Electrodeposition, Brass, Duty cycle, Electron microscopy.

EXAMINATION OF CORROSION PROPERTIES OF COATINGS PRODUCED FROM COPPER AND ZINC CONTAINING SOLUTIONS USING DIFFERENT DUTY CYCLE VALUES IN PULSE ELECTRODEPOSITION METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Electrodeposition is a widely studied farbrication method by which films and coatings of various thicknesses can be produced. This technique involves fabrication of materials on a substrate which acts as cathode during fabrication process. In addition to this substrate which is called working electrode, there are two more electrodes. One is called the counter electrode and the other is called reference electrode. During electrodeposition, ions in the electrolyte are deposited on the working electrode due to applied cathodic potential. There are many possibilities for the selection of electrolytes, substrates and deposition conditions. This brings possibility of changing process parameters to obtain films or coatings with different properties, which is useful for scientific and industrial purposes. There are several ways of applying electrodeposition, such as applying a constant current or potential during the process. Another alternative is called the pulse electrodeposition. Pulse current deposition involves successive cycles of same character. Each cycle is made up of a current application and a rest period. Process time is related to number of cycles. Based on this definition, duty cycle is defined as the percentage of cathodic current application in a cycle. For example if a cycle is composed of 0.6 second of cathodic current application and 0.4 second of rest period, then a duty cycle value of 60% is obtained. Fabrication of copper and zinc alloys using electrodeposition has been subject of many studies using various electrodeposition parameters and solution types. Copper and zinc alloys have several good properties making them ideal candidates for some applications such as shape memory applications, actuators, interlayer applications etc. In this study, coatings were fabricated by pulse electrodeposition using copper and zinc containing pyrophosphate solutions in order to search for the effect of duty cycle value on coating properties. Several duty cycle values were used to fabricate coatings. Corrosion properties of obtained specimens were tested using several electrochemical examination techniques.

Keywords: Brass, Electrodeposition, Corrosion, Duty cycle.

ÇALIŞMA HAYATINDAKİ KADINLARIN ÖZGÜVENİNE YAŞAM BOYU ÖĞRENMENİN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF LIFELONG LEARNING ON THE SELF-CONFIDENCE OF WOMEN IN WORKING LIFE

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ÖZET

Dünyada yaşanan ekonomik, sosyal ve teknolojik gelişmeler kadınların çalışma hayatında görünür olmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Kadınların istihdamıyla birlikte toplumsal kalkınma da ivme kazanmıştır. Bu araştırmanın amacı çalışma hayatındaki kadınların özgüvenlerinin yaşam boyu öğrenmeyi ne şekilde etkilediğini belirlemektir. Bu araştırmanın evreni; Türkiye genelindeki kamu ve özel sektördeki tüm kadın çalışanlardan oluşurken, örneklemi ise 495 kadın çalışandır. Araştırmada kullanılan veri özgüven ve yaşam boyu öğrenme ölçekleri kullanılarak anket yoluyla toplanmıştır. SPSS' te yapılan analizler sonucunda; kadın çalışanların öz güvenleri üzerinde yaşam boyu öğrenmenin tutku ve hırs alt boyutları pozitif yönlü ve anlamlı etkiye sahipken; korku alt boyutu ise negatif yönlü anlamlı bir etkiye sahip olduğu belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarının kamu ve özel sektördeki yöneticilere kadın çalışanların iş hayatında yaşayarak deneyim kazanabilmelerine olanak sağlayacak farklı çalışma stilleri oluşturulması için yol göstermesi açısından oldukça önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadın Çalışanlar, Kadın İşgücü, Kadın İstihdamı, Özgüven, Yaşam Boyu Öğrenme.

ABSTRACT

The economic, social, and technological developments occurring worldwide contribute to the visibility of women in the workforce. Along with women's employment, social development has also gained momentum. The aim of this study is to determine how women's self-confidence in the workplace influences lifelong learning. The population of this research consists of all female employees in the public and private sectors across Turkey, while the sample includes 495 female employees. The data used in the study were collected through surveys utilizing self-confidence and lifelong learning scales. According to the analyses conducted in SPSS, the passion and ambition sub-dimensions of lifelong learning have a positive and significant impact on women's self-confidence, whereas the fear sub-

dimension has a negative and significant impact. The findings of this study are highly important in guiding public and private sector managers in developing diverse work styles that allow female employees to gain experience through real-life engagement in the workplace.

Keywords: Female Employees, Female Workforce, Women's Employment, Self-Confidence, Lifelong Learning.

YAYGIN ENSEFALOMALEZİLİ GEBEDE SEZARYEN OPERASYONU: MULTİDİSİPLİNER YAKLAŞIM

CESAREAN SECTION IN A PREGNANT WOMAN WITH DISSEMINATED ENCEPHALOMALACIA: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH

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ÖZET

Ensefalomalazi, serebrovasküler olaylar, kafa travmaları veya hipoksik iskemik ensefalopati sonrası gelişen, beynin belirli bölgelerinde doku kaybına yol açan bir durumdur. Nörolojik semptomlar değişken olup afazi, hemiparezi, bilişsel gerileme ve davranış değişiklikleri görülebilir. Ensefalomalazili gebelerin yönetimi hem maternal hem de fetal riskleri göz önünde bulunduran multidisipliner bir yaklaşım gerektirir. Bu olgu sunumunda, yaygın ensefalomalazili bir gebenin sezaryen operasyonu süreci ele alınmaktadır.

25 yaşında, 32 haftalık gebe hasta, vajinal kanama şikâyetiyle acil servise başvurmuştur. Geçmiş tıbbi hikâyesinde, üç ay önce şiddetli baş ağrısı nedeniyle acil servise geldiği, yapılan beyin MR incelemesinde her iki serebral hemisferde yaygın parankim kaybı, kistik ensefalomalazi ve atrofi bulguları saptandığı, ancak nöroloji takibine gitmediği öğrenilmiştir. Hastanın afazi, bilişsel gerilik ve davranışsal bozuklukları mevcuttu. Gebeliği takipsiz olan hasta, gerekli tetkiklerin tam olarak değerlendirilememesi nedeniyle genel anestezi altında sezaryene alınmıştır.

Operasyon sırasında rutin monitörizasyon sağlanarak hasta genel anestezi ile entübe edilmiştir. Sezaryen sırasında 2020 gram ağırlığında bir kız bebek doğmuş, 1. ve 5. dakika Apgar skorları düşük olması nedeniyle entübe edilerek yenidoğan yoğun bakım ünitesine alınmıştır. Anestezi yönetiminde hemodinamik stabilitenin korunmasına dikkat edilmiş, intraoperatif dönemde komplikasyon gelişmemiştir. Postoperatif dönemde anne stabil seyretmiş, nörolojik durumunda değişiklik olmamıştır.

Ensefalomalazili gebelerde gebelik süreci nörolojik durumu kötüleştirebilir, bu nedenle multidisipliner bir yaklaşım gereklidir. Sezaryen doğum, nörolojik defisitleri olan hastalarda güvenli bir seçenek olabilir. Bu olgu, obstetri, nöroloji, anesteziyoloji ve yenidoğan ekiplerinin koordinasyonunun önemini vurgulamaktadır. Ensefalomalazili gebelerin yönetimi bireyselleştirilmiş bir yaklaşım gerektirir ve bu tür vakaların literatüre katkı sağlayarak klinik pratiğe yön verebileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ensefalomalazi, Gebelik, Sezaryen, Multidisipliner Yaklaşım, Anestezi Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

Encephalomalacia is a condition that develops after cerebrovascular events, head traumas or hypoxic ischemic encephalopathy, causing tissue loss in certain regions of the brain. Neurological symptoms are variable and may include aphasia, hemiparesis, cognitive decline and behavioral changes. Management of pregnant women with encephalomalacia requires a multidisciplinary approach that considers both maternal and fetal risks. This case report discusses the cesarean section process of a pregnant woman with disseminated encephalomalacia.

A 25-year-old, 32-week pregnant woman presented to the emergency department with complaints of vaginal bleeding. In her past medical history, she came to the emergency department three months ago

due to severe headache, and her brain MRI revealed diffuse parenchymal loss, cystic encephalomalacia and atrophy findings in both cerebral hemispheres, but she did not go for neurology follow-up. The patient had aphasia, cognitive retardation and behavioral disorders. The patient, whose pregnancy was not followed up, underwent a cesarean section under general anesthesia because the necessary tests could not be fully evaluated.

Routine monitoring was provided during the operation and the patient was intubated under general anesthesia. A 2020-gram baby girl was born during the cesarean section, and due to low 1st and 5th minute Apgar scores, she was intubated and taken to the neonatal intensive care unit. Attention was paid to maintaining hemodynamic stability in anesthesia management, and no complications developed during the intraoperative period. The mother remained stable in the postoperative period, and there was no change in her neurological status.

The pregnancy process may worsen the neurological status in pregnant women with encephalomalacia, so a multidisciplinary approach is necessary. Cesarean section may be a safe option in patients with neurological deficits. This case emphasizes the importance of coordination between obstetrics, neurology, anesthesiology and neonatal teams. The management of pregnant women with encephalomalacia requires an individualized approach, and it is thought that such cases can contribute to the literature and guide clinical practice.

Key words: Encephalomalacia, Pregnancy, Caesarean Section, Multidisciplinary Approach, Anesthesia Management

FRANSA, FİNLANDİYA SİYASAL SİSTEMLERİ VE TÜRKİYE İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMASI
FRANCE AND FINLAND POLITICAL SYSTEMS AND COMPARISON WITH TÜRKİYE

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ÖZET

Devletlerin siyasi ve idari yapıları incelenirken başka devletlerle karşılaştırılması önemli bir meseledir. Zaman göstermiştir ki bazı devletlerin siyasal yapıları başka devletlere ilham olabilmektedir. Dolayısıyla bir devletin siyasi yapısını bütünüyle incelerken başka devletlerden bağımsız incelemek oldukça güçtür. Karşılaştırmalı siyasal sistemlerin ülkeler için farklı siyasi yapılarını ve işleyişlerini incelemek ve her ülkenin kendi deneyimlerinden öğrenme imkânı sunar. Bu da ülkelerin birbirlerinin başarılarını ve başarısızlıklarını inceleyerek kendi siyasi sistemlerini iyileştirmelerine yardımcı olabilir. Dolayısıyla farklı ülkelerde denenmiş ve başarılı olan politika ve yönetim modellerini tanıtarak siyasi inovasyonu teşvik etmektedir. Bu makalenin amacı karşılaştırmalı siyasetin öneminden bahsedilerek ilk olarak Fransa'nın siyasi ve idari yapısını incelemek olacaktır. Daha sonra Finlandiya'nın siyasi ve idari yapısından bahsedilecektir son olarak Türkiye'nin siyasi yapısı incelenerek bu devletlerin karşılaştırılması yapılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Karşılaştırmalı, siyasal, sistemler, Finlandiya, Fransa, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

When it is analyzing the political and administrative structures of states, it is essential to compare them with other states. Time has shown that the political structures of some states can inspire others. Thus, thoroughly analyzing the political structure of a state independently from other states is quite challenging. Comparative political systems allow countries to analyze different political structures and operations, providing an opportunity to learn from each country's experiences. This enables countries to improve their political systems by studying each other's successes and failures. Consequently, by introducing successful policy and governance models examined in different countries or states, it encourages political innovation. The purpose of this article is to discuss the importance of comparative politics, starting with an analyzing of France's political and administrative structure. Then, Finland's political and administrative structure will be discussed, and finally, Turkey's political structure will be analyzed, followed by a comparison of these two states.

Keywords: Comparative, political, systems, Finland, France, Türkiye

OTİZMLİ ÇOCUKLAR İLE İLGİLİ VİDEOLARIN İNCELENMESİ: YOUTUBE VİDEOLARININ İÇERİK ANALİZİ

INVESTIGATION OF VIDEOS ABOUT CHILDREN WITH AUTISM: CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS

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ÖZET

Otizm spektrum bozukluğu (OSB), sosyal iletişim kurmada kısıtlılık ve zorluk, zorluk ve kısıtlı, tekrarlı davranış, ilgi alanlarının tekrarlı olması ile karakterize veya ilgi alanlarıyla karakterize nörogelişimsel bir bozukluktur. Otizm tanısı ile ilgili bilgi almak isteyen bireyler, hem basılı hem çevrimiçi kaynaklardan yararlanmaktadırlar. Çevrimiçi platformlarda, paylaşım içerikleri, paylaşımı yapan kişiler denetlenmemekte olup, herkese açık olarak sunulmaktadır. Bu platformlardan biri de YouTube'dur. Ancak Youtube ortamında Otizm ile ilgili videolarda içeriğin bilimselliği, doğruluğu ve yararı için bazı sorunlar göze çarpmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Otizm ile ilgili Türkçe videoların bilgi kalitesinin, doğruluğunun ve izleyiciler açısından yarar düzeyinin hemşire bakış açısıyla incelenmesidir. Çalışmada, 08 Ocak 2024 tarihinde yeni oluşturulan bir YouTube hesabında arama çubuğuna "otizm" yazılarak bulunan Türkçe içerikli ilk 40 video incelenmiştir. Videonun yüklenme tarihi, süresi, görüntülenme sayısı, beğenme sayısı, video kaynağı, yorum sayısı kaydedilmiştir. Videonun kalitesi ve içeriği modifiye DISCERN ölçeği ve Global Quality Scale (GQS) ölçeği kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. DISCERN ölçeği sağlık hizmetinden yararlanan bireylerin ve bilgi sağlayıcılarının herhangi bir sağlık sorununa yönelik tedavi seçenekler hakkında yazılı bir bilginin kalitesinin değerlendirmesine yardımcı olmak amacıyla geliştirilmiştir. Görsel medya ve bilginin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla ise 5 sorudan oluşan modifiye DISCERN ölçeği kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmamızda videoların çoğunluğu hekim (%75, n:30) ve hekim dışı sağlık profesyonelleri (%10, n:4) tarafından yüklenmiştir. Video izlenme sayısı ortalaması ise 92041,67 (60-650000 izlenme), yorum sayısı 170,18'dir (0-2045 yorum). Video kaynağı hekim olan videoların GQS puan ortalaması 3.63 ± 0.99, DISCERN ölçeği puan ortalaması ise 6.43 ±1.06 olarak saptanmıştır. Ayrıca izlenme sayısı, ile ölçek puan ortalamaları arasında anlamlı düzeyde bir ilişki tespit edilememiştir. YouTube ortamında otizm ile ilgili sunulan içerik incelendiğinde, incelenen videoların yararlı olduğu ancak farklı video içeriklerindeki bilgilerin geliştirilmesi gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Yeni oluşturulan bu bilgilerin ise toplum yararına daha fazla katkı sağlaması için uzmanlardan yardım alınması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca toplumdaki bireylere, "güvenli internet kullanımına" yönelik eğitimlerin düzenlenmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Otizm, YouTube, video incelenmesi, içerik doğruluğu

ABSTRACT

Autism spectrum disorder (ASD) is a neurodevelopmental disorder characterized by limitations and difficulties in establishing social communication, difficulty and restricted, repetitive behavior, and repetitive interests. Individuals who want to get information about the diagnosis of autism benefit from

both printed and online sources. On online platforms, the content shared and the people who share are not monitored and are presented openly to everyone. One of these platforms is YouTube. However, some problems are observed in the scientific nature, accuracy and usefulness of the content in videos about autism on YouTube. The aim of this study is to examine the information quality, accuracy and usefulness level of Turkish videos about autism from a nurse's perspective. In the study, the first 40 videos with Turkish content found by typing "autism" in the search bar on a newly created YouTube account on January 08, 2024 were examined. The upload date, duration, number of views, number of likes, the person who uploaded the video and the number of comments were recorded. The quality and content of the video were evaluated using Video Power Index (VPI), modified DISCERN scale and Global Quality Scale (GQS). DISCERN scale was developed to help individuals and information providers benefiting from healthcare services evaluate the quality of written information about treatment options for any health problem. The modified DISCERN scale consisting of 5 questions is used for the evaluation of visual media and information. In our study, the majority of the videos were uploaded by physicians (%75, n: 30) and non-physician healthcare professionals (%10, n: 4). The average number of video views was 92041.67 (60-650000 views), and the number of comments was 170.18 (0-2045 comments). The average GQS score of the videos whose video source was a physician was determined as 3.63 ± 0.99 and the average DISCERN scale score was determined as 6.43 ± 1.06. In addition, no significant relationship was found between the number of views and the scale score averages. When the content presented on YouTube regarding autism is examined, it is thought that the videos examined are useful, but the information in different video content needs to be improved. In order for this newly created information to contribute more to the benefit of society, it is necessary to get help from experts. It is also recommended that individuals in society be provided with training on “safe internet use”.

Keywords: Autism, YouTube, video review, content accuracy

KANSERLİ ÇOCUKLARIN BESLENMESİ İLE İLGİLİ YOUTUBE VİDEOLARININ KALİTESİ VE İÇERİK ANALİZİ

QUALITY AND CONTENT ANALYSIS OF YOUTUBE VIDEOS ABOUT NUTRITION OF CHILDREN WITH CANCER

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ÖZET

Kanser, hücrelerin anormal çoğalımı ile karakterize bir hastalıktır. Çocukluk çağı kanserleri, 0-19 yaş aralığında görülen, vücudun farklı bölgelerine de yayılım gösterebilen ve çok ciddi zararlarla birlikte tedavi edilemediğinde ölüme sebebiyet veren kronik bir hastalık grubudur. Kanserli çocuklar, gelişen tanı ve tedavi yöntemleri ile iyileşebilmektedir. Beş yıllık sağ kalım oranlarında artış görülmektedir. Ancak hem hastalığın kendisi hem de hastaya uygulanan kemoterapi, radyoterapi ve/veya cerrahi tedavi çeşitli vücut sistemlerini etkilemektedir. Bunun sonucunda fiziksel, psikososyal ve nörobilişsel sorunlara ve semptomlara sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Bu semptomlardan biri de beslenme bozukluklarıdır. Kanserli çocukların beslenmesi ile ilgili bilgi almak isteyen bireyler, hem basılı hem çevrimiçi kaynaklardan yararlanmaktadırlar. Çevrimiçi platformlarda, paylaşım içerikleri, paylaşımı yapan kişiler denetlenmemekte olup, herkese açık olarak sunulmaktadır. Bu platformlardan biri de YouTube'dur. Ancak Youtube ortamında kanserli çocuklarla ilgili sınırlı sayıda içerik bulunaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, kanserli çocukların beslenmesi ile ilgili Türkçe videoların bilgi kalitesinin, doğruluğunun ve izleyiciler açısından yarar düzeyinin incelenmesidir. Çalışmada, 06 Ocak 2024 tarihinde yeni oluşturulan bir YouTube hesabında arama çubuğuna "kanser", kanserli çocuklarda beslenme yazılarak bulunan Türkçe içerikli ilk 40 video incelenmiştir. Videonun yüklenme tarihi, süresi, görüntülenme sayısı, beğenme sayısı, video kaynağı, yorum sayısı kaydedilmiştir. Videoların incelenmesinde Modifiye DISCERN ölçeği ve Global Quality Scale (GQS) ölçeği kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Görsel medya ve bilginin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla ise 5 sorudan oluşan modifiye DISCERN ölçeği kullanılmaktadır. Çalışmamıza dahil edilen videoların çoğunluğu hekim (%75, n:30) ve hekim dışı sağlık profesyonelleri (%17.5, n:7) tarafından yüklenmiştir. Video izlenme sayısı ortalaması ise 42963.93 (6-909000 izlenme), yorum sayısı 17,78'dir (0-242 yorum). Çalışmada incelenen videoların GQS puan ortalaması 3.07 ± 1.02, DISCERN toplam puan ortalaması ise 6.92± 1.02 olarak saptanmıştır. Ayrıca video kaynağı ile yorum sayısı, beğenme sayısı arasında anlamlı düzeyde bir ilişki bulunmuştur. YouTube ortamında kanserli çocuklarda beslenme ile ilgili sunulan içerik incelendiğinde, incelenen videoların yararlı olduğu ancak farklı video içeriklerindeki bilgilerin geliştirilmesi gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Kanser, YouTube, çocuk, beslenme, video incelenmesi, içerik analizi

ABSTRACT

Cancer is a disease characterized by abnormal cell proliferation. Childhood cancers are a chronic disease group that is seen between the ages of 0-19, can spread to different parts of the body and cause death if left untreated, along with very serious damage. Children with cancer can recover with developing diagnosis and treatment methods. There is an increase in five-year survival rates. However, both the disease itself and the chemotherapy, radiotherapy and/or surgical treatment applied to the patient affect various body systems. As a result, it can cause physical, psychosocial and neurocognitive problems and symptoms. One of these symptoms is nutritional disorders. Individuals who want to get information about the nutrition of children with cancer benefit from both printed and online sources. On online platforms, the content shared and the people who share are not monitored and are presented openly to everyone. One of these platforms is YouTube. However, there is a limited amount of content about children with cancer on YouTube. The purpose of this study is to examine the quality, accuracy and usefulness of Turkish videos about the nutrition of children with cancer for the viewers. In the study, the first 40 videos with Turkish content found by typing "cancer" and nutrition in children with cancer in the search bar on a newly created YouTube account on January 06, 2024 were examined. The upload date, duration, number of views, number of likes, video source, and number of comments of the video were recorded. The videos were evaluated using the Modified DISCERN scale and the Global Quality Scale (GQS). The modified DISCERN scale consisting of 5 questions is used to evaluate visual media and information. The majority of the videos included in our study were uploaded by physicians (%75, n: 30) and non-physician healthcare professionals (%17.5, n: 7). The average number of video views is 42963.93 (6-909000 views), and the number of comments is 17.78 (0-242 comments). The GQS score average of the videos examined in the study was determined as 3.07 ± 1.02, and the DISCERN total score average was determined as 6.92 ± 1.02. In addition, a significant relationship was found between the video source and the number of comments and likes. When the content presented on YouTube regarding nutrition in children with cancer was examined, it was thought that the videos examined were useful, but the information in different video content needed to be developed.

Keywords: Cancer, YouTube, children, nutrition, video review, content analysis

A RARE CASE PRESENTATİON İN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT: NEUROLEPTİC MALİGNANT SYNDROME

ACİL SERVİSTE NADİR BİR OLGU SUNUMU: NÖROLEPTİK MALİGN SENDROM "

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome (NMS) is a rare but potentially fatal neurological disorder that is most commonly triggered by the use of neuroleptic and antipsychotic medications. Characterized by a combination of symptoms such as fever, muscle rigidity, autonomic dysregulation (tachycardia, blood pressure fluctuations, sweating), altered mental status, and elevated levels of creatine phosphokinase (CPK) and leukocytes, NMS is classified as a medical emergency. It requires immediate diagnosis and intervention due to its high mortality rate. The first documented case of NMS was reported in 1956 following the introduction of the antipsychotic chlorpromazine, with subsequent studies showing an incidence ranging from 0.2% to 3.2% in psychiatric patients treated with neuroleptics. More recent studies report a lower incidence, from 0.01% to 0.02%. Although NMS is most commonly associated with first-generation neuroleptics, recent reports indicate an increased incidence in patients using atypical antipsychotics and other medications such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs).

Case Report:

29-year-old female who presented to the emergency department with fever, excessive sweating, altered mental status, and difficulty speaking, five days after discharge following treatment for bipolar disorder. Her treatment included antipsychotics such as haloperidol, chlorpromazine, quetiapine, zuclopenthixol, and biperiden hydrochloride. Upon re-admission, the patient presented with insomnia, loss of appetite, hand tremors, fever, and altered mental status, accompanied by physical rigidity, particularly in the upper extremities. Laboratory results showed elevated white blood cell count, CPK, myoglobin, lactate, and renal impairment. Brain CT scans revealed diffuse cerebral edema. Given the patient's clinical history and laboratory findings, NMS was diagnosed.

Discussion and Conclusion

The differential diagnosis for NMS includes conditions such as meningoencephalitis, stroke, sepsis, thyroid storm, and metabolic disorders. However, elevated liver function tests and CPK levels, along with free hemoglobin in urine, make NMS a likely diagnosis. The primary diagnostic features of NMS include muscle rigidity, fever, altered mental status, and autonomic dysfunction, with additional signs such as tachycardia, hypertension, and elevated CPK levels. In this case, the patient's presentation met the diagnostic criteria for NMS. Early diagnosis and intervention are critical to reducing the morbidity and mortality associated with NMS. Healthcare professionals should maintain a high index of suspicion for NMS, particularly in patients with a history of neuroleptic medication use. Timely recognition of the condition, coupled with discontinuation of the causative agent and supportive care, can lead to favorable outcomes. This case emphasizes the importance of careful medication history taking and early intervention in preventing the potentially fatal progression of NMS.

Keywords: Neuroleptic Malignant Syndrome, Antipsychotic Medications, Muscle Rigidity, Fever, Early Diagnosis

A CASE REPORT OF AN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT ADMİSSİON: ACUTE OBSTRUCTİVE HYDROCEPHALUS DUE TO COMPRESSİON BY A LEFT CEREBELLOPONTİNE ANGLE TUMOR

ACİL SERVİSE BAŞVURUYA DAİR BİR VAKA RAPORU: SOL SEREBELLOPONTİN AÇI TÜMÖRÜ NEDENİYLE OLUŞAN AKUT OBSTRÜKTİF HİDROSEFALİ"

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ABSTRACT

Background:

Cerebellopontine angle (CPA) is an anatomically significant region in the posterior cranial fossa, housing cranial nerves V, VI, VII, VIII, and the anterior inferior cerebellar artery. CPA lesions commonly present with symptoms such as sensorineural hearing loss, tinnitus, and dizziness. Tumors in this area can arise primarily or extend from adjacent structures, with vestibular schwannomas, meningiomas, and epidermoid tumors being the most frequent.

Case Report:

We present a case of a 70-year-old male patient who was admitted to our emergency department with complaints of general malaise, headache, a sensation of fullness in the left ear, tinnitus, and hearing loss, accompanied by dizziness. Neurological examination revealed left facial asymmetry and hearing impairment. Cranial computed tomography (CT) demonstrated ventricular dilation and periventricular hypodense areas, suggesting obstructive hydrocephalus. Further evaluation with brain MRI confirmed a 3.5 cm heterogeneous mass in the left CPA compressing the fourth ventricle and midbrain, leading to acute obstructive hydrocephalus. The patient was treated with mannitol and corticosteroids and was referred to neurosurgery for ventriculoperitoneal (VP) shunt placement.

Discussion and Conclusion:

Hydrocephalus results from an imbalance between cerebrospinal fluid production and absorption, often caused by obstructive masses such as CPA tumors. In our case, the left CPA tumor led to acute obstructive hydrocephalus, presenting with classic symptoms. CPA tumors are rare but should be considered in elderly patients presenting with headache, dizziness, and cognitive decline, especially in the absence of secondary central pathologies such as trauma or stroke. Early diagnosis through imaging, including CT and MRI, is crucial for appropriate management. VP shunt placement is an effective treatment, leading to significant clinical improvement in most patients. Early referral to neurosurgery can significantly impact outcomes.

Keywords: Cerebellopontine angle tumor, obstructive hydrocephalus, sensorineural hearing loss, emergency presentation, ventriculoperitoneal shunt.

SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANININ SİBERNETİK GÜÇLENDİRMEDE KARAR VERİCİ ROLÜ: İŞİTSEL İMPLANT ÖRNEĞİ

DECISION-MAKING OF HEALTHCARE WORKER IN CYBERNETIC AUGMENTATION: EXAMPLE OF AUDITORY IMPLANT

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ÖZET

Sibernetik organizma, bedensel işlevleri mekanik veya elektronik bir cihaza bağlanmış veya güçlendirilmiş bir bireydir. Teknik olarak, sibernetik organizmalar insan yeteneklerini güçlendirmek için tasarlanmıştır. Örneğin, işitsel implant kullanan bireyler sibernetik organizmaların en eski örneklerindendir. Tipik protezlerin aksine, bu implantlar cerrahi olarak yerleştirilir ve sinir sistemiyle entegrasyon halindedir. Böylece harici cihazlara olan ihtiyaç ortadan kalkar. Bu tür implantlar işitsel işlevi geliştirir ve iletişimi kolaylaştırır, hem kullanıcıya hem de çevresindekilere fayda sağlar. Gelişmiş ülkelerdeki insanların yalnızca hayat kurtarıcı işlevler (örneğin kalp pilleri) için değil, aynı zamanda daha mutlu bir yaşam sürmek için de implante edilebilir teknolojileri giderek daha fazla benimsediği savunulmaktadır. Literatürde kullanıcıların bu teknolojileri kullanmak isteme nedenlerine dair çalışma bulunmakla birlikte sağlık profesyonellerinin bu yeni teknolojileri uygulama kararlarını araştıran bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Bu çalışma öncelikle, normal işitmeye sahip olduğu halde işitme kapasitelerini artırmak isteyen bireylere odyologların ve kulak burun boğaz hekimlerinin işitsel implant uygulama kararları üzerinde etik algı, sosyal etki ve yasal ve politik algıların etkisini belirlemeyi amaçlamıştır. Bu çalışma, söz konusu problemi teknoloji uygulama modeli çerçevesinde inceleyerek, işitsel implant teknolojisi örneği üzerinden yeni teknolojileri uygulayan sağlık profesyonellerinin karar alma mekanizmalarının araştırılmasına öncülük etmektedir. Önceki araştırma modellerinin aksine teknoloji uygulama modeli, sağlık profesyonellerinin bireyler üzerinde yeni teknolojileri uygulama kararlarına odaklanmaktadır.

Çalışma, işitsel implantlar konusunda uzman oldukları için odyologlar ve kulak burun boğaz uzmanları üzerinde yürütülmüştür. Girişimsel Olmayan Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurulu'ndan etik kurul onayı

alındıktan sonra, 24 sorudan oluşan bir anket formu Google Forms aracılığıyla katılımcılara uygulanmıştır. Toplam 107 profesyonel belirlenen zaman diliminde anketi tamamlamıştır. Eksik veya geçersiz yanıt olmaması nedeniyle, tüm anketler Smart PLS 4.0 istatistik yazılımı kullanılarak sonraki analize dahil edilmiştir.

Önerilen karar modeli; işitme kapasitesini artırmak isteyen ve sağlık sorunları olmayan bireylere odyologların ve kulak burun boğaz hekimlerinin işitsel implant uygulama kararlarının %61,2'sini açıklamaktadır. Etik algı ve algılanan risk, bu sağlık çalışanlarının yasal ve politik algılarındaki varyansın %78,3'ünü açıklamaktadır. Sosyal etki değişkeni, sağlık çalışanlarının etik ve risk algısını etkileyen kritik, bağımsız bir değişken olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, işitme sorunu olmayan bireylerde sosyal etki ve işitsel implant uygulama niyeti arasındaki ilişkiye ilişkin olarak; algılanan risk, etik ve yasal ve politik algı, öngörücü ve aracı değişkenler olarak hareket eder. Bu bulgular, önerilen karar modelinin, karar vericilerin yeni teknolojiyi benimserken dikkate aldıkları mekanizmaları kapsamlı bir şekilde açıkladığını göstermektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sibernetikleşme, işitsel implant, işitsel implant uygulama niyeti

ABSTRACT

A cybernetic organism is an individual whose bodily functions are connected to or augmented by a mechanical or electronic device. Technically, cybernetic organisms are designed to augment human abilities. For example, individuals using auditory implants are among the earliest examples of cybernetic organisms. Unlike typical prostheses, these implants are surgically inserted and integrated with the nervous system. This eliminates the need for external devices. Such implants improve auditory function and facilitate communication, benefiting both the user and those around them. It is argued that people in developed countries are increasingly adopting implantable technologies not only for life-saving functions (e.g. pacemakers), but also to live a happier life. Although there are studies in the literature on the reasons why users want to use these technologies, there is no study investigating the decisions of healthcare professionals to implement these new technologies. This study primarily aimed to determine the impact of ethical perceptions, social influence, and legal and political perceptions on audiologists' and otolaryngologists' decisions to implant auditory implants in individuals with normal hearing who wish to increase their hearing capacity. By examining this problem within the framework of the technology implementation model, this study pioneers the investigation of the decision-making mechanisms of healthcare professionals implementing new technologies through the example of auditory implant technology. Unlike previous research models, the technology implementation model focuses on healthcare professionals' decisions to implement new technologies on individuals.

The study was conducted on audiologists and otolaryngologists as they are experts in auditory implants. After obtaining ethics committee approval from the Non-Interventional Clinical Research Ethics Committee, a questionnaire form consisting of 24 questions was administered to the participants via Google Forms. A total of 107 professionals completed the survey within the allocated timeframe. Due to no missing or invalid responses, all questionnaires were included in the subsequent analysis using Smart PLS 4.0 statistical software.

The proposed decision model explains 61.2% of the decisions of audiologists and otolaryngologists to apply auditory implants to individuals who want to increase their hearing capacity and do not have health problems. Ethical perception and perceived risk explain 78.3% of the variance in the legal and political perceptions of these health workers. The social influence variable emerges as a critical independent variable affecting the ethical and risk perception of health workers.

In conclusion, perceived risk, ethical and legal and political perception act as predictor and mediator variables regarding the relationship between social influence and intention to implant an auditory implant in individuals without hearing problems. These findings suggest that the proposed decision model comprehensively explains the mechanisms that decision makers consider when adopting new technology.

Keywords: Cyborgization, auditory implants, intention to auditory implementation

SU ÜRÜNLERİ YETİŞTİRİCİLİĞİNDE BAŞARIYA ULAŞMAK İÇİN BALIKLARDA BÜYÜME PERFORMANSININ KRİTİK ROLÜ

THE CRITICAL ROLE OF GROWTH PERFORMANCE IN FISH FOR ACHIEVING SUCCESS IN AQUACULTURE

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ÖZET

Küresel su ürünleri yetiştiriciliği, deniz ürünlerine artan talebi karşılamak ve doğal balık stokları üzerindeki baskıyı azaltmak amacıyla hızla büyüyen bir sektördür. Günümüzde, dünya balık üretiminin neredeyse yarısını karşılayan bu endüstri, küresel gıda güvenliği açısından kritik bir rol üstlenmiştir. Balık boyutu ve ağırlığındaki artış oranı olarak tanımlanan büyüme performansı, su ürünleri yetiştiriciliğinin ekonomik sürdürülebilirliği ve verimliliği açısından temel bir parametre olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Bu bildiride, balıklarda büyüme performansını etkileyen genetik seçilim, çevresel koşullar, beslenme ve yönetim uygulamaları gibi temel faktörler detaylı bir şekilde ele alınmaktadır. Genetik iyileştirme çalışmaları, seçici üreme programları ve biyoteknolojik yaklaşımlar yoluyla büyüme potansiyelinin artırılması, yem verimliliğinin iyileştirilmesi ve hastalıklara karşı dirençli özelliklerin geliştirilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Su sıcaklığı, çözünmüş oksijen, pH ve tuzluluk gibi çevresel faktörlerin yanı sıra optimize edilmiş su kalitesi yönetimi, balıkların sağlığı ve büyüme hızları üzerinde belirleyici bir etkiye sahiptir. Beslenme açısından, balık türlerinin özel ihtiyaçlarına göre formüle edilen, yüksek kaliteli protein kaynakları ve işlevsel katkı maddeleri içeren dengeli diyetler, büyüme verimliliğini önemli ölçüde artırmaktadır. Aynı zamanda sürdürülebilir yem bileşenlerinin kullanılması, çevresel etkilerin azaltılmasında kilit bir rol oynamaktadır. Etkili yönetim uygulamaları, stoklama yoğunluğu, besleme stratejileri ve balık sağlığı yönetimi yoluyla büyüme performansını optimize etmekte kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Büyüme performansı ile su ürünleri yetiştiriciliğinin ekonomik uygulanabilirliği arasındaki güçlü ilişki, daha hızlı büyüyen balıkların erken hasadı, yem dönüşüm oranlarının iyileştirilmesi ve yem maliyetlerinin düşürülmesi gibi avantajlarla sektöre rekabet gücü kazandırmaktadır. Ancak, bu süreçte çevresel sürdürülebilirlik ve ekosistem üzerindeki etkiler de mutlaka göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Sonuç olarak, genetik, çevresel ve yönetimsel stratejilerin bütüncül bir şekilde entegre edilmesi, su ürünleri yetiştiriciliğinin uzun vadeli başarısı için hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Sektör, bu faktörleri dikkate alarak yenilikçi yaklaşımlar ve sürdürülebilir çözümler geliştirmeli ve böylece su ürünleri üretiminde büyümeyi optimize etmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akuakültür, Büyüme, Genetik iyileştirme, Beslenme stratejileri, Çevresel faktörler, Ekonomik sürdürülebilirlik.

ABSTRACT

Global aquaculture is a rapidly expanding industry driven by the increasing demand for seafood and the necessity to alleviate pressure on wild fish stocks. Today, aquaculture contributes nearly half of the world's total fish production, making it a cornerstone of global food security. Growth performance, defined as the rate of increase in fish size and weight, is a critical parameter for the economic sustainability and efficiency of aquaculture production. This study provides a comprehensive evaluation

of the key factors influencing growth performance in fish, including genetic selection, environmental conditions, nutrition, and management practices. Genetic improvement initiatives, such as selective breeding programs and biotechnological approaches, play a pivotal role in enhancing growth potential, feed efficiency, and desirable traits like disease resistance. Environmental factors, including water temperature, dissolved oxygen levels, pH, and salinity, alongside optimized water quality management, have a significant impact on fish health and growth rates. From a nutritional perspective, the formulation of balanced diets tailored to the specific needs of different fish species incorporating high-quality protein sources and functional additives substantially improves growth efficiency. Furthermore, the quality and composition of feed inputs are essential for optimizing growth rates, while the use of sustainable feed ingredients mitigates environmental impacts. Effective management practices, such as stocking density optimization, feeding strategies, and health management protocols, are critical for maximizing growth performance. The strong correlation between growth performance and the economic feasibility of aquaculture is underscored by advantages such as earlier harvests, improved feed conversion ratios, and reduced feed costs, all of which enhance the sector's competitiveness. However, these benefits must be carefully balanced against considerations of sustainability and environmental impact. In conclusion, the integrated application of genetic, environmental, and management strategies is vital for the long-term success of aquaculture. By addressing these factors holistically, the industry can develop innovative approaches and sustainable solutions to optimize growth in aquaculture production.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Growth, Genetic improvement, Feeding strategies, Environmental factors, Economic sustainability

IMPACT OF IRRIGATION WITH TRICKLING FILTER-TREATED WASTEWATER ON MILLET CULTIVATION AND SOIL FERTILITY IN SEMI-ARID NORTH AFRICA

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ABSTRACT

The goal of this work was to investigate the effect of treated wastewater irrigation on the physiological and agronomic properties of *Millets area major source human food and are an excellent source of all essential nutrients like protein ,carbohydrates, fat, minerals,and bioactive compounds*. An experimental reuse study was performed using raw (RWW) and treated urban wastewater (TWW) by Trickling Filter (TF) process to irrigate Millet in comparison to well water (WW) as a control over a period of 5 months. The water quality was determined for irrigation based on sodium adsorption ratio (SAR), sodium percentage (Na %) and residual sodium carbonate (RSC) indicating that all treatments were suitable for irrigation purposes. In this study, we also assessed the agro-physiological and biochemical proprieties of the crops. Hence, the highest productivity of millet and leaf area were obtained in response to irrigation with RWW and TWW compared to WW; while macro-elements (TP, TKN, and K) were also affected in millet irrigated with RWW compared to TWW and WW. However, the plants irrigated with well water accumulate more Ca, Na, and Mg than those irrigated with RWW and TWW. All the crops irrigated with three water treatments showed a relatively similar concentration of micro-nutriments. The prevalence of total chlorophyll content in the plants increased with well water irrigation. Nevertheless, the biochemical parameters (protein and sugar content) were adversely affected in millet irrigated with RWW as compared to TWW and WW. Moreover, the use of treated urban wastewater improves the physicochemical properties and fertility of the soil compared to well water and enhances crop productivity.

Keywords: *Millet;* irrigation; treated wastewater reuse; physiological proprieties; Trickling Filter.

INTEGRATION OF NANOMEDICINE AND PHARMACOGENOMICS IN THE TREATMENT OF NEURODEGENERATIVE DISEASES: A REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Neurodegenerative diseases, such as Parkinson's, Alzheimer's, and amyotrophic lateral sclerosis (ALS), pose significant challenges because of their complex pathophysiology and limited treatment options. The integration of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics promises a transformative approach for addressing these challenges by enabling precise, personalized treatment options. Nanomedicine, employs the use of engineered nanoparticles to overcome significant challenges such as the blood-brain barrier, enhancing targeted drug delivery, bioavailability, and minimizing systemic toxicity. On the other hand pharmacogenomics, leverages on individual genetic profiles to predict drug response and optimize therapeutic regimens.

This review explores the synergistic potential of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics in the treatment of neurodegenerative diseases by highlighting advances in the design of nanoparticles tailored to deliver drugs, gene therapies, or neuroprotective agents specifically to affected brain regions. Simultaneously, the role of pharmacogenomic profiling in customizing these nanotherapeutics based on genetic polymorphisms is discussed, emphasizing its capacity to minimize adverse effects and improve therapeutic outcomes.

The review also addresses current challenges, such as the need for robust pharmacogenomic data integration into nanoparticle design, ethical concerns regarding personalized medicine, and translational hurdles in clinical applications. Furthermore, it evaluates the latest experimental studies and clinical trials that demonstrate the feasibility of combining these technologies.

By bridging the fields of nanotechnology, genomics, and neuroscience, the integration of nanomedicine and pharmacogenomics has the potential to transform the management of neurodegenerative diseases. This interdisciplinary approach not only enhances our understanding of disease mechanisms but also paves the way for innovative, patient-centred therapies. The review concludes with future directions for research and development in this rapidly evolving field.

Keywords: Nanotechnology, nanomedicine, nanoparticles, pharmacogenomics, genomics, gene therapy, personalized medicine, neurodegenerative diseases, and blood-brain barrier.

TEDAVİDEN TANIYA: TRANSVERS MYELİT

FROM TREATMENT TO DIAGNOSIS: TRANSVERSE MYELIT

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ÖZET

AMAÇ: Transvers miyelit (TM), akut başlangıçlı motor, duyusal ve otonomik disfonksiyon ile karakterize, omuriliğin akut inflamatuar bir hastalığıdır. Genellikle enfeksiyonun bir komplikasyonu olarak ortaya çıkar ve diğer nöroinflamatuar bozuklukların bir sürekliliğinin parçası olarak da var olabilir ancak birçok olgu idiyopatik olarak kabul edilir. TM her yaştan hastayı etkileyebilir, 10 ila 19 ve 30 ila 39 yaşları arasında bimodal bir zirve vardır. TM en sık torasik bölgeyi etkiler. TM'nin en yaygın başlangıç semptomu ağrıdır. Hastalar omuriliğin etkilendiği bölgeye göre sırt, bel veya göğüs ağrısı gelişir. Çoğu hasta ağrı, uyuşma, kas güçsüzlüğü ve idrar problemlerinin kombinasyonları ile acil servise başvururlar. En önemli ayırıcı tanı Multipl Skleroz (MS) ve varyantları ile Guillain-Barre Sendromu(GBS)' dur. GBS, dünya çapında akut nöromüsküler paralizinin en yaygın nedenidir ve genellikle bir enfeksiyon tarafından tetiklenir. Tüm yaş grupları etkilenirken, yaşamın ilk on yılından sonraki her on yıllık yaş artışında görülme sıklığı yaklaşık yüzde 20 oranında artmaktadır. GBS'nin tipik klinik özellikleri arasında ilerleyici ve simetrik kas güçsüzlüğü ve derin tendon reflekslerinin olmaması yer alır. TM'nin tanısı klinik ve radyolojik bulgulara dayanarak tanı konulur fakat erken evrelerde radyolojik görüntülemeler bulgular vermediğinde özellikle GBS ile karışabilmekte ve yanlış tanı konulabilmektedir. Bu yazımızda bel ağrısı ve ayakta güçsüzlük başvuru şikayeti ile acil servise başvuran hastayı sunmayı amaçladık.

OLGU-TARTIŞMA:23 yaşında erkek hasta aynı gün ayaklardan başlayan proksimal doğru yayılan güçsüzlük,hissizlik şikayeti ile acil servise başvurdu. Hastanın anamnezinde dört gün önce bel ağrısının başladığını bugün de ayaklarda güçsüzlük geliştiğini ifade etti. Yakın zamanda geçirilmiş enfeksiyonu ile sigara kullanımı ve yasa dışı ilaç kullanımı yoktu. Kronik rahatsızlığı ve ilaç kullanım öyküsü de mevcut değildi. Hastanın yapılan fizik muayenesinde genel durumu iyi, bilinç açık, koopere oryante idi. Hastanın vital bulguları; TA: 118/72 mmHg, nabız:86 atım/dk, ateş: 36,3 °C, solunum sayısı: 18 soluk/dk ve nabız oksimetre %98'di. Nörolojik muayenesinde üst ekstremitelerde motor,duyu kaybı yoktu ve derin tendon refleksleri normaldi. Her iki alt ekstremite de motor ve duyu kaybı mevcuttu. Derin tendon refleksleri lakayt olarak değerlendirildi. T9-10 seviyesinden itibaren seviye veren hipoestesizi tespit edildi. Acil serviste yapılan laboratuar incelemelerinde herhangi bir patolojiye rastlanmadı. Çekilen beyin bilgisayarlı tomografi(BT) ve difüzyon manyetik rezonans (MR) görüntülemeler normal olarak değerlendirildi. Kontrastsız spinal MR'da diffüz annüler bulging izlendi. Hasta Nöroloji Hastalıklarına konsülte edildi ve TM ve GBS ön tanılarıyla nöroloji servisine yatışı yapıldı. Nöroloji servisine yatırılan hastaya geniş laboratuar istemleri, Toxoplazma, O (ötekiler; others), Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes simpleks virüsü (TORCH) paneli, Hepatit paneli, lomber ponksiyon (LP), elektromyografi (EMG) ve kontrastlı spinal MR planlandı. Hastanın laboratuar parametreleri, TORCH ve Hepatit paneli testleri normaldi. LP sonrası yapılan beyin omurilik sıvısı (BOS) incelemesi herhangi bir patolojiye rastlanmadı. EMG'sinde sinir iletileri normal olarak tespit edildi. Kontrastlı spinal MR'da T12-L1 seviyesinde spinal kordda kısa segmenti hafif ekspansiyon izlenmiş post kontrast serilerde patolojik kontrastlanma saptanmamış olarak raporlanmıştır. Hastaya TM ön tanısı konulmuş

ve beş gün boyunca pulse steroid (metilprednizolon 1 gr/gün) tedavisi başlanmıştır. Beşinci günün sonunda hastanın alt ekstremite motor ve duyu muayenesi tamamen düzelmiş ve derin tendon refleksleri normalleşti. Hasta oral prednizolon tedavisi ile taburcu edildi.

SONUÇ:TM, erken evrede GBS ile karışmakta bu da tanı ve tedavide gecikmeye neden olabilmektedir. Bizim olgumuzda da hastaya önce GBS düşünülmüş sonra tetkik sonuçlarına göre daha sonra TM'de ön tanıya eklenmiştir. Acil servise nörolojik şikayetlerle başvuran hastaların muayenesinde GBS ile beraber TM tanısı da akılda tutulmalıdır. Bu hastaların tedavisine erken başlanması kalıcı sekelleri önlemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: akut transvers myelit, Guillain-Barre Sendromu, omurilik

ABSTRACT

OBJECTIVE: Transverse myelitis (TM) is an acute inflammatory disease of the spinal cord characterized by acute onset of motor, sensory, and autonomic dysfunction. It usually occurs as a complication of infection and may also exist as part of a continuum of other neuroinflammatory disorders, but many cases are considered idiopathic. TM can affect patients of all ages, there is a bimodal peak between the ages of 10 and 19 and 30 to 39. TM most commonly affects the thoracic region. The most common initial symptom of TM is pain. Patients develop back, waist or chest pain depending on the area where the spinal cord is affected. Most patients present to the emergency department with a combination of pain, numbness, muscle weakness and urinary problems. The most important differential diagnosis is Multiple Sclerosis (MS) and its variants and Guillain-Barre Syndrome (GBS). GBS is the most common cause of acute neuromuscular paralysis worldwide and is usually triggered by an infection. While all age groups are affected, the incidence increases by about 20 percent with each decade of age increase after the first decade of life. Typical clinical features of GBS include progressive and symmetrical muscle weakness and absence of deep tendon reflexes. The diagnosis of TM is made based on clinical and radiological findings, but when radiological imaging does not show findings in the early stages, it can be confused with GBS and misdiagnosed. In this article, we aimed to present a patient who applied to the emergency department with the complaint of low back pain and weakness in the foot.

CASE-DISCUSSION: A 23-year-old male patient was admitted to the emergency department on the same day with the complaint of weakness and numbness spreading proximal to the feet. In the patient's anamnesis, he stated that low back pain started four days ago and weakness in the feet developed today. He had no recent infection, no smoking, and no illegal drug use. He did not have a chronic illness or a history of drug use. On physical examination, the patient was in good general condition, conscious, and cooperatively oriented. Vital signs of the patient; TA: 118/72 mmHg, pulse: 86 beats/min, fever: 36.3 °C, respiratory rate: 18 breaths/min, and pulse oximetry was 98%. On neurological examination, there was no motor or sensory loss in the upper extremities and deep tendon reflexes were normal. There was motor and sensory loss in both lower extremities. Deep tendon reflexes were evaluated as lakayt. Hypoesthesis, which gives a level from the T9-10 level, was detected. Laboratory examinations performed in the emergency department did not reveal any pathology. Brain computed tomography (CT) and diffusion magnetic resonance (MR) imaging were normal. Non-contrast spinal MRI revealed diffuse annular bulging. The patient was consulted to Neurology Diseases and admitted to the neurology service with preliminary diagnoses of TM and GBS. The patient was admitted to the neurology department and was scheduled for extensive laboratory orders, Toxoplasma, O (others), Rubella, Cytomegalovirus, Herpes simplex virus (TORCH) panel, Hepatitis panel, lumbar puncture (LP), electromyography (EMG) and contrast-enhanced spinal MRI. The patient's laboratory parameters, TORCH and Hepatitis panel tests were normal. Cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) examination performed after LP did not reveal any pathology. Nerve transmissions were detected as normal on his EMG. On contrast-enhanced spinal MRI,

a short segment of the spinal cord at the level of T12-L1 was observed with a slight expansion, and no pathological contrast enhancement was detected in the post-contrast series. The patient was pre-diagnosed with TM and was treated with pulse steroids (methylprednisolone 1 gr/day) for five days. At the end of the fifth day, the patient's lower extremity motor and sensory examination was completely restored and deep tendon reflexes were normalized. The patient was discharged with oral prednisolone treatment. **CONCLUSION:** TM is confused with GBS at an early stage, which may cause delay in diagnosis and treatment. In our case, GBS was first considered for the patient, and then TM was added to the preliminary diagnosis according to the results of the examination. In the examination of patients admitted to the emergency department with neurological complaints, the diagnosis of TM should be kept in mind along with GBS. Early initiation of treatment of these patients prevents permanent sequelae.

Keywords: acute transverse myelitis, Guillain-Barre Syndrome, spinal cord

SİNÜS VEN TROMBOZUNA SEKONDER İNTRAKRANİAL KANAMA: ÜNİVERSİTE HASTANESİ ACİL SERVİSİNDE NADİR BİR VAKA

INTRACRANIAL HEMORRHAGE SECONDARY TO SINUS VEIN THROMBOSIS: A RARE CASE IN THE EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT OF UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL

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ÖZET

Giriş: Sinüs ven trombozu (SVT), beyin venöz sisteminde trombüs oluşumu ile karakterize nadir ancak hayati öneme sahip bir serebrovasküler durumdur. Hastalık genellikle baş ağrısı, bulantı, kusma, konvülziyonlar ve fokal nörolojik defisitler gibi farklı sistem ve hastalıkları ön planda düşündüren semptomlarla ortaya çıkar. Tanının geç ya da yanlış konulması, doğru tedaviyi geciktireceği için mortalite riskini ciddi oranda arttırabilir.

SVT'ye sekonder intrakraniyal kanama (IKK) ise serebral ven drenaj sistemindeki tıkanıklığa bağlı olarak santral venöz basıncın artması nedeniyle ortaya çıkar ve daha nadir ancak çok daha ciddi bir klinik tablodur.

Vaka Sunumu: 36 yaşında erkek hasta, sabah 04.00 civarında başlayan şiddetli baş dönmesi ile 2. Basamak hastaneye ayaktan müraacat etmiş. Yapılan değerlendirme sonrası semptomatik tedaviden fayda gören hasta nöroloji polikliniğine yönlendirilmiş. Poliklinikte iken hasta jeneralize tonik klonik nöbet geçirmesi sonucu acil servise indiriliyor. Acil serviste yapılan değerlendirmede aktif nöbeti devam eden hastaya acil medikal tedavi başlatıldı. Nöbetleri durmayan hasta status epileptikus kabul edilerek elektif entübasyon gerçekleştirildi. Vital bulguları; Ateş: 38,1°C, Nabız: 102atım/dk, Kan Basıncı: 129/77 mmHg, SpO2: 96% (entübasyon altında) saptandı. Nörolojik Muayene; Bilinç kapalı(entübe-sedatize), pupiller izokorik ve ışık refleksi bilateral pozitifti.

Laboratuvar tetkikleri; pH: 6.8, pCO2: 95, laktat: 23, WBC: 17.000/mm3, hb: 12, sodyum:153mmol/L , kalsiyum: 10,84mmol/L, CK: 764 U/L harici değerler normal referans aralığında saptandı.

Kraniyal BT incelemesinde sol temporal lobda parankimal hemoraji ve belirgin ödem izlenirken, MR venografide sol transvers sinüs ve internal juguler vende yaygın tromboz saptandı.

Elektif entübasyonla sedasyon sağlanan hasta antiepileptik tedavi altına alındı. Nöroloji ve Beyin cerrahi branşlarına konsültasyonu sağlandı. Beyin cerrahi tarafından girişim ihtiyacı olmadığı bildirilen hasta Nöroloji Yoğun bakıma yatışı sağlandı. Yatırıldığı servisteki takibinde edinilen bilgiye göre; 2 gün sonra extübe edilen hastanın ateşi devam etmesi ve hemoglobin düşüşü olması üzerine enfeksiyon ve dahiliye branşlarının görüşü alınmış olup nörobehçet açısından değerlendirilmeye alınmıştır.

Patofizyoloji: SVT, beyin venöz dönüşünün tıkanması sonucu intrakraniyal basıncın artması ve venöz konjesyon gelişimi ile komplike olabilir. Bu durum, vasküler duvar gerilimini artırarak rüptür ve kanama riskini yüksek hale getirir.

Tartışma: SVT'nin etiyolojisi birçok faktörle ilişkili olabilir; genetik trombofili, enfeksiyonlar, maligniteler ve oral kontraseptif kullanımı önde gelen nedenler arasındadır. Unutulmaması gereken diğer bir sebepler ise romatizmal hastalıklardır.

SVT'ye bağlı gelişen IKK vakalarında multidisipliner tedavi yaklaşımları hayati önem taşır. Acil Servis, Nöroşirurji, nöroloji ve yoğun bakım ekiplerinin koordinasyonu hızlı ve başarılı yönetim için kritik rol oynar.

Sonuç: Sinüs ven trombozuna sekonder intrakraniyal kanama, erken tanı ve doğru tedavi stratejileriyle klinik iyileşmenin mümkün olduğu nadir ancak kritik bir durumdur. Erken multidisipliner yaklaşımlar ve etkili antikoagülan tedavi mortalite ve morbiditenin azaltılmasında önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: sinüs ven trombozu, intrakranial kanama, nörobehçet

ABSTRACT

Introduction: Sinus vein thrombosis (SVT) is a rare but vital cerebrovascular condition characterized by thrombus formation in the brain venous system. The disease usually presents with symptoms suggestive of different systems and diseases, such as headache, nausea, vomiting, convulsions and focal neurological deficits. Late or incorrect diagnosis may significantly increase the risk of mortality as it will delay the correct treatment. Intracranial hemorrhage (IKK) secondary to CVT occurs due to increased central venous pressure due to occlusion in the cerebral vein drainage system and is a rarer but much more serious clinical picture.

Case Report: A 36-year-old male patient was admitted to a hospital with severe dizziness starting at around 04:00 in the morning. He was admitted to the hospital as an outpatient. After the evaluation, the patient benefited from symptomatic treatment and was referred to the neurology outpatient clinic. While in the outpatient clinic, the patient was admitted to the emergency department as a result of a generalized tonic-clonic seizure. In the evaluation made in the emergency department, emergency medical treatment was initiated for the patient who continued to have active seizures. The patient whose seizures did not stop was considered status epilepticus and elective intubation was performed. Vital signs; Fever: 38.1°C, Pulse: 102beats/min, Blood Pressure: 129/77 mmHg, SpO2: 96% (under intubation). Neurological examination; He was unconscious (intubated-sedated), pupillary isochoric and light reflex bilateral positive. Laboratory tests; pH: 6.8, pCO2: 95, lactate: 23, WBC: 17,000/mm3, hb: 12, sodium: 153mmol/L, calcium: 10.84mmol/L, CK: 764 U/L were found in the normal reference range. Cranial CT scan revealed parenchymal hemorrhage and significant edema in the left temporal lobe, while MR venography revealed diffuse thrombosis in the left transverse sinus and internal jugular vein. The patient was sedated with elective intubation and was treated with antiepileptics. He was consulted to the branches of Neurology and Neurosurgery. The patient, who was reported not to need intervention by the neurosurgeon, was admitted to the Neurology Intensive Care Unit. According to the information obtained during the follow-up in the service where he was deposited; After 2 days, the extubated patient continued to have a fever and a decrease in hemoglobin, so the opinion of the infection and internal medicine branches was taken and he was evaluated in terms of neurobehçet.

Pathophysiology: SVT may be complicated by increased intracranial pressure as a result of obstruction of the venous return to the brain and the development of venous congestion. This increases vascular wall tension, making the risk of rupture and bleeding high.

Discussion: The etiology of SVT may be related to many factors; Genetic thrombophilia, infections, malignancies, and the use of oral contraceptives are among the leading causes. Another reason that should not be forgotten is rheumatic diseases. Multidisciplinary treatment approaches are vital in IKC

cases due to CVT. Coordination of Emergency Department, Neurosurgery, Neurology and Intensive Care teams plays a critical role for rapid and successful management.

Conclusion: Intracranial hemorrhage secondary to sinus vein thrombosis is a rare but critical condition in which clinical recovery is possible with early diagnosis and correct treatment strategies. Early multidisciplinary approaches and effective anticoagulant therapy are important in reducing mortality and morbidity.

Keywords: sinus vein thrombosis, intracranial hemorrhage, neurobehçet

HİPERBOLİK SASAKİAN MANİFOLDLAR ÜZERİNDE η -RİCCİ-YAMABE SOLİTONLARIN ÇALIŞMASI

A STUDY OF η -RICCI-YAMABE SOLITINS ON HYPERBOLIC SASAKIAN MANIFOLDS

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ÖZET

Geometrik akış kavramı, son yıllarda Riemann geometrisindeki geometrik yapıları tanımlamak için en büyüleyici matematiksel araç olmuştur. Metriğin difeomorfizmlerle evrimselleştiği çözümlerin belirli bir bölümü, olası tekillik modelleri olarak ortaya çıktıkça akışların tekilliklerinin araştırılmasında önemli bir etkiye sahip olmuşlardır.

Yamabe akışı, Hamilton tarafından Ricci akışıyla aynı anda sunulmuştur. Ricci soliton ve Yamabe soliton, sırasıyla Ricci akışının ve Yamabe akışının özel çözümleridir. Ricci soliton ve Yamabe soliton iki boyut için eşdeğerdir. Fakat ikiden büyük boyutlar için aynı değillerdir.

Son yılllarda, geometrik akışların teorik kavramı, örneğin Ricci akışı ve Yamabe akışı, çok sayıda geometrinin ilgi odağı olmuştur. 2019 yılında Güler ve Crasmareanu Ricci-Yamabe dönüşümü altında başka bir geometrik akış sunmuşlardır. Bu dönüşüm, Ricci ve yamabe akışının skaler bir kombinasyonudur.

Bizde hazırladığımız bu çalışmada hiperbolik Sasakian manifoldlar üzerinde η-Ricci-Yamabe solitonların davranışını inceceledik. Özellikle η-Ricci-Yamabe solitonları kabul eden Pseudosimetrik ve semisimetrik hiperbolik Sasakian manifoldların karakterizasyonlarını belirledik.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ricci Soliton, Yamabe soliton, Hiperbolik Sasakian Soliton.

ABSTRACT

The concept of geometric flow has been the most fascinating mathematical tool for describing geometric structures in Riemannian geometry in recent years. A particular class of solutions, where the metric evolves through diffeomorphisms, has had a significant impact on the study of singularities in flows, as they emerge as potential singularity models.

The Yamabe flow was introduced by Hamilton simultaneously with the Ricci flow. Ricci solitons and Yamabe solitons are special solutions of the Ricci flow and the Yamabe flow, respectively. In two dimensions, Ricci solitons and Yamabe solitons are equivalent. However, for dimensions greater than two, they are not the same.

In recent years, the theoretical concept of geometric flows, such as the Ricci flow and the Yamabe flow, has been the focus of interest in many areas of geometry. In 2019, Güler and Crasmareanu introduced another geometric flow under the Ricci-Yamabe transformation. This transformation is a scalar combination of the Ricci and Yamabe flows.

In this study, we examined the behavior of η-Ricci-Yamabe solitons on hyperbolic Sasakian manifolds. In particular, we determined the characterizations of pseudosymmetric and semisymmetric hyperbolic Sasakian manifolds admitting η-Ricci-Yamabe solitons.

Keywords: Ricci Soliton, Yamabe Soliton, Hyperbolic Sasakian Manifold.

BAĞIMLILIĞIN TÜRLERİ VE AŞAMALARI
THE TYPES AND STAGES OF ADDICTION

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XÜLASƏ

Məqalə asılılıq anlayışı onun növləri və mərhələlərini əhatə edir. Asılılıq beyin dövrələri, genetika, ətraf mühit və fərdin həyat təcrübələri arasında mürəkkəb qarşılıqlı təsirləri əhatə edən müalicə edilə bilən, xroniki tibbi xəstəlik kimi təyin edilir. sılılığı olan insanlar psixoaktiv maddələrdən istifadə edir və bunun nəticəsində kompulsiv hala gələn və tez-tez zərərli nəticələrə baxmayaraq davam edən davranışlar edir.

Mövzuda asılılıq və asılılığı yaradan əsas səbəblər yəni onun etiologiyası , asılılığın növləri, onun mərhələləri ,asılılığın yayılma statistikası, insan psixologiyasına təsiri , asılılığın simptomları, psixotrop maddə asılılığı, asılılığın reabilitasiyası , onun növləri və mərhələləri , asılılığı olan şəxslərlə sosial iş mərhələləri öz əksini tapmışdır. Asılılıq fiziki və psixlloji asılılıq olaraq iki növə bölünüb qiymətləndirilmiş və hər biri ayrı-ayrılıqda xarakterizə olunmuşdur. Asılılıq ilkin təcrübədən sağalmaya qədər bir neçə mərhələni özündə birləşdirən bir vəziyyətdir. Birinci mərhələ, təcrübə, maddənin ilkin istifadəsini əhatə edir. Zamanla, tolerantlıq yaranır və müntəzəm istifadəyə gətirib çıxarır. Müəyyən bir vaxtdan sonra , bədən və ya beyin düzgün işləyə bilmək üçün maddənin qəbulundan asılı olur. Nümunə olaraq, uzun müddət kokain istifadə edən bir şəxsdə anhedoniya adlanan vəziyyət formalaşır ki bu da həmin şəxsin psixotrop maddə olmadan zövq alma duyğusunun yoxa çıxmasına gətirib çıxarır. Koqnitiv və davranış terapiyaları, həmyaşıd qruplarına dəstək və digər fiziki və psixi sağlamlıq müalicələri daxil olmaqla bir çox üsullar insanı bu xroniki, təkrarlanan vəziyyətdən xilas etmək üçün istifadə ollunur. Lakin müalicə müddətində onlar relaps və ya sağalma prosesinin həddən artıq uzun çəkməsi kimi problemlərlə qarşılaşa bilərlər.Asılılığın reabilitasiyası zamanı keçilən mərhələlər də məqalədə qeyd olunub. Məqaləyə qiymətləndirmə, detoksifikasiya, stabilizasiya, relapsın qarşısının alınması , dəstəkləyici xidmətlər daxil edilmişdir..Bütün reabilitasiya mərhələlərindən sonra şəxsin cəmiyyətə adaptasiya prosesi bununla bağlı aparılan işlər və əhəmiyyəti təsvir olunub. Bundan başqa reabilitasiya prosesinin növləri və onların kliyentə hansı formada tətbiq olunmalı olduğu öz əksini tapmışdır. Bu reabilitasiya növlərinə koqnitiv -davranış terapiyası, dialektik davranış terapiyası , ikili diaqnoz müalicəsi, 12 addımlı proqram həmçinin art terapiyanın bəzi qollarının hansı formalarda istifadə olunduğu qeyd olunmuşdur .

Açar sözlər: asılılıq, sosial iş, reabilitasiya

ÖZET

Makalede bağımlılık kavramı, türleri ve aşamaları ele alınmaktadır. Bağımlılık, beyin devreleri, genetik, çevre ve bireyin yaşam deneyimleri arasındaki karmaşık etkileşimleri içeren tedavi edilebilir, kronik bir tıbbi hastalık olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bağımlılığı olan kişiler psikoaktif maddeler kullanırlar ve bunun sonucunda zorlayıcı hale gelen ve zararlı sonuçlara rağmen sıklıkla devam eden davranışlarda bulunurlar.

Konu, bağımlılığı ve bağımlılığın başlıca nedenlerini, yani etiyolojisini, bağımlılık türlerini, evrelerini, bağımlılığın yaygınlık istatistiklerini, insan psikolojisi üzerindeki etkilerini, bağımlılığın belirtilerini, psikotrop madde bağımlılığını, bağımlılık rehabilitasyonunu, türlerini ve evrelerini ve Bağımlı bireylerle sosyal çalışmanın aşamaları. Bağımlılık fiziksel ve psikolojik bağımlılık olmak üzere iki türe ayrılır ve her biri ayrı ayrı karakterize edilir. Bağımlılık, ilk deneyimden iyileşmeye kadar çeşitli aşamaları içeren bir durumdur. İlk aşama olan deneme, maddenin ilk kez kullanılmasını içerir. Zamanla tolerans gelişir ve düzenli kullanıma yönelinir. Belirli bir süre sonra vücut veya beyin, düzgün çalışabilmek için o maddenin alımına bağımlı hale gelir. Örneğin, uzun süre kokain kullanan bir kişide anhedoni adı verilen, psikotrop madde kullanılmadan alınan haz duygusunun kaybolmasıyla sonuçlanan bir rahatsızlık ortaya çıkar. Bilişsel ve davranışsal terapiler, akran desteği ve diğer fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlık tedavileri de dahil olmak üzere pek çok yöntem, insanların bu kronik, tekrarlayan rahatsızlıktan kurtulmalarına yardımcı olmak için kullanılmaktadır. Ancak tedavi sürecinde nüksetme veya aşırı uzun bir iyileşme süreci gibi sorunlarla karşılaşabilirler. Makalede bağımlılık rehabilitasyonunun aşamaları da belirtiliyor. Makalede değerlendirme, detoksifikasyon, stabilizasyon, nüks önleme ve destekleyici hizmetler yer almaktadır. Kişinin rehabilitasyonun tüm aşamalarından sonra topluma uyum sağlama süreci, bu konuda yapılan çalışmalar ve önemi anlatılmaktadır. Ayrıca rehabilitasyon süreçlerinin türleri ve danışana nasıl uygulanması gerektiği yansıtılmaktadır. Bu rehabilitasyon türleri arasında bilişsel-davranışçı terapi, diyalektik davranışçı terapi, ikili tanı tedavisi, 12 adımlı programlar ve ayrıca sanat terapisinin bazı dallarının kullanıldığı biçimler yer almaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: bağımlılık, sosyal hizmetler, rehabilitasyon

ABSTRACT

The article covers the concept of addiction and its types and stages. Addiction is defined as a treatable, chronic medical illness involving complex interactions between brain circuits, genetics, the environment, and the individual's life experiences. People with addiction use psychoactive substances and, as a result, engage in behaviors that become compulsive and often persist despite harmful consequences.

The topic covers the main causes of addiction , namely its etiology, types of addiction, its stages, statistics on the prevalence of addiction, its impact on human psychology, symptoms of addiction, psychotropic substance addiction, addiction rehabilitation, its types and stages, and stages of social work with addicted individuals. Addiction is divided into two types, physical and psychological addiction, and each is characterized separately. Addiction is a condition that includes several stages from initial experience to recovery. The first stage, experience, involves the initial use of the substance. Over time, tolerance develops and leads to regular use. After a certain time, the body or brain becomes dependent on the intake of the substance to function properly. For example, a person who uses cocaine for a long time develops a condition called anhedonia, which leads to the disappearance of the individual's sense of pleasure without the psychotropic substance. Many methods, including cognitive and behavioral therapies, peer support groups, and other physical and mental health treatments, are used to save the individual from this chronic, recurring condition. However, during the treatment process, they may

encounter problems such as relapse or excessively long recovery processes. The stages of addiction rehabilitation are also mentioned in the article. The article includes assessment, detoxification, stabilization, relapse prevention, and supportive services. The work carried out and the importance of the person's adaptation to society after all the rehabilitation stages are described. In addition, the types of rehabilitation processes and the form in which they should be applied to the client are reflected. These types of rehabilitation include cognitive-behavioral therapy, dialectical behavioral therapy, dual diagnosis treatment, 12-step programs, as well as the forms in which some branches of art therapy are used.

Keywords: addiction, social work, rehabilitation

KURU KOŞULLARDA FARKLI AYÇİÇEĞİ ÇEŞİTLERİNİN /GENOTİPLERİNİN VERİM VE VERİM KOMPONENTLERININ KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

COMPARISON OF YIELD AND YIELD COMPONENTS OF DIFFERENT SUNFLOWER VARIETIES/GENOTYPES UNDER DROUGHT CONDITIONS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, 2024 yılı Şanlıurfa ili Ceylanpınar ilçesi kurak koşullarında farklı ayçiçeği (*Helianthus annus L.*) çeşitlerinin/genotiplerinin yetiştirilme performanslarının belirlenmesi amacıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırma, Şanlıurfa/ Ceylanpınar Tarım İşletmeleri Müdürlüğüne bağlı Karataş ünitesinde, kuru koşullarda tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre 4 tekerrürlü olacak şekilde, ana ürün olarak kurulmuştur. Deneme, her parsel 4 sıra, sıra arası 70 cm parsel genişliği 2.80 cm, parsel boyu 6 m, toplam deneme alanı 1.680 m² olarak kurulmuştur. Denemede materyal olarak 20 farklı ayçiçeği çeşidi/genotipi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada bitki boyu (cm), tabla çapı (cm), tohum bağlama oranı(1-5), parselde tabla sayısı, bitki tohum verimi, parsel tohum verimi, dekara tohum verimi, bin dane ağırlığı, yağ ve protein oranları parametreleri incelenmiştir. Ayrıca fenolojik değerlerden %70 çıkış gün sayısı, %50 çiçeklenme gün sayısı, %50 tabla bağlama oranı, %90 olgunlaşma gün sayısı parametreleri de incelenmiştir. Çalışma sonucunda, fenolojik gözlemlerde %70 çıkış gün sayısına en erken (10 günde) çıkış sağlayan GRANİT olurken, en geç (14 günde) çıkış sağlayan TTAE 2022 15' te tespit edilmiştir. Tabla oluşumu (%50) gün sayısına en erken (74 günde) GRANİT olurken, en geç (87 günde) TR 2242 CL olarak tespit edilmiştir. Çiçeklenme gün (%50) sayısına (84 günde) en erken SY KİARA çeşidi olurken, en geç (98 günde) TR 2242 CL' çeşidi olmuştur. Olgunlaşma (% 90) gün sayısına en erken (138 günde) P 64 LP 145 çeşidi olurken, en geç (144 günde) TTAE 2022 84 çeşidi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bitki boyu verilerine en uzun 80 cm ile P 64 LP 146 çeşidi olurken, en kısa bitki boyu ise 46 cm ile SY KİARA çeşidi olmuştur. Bitki boyu uzun olanlar genellikle daha geniş tabla çapına sahip olmuştur. Tabla çapı en uzun 11 cm ile SUN 2259 CL' de bulunurken, en kısa tabla çapı 3 cm ile SY KİARA'da tespit edilmiştir. Parametreler arasındaki ilişki bakımından tabla çapı genişledikçe tohum bağlama oranı da artmıştır. Parselde tabla sayısı bakımından en fazla tabla sayısına 25 adetle sahip olan çeşit/genotip, SUN 2259 CL olurken, en az tabla sayısı 12 adet ile TTAE 2022 63 tespit edilmiştir. Tohum bağlama oranı (1-5) bakımından en yüksek 4 oranında SUN 2259 CL ve TTAE 2022 84 çeşitlerinde/genotiplerinde olurken, en düşük 2 oranında TTAE 2022 106'da bulunmuştur. Parametreler arasındaki ilişkiler incelendiğinde tohum bağlama oranı(1-5) arttıkça bitki tane verimi ve parsel/dekar verimi de arttığı görülmüştür. Bitki tane verim parametresinde en yüksek verim 28,96 g ile SUN 2259 CL' de tespit edilirken, en düşük verim ise 9,43 g ile GRANİT'te tespit edilmiştir. Parsel tane veriminde en yüksek verim 592,73 g ile yine SUN 2259 CL tespit edilirken, en düşük verim 151,42 g ile yine GRANİT' te tespit edilmiştir. Dekara tane verime baktığımızda en yüksek 84,67 kg ile yine SUN 2259 CL tespit edilirken, en düşük verim ise 21,63 kg ile GRANİT'te tespit edilmiştir. Çeşitler/genotipler arasında bin dane ağırlığı 48,55 g ile en yüksek SUN 2259 CL' de tespit edilirken, en düşük bin dane ağırlığı 32,75 g ile SY CHELSEA' da tespit edilmiştir. Diğer önemli parametre olan yağ oranına baktığımızda en yüksek yağ oranı %43,20 g ile GRANİT' te tespit edilirken, en düşük yağ oranı %39,88

g ile TTAE 2022 84'te tespit edilmiştir. GRANİT verim açısından zayıf kalırken, en erken çıkış sağlayan ve yağ oranı bakımından en yüksek değere sahip çeşit/genotip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çeşitlerin/genotiplerin protein oranlarında en yüksek değer %22,50 g ile TTAE 2022 84'te tespit edilirken, en düşük değer %15,47 g ile P 64 LP 145'te tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Şanlıurfa/Ceylanpınar, Ayçiçek, Kuru koşullar, Çeşit/Genotip, Verim

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to determine the performance of different sunflower (Helianthus annuus L.) varieties/genotypes under dry conditions in the Ceylanpınar district of Şanlıurfa province in 2024. The research was carried out at the Karataş unit of the Şanlıurfa/Ceylanpınar Agricultural Enterprises Directorate under dry conditions, using a randomized block design with four replications, as a main crop. The trial was set up with each plot consisting of 4 rows, with a row spacing of 70 cm, a plot width of 2.80 cm, a plot length of 6 m, and a total trial area of 1,680 m². A total of 20 different sunflower varieties/genotypes were used as materials in the experiment. In this study, parameters such as plant height (cm), head diameter (cm), seed setting rate (1-5), number of heads per plot, plant seed yield, plot seed yield, seed yield per decare, thousand-seed weight, and oil and protein content were examined. Additionally, phenological parameters such as the days to 70% emergence, days to 50% flowering, days to 50% head setting, and days to 90% maturity were also evaluated. As a result of the study, among the phenological observations, GRANİT exhibited the earliest emergence (10 days), while the latest emergence (14 days) was observed in TTAE 2022 15. The earliest head setting (50%) occurred in GRANİT (74 days), while the latest head setting (87 days) was observed in TR 2242 CL. SY KİARA was the earliest to flower (50%) in 84 days, while TR 2242 CL was the latest (98 days). P 64 LP 145 was the earliest to reach 90% maturity (138 days), while TTAE 2022 84 was the latest (144 days). Regarding plant height, the tallest plants were found in P 64 LP 146 (80 cm), while the shortest plants were observed in SY KİARA (46 cm). Generally, taller plants had larger head diameters. The largest head diameter (11 cm) was found in SUN 2259 CL, while the smallest (3 cm) was in SY KİARA. In terms of the relationship between parameters, as the head diameter increased, the seed setting rate also increased. The highest number of heads per plot was observed in SUN 2259 CL (25 heads), while the fewest heads (12 heads) were found in TTAE 2022 63. The highest seed setting rate (1-5) was observed in SUN 2259 CL and TTAE 2022 84 (rate of 4), while the lowest seed setting rate (2) was found in TTAE 2022 106. Examining the relationships between parameters, it was found that as the seed setting rate (1-5) increased, both plant seed yield and plot/decare yield also increased. The highest plant seed yield was recorded in SUN 2259 CL (28.96 g), while the lowest was found in GRANİT (9.43 g). In terms of plot seed yield, SUN 2259 CL also had the highest yield (592.73 g), while GRANİT had the lowest (151.42 g). The highest seed yield per decare was observed in SUN 2259 CL (84.67 kg), while the lowest was found in GRANİT (21.63 kg). Among the varieties/genotypes, the highest thousand-seed weight (48.55 g) was found in SUN 2259 CL, while the lowest thousand-seed weight (32.75 g) was found in SY CHELSEA. Regarding the important parameter of oil content, the highest oil content (43.20%) was found in GRANİT, while the lowest oil content (39.88%) was found in TTAE 2022 84. While GRANİT showed poor performance in terms of yield, it was found to be the earliest to emerge and had the highest oil content. In terms of protein content, the highest protein content (22.50%) was found in TTAE 2022 84, while the lowest protein content (15.47%) was found in P 64 LP 145.

Keywords: Şanlıurfa/Ceylanpınar, Sunflower, Dry conditions, Variety/Genotype, Yield

ŞANLIURFA BÖLGESİNDEKİ PİYETENLİ KOYUNLARDA SERUM BAKIR VE ÇİNKO DÜZEYLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTİGATİON OF SERUM COPPER AND ZINC LEVELS İN SHEEP WİTH FOOT-ROT İN ŞANLIURFA REGİON

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ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, küçükbaş hayvancılığın yaygın olduğu Şanlıurfa bölgesindeki sağlıklı ve piyetenli koyunlarda serum bakır ve çinko seviyelerini belirlemek ve bu verilerin hastalıkla olan ilişkisini araştırmaktır. Piyeten, ayağın interdigital bölgesinde gelişen ve deri ile corium ungulae'yi kapsayan nekrotik, yangısal ve bulaşıcı karakterde olan enfeksiyöz bir ayak hastalığıdır. Hastalığın etiyolojisinde hayvanların çamurlu, taşlı ve nemli meralarda otlatılması, ağıl hijyeninin kötü olması, kapasitesinden fazla hayvan yetiştirilmesi, düzenli olarak tırnak ve ayak bakımının yapılmaması ve genetik faktörler rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca yem rasyonunun, bakır, çinko, kalsiyum, fosfor ve selenyum gibi minareller bakımından yetersiz olması da hayvanları piyetene karşı predispoze hale getirmektedir. Çalışmanın materyalini Şanlıurfa bölgesindeki işletmelere ait sürülerde muayene edilen ve klinik olarak piyeten teşhis edilen 10 Akkaraman (n= 10) ve 10 İvesi ırkı (n= 10) koyun ile sağlıklı olan ve kontrol grubunu oluşturan 10 Akkaraman (n= 10) ve 10 İvesi (n= 10) ırkı koyun olmak üzere toplamda 40 adet koyun oluşturdu. Tüm koyunlardan toplanan kan numunelerinde serum bakır ve çinko düzeyleri ölçüldü ve kaydedildi. Elde edilen veriler, ırk değişkeninden bağımsız olarak değerlendirildiğinde piyeten grubundaki koyunların serum çinko ve bakır düzeylerinin, kontrol grubundaki koyunların serum çinko ve bakır düzeylerinden anlamlı şekilde düşük olduğu belirlendi ($P<0,001$). Veriler piyetenli/sağlıklı değişkeninden bağımsız şekilde değerlendirildiğinde hem İvesi hem de Akkaraman koyun ırklarının serum çinko ve bakır düzeyleri arasındaki fark anlamsız bulundu ($P>0,05$). Tüm değişkenler birlikte değerlendirildiğinde; İvesi ve Akkaraman ırkı piyetenli koyunların serum çinko ve bakır düzeylerinin sağlıklı olanlara göre anlamlı şekilde düşük olduğu belirlendi ($P<0,001$). Bu sonuçlara göre piyeten ile serum çinko-bakır eksikliği arasında önemli bir ilişkinin olduğu; hastalık durumundan bağımsız olarak iz element seviyelerinin ırklara göre anlamlı bir değişiklik göstermediği ve çalışmanın yürütüldüğü Şanlıurfa bölgesindeki İvesi ve Akkaraman ırkı piyetenli koyunlarda serum çinko ve bakır seviyelerinin belirgin şekilde düşük olduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akkaraman, Bakır, Çinko, İvesi, Koyun, Piyeten.

ABSTRACT

The aim of the study is to investigate serum copper and zinc levels in healthy and footrot sheep in the Şanlıurfa region, where small livestock farming is common, and to investigate the relationship of these data with the disease. Footrot is a necrotic, inflammatory, and contagious infectious foot disease that develops in the interdigital region of the foot and involves the skin and corium ungulae Grazing of animals in muddy, stony and damp pastures, poor pen hygiene, raising more animals than their capacity, lack of regular nail and foot care, and genetic factors play a role in the etiology of the disease. In addition, the fact that the feed ration is inadequate in terms of minerals such as copper, zinc, calcium, phosphorus and selenium makes the animals predisposed to foot-rot disease. The material of the study consisted of 10 Akkaraman (n= 10) and 10 Awassi (n= 10) sheep that were examined and clinically diagnosed with footrot in flocks belonging to farms in the Şanlıurfa region, and 10 Akkaraman (n= 10) and 10 Awassi (n= 10) sheep that were healthy and constituted the control group, totaling 40 sheep. Serum copper and zinc levels were measured and recorded in blood samples collected from all sheep. When the obtained data were evaluated independently of the breed variable, it was determined that the serum zinc and copper levels of the sheep in the foot-rot group were significantly lower than the serum zinc and copper levels of the sheep in the control group ($P<0.001$). When the data were evaluated independently of the foot-rot /healthy variable, the difference between serum zinc and copper levels of both Awassi and Akkaraman sheep breeds was found to be insignificant ($P>0.05$). When all variables were evaluated together; it was determined that serum zinc and copper levels of Awassi and Akkaraman with foot-rot sheep were significantly lower than healthy ones ($P<0.001$). According to these results, it was determined that there was a significant relationship between foot-roted and serum zinc-copper deficiency; regardless of disease status, trace element levels did not show a significant difference according to breeds and serum zinc and copper levels were significantly lower in Awassi and Akkaraman with foot-rot sheep in the Şanlıurfa region where the study was conducted.

Keywords: Akkaraman, Copper, Zinc, Awassi, Sheep, Foot-rot.

ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME VE YER SEÇİMİ: BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR ANALİZ

MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING AND SITE SELECTION: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Web of Science (WoS) veri tabanından elde edilen 2385 adet yayın verisi kullanılarak oluşturulan ".bib" uzantılı dosyalar, R programlama dili ile analiz edilmiş ve Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) ve Yer Seçimi (Site Selection) ile ilgili araştırmaların bibliyometrik analizi sunulmuştur. Çalışmanın amacı, bu araştırma alanındaki temel temaları, eğilimleri ve etkili kavramları belirlemektir. Anahtar kelimelerin birlikteliğini, atıf ağlarını ve tematik haritalamayı analiz ederek, alanın evrimi ve mevcut durumu hakkında sonuçlar ortaya konulmaktadır. Sonuçlar, "Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemi (CBS)", "Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci (AHS)" ve "Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV)" anahtar kelimelerinin en merkezi ve etkili anahtar kelimeler arasında yer aldığını göstermektedir. Tematik haritalama, araştırmayı dört ana kümeye ayırmaktadır: motor temalar (son derece gelişmiş ve alanın merkezinde yer alan), temel temalar (temel ve yaygın olarak kullanılan), niş temalar (son derece uzmanlaşmış alanlar) ve ortaya çıkan veya gerileyen temalar. Saha seçimi, CBS uygulamaları ve sürdürülebilirlik değerlendirmeleri, sahadaki önemini ortaya koyan, merkeziliği ve gelişmişlik derecesi yüksek anahtar alanlar olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca yenilenebilir enerji uygulamaları, özellikle rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi saha seçimi son yıllarda yapılan çalışmalarda öne çıkan trendler olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bulanık mantık tabanlı yaklaşımlar, optimizasyon teknikleri ve duyarlılık analizleri de karar alma süreçlerinin iyileştirilmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Öte yandan, "Risk Değerlendirmesi" ve "Bilgi Yönetimi" gibi bazı konuların ortaya çıkan veya gerileyen temalar kategorisinde yer alması, araştırma odağında bir değişime işaret etmektedir. Bu bibliyometrik çalışma, ÇKKV ve saha seçimi konusundaki literatüre kapsamlı bir genel bakış sunarak, önemli araştırma eğilimlerini ve etkili metodolojileri vurgulamaktadır. Bulguların literatürdeki öne çıkan alanları ve potansiyel boşlukları belirleyerek gelecekteki araştırmalara rehberlik etmesi beklenmektedir. Gelecekteki çalışmalar, saha seçimi uygulamalarında karar vermeyi geliştirmek için yapay zekâ, büyük veri analitiği ve ileri optimizasyon tekniklerinin entegrasyonuna odaklanabilir. Bununla birlikte, karar destek sistemleri, çok disiplinli analizler ve bulut bilişim teknolojileri, büyük veri setlerinin daha etkin şekilde işlenmesine yardımcı olabilir. Sürdürülebilir şehir planlaması, altyapı projeleri ve afet yönetimi gibi alanlarda da ÇKKV yöntemlerinin daha geniş çapta uygulanması, gelecekteki araştırmalar için önemli fırsatlar sunmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, gelişmiş uzaktan algılama teknikleri, yapay sinir ağları ve derin öğrenme tabanlı modeller, karar alma süreçlerini daha verimli hale getirebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok Kriterli Karar Verme, Yer Seçimi, CBS, AHS, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

ABSTRACT

In this study, “.bib” files generated from 2,385 publication records obtained from the Web of Science (WoS) database were analyzed using the R programming language, and a bibliometric analysis of research related to Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) and Site Selection was presented. The aim of the study is to identify the key themes, trends, and influential concepts in this research domain. By analyzing keyword co-occurrence, citation networks, and thematic mapping, conclusions are drawn regarding the evolution and current state of the field. The results indicate that "Geographic Information System (GIS)," "Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP)," and "Multi-Criteria Decision Making (MCDM)" are among the most central and influential keywords. Thematic mapping categorizes the research into four main clusters: motor themes (highly developed and central to the field), basic themes (fundamental and widely used), niche themes (highly specialized areas), and emerging or declining themes. Site selection, GIS applications, and sustainability assessments emerge as key areas with high centrality and development levels, highlighting their importance in the field. Additionally, renewable energy applications, particularly wind and solar energy site selection, have become prominent trends in recent studies. Fuzzy logic-based approaches, optimization techniques, and sensitivity analyses also play a crucial role in enhancing decision-making processes. On the other hand, the classification of topics such as "Risk Assessment" and "Information Management" under emerging or declining themes suggests a shift in research focus. This bibliometric study provides a comprehensive overview of the literature on MCDM and site selection, highlighting significant research trends and influential methodologies. The findings are expected to guide future research by identifying key areas of focus and potential gaps in the literature. Future studies may concentrate on integrating artificial intelligence, big data analytics, and advanced optimization techniques to enhance decision-making in site selection applications. Moreover, decision support systems, multidisciplinary analyses, and cloud computing technologies can help process large datasets more efficiently. The broader application of MCDM methods in areas such as sustainable urban planning, infrastructure projects, and disaster management presents significant opportunities for future research. In this context, advanced remote sensing techniques, artificial neural networks, and deep learning-based models can enhance decision-making processes.

Keywords: Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Site Selection, GIS, AHP, Bibliometric Analysis.

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МҒТАР 34.01.45

MASTERING THE CONCEPTS OF BORU, ARYSTAN, CHERY IN THE SONGS OF HEROES IN ENGLISH LESSONS

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ABSTRACT

In creating the image of an epic hero, various analogies, epithets, metaphors, hyperbolas were used in the heroic epic. Some of them are associated with the animal world. Akakdemik A. Kaidar observed: "for the creation of a strong image of the hero in epics, the most diverse epithets and images are created. But the most important part of these epithets is associated with the living world, i.e. with the names (large, strong, venomous, wild, predatory)" [1, p.40].

In the epic texts, the following animal names are found: leopard, Bur, tulpar, Falcon, (aksunkar) Cher, eagle eagle, finally Eagle, stone graduate, Arlan, Arystan, kokzhal, serke, Baglan, Tarlan, NAR (Kara NAR), elephant, shandoz, NAR camel, karakustan-born kalykkan, zhykyyn-born Gray, mayday born from ulek, kyryr-emgen taidai, zhorgadai born from tulpar, mouth six as we can see, some of the examples presented were used as two-or three-component comparisons.

МҒТАР 34.01.45

METHODS OF USING STEM TECHNOLOGY IN AN ENGLISH LESSON

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ABSTRACT

The article discusses the main problems of the formation of a new direction of STEM technology in the era of digitalization. The essence and content of STEM technology for Natural Sciences were discussed, the main methods and approaches in teaching were identified. In the English Language Lesson, a lesson was conducted using elements of Science Technology.

Theoretical and methodological consistency of the study, competence and personality-activity methods were discussed. In order to provide students with high-quality education in the context of education, the use of a meta-subject system and integrated training of a non-Subject subject were included.

The main factors of STEM education reform have been identified. Competitive states of the world are noted. The introduction of new technologies in the Republic of Kazakhstan was announced. The complexity and versatility of education in teaching is noted. To solve critical problems due to the lack of STEM literacy, a wide variety of programs are being prepared by type, direction, level of complexity. The original four lines of the English language lesson on technology in education were noted. The five most basic features of this technology were described. The project method was used by dividing the results into teams to see the experience. Based on the features of this approach, students were taught the topic in an integrated manner.

It was written about the effectiveness of teaching Natural Sciences. The state of integration of subjects was considered by students using the STEM approach.

Keywords: STEM education, STEAM, project method, Digital Lab, virtual lab, English language, ICT tools, digitalization, integration.

ÇOBAN ÇANTASI (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) BİTKİSİNİN FARKLI EKSTRAKTLARININ GC-MS İÇERİĞİ İLE ANTİMİKROBİYAL AKTİVİTELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

DETERMINATION OF THE ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF DIFFERENT EXTRACTS OF THE SHEPHERD'S PURSE (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*)

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ÖZET

Her geçen gün yapay ilaçların bireye olan yan etkisi arttığı için bitkilere yönelim artmaktadır. Son yıllarda doğal tedavi yöntemlerine artan ilgi şifalı bitkilere olan talebi artırmıştır. Ülkemizin bitki florasının çeşitli olması birçok bitkinin yüzyıllardır halk tarafından çeşitli rahatsızlıklarda kullanılmasını sağlamıştır. Tıbbi aromatik bitkilerden olan çoban çantası, yiyecek ve ilaç amaçlı halk arasında çok fazla tüketilmektedir. Bu çalışmada iki farklı ilde (Kırşehir ve Balıkesir) doğal ortamda yetişmiş çoban çantası (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) bitkisinin üç farklı ekstraktının (su, etanol ve aseton) GC-MS analizleri ile antimikrobiyal aktivitelerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. GC-MS (Gaz kromatografisi-Kütle spektrometresi) tekniği ile bitki ekstraktlarındaki önemli moleküllerin hem kalitatif hem de kantitatif analizleri yapılmaktadır. Kırşehir ilinden toplanan bitkinin GC-MS analizinde 54, Balıkesir ilinde toplanan bitkinin GC-MS analizinde ise 38 adet maddenin varlığı tespit edilmiştir. GC-MS tekniği ile belirlenen bu maddelerin, farklı alanlarda kullanım alanlarına sahip olduğu tespit edildi. Ayrıca iki farklı ilden toplanan bu bitkinin GC-MS içeriklerinin tamamen aynı olmadığı ve farklı maddeleri de içerdiği belirlendi. Bu bitki ekstraktlarının antimikrobiyal aktiviteleri de araştırıldı. Yapılan antimikrobiyal aktivite çalışmaları zon çaplarına göre belirlenmiş ve en yüksek aktivite Kırşehir etanol ekstraktının *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853), *C. tropicalis* (M007) suşlarına karşı 20 ve 25 mm inhibisyon zonu ile tespit edilmiştir. Özellikle her iki ilin sulu ekstraktlarında antimikrobiyal aktivite gözlenmemiştir. Ayrıca Balıkesir ilinde toplanan çoban çantası bitkisinin aseton ekstraktının sırasıyla *K. pneumoniae* (ATCC 13883)**,** *S. typhimurium* (ATCC 14028) ve *C. tropicalis* (M007) de 12 mm, 12 mm ve 8 mm inhibisyon zonu oluşturduğu belirlenmiştir. *E. coli* (ATCC 25922) *ve E. aerogenes* (ATCC 51342)' in aseton, etanol ve su çözücülerine karşı amtimicrobial aktivite oluşturmadığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak bu bitkinin farklı ekstraktlarının farklı antimikrobiyal aktivitelere sahip olduğu söylenebilir. Özellikle bu bitkinin yetiştiği ilin ortam şartlarının bitkinin GC-MS analizi ve antimikrobiyal aktivite sonuçlarını etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca bitkinin yapısındaki biyoaktif moleküllerin tanınması ve antimikrobiyal aktivitesinin belirlenmesi ile bitki literatürüne katkılar ve halkın bilinçlendirilmesi sağlanılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çoban Çantası (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), GC-MS, Antimikrobiyal Aktivite

ABSTRACT

As the side effects of artificial drugs on the individual increase day by day, the tendency towards plants is increasing. In recent years, increasing interest in natural treatment methods has increased the demand for medicinal plants. The diversity of our country's plant flora has enabled many plants to be used by

the public for various ailments for centuries. Shepherd's purse, one of the medicinal and aromatic plants, is widely consumed by the public for food and medicinal purposes. In this study, it was aimed to determine the antimicrobial activities of three different extracts (water, ethanol, and acetone) of the shepherd's purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*) plant grown in natural environments in two different provinces (Kirsehir and Balikesir) through GC-MS analysis. Both qualitative and quantitative analyses of important molecules in plant extracts are performed with the GC-MS (Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry) technique. The presence of 54 substances was detected in the GC-MS analysis of the plant collected from Kirsehir province, and 38 substances were detected in the GC-MS analysis of the plant collected in Balikesir province. It was determined that these substances, determined by the GC-MS technique, had usage areas in different areas. In addition, it was determined that the GC-MS contents of this plant collected from two different provinces were not exactly the same and contained different substances. The antimicrobial activities of these plant extracts were also investigated. Antimicrobial activity studies were determined according to zone diameters, and the highest activity was detected with 20 and 25 mm inhibition zones of Kirsehir ethanol extract against *P. aeruginosa* (ATCC 27853) and *C. tropicalis* (M007) strains. In particular, no antimicrobial activity was observed in the aqueous extracts of both provinces. In addition, it was determined that the acetone extract of the shepherd's purse plant collected in Balıkesir province created 12 mm, 12 mm, and 8 mm inhibition zones in *K. pneumoniae* (ATCC 13883), *S. typhimurium* (ATCC 14028), and *C. tropicalis* (M007), respectively. It has been observed that *E. coli* (ATCC 25922) and *E. aerogenes* (ATCC 51342) do not produce antimicrobial activity against acetone, ethanol, and water solvents. As a result, it can be said that different extracts of this plant have different antimicrobial activities. It has been determined that the environmental conditions of the province where this plant grows especially affect the GC-MS analysis and antimicrobial activity results of the plant. In addition, by identifying the bioactive molecules in the structure of the plant and determining its antimicrobial activity, contributions to the plant literature and public awareness will be provided.

Keywords: Shepherd's Purse (*Capsella bursa-pastoris*), GC-MS, Antimicrobial Activity

BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR YÜKSEKOKULU ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE EGZERSİZ BAĞIMLILIK DÜZEYLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

EXAMINATION OF EXERCISE ADDICTION LEVELS IN SCHOOL OF PHYSICAL EDUCATION AND SPORTS STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Düzenli ve dengeli fiziksel aktivite sağlıklı yaşam için son derece önemlidir ancak kontrolsüz aşırı egzersiz ve fiziksel aktivitelerin ise bazı sorunlara yol açtığı bilinmektedir ve bu aşırılık egzersiz bağımlılığı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; Beden eğitimi ve spor yüksekokulu öğrencilerinin egzersiz bağımlılık düzeylerinin araştırılmasıdır. Araştırmada Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi Beden Eğitimi Spor Yüksekokulunda öğrenim gören (n=230) gönüllü öğrenci yer almıştır. Araştırmaya katılan bireylere demografik bilgi formu ve Tekkurşun-Demir ve ark. (2018) tarafından geliştirilen 17 maddeden oluşan Egzersiz Bağımlılığı Ölçeğinden (EBÖ) oluşan anket uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde istatiksel analizlere başlamadan önce Shapiro-Wilk ve Kolmogorov Smirnov normallik testlerinden yararlanılmıştır. Verilerin normal dağılım gösterdiği belirlenerek, grup ortalamaları arasındaki farklılıkları bulmak için T-Testi, tek yönlü varyans analizi (ANOVA) ve Post Hoc LSD testi uygulanmış, ölçek tutarlılığı Cronbach's Alpha testi ile değerlendirilmiş ve tüm istatistiksel analizler için $p<0,05$ anlamlılık düzeyi kabul edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler sonucunda; Egzersiz bağımlılık alt boyut puanlarının toplamına göre; Egzersiz bağımlılık düzeyleri ile cinsiyet, bölüm, gelir düzeyi, yaş, sınıf seviyeleri ile karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olmadığı tespit edilmiştir ($p>0.05$), fiziksel görünüm, egzersiz sıklığı ve düzenli egzersiz yapma durumu ile aralarında anlamlı fark olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.05$). Egzersiz bağımlılığı alt boyutlara göre incelendiğinde ise; aşırı odaklanma ve duygu değişimi alt boyutunda; fiziksel görünüm, düzenli egzersiz ve egzersiz sıklığında, bireysel-sosyal ihtiyaçların ertelenmesi ve çatışmada; gelir düzeyi, fiziksel görünüm ve düzenli egzersizde; tolerans gelişimi ve tutku cinsiyet alt boyutunda ise; düzenli egzersiz ile istatistiksel olarak anlamlı fark saptanmıştır ($p<0.05$). Sonuç olarak; elde edilen verilere göre katılımcıların genel egzersiz bağımlılık düzeylerinin bağımlı grupta olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır elde edilen verilere göre bu durumun en önemli sebebinin fiziksel görünüme önem vermeleri olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Egzersiz bağımlılığı, beden eğitimi, fiziksel aktivite.

ABSTRACT

Regular and balanced physical activity is extremely important for a healthy life; however, uncontrolled excessive exercise and physical activity are known to cause some problems and this excessive exercise is defined as exercise addiction. The aim of this study was to investigate the exercise addiction levels of

school of Physical Education and Sports students. A total of (n=230) volunteering students studying at Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University School of Physical Education and Sports participated in the study. A demographic information form and 17-item Exercise Addiction Scale (EAS) developed by Tekkurşun-Demir et al. (2018) were applied to the individuals who participated in the study. In the analysis of the data, Shapiro-Wilk and Kolmogorov Smirnov normality tests were used before starting statistical analyses. It was found that the data were normally distributed; T-Test, one-way analysis of variance (ANOVA) and Post Hoc LSD test were used to find the differences between the mean values of groups, consistency of the scale was evaluated by Cronbach's Alpha test and $p<0.05$ significance level was accepted for all statistical analyses. As a result of the data found, it was determined that there was no statistically significant difference between exercise addiction levels and gender, department, level of income, age, year of study ($p>0.05$), while there was a significant difference between exercise addiction levels and physical appearance, frequency of exercise and regular exercise status in terms of total exercise addiction sub-factor scores ($p<0.05$). When exercise addiction was analysed in terms of sub-factors, statistically significant differences were found between the sub-factor of excessive focus and emotion change and physical appearance, regular exercise and exercise frequency; between postponement of individual-social needs and conflict sub-factor and income level, physical appearance and regular exercise; and between tolerance development and passion sub-factor and regular exercise ($p<0.05$). As a result; according to the data obtained, it was concluded that the general exercise addiction levels of the participants were in the dependent group. According to the data obtained, it can be said that the most important reason for this situation is that the participants attached importance to physical appearance.

Keywords: Exercise addiction, physical education, physical activity.

BURSA İÇİN BİNAYA ENTEGRE DÜŞEY RÜZGAR TÜRBİNİ VE GÜNEŞ HİBRİT ENERJİ SİSTEMİNİN HOMER PRO İLE TASARIMI VE ANALİZİ

DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF BUILDING INTEGRATED VERTICAL WIND TURBINE AND DOLAR HYBRID ENERGY SYSTEM FOR BURSA USING HOMER PRO

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ÖZET

Gelişen teknolojinin insan hayatının günlük yaşamına olan en büyük olumlu etkilerinden biri şüphesiz ki konfor alanının genişlemesini sağlamasıdır. Bu konforlu yaşamın oluşmasında en büyük pay sahibi ise modern hayatın vazgeçilmez temel parçası olan elektrik teknolojisi sayesinde olmaktadır. Elektrik, günlük yaşamın olağan süreci içerisinde, evlerde, işyerlerinde, sosyal alanlarda, kısacası insanın bulunduğu her noktada ışıklandırma, ısınma, soğutma ve elektrikli cihazlarla iletişim kurma gibi temel ihtiyaçların karşılanmasında kritik rol oynar. Sağlık sektöründe tıbbi cihazların çalışabilmesi, ulaşım sistemlerinin işleyişi ve endüstriyel üretim süreçlerinin devamlılığı için elektrik hayati öneme sahiptir. Eğitim, iş dünyası ve eğlence sektörleri için de güçlü bir altyapı sağlar. İnsanların yaşadığı farklı coğrafi ortamlar dikkate alındığında, elektrik şebekesi için her ortama eşit derecede gerekli yatırımların yapılamadığı görülmektedir. Kent merkezlerinde sunulan hizmet kalitesi kırsal alanlara gidildikçe gözle görülür derecede düşmektedir. Yatırım ve bakım eksikliği dolayısıyla alt yapının yaşlandığı sahalarda hat kayıpları, düşük verimlilik, yetersiz enerji kalitesi problemleri gibi durumlar tüketiciyi yaşanabilecek olumsuz durumlarla karşı karşıya bırakmaktadır. Ana şebekeye bağlı olma zorunluluğunu ortadan kaldıran mikro şebeke ve akıllı şebeke teknolojilerinin sunduğu imkanlar sayesinde bu tür zor durumların önüne geçilebilmiştir. Ekonomik ve teknolojik anlamda gelişmiş birçok ülke, belirli bölgeler içerisinde kendi enerji ihtiyacını rahatlıkla karşılayabilecek üretim, tüketim, depolama imkanlarını sağlayan mikro şebeke ve akıllı şebeke sistemlerine yatırımlara başlayarak, entegre etme sürecine girmişlerdir. Bu yapının oluşmasında; çevre dostu olması, kaynaklarının sınırsız olması sebebiyle enerji bağımsızlığı sunması, sürdürülebilir bir enerji geleceği sağlaması açısından Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarını mikro-akıllı şebekelere entegre edilmesi enerji tedarikine yardımcı olmaktadır. Rüzgâr ve güneş enerjisi en yaygın kullanılan ve en büyük potansiyele sahip yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Düşey rüzgâr türbinleri kule gerektirmezler, bakım maliyetleri düşüktür ve dümen sistemine ihtiyaç duymazlar. Bu sebeple yerel uygulamalarda daha avantajlıdır. Güneş enerjisi ile hibrit şekilde kullanıldığında daha avantajlı olmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Bursa'da seçilen bir nokta için şebekeden bağımsız olarak çalışan bir binaya entegre edilen düşey rüzgâr türbini-güneş enerjisi hibrit enerji sistemleri incelenmiş, binada ihtiyacı karşılayabilecek en uygun yenilenebilir enerjili hibrit sistemi oluşturmak için, HOMER PRO programı ile verilerin teknik ve maliyet analizi yapılmış, bu doğrultuda önerilerde bulunulmuştur. 4 kişilik bir ailenin aylık ortalama elektrik tüketimi olan 7 kW güç için en düşük maliyetli ve en kısa amortisman süresine sahip sonuçlar incelenerek oluşturulacak sistem belirlenmiştir. Enerji ihtiyacının her geçen gün daha da önem arz ettiği günümüzde kendi elektriğini üreten tüketicilerin sayısının daha da artarak mikro-akıllı şebekelerin gelişimine katkı sağlaması gerekmektedir. Bu bakımdan tüketicilerin binaya entegre edilmiş düşey rüzgâr türbini-güneş enerjisi hibrit enerji sistemlerine yönelmelerinin ekonomik ve devamlılık açısından faydalı olduğu görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir Enerji, Mikro-Akıllı Şebeke, Düşey Rüzgâr Türbini

ABSTRACT

One of the most significant positive effects of developing technology on human life is undoubtedly the expansion of the comfort zone. The most important contributor to the formation of this comfortable life is thanks to electrical technology, an indispensable essential part of modern life. Electricity plays a critical role in meeting basic needs such as lighting, heating, cooling and communicating with electrical devices in the ordinary course of daily life, in homes, workplaces, social areas, in short, wherever people are located. Electricity is vital for the operation of medical devices in the health sector, transportation systems, and the continuity of industrial production processes. It also provides a strong education, business, and entertainment infrastructure. When considering the different geographical environments where people live, it is seen that the necessary investments cannot be made equally in every environment for the electricity network. The quality of service provided in urban centers decreases visibly as we go to rural areas. In areas where the infrastructure is aging due to lack of investment and maintenance, problems such as line losses, low efficiency, and insufficient energy quality confront the consumer with possible harmful situations. Such challenging situations have been prevented thanks to the opportunities provided by microgrid and smart grid technologies that eliminate the need to be connected to the main grid. Many economically and technologically advanced countries have started investing in microgrid and smart grid systems that provide production, consumption, and storage opportunities that can quickly meet their energy needs within specific regions. They have also entered the integration process. In forming this structure, integrating renewable energy sources into micro-smart grids helps the energy supply be environmentally friendly, provides energy independence due to unlimited resources, and provides a sustainable energy future. Wind and solar energy are the most widely used and potential renewable sources. Vertical wind turbines do not require a tower, have low maintenance costs, and do not need a steering system. For this reason, they are more advantageous in local applications. It is more beneficial when used in a hybrid way with solar energy.

In this study, vertical wind turbine-solar energy hybrid energy systems integrated into a building operating independently of the grid for a selected point in Bursa were examined. Technical and cost analysis of the data was performed with the HOMER PRO program to create the most suitable renewable

energy hybrid system that could meet the needs of the building, and suggestions were made accordingly. The system was determined by examining the results with the lowest cost and shortest amortization period for the monthly average electricity consumption of 7 kW for a family of 4. In today's world, where energy needs are becoming increasingly important, the number of consumers who produce their electricity should increase and contribute to developing micro-smart grids. In this regard, it has been seen that consumers' turning to vertical wind turbine-solar energy hybrid energy systems integrated into the building is beneficial in terms of economy and continuity.

Keywords: Renewable Energy, Micro-Smart Grid, Vertical Wind Turbine

ÜSLÜ SAYILAR KONUSUNDA KAVRAM KARİKATÜRÜNÜN KULLANIMININ İNCELENMESİ

EXAMINING THE USE OF CONCEPT CARTOONS ON EXPONENTIAL NUMBERS

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ÖZET

Literatür incelendiğinde matematik eğitiminde farklı öğrenme alanları konusunda kavram karikatürü kullanımının ondalık kesirler, kareköklü sayılar, doğru, açı, çokgenler ve ölçme konusunda kavram karikatürü kullanımının kavram yanılgılarının giderilmesinde etkili olduğu ayrıca öğrencilerin başarılarını ve tutumlarını olumlu yönde geliştirdiği görülmektedir. Fakat üslü sayılar ile ilgili bir kavram karikatürünün uygulanışına yönelik bir çalışmanın olmadığı da dikkat çekmektedir. Üslü sayılar kavramında öğrencilerin oldukça zorlandıkları ve kavram yanılgılarına düştükleri, tanımında yer alan taban ve üs kavramlarını özümsemediklerini açıkça söylemek mümkündür. Üslü sayılarda ortaya çıkan zorluklarla ilgili çözüm üretmek amacıyla farklı yöntem ve teknikleri kullanan araştırmaların olduğu da yapılan çalışmalarda görülmektedir. Fakat bu araştırılan literatüre bakıldığında üslü sayılar konusunun anlatımında kavram karikatürlerinin kullanılmadığı görülmüştür. Bunun için yapılan bu araştırmada 8. sınıf öğrencilerine üslü sayılar konusunun anlatımında kavram karikatürleri ile eğlenceli hale getirerek öğrenme sürecindeki yaşamış oldukları deneyimlerin ortaya çıkarılması amaçlanmıştır. İlgili öğrenme alanına ilişkin kazanımlar ortaokulun diğer sınıf düzeylerinde de yer alsa da yapılan çalışmaların kazanımlar açısından daha zengin içerik sunacağı ve 8. sınıflarda bu kazanımların tamamının öğrenilmiş olması düşünüldüğünden katılımcı olarak 8. sınıf öğrencileri seçilmiştir. Özel durum çalışması yönteminin kullanıldığı araştırmanın katılımcılarını İç Anadolu'da bulunan bir il merkezindeki ortaokul 8. Sınıftaki 8 öğrenci oluşturmaktadır. Veriler çalışma yaprakları, öğrenciler ile bu süreçte yapılan mülakatlar ve araştırmacının alan notları ile toplanmıştır. Toplanan veriler nitel veri analiz yöntemi ile analiz edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonucunda matematik eğitiminde kavram karikatürü kullanımının öğrencilerin üslü sayılar konusundaki öğrenme eksikliklerini ve kavram yanılgılarını azalttığı tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca öğrenciler üslü sayılar konusunda kazanımları daha etkili bir şekilde öğrenmişler ve farklı bakış açıları kazanmışlardır. Kavram karikatürü kullanımının kavram yanılgılarının hem tespitinde hem de giderilmesinde etkili bir araç olduğu çalışma sonucunda tespit edilmiştir. Bu yöntem kullanımında farklı ve ilgi çekici karakterlerin kullanılması çocukların konuya olan dikkatlerini arttırdığı ve öğrenme isteklerini arttırdığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Üslü sayılar, kavram karikatürü, 8. Sınıf öğrencileri

ABSTRACT

When the literature is examined, it is seen that the use of concept cartoons in different learning areas in mathematics education is effective in eliminating misconceptions about decimal fractions, square roots, lines, angles, polygons and measurement, and also positively improves students' success and attitudes. However, it is also noteworthy that there is no study on the application of a concept cartoon on

exponential numbers. It is possible to clearly say that students have difficulty with the concept of exponential numbers and have misconceptions, and do not internalize the concepts of base and exponent in its definition. It is also seen in the studies that there are studies that use different methods and techniques in order to produce solutions for the difficulties that arise in exponential numbers. However, when this researched literature is examined, it is seen that concept cartoons are not used in the explanation of the subject of exponential numbers. For this reason, this study aimed to reveal the experiences they had during the learning process by making the explanation of the subject of exponential numbers to 8th grade students fun with concept cartoons. Although the achievements related to the relevant learning area are also included in other grade levels of middle school, 8th grade students were selected as participants because it was thought that the studies conducted would provide richer content in terms of achievements and that all of these achievements would be learned in the 8th grade. The participants of the research, in which the special case study method was used, consisted of 8 students in the 8th grade of a middle school in a city center in Central Anatolia. The data were collected with worksheets, interviews conducted with the students during this process, and the researcher's field notes. The collected data were analyzed with the qualitative data analysis method. As a result of the research, it was determined that the use of concept cartoons in mathematics education reduced students' learning deficiencies and misconceptions about exponential numbers. In addition, the students learned the achievements about exponential numbers more effectively and gained different perspectives. As a result of the study, it was determined that the use of concept cartoons was an effective tool in both detecting and eliminating misconceptions. It was observed that the use of different and interesting characters in the use of this method increased children's attention to the subject and their desire to learn.

Keywords: Exponential numbers, concept cartoon, 8th grade students

THE PROFESSIONAL PRACTICES OF THE SOCIAL WORK PROFESSION IN THE COUNTRY OF ELBASAN UNDER THE OPTICS OF CHANGES OF THE LEGAL FRAMEWORK

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ABSTRACT

This study is focused on providing a complete analysis of the legal framework for the provision of professional practices, focusing on the role of higher education institutions, the role of NGOs that provide social services and social care institutions, other state institutions , supervisors of institutions (trainers) as well as the role of pedagogues (mentors). The role of higher education institutions and other social care institutions in the preparation and professional development of students is very important. Internship at these institutions gives students the opportunity to apply the knowledge and skills acquired during studies in concrete practice in these institutions and in services to clients. Students will also receive information about the social context in which these institutions operate, as well as the legal basis on which all their activities are based. The source method was used in our study. Through it, which in the case of our study focuses on the legislation in force for the implementation of internships, the statute, the regulations of higher education institutions, the regulations of the study programs, we will make an analysis to highlight how the whole works the legal framework for the realization of professional practices. Professional practice and the organization of formative activities and the expected learning outcomes ensure the acquisition of knowledge, skills, competences by responding to the needs of the labor market and facilitating the employment of students.

Keywords: professional practice, legislation, study program, employment.

DATA ON SUBTAXA OF EXOTIC TREE SPECIES HIMALAYAN BIRCH (*BETULA UTILIS* D.DON) IN BULGARIA

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ABSTRACT

The Himalayan birch (*Betula utilis*) is a valuable alien species for landscaping, possessing a number of medicinal properties. The purpose of the present study is to present current data on the use of some subtaxa (subspecies, varieties, forms) of Himalayan birch in Bulgarian horticulture. Questionnaire method was used to study the import and spread of *B. utilis* for the needs of Bulgarian landscaping including research of the presence of this tree species in garden centers and landscaping companies in different cities. The survey conducted in 2024 shows that some garden centers in Bulgaria (in the cities of Sofia, Varna and Plovdiv) offer *B. utilis* and its subtaxa such as *B. utilis* 'Doorenbos' (form of *Betula utili*s var. *jacquemontii)*, *B. utilis* 'Long Trunk' (weeping form). Both- whole individuals and graft plants are imported from Romania, Italy and the Netherlands. The conditions in Bulgaria at the moment (and given the climatic prospects) are far from the ecological requirements of the Himalayan birch, but nevertheless it is clear that its subtaxa are already being imported and planted in our country.

Key words: varieties, forms, landscaping, decorative trees, exotic plants

A STUDY ON GLASS CEILING EXPERIENCES FACED BY FEMALE HEADS OF THE DEPARTMENTS IN UNIVERSITIES

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ABSTRACT

This study explores glass ceiling experiences as reported by female Heads of Departments (HODs) in higher education institutions in Pakistan. Women in leadership positions often encounter various challenges that hinder their career advancement, especially within academia. These obstacles, known as glass ceiling experiences, arise from systemic, cultural, and individual factors that disproportionately limit women's access to senior leadership roles. Despite the increasing presence of women in academia, systemic and cultural barriers continue to impede their career growth and shape their leadership behaviors.

Using a quantitative research design, data was collected from 200+ female HODs across both public and private universities. The results reveal that gender biases, organizational challenges, and societal expectations significantly affect women's leadership paths. The study emphasizes the importance of targeted interventions, such as mentorship programs and inclusive policies, to foster gender equity. These findings contribute to a deeper understanding of gender disparities in academic leadership and suggest that higher education institutions should implement structured mentorship programs. Such initiatives should provide guidance, professional development, and resources to help female HODs navigate institutional barriers and enhance their leadership skills, ultimately promoting gender equity in academic leadership.

Keywords: Glass ceiling, female leadership, higher education, gender equity, leadership styles, organizational barriers, cultural norms, mentorship programs.

ABKHAZIAN DISPLACEMENT AND THE ROOTS OF NOSTALGIA: A CULTURAL TRAUMA ANALYSIS

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Natia siradze

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ABSTRACT

The study of nostalgia among displaced persons from Abkhazia in the context of 'cultural trauma' began with the military conflict in Abkhazia in 1992-1993, which involved Russia's violent intervention and resulted in significant losses for the Georgian side, including occupied territories and hundreds of refugees. Behind these facts lies a collective memory that depicts mass brutality and the despotic violation of human rights. This memory resides in the unspoken recollections of the conflict's victims, reflecting their collective suffering and evolving into a cultural trauma. Nostalgia serves as a reproduction of this cultural trauma, etymologically combining two concepts: 'nostro,' meaning return, and 'algos,' meaning pain in Greek. Studies demonstrate that in the subconscious of migrants and refugees, there exists a persistent, perhaps implicit, yearning for their lost homes, which takes the form of 'romantic nationalism,' influencing individuals' psychotypes, values, and behaviors.

The impact of cultural trauma and nostalgia is a crucial component of social change theory, emphasizing the relevance of this issue. While many works have been written about the conflict in Abkhazia, the conceptual study of cultural trauma and nostalgia is still lacking due to the temporal distance that now provides clarity and a new perspective. Nevertheless, we cannot ignore the impact of cultural trauma and nostalgia, as they affect society's cultures. Neglecting trauma can lead to unresolved conflicts, and the desire to return home is accompanied by memories of the suffering endured. This ambivalence is expressed in the complex relationship between the image of the enemy and a sense of brotherhood. The coexistence of these contrasting concepts reflects society's heterogeneous mood, prompting us to revisit historical memory, as the foundation of state stability relies on public consensus regarding matters of national importance.

Simultaneously, in the changing global order, with the ongoing Russia-Ukraine war, it's essential to be prepared, as the return of territory implies the reintegration of the Abkhazian and Georgian populations, invoking traumatic memories. Overcoming these memories requires a strategy that aligns with the wishes and interests of the refugees themselves. Our examination of cultural trauma occurs within a social context. Studies indicate that the traumatic psychology of one group within society can impact the overall social system and homeostasis, and the amalgamation of politics and nostalgia can be 'explosive,' emphasizing the importance of this research. Our research aims to investigate the armed conflict in Abkhazia through the lens of cultural trauma, utilizing Svetlana Boym's theory as a foundation. We will analyze the main characteristics of nostalgia across three different generations of displaced individuals, treating it as a collective memory and assessing its influence on individual and group behavior and values.

According to Svetlana Boym's theory, restorative nostalgia, related to 'nostros,' is characterized by uncompromisingness, a strong identification of the future with the past, a sense of incompatibility with the present, and a firm belief that salvation lies in the restoration of the lost home. However, it's more than mere nostalgia; for this type, salvation means developing the existing rather than longing for the past. The future isn't seen as the end but as an opportunity for growth. Based on this, we will examine the extent of cultural trauma's influence on the psychotypes of representatives from three different

generations of survivors, how it shapes their views on the conflict, and the causal links between this influence and the type of nostalgia it provokes.

Our research objectives include assessing the future impact of cultural development on the generation of internally displaced persons (IDPs), evaluating the role of nostalgia and its effect on the lifestyles and values of IDPs, and outlining the descriptions of 'romantic nationalism' and 'nostalgic dissidence,' along with the various expressions of these concepts among displaced generations. In order to implement these goals, we will employ a method of one-on-one verification, utilizing semi-structured in-depth interviews (following the 'snowball sampling' method) and case analysis. These interviews will provide a comprehensive understanding of the issues faced by displaced individuals who have participated in the study. We will select respondents from three generations of IDPs, classifying them as follows: G1 generation (war veterans), G2 generation (IDPs who were 43-45 years old), and G3 generation (IDPs who were born in exile or left home more than once, aged 31-32). In the case of the G3 generation, we will attempt to reveal the role of family as a source of nostalgia.

Based on the above, we aim to illuminate the phenomenon of nostalgia reproduction, understand its role as a collective memory, and constructively address society's apologesis. Ultimately, we seek to establish key findings, develop contexts, and offer perspectives on this subject."

A NOVEL TRANSDERMAL APPROACH TO COMBAT ANEMIA: BIO-FUNCTIONALIZED IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES USING *CICHORIUM INTYBUS*

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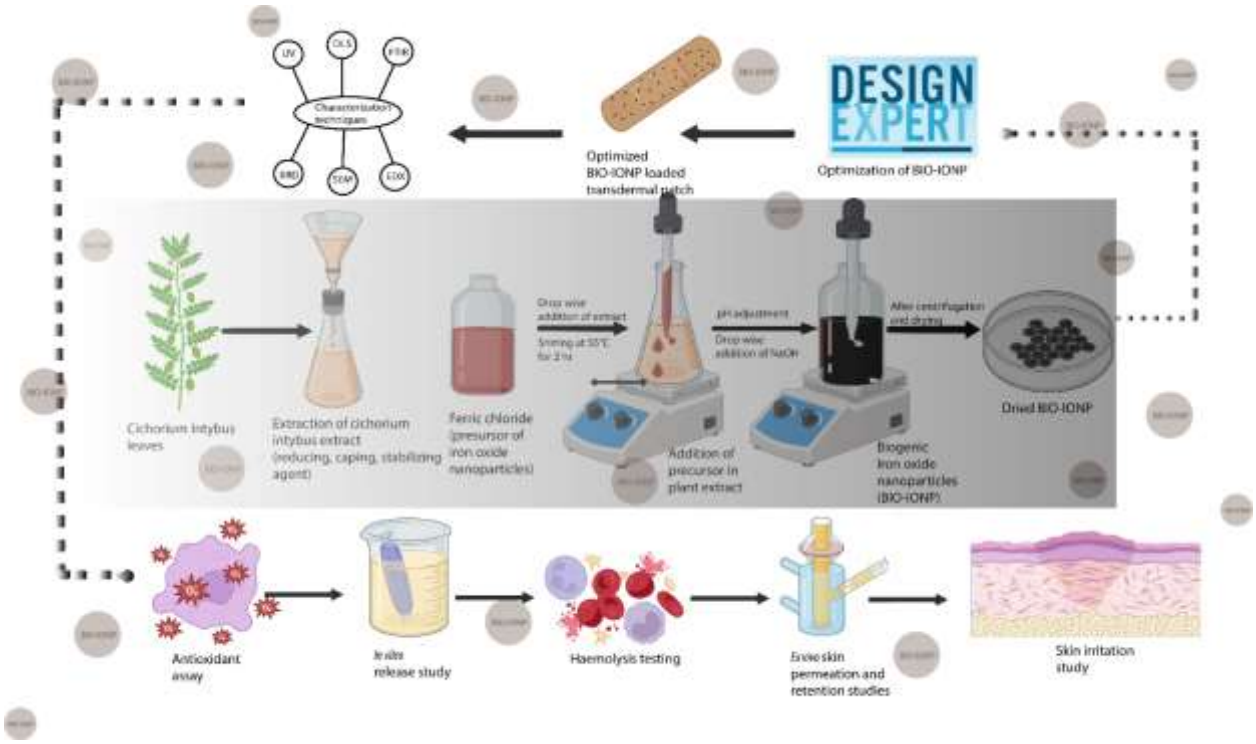
ABSTRACT

Iron deficiency Anemia (IDA) is a prevalent nutritional disorder effecting two billion people globally. Despite its prevalence, its treatment remains challenging, exacerbating health inequities and diminishing quality of life. The present study was focused on developing a formulation that can deliver iron at an optimal rate and counter act the limitations associated with current oral and parenteral formulations. For this purpose, *Cichorium intybus* was employed for the first time to fabricate biogenic iron oxide nanoparticles (BIO-IONPs), which were subsequently integrated into a transdermal patch prepared through solvent casting method for iron delivery. To optimize the nanoformulation, effect of certain independent variables (concentrations of ferric chloride hexahydrate, Cichorium intybus, and the temperature) was observed on dependent variables (particle size (PS), zeta potential (ZP)) by employing Box-Behnken design analysis. Dynamic light scattering confirmed that optimized BIO-IONPs exhibited a PS of 39.8 ± 0.23 nm, ZP of −18.6 ± 0.1 mv, and PDI of 0.31 ± 0.041.Characterization techniques of UV–Vis spectroscopy, Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy, X-ray diffraction, scanning electron microscopy, and energy dispersive X-ray were utilized to confirm the bioreduction of particles, assessment of compatibility between excipients and active components, crystallinity, spherical shape and concentration of BIO-IONPs respectively. The *in vitro* release study of the BIO-IONPs loaded patch indicated a sustained release behavior (74.2 % for period of 48 h). Multiple *in vitro*, *ex vivo*, *in vivo*, stability and compatibility analysis were performed to demonstrate the efficacy of transdermal patches, obtained results have proven the treatment to be an astounding approach for treating anemia.

Graphical Abstract:



3D BIOPRINTING FOR ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION: INNOVATIONS, CHALLENGES, AND FUTURE DIRECTIONS

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ABSTRACT

The global organ shortage crisis continues to be a significant challenge in modern healthcare, with thousands of patients on transplant waiting lists. 3D bioprinting has emerged as a groundbreaking technology that offers a potential solution by enabling the fabrication of functional, patient-specific tissues and organs. Utilizing bio-inks composed of living cells, biomaterials, and growth factors, this technology allows the layer-by-layer construction of biological structures that mimic natural tissues. Recent advancements in biomaterial engineering, stem cell technology, and regenerative medicine have facilitated the development of bioprinted skin, cartilage, and vascularized tissues, bringing the medical field closer to the realization of bioengineered organ transplants. Despite its transformative potential, 3D bioprinting faces significant challenges that must be addressed before clinical applications become widespread. Key hurdles include vascularization, cellular viability, structural integrity, and large-scale organ fabrication. Additionally, regulatory frameworks, ethical considerations, and long-term biocompatibility assessments play a crucial role in determining the safety and feasibility of bioprinted organ transplants.

This review article explores the latest advancements in 3D bioprinting technology, the development of bio-inks, and the role of artificial intelligence (AI) and automation in optimizing the bioprinting process. It also examines current limitations and future research directions, highlighting potential solutions such as bioreactor-based tissue maturation and hybrid biofabrication techniques. As scientific progress accelerates, 3D bioprinting has the potential to revolutionize regenerative medicine, addressing the organ donor shortage and reducing transplant rejection risks, ultimately paving the way for personalized, patient-specific organ transplants.

Keywords: 3D bioprinting, organ transplantation, regenerative medicine, bio-inks, biomaterials, stem cell technology, tissue engineering, vascularization, artificial intelligence, biofabrication, organ shortage crisis, personalized medicine, bioreactors, cell viability, medical biotechnology

CORRELATION STUDY ON ETIOLOGICAL FACTORS OF HEART DISEASE IN DIABETIC PATIENTS IN LAHORE, PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes is a chronic disorder and inability to process and regulate blood glucose levels. This disorder may arise from excessive secretion of insulin by pancreas in our body. Type I diabetes is a chronic autoimmune disease characterized by deficiency of insulin, resulting in an increase in blood glucose level in body. This dysfunction includes autoimmune destruction of beta cells in pancreas leads to complete lack of insulin production. Type 2 diabetes is most prevalent metabolic disorder characterized by inadequate insulin production and impaired response of tissues to insulin. Global burden of diabetes mellitus represents a significant public health challenge. Heart disease is a serious health condition that affects millions of people. Heart diseases includes coronary artery disease (CAD), myocardial infarction, angina, heart failure, congenital heart disease, atrial fibrillation and heart valve disorder. Etiological factors of heart disease are modifiable factors, conventional factors, environmental factors, non-traditional factors and psychological factors that collectively contribute to diabetes prevalence. Modifiable factors include high blood pressure, obesity and metabolic syndrome while conventional factors include age, gender and family history. Complications related to diabetes like liver cirrhosis, alcohol related liver disease and renal disease also promote cardiovascular disorders. Different risk factors show different level of correlation with each other. Age limit, duration of diabetes and high level of cholesterol has significant level of positive correlation. Moreover, high level of cholesterol in diabetic patients correlate with normal systolic blood pressure which is also an indication of prevalence of heart disease in diabetic patients. Treatment and preventions focus on stress management, lifestyle interventions and balanced diet.

Key Words: Diabetic Heart Disease, cardiovascular complications, Etiological Factors , Correlation Study

ICTAL-INDUCED CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASE AND ASSOCIATED NEUROLOGICAL COMORBIDITIES: A META-ANALYTICAL APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

Epilepsy, impacting over 50 million individuals globally, poses a substantial risk of sudden unexpected death, with SUDEP. Notably, a history of epilepsy is associated with a 21% incidence of heart disease, significantly higher than the 12% observed in those without epilepsy. Heart disease is 2.4 times more prevalent among epilepsy patients aged 18-44 years, reaching 25.6% compared to 11.5% in those without epilepsy. Research into the "Epileptic Heart" syndrome reveals structural and autonomic changes in the heart linked to chronic epilepsy, leading to increased susceptibility to fatal arrhythmias. Studies using electrocardiography (ECG) and heart rate variability (HRV) assessments have identified significant abnormalities, including elevated QTc and QTd values, particularly among refractory epilepsy patients, suggesting heightened SUDEP risk in this subgroup. Autonomic dysfunction, characterized by sympathetic overactivity, has been implicated in cardiac fibrosis and arrhythmogenesis, contributing to cardiovascular complications in epilepsy.

The concept of an "ictal-Heart Syndrome" is supported by data showing that nearly 9% of epilepsy patients experience cardiovascular events (CVEs) within 30 days following ictal episodes, with rates varying across age groups. Those who suffer early CVEs face elevated long-term risks of hospitalization and mortality compared to individuals without epilepsy-related CVEs. Moreover, individuals with epilepsy have a 2–3 times higher risk of premature death, with SUDEP accounting for 2–18% of epilepsy-related deaths.The integration of routine cardiac evaluations, including resting 12-lead EKG and ambulatory EKG patch recording, into epilepsy management is crucial for detecting and managing cardiac issues associated with seizures. This multidisciplinary approach aims to optimize outcomes and reduce premature mortality by addressing cardiac comorbidities in epilepsy patients. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive care strategies tailored to mitigate cardiovascular risks and improve long-term prognosis in this vulnerable population.

Keywords: Epilepsy, SUDEP, Cardiovascular disease, Ictal-Heart Syndrome, Autonomic dysfunction, Sudden cardiac death, Electrocardiography (ECG), Heart rate variability (HRV), Cardiac evaluation, Multidisciplinary care.

PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY ON THE ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF *GUIERA SENEGALENSIS* LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

The leaves of *Guiera senegalensis* are account to possess medicinal properties according to Nigerian mythology. Medicinal properties of the plant may be attributed to the quality of their bioactive constituents. This study investigated the phytochemical constituents and antibacterial activity of the leaves extract of *G. senegalensis.* Powdered mixture of the leaves of *Guiera senegalensis* was subjected to maceration (extraction) using ethanol (90%, v/v). After extraction, the crude extract was obtained, which is oily and sticky in texture and brownish green in color. The phytochemical screening of the extract was carried out using standard methods. The result for phytochemical screening test showed the presence of phenolic, tannins, saponins, terpenoids, steroids, alkaloids and absence of anthraquinone, and also partially presence of flavonoids which all accounted to its medicinal properties. The antibacterial activity test was evaluated qualitatively through agar disc diffusion method against *Staphylococcus aureus* and *Escherichia coli* bacterial isolates. The results showed that *E. coli* is highly susceptible to *G. senegalensis* leaves extract at high concentration of 250mg/ml with highest zone of inhibition 16mm. The extract showed moderate activity against *Staphylococcus aureus* at high concentration of 250mg/ml with a zone of inhibition 14mm. However, the result showed that the plant *G. senegalensis* can be a promising source of naturally occurring antibiotics and hence justify the claim made by traditional medicine and practitioners.

Keywords: Phytochemical, antibacterial, ethanolic extract and leaves

CONSUMER PERSPECTIVES ON PEANUT PRODUCTS: PREFERENCES AND MARKET POTENTIAL IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

This study explores consumer preferences and willingness to try new peanut products in Kosovo, considering demographic and socioeconomic influences. The findings indicate that peanut consumption is widespread, with certain products and attributes being more favored by consumers. Key factors such as taste, nutritional benefits, and versatility play a crucial role in shaping preferences. The analysis suggests that some individual characteristics influence openness to trying new peanut products, while other socioeconomic factors show limited impact. These insights emphasize the importance of understanding consumer behavior and developing targeted marketing strategies to enhance product acceptance in the market.

Keywords: peanut consumption, peanut products, Kosovo consumers, consumer behavior

EFFECT N, P, K, S, Zn & B ON GROWTH AND YIELD OF CABBAGE

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ABSTRACT

The field experiment was carried out at Soil Science Farm of the Department of Crop Science and Technology, University of Rajshahi, during the period from 6 November, 2022 to 4 March, 2023 with a view to find out the effect of N, P, K, S, Zn & B on growth and yield of cabbage. Three replications of the experiment were conducted using a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD). Different fertilizer doses were taken for the experiment expressed as treatment-1(Control), treatment-2(N), treatment-3(NP), treatment-4(NPK), treatment-5(NPKS), treatment-6(NPKSZn), treatment-7(NPKSZnB). Plant height, number of leaves per plant and leaf length was significantly influenced by the application of different fertilizer. Plant height measured at 30, 45 and 60 days after transplanting (DAT). Treatment-5 provided best result comparing with treatment-1. Yield also increased by application of different fertilizer dose. The highest yield 66.96 ton/ha was obtained from treatment-5.

Keywords: Cabbage; Growth & yield; Fertilizer Dose

FROM IMPUNITY TO ACCOUNTABILITY: THE ICC's ROLE IN PROSECUTING WARTIME SEXUAL VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN

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ABSTRACT

For ages, wartime sexual violence has been the most weaponized form used against women by terrorizing, humiliating, and ethnically cleansing the population groups. Until recent times, there has been a general culture of impunity regarding these crimes, as sexual violence was said to occur largely, although unfortunately and inevitably, during times of conflict. However, the establishment of the International Criminal Court (ICC) under the Rome Statute in 1998 has signalled an increasing hold to account for mass crimes and unprecedented violations of human rights. The paper gives a critical view of the ICC's evolving role in persecution regarding wartime sexual violence against women, looking at its successes as well as its current challenges in pursuing justice at the international level. It deals with sexual violence in times of war within international humanitarian and human rights law, with a history of its legal recognition tracing from the Geneva Conventions through landmark UN Security Council Resolutions emphasizing the need to confront sex-based warfare. It also covers the ICC's legal mandate under the Rome Statute, in particular Articles 7 and 8, which define rape, sexual slavery, and other forms of sexual violence as war crimes, crimes against humanity, and acts of genocide. Finally, the paper critically evaluates some important ICC cases that reveal uneven progress and sometimes frustrating obstacles in the prosecution of wartime sexual violence. Prosecutor v. Jean-Pierre Bemba, a landmark case in 2016, initially entered the annals of history as the first ICC conviction of a commander on a charge of sexual violence under command responsibility. However, its reversal raised significant issues of evidentiary thresholds. Moreover, the paper highlights that notwithstanding the substantial advances made by the ICC in confronting wartime sexual violence, the political logjam, lack of state cooperation, and inadequate survivor-centred approaches have impeded it from being a tangible force for good. Ultimately, the study thus calls for a legal framework focused more strongly on victims, better evidentiary support procedures, and an increase in international cooperation to be able to transform ICC prosecutions from being symbolic towards genuinely serving the interests of survivors of wartime sexual violence.

Keywords: Wartime Sexual Violence, International Criminal Court (ICC), Crimes Against Humanity, Evidentiary Challenges, Survivor-Centered Justice, Human Rights Law

EFFECT OF NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS ON THE GROWTH AND YIELD OF BARI TOMATO-2 (RATAN)

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ABSTRACT

An experiment was conducted at the Agriculture Research Field, Narikelbaria, University of Rajshahi, Rajshahi, from November 2021 to March 2022 to assess the impact of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) on the growth and yield of BAR tomato-2 (Ratan). The study followed a Randomized Complete Block Design (RCBD) with three replications, involving a total of nine treatment combinations. These treatments included three levels of nitrogen (N_0: 0 kg N/ha, N_{100}: 100 kg N/ha, and N_{150}: 150 kg N/ha) and three levels of phosphorous (P_0: 0 kg P_2O_5/ha, P_{150}: 150 kg P_2O_5/ha, and P_{200}: 200 kg P_2O_5/ha).

The experiment aimed to evaluate yield and yield-contributing factors. Plant height at 60 days after transplanting, the number of branches per plant, the number of flowers per plant, the number of fruits per plant, and fruit weight per plant exhibited significant increases with higher N levels, particularly up to 100 kg N/ha. Similarly, fruit yield increased significantly up to 100 kg N/ha. Furthermore, these parameters also demonstrated significant improvements with increasing levels of phosphorous application, especially up to 150 kg P_2O_5/ha. However, the treatment combination $N_{150}P_{200}$ displayed the highest plant height at harvest (90.62 cm), while the $N_{150}P_{150}$ treatment combination showed the highest number of flowers per plant (48.87), the number of fruits per cluster (4.13), the number of fruits per plant (37.48) and the maximum fruit weight (2.407 kg per plant) and fruit yield (85.72 tons per hectare).

These findings underscore the significance of careful nutrient management, specifically the optimal application of nitrogen and phosphorus, in enhancing the growth and yield of tomato plants, ultimately offering valuable insights for tomato cultivation practices in agriculture.

IMPACT OF FOREST DEGRADATION ON INCOME AND EXPENDITURE PATTERNS OF RURAL HOUSEHOLDS IN LAPAI, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Rapid deforestation and land-use changes have raised concerns about their implications for local livelihoods, particularly in rural settings where communities rely heavily on forest resources for sustenance and income. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research analyzes household income, resource dependence, and changes in land cover over the last few years. Quantitative data were gathered through household surveys and analyzed to assess income variations linked to forest resource availability, community perceptions of forest change and its socio-economic consequences. Findings indicate that the farmers are low-income earners, this low income could be due to loss of forest products resulting from deforestation. The result shows that the major drivers of forest change are agricultural expansion and urban development taking a percentage of 58.33% and 25% respectively, also forest change has led to deforestation, decrease in wildlife species, increase in illegal activities and changes in plant species. The results suggest that interventions aimed at sustainable forest management and conservation could enhance rural household welfare and understanding of the socio-economic dynamics in forest-dependent communities and underscores the need for policies that balance environmental sustainability with local economic development.

PROFITABILTY OF OIL PALM FRUITS PRODUCTION AMONG WOMEN IN KOGI AND EDO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Oil palm is a versatile tree crop with almost all parts having economic value and useful for everyday livelihood. The fruitsleads vegetable oils produced globally, accounting for one-quarter of global consumption and approximately 60% of international trade in vegetable oils. The participation of women in oil palm production cannot be underemphasized couple with the profitability for economic value. The information were elicited carefully from 155 respondents using structural interview schedule and analysed with descriptive statistics. Oil palm fruits producer participated frequently in all the important production activities such as Nursery management (86.7%), Planting (89.6%), Weeding (95.1%), Fertilizer application(90.3%), Labor (84.5%). Also The Gross margin profits is ₦257,400, therefore the gross ratio is 0.50 which signifies that for every 1 naira invested, a profit of 50 k is profited. The regression revealed that there was significant difference between Age (t= 0.168), farm size (0.136) at 5%, also Experience (0.199) at 10 % and their profits from oil palm fruits production in the study area. Therefore, Government and private organizations are encouraged to invest in capacity building of oil palm fruits production for optimum productivity.

KEYWORDS : Profitability, Production, fruits

EXPLORATION OF GREEN CHEMISTRY METHODS FOR SUSTAINABLE ORGANIC SYNTHESIS

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ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for organic compounds in pharmaceuticals, agrochemicals, and materials science in Nigeria has highlighted the need for sustainable and environmentally benign chemical synthesis methods. Traditional organic synthesis often relies on hazardous reagents, toxic solvents, and energy-intensive conditions, resulting in significant environmental and health impacts.This research project aims to explore and develop novel green chemistry methods for sustainable organic synthesis, focusing on: Design and synthesis of eco-friendly catalysts, such as metal-organic frameworks (MOFs), graphene-based materials, and biocatalysts. Investigation of alternative solvents, including water, ionic liquids, and supercritical fluids, for reducing solvent-related waste and toxicity. Development of energy-efficient reaction conditions, such as microwave-assisted synthesis, photochemical reactions, and flow chemistry. Exploration of biomass-derived feedstocks and waste materials as sustainable starting materials for organic synthesis.methods, reducing the environmental footprint of the chemical industry.

Keywords: green chemistry, sustainable synthesis, eco-friendly catalysts, alternative solvents, energy efficiency.

EFFECTS OF PROBIOTICS ON ORAL MICROBIOLOGICAL ENVIRONMENT, GINGIVAL HEALTH AND DENTAL PLAQUE; A META-ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Background:

The oral microbiome, comprising over 700 bacterial species, plays a crucial role in oral health. Key microorganisms like Streptococcus mutans and Porphyromonas gingivalis contribute to biofilm formation, leading to conditions such as gingivitis, periodontitis, and dental caries. Conventional treatments, including fluoride and professional cleaning, focus on plaque control, but probiotics are gaining attention as potential adjunct therapies for their ability to modulate the oral microbiome, reduce inflammation, and limit harmful bacteria.

Objective:

To evaluate the effects of probiotics on gingival health, plaque accumulation, and the oral microbiological environment.

Materials and Methods:

A meta-analysis was conducted according to PRISMA guidelines. After thorough web search, thirteen studies from 2009 to 2024 were included, comprising of 321 participants. Random effects models were used for statistical analysis, and the Cochrane Risk Assessment tool was applied to assess bias.

Results:

Probiotics significantly improved the Gingival Index (WMD=0.27, 95% CI=0.02–0.52, p=0.04). However, no significant changes were found in Plaque Index (p=0.64), Bleeding on Probing (p=0.92), or Gingival crevicular Fluid volume (p=0.94). While IL-1β concentration in GCF increased (p=0.02), bacterial counts, including Aggregatibacter actinomycetemcomitans and Porphyromonas gingivalis, showed no significant reduction.

Conclusion:

Probiotics may offer benefits by improving gingival health, though their effects on plaque and bacterial counts remain limited. Strain-specific effects, dosage, and individual variability could explain the inconsistent findings. Further research is needed to optimize probiotic interventions for oral health.

Keywords: dental plaque, gingiva, oral microbiota, probiotics

SYNTHESIS, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE, AND COMPUTATIONAL TECHNIQUES (DFT, HSA, ELF) STUDIES OF MELAMINIUM DIHYDROGEN PYROPHOSPHATE $(C_3N_6H_7)_2$ $(H_2P_2O_7)$

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ABSTRACT

The compound "Melaminium Dihydrogen pyrophosphate", $(C_3N_6H_7)_2$ $(H_2P_2O_7)$, was investigated using single-crystal X-ray diffraction and infrared spectroscopy techniques. Computational studies employing B3LYP, 3D-MEPs, and HAS methods explored its quantum chemical properties. The material crystallizes in the monoclinic system, space group P1 (Z = 2), with unit cell dimensions: a = 10.89321(2) Å, b = 11.2079(1) Å, c = 6.8424(1) Å, α = 104.9691(6), β = 101.4734(8), γ = 83.8050(3), and volume V = 789.501 (16) $Å^3$. The crystal structure reveals hydrogen bonds between the phosphoric hydrogen of $(H_2P_2O_7)^{2-}$ and the organic compound $(C_3N_6H_7)_2^+$. The arrangement includes symmetric $(H_2P_2O_7)^{2-}$ dimer tetrahedral connected via hydrogen bonding O27-H••••O24.Hirshfeld surface analyses highlight the involvement of nitro groups in hydrogen bond interactions (N–H···O and O–H···O), crucial for stabilizing the crystal structure. The experimental infrared spectrum is compared with theoretical predictions for the $(C_3N_6H_7)_2^+$••••••$(H_2P_2O_7)^{2-}$ molecular unit, confirming the accuracy of the B3LYP/lanl2dz/scrf=(solvent=water)/pop=(nbo, savenbos) basis set in elucidating molecular geometry and electronic structure. Furthermore, 3D-MEPs, Fukui function (nucleophilic and electrophilic reactivity), and HAS analyses provide insights into local and global reactivity and intermolecular interactions within $(C_3N_6H_7)_2^+$ ••••••$(H_2P_2O_7)^{2-}$

Keywords: Crystal structure; electronic structure, Hirschfeld, Infrared, X-ray; Computational (ELF, HSA, DFT),

ASSESSING THE ROLE OF ECOTOURISM IN HABITAT PRESERVATION AND BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION: JOS WILDLIFE PARK AS A MODEL

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ABSTRACT

The role of ecotourism in the conservation of wildlife cannot be overemphasized as it preserves the country's biodiversity and promoting sustainable development. This sector contributes to economic growth, provides employment opportunities and enhances environmental conservation efforts. A descriptive survey design was employed, with a sample size of 80 respondents comprising tourists, park managers, and local communities. Descriptive statistics, was used to analyze the data. Results show that ecotourism significantly contributes to conservation efforts, with 75% of respondents acknowledging its positive impact on park management. The majority (80%) of tourists visited the park for recreational purposes, while 60% expressed willingness to support conservation initiatives. Local communities (85%) recognized ecotourism's economic benefits, including job creation and income generation. However, challenges persist, including inadequate infrastructure (70%), human-wildlife conflict (60%), and limited community engagement (55%). The study recommends enhancing ecotourism infrastructure, community-based conservation initiatives, and collaborative management practices to optimize conservation outcomes.

Keywords: ecotourism, conservation, wildlife park, biodiversity, sustainable development, Nigeria.

ENERGY TRANSITION AND GLOBAL ECONOMIC DYNAMICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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ABSTRACT

The global economic landscape is experiencing unprecedented transformation driven by energy transition dynamics. This research critically examines the intricate relationship between renewable energy development, technological innovation, and economic resilience in the contemporary global context. By analyzing comprehensive data from multiple economic regions, the study investigates how nations are strategically repositioning their energy infrastructure to address climate change challenges while maintaining economic competitiveness. The research employs mixed-method approaches, integrating quantitative economic analysis with qualitative policy assessment to explore the complex interactions between energy sectors, technological investments, and economic growth mechanisms. Key findings reveal that countries investing systematically in renewable energy technologies demonstrate more robust economic adaptability, with potential annual GDP growth ranging between 1.5% to 3.5%. Furthermore, the study highlights critical challenges such as initial infrastructure costs, technological barriers, and geopolitical complexities that significantly impact energy transition strategies. The research also proposes innovative policy frameworks that could facilitate smoother energy transitions, emphasizing the need for integrated international cooperation, targeted technological investments, and adaptive economic policies. These insights contribute substantively to understanding the transformative potential of energy transitions in reshaping global economic structures and promoting sustainable development pathways.

Keywords: Energy Transition, Global Economy, Renewable Technologies, Economic Resilience, Sustainable Development.

RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SELF EFFICACY AND OCCUPATIONAL BURNOUT AMONG NURSING STAFF IN PAKISTAN: COPING STRATEGIES AS A FACILITATOR

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ABSTRACT

The present study investigated for moderating role of Coping Strategies in relationship between Self Efficacy and Occupational Burnout among Nursing Staff. For this purpose General Self Efficacy was used to assess the Self Efficacy. Brief - Coping Orientation to Problems Experienced Inventory was used to assess the Coping Strategies. Burnout Assessment tool was used to assess Occupational Burnout. Data was collected from different government and private hospital of Rawalpindi and Islamabad. Sample comprised of Male nurses (n=30) and female nurses (n=270). Psychometric properties of scale indicated moderate to good reliability for the study sample. Results indicated that significant mean difference across family system, marital status, gender, monthly income, working shifts, institutions and employment status. Result showed significant negative correlation between self efficacy and occupational burnout ($r=-.39$, $p< .01$). Result also showed that significant positive correlation between self efficacy and coping strategies ($r=.37$, $p< .01$). In the present study there is no moderation occur between self efficacy and occupational burnout. The result of linear regression analysis showed that self efficacy ($R^2 = .24$***), coping strategies ($R^2= .13$*) and problem focused coping ($R^2= .07$***) significantly predict the occupational burnout. Implementation of stress management program and develop effective coping can help to reduce stress and burnout.

Keywords: Self efficacy, coping strategies, occupational burnout, problem focused coping, nursing staff.

THE EFFECTS OF HARASSMENT OF WORKING WOMEN AT MALE DOMINATED WORKPLACE

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ABSTRACT

The present research is a detailed quantitative study on the effects of harassment on working women in a male dominated workplace environment. Workplace harassment is not a new phenomenon, rather, a well-known problem all around the world. Under the male domination, working women tend to face incidences of harassment. Traditionally, developed gender roles portray women as subordinate and sex objects for men everywhere. Social structure of the society imposes male's superiority while assigned gender roles of man and women describes the former as bread earner for the family. This division of labor creates lot of issues for working women at workplace, harassment being one of them. The ratio of harassment at workplace is high at male dominated organizations. Harassment affects the women both mentally, and physically. The hypothesis of present study is analyzed through SPSS. A sample of 500 respondents was selected via simple random sampling from educational institutes of Lahore (Pakistan). Results of the Chi-square test show that there is a significant association between harassment and male dominancy at workplace. Women's basic rights are exploited due to males' sovereignty in labor markets. Harassment affects the performance of working women and intensifies job dissatisfaction among female workers. Thus, unhealthy environment at workplace raises absenteeism, affects productivity and career growth. Women at workplace face harassment throughout past several decades, the fear of harassment demolish professional development, dignity, self-confidence and job satisfaction of women. Mental and physical well-being of employees perform an active role to accomplish organizational and personnel targets of future. Harassment is social evil against women which present women as sex objects. Discriminatory behavior against women is product of patriarchal system, which is the violation of human rights. Socially attributed roles of man and woman on the bases of biological differences create the concept of superiority and inferiority. The theory of division of labor presents the picture of women to reserve at homes in order to look after family members, increase reproduction of family and rearing bearing of children is responsibility of women. According to the aforementioned theory males are providers of all needs. All economic resources remain under the supervision of males. Unequal distribution of power is root cause of discrimination against women, the environment of workplace has same situation. For elimination of poverty keeping the agent of sustainable development goals, government and community should work without any gender-based discrimination.

Keywords: Harassment, Male Dominancy, Workplace, Patriarchal Society.

TERABANT EGZERSİZLERİNİN ALTYAPI ERKEK VOLEYBOLCULARIN REAKSİYON PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF TERABANT EXERCISES ON REACTION PARAMETERS OF INFANT MALE VOLLEYBALL PLAYERS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada; voleybol antrenmanlarına ek olarak terabant egzersiz uygulamalarının altyapı voleybolcuların reaksiyon becerisi üzerine etkisinin incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya 34 erkek voleybolcu ve 15 sedanter katılımcı gönüllük esasına göre dâhil edildi. Gruplar randomize olarak 3 gruba ayrıldı: deney grubu (terabant + voleybol n=17), kontrol grubu (kontrol n=17) ve sedanter grubu (sedanter n=15). Deney grubuna düzenli voleybol antrenmanlarına ek olarak 8 hafta olarak planlanan terabant egzersizleri haftada 3 gün uygulandı. Kontrol grubu rutin voleybol antrenmanlarını sürdürdü. Sedanter grubu ise herhangi bir egzersize dahil edilmedi. 8 haftalık uygulama öncesi ve sonrasında grupların reaksiyon beceri ölçümleri gerçekleştirildi. Elde edilen veriler Spss 26 programı ile istatistiksel olarak incelendi. Grupların ön test ve son testleri arasında farklılığın belirlenmesinde Wilcoxon testi, gruplar arası karşılaştırılmada ise farklılık olup olmadığının belirlenmesinde Kruskal-Wallis testi kullanıldı. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0,05$ olarak kabul edildi. İstatistiksel analiz sonucunda deney ve kontrol grubunun ön test- son test ortalama rastgele reaksiyon süresi, ortalama rastgele reaksiyon sayısı, ve ortalama reaksiyon doğru sayısı istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık tespit edilirken ($p<0,05$), ortalama reaksiyon süresi ve ortalama reaksiyon yanlış sayısı değişkenlerinde ise ön test- son test ortalamalarında istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmedi ($p>0,05$). Sedanter grubunun ön test- son test ortalama rastgele reaksiyon süresi, ortalama rastgele reaksiyon sayısı, ortalama reaksiyon doğru sayısı, ortalama reaksiyon süresi ve ortalama reaksiyon yanlış sayısı istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı farklılık tespit edildi ($p<0,05$).

Sonuç olarak; Deney ve kontrol grubunda toplam reaksiyon süresi ve doğru reaksiyon sayısında anlamlı farklılık tespit edilmesine rağmen toplam reaksiyon süresi ve doğru tercih sayılarında sayısal olarak deney grubu lehine sonuçlandı. Sedanter grubunda ise reaksiyon gösterilen yanlış sayısının artış reaksiyon süresinde de düşüş gözlendi. Reaksiyon süresinde azalma tespit edilmesi reaksiyon gösterilen yanlış sayısının artışıyla ilgili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Voleybol branşının açık becerili branş olmasından kaynaklı voleybol antrenmanlarının sporcuların reaksiyon süresi ve doğru reaksiyon parametrelerinde olumlu etkisi olduğu görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Voleybol, Reaksiyon, Terabant

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of terabant exercise practices on reaction skills of youth volleyball players in addition to volleyball training. The study included 34 male volleyball players and 15 sedentary participants on a voluntary basis. The groups were randomly divided into 3 groups: experimental group (terabant + volleyball n=17), control group (control n=17) and sedentary group (sedentary n=15). The experimental group practiced terabant exercises 3 days a week for 8 weeks in addition to regular volleyball training. The control group continued their routine volleyball training. The sedentary group was not included in any exercise. Before and after the 8-week application, reaction skill measurements of the groups were performed. The data obtained were statistically analyzed with Spss 26 program. Wilcoxon test was used to determine the difference between the pre-test and post-test of the groups and Kruskal-Wallis test was used to determine whether there was a difference between the groups. The significance level was accepted as $p<0.05$. As a result of statistical analysis, a statistically significant difference was found in the pre-test-post-test mean random reaction time, mean number of random reactions, mean number of random reactions, and mean number of correct reactions of the experimental and control groups ($p<0.05$), while no statistically significant difference was found in the pre-test-post-test averages in the variables of mean reaction time and mean number of reaction errors ($p>0.05$). In the sedentary group, a statistically significant difference was found in the pretest-posttest mean random reaction time, mean number of random reactions, mean number of correct reactions, mean reaction time and mean number of incorrect reactions ($p<0.05$).

As a result; Although there was a significant difference in total reaction time and number of correct reactions in the experimental and control groups, the total reaction time and number of correct choices were numerically in favor of the experimental group. In the sedentary group, an increase in the number of incorrect reactions and a decrease in reaction time were observed. It is thought that the decrease in reaction time is related to the increase in the number of incorrect reactions. It was seen that volleyball training had a positive effect on the reaction time and correct reaction parameters of the athletes due to the fact that volleyball is an open skill branch.

Keywords: Volleyball, Reaction, Terabant

SOCIAL SECURITY ALLOWANCES TO SINGLE WOMEN: A CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

This paper assesses the impacts of social security allowances provided by the Government of Pakistan to single women and the various associated aspects. This study was based on the socioeconomic status of single women, the nature of tasks performed, and the perception of society and family towards them, which were observed and studied in Rural areas of Pakistan, using descriptive research methods and related tools such as semi-structured questionnaires, key informant interviews, and observations. Similarly, accessible relevant published or unpublished materials, existing legal provisions, and information available via online means were also referred to as secondary sources. A higher percentage of single women took part in decisionmaking in household non-financial affairs, but involvement in financial affairs was relatively less. Most of them were occasionally invited to social functions and were relatively more trusted by society. The study concluded that the social security allowance can be an important step in uplifting the socio-economic condition of single women. However, the allowance amount needs to be increased to help single women be more independent, and it is also crucial to ensure that the allowances are received by single women and that the expenses are at her discretion. Single women receiving social security allowance prefer spending it to meet their personal as well as family needs, including medicine and clothes. Single women also recommended supplementing the allowance with skill-based training such as poultry farming, agriculture, cutting, tailoring, knitting, and literacy classes. From the findings of the study, it was concluded that the social security allowance could play a significant role in uplifting the socio-economic status of single women in the study area.

Keywords: single women, allowances, social allowance, dependency

WOMEN AND INHERITANCE: MAPPING PERCEPTIONS, LEGAL AWARENESS AND PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, the question of women's empowerment has been at the center of public policy, a critical component of which involves awareness and practice of economic rights. In this regard, legal provisions such as that of inheritance become critical. Despite the existence of legal provisions guaranteeing women right to inheritance, the existing scholarship has pointed out that in many societies, inheritance laws often favor men, perpetuating gender disparities and socioeconomic inequalities. Additionally, there remains a notable gap in awareness and understanding of such legal provisions among women, especially among socioeconomically marginalized sections. This study focuses on this lesser researched domain. Through a comprehensive literature review and the use of a qualitative approach, this study uses a semi-structured questionnaire to map the existing knowledge gaps and challenges among women from diverse socioeconomic backgrounds. The findings of this study suggest that although a significant proportion of women are aware about the existence of these laws and their rights, they nonetheless lack awareness about the specific provisions and their respective entitlements, especially considering inheritance law are further categorized according to religious identities. In addition to exploring their knowledge, this paper also attempts to investigate the nature and extent to which women usually exercise their right to inheritance in India. The respondents of this study argue that strategies such as maintaining proper documentation of property ownership, engaging in open communication among family members, seeking professional legal advice and mediation can be helpful interventions to facilitate women in exercising their right to inheritance. The findings of this study provides critical insights for policymakers, legal practitioners, and activists to develop targeted interventions to enhance women's legal literacy, empowerment and access to social and economic equality.

Keywords: Inheritance; Legal Awareness; Legal Literacy; Women; Women Empowerment

THE IMPACT OF SOCIOCULTURAL CONTEXTS ON MENTAL HEALTH FOLLOWING SEXUAL VIOLENCE: A CONCEPTUAL MODEL

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ABSTRACT

Sexual violence has substantial mental health effects on survivors around the globe. Although there has been increasing attention to the ways that sociocultural environments can affect survivors' recovery, there has been no review to our knowledge of the specific factors within sociocultural environments that offer risk or protection, or the mechanisms by which these factors affect recovery. To address this gap, we present a conceptual model supported by a theoretical and empirical review that prioritizes research conducted with ethnic minority and global samples. We identify three components of global sociocultural settings—norms, structures, and environmental stressors—that may affect mental health following sexual violence. We propose that these components may affect survivors' mental health by (1) influencing how survivors themselves, survivors' social contexts, and the systems with which survivors come into contact think about and respond to sexual violence, and (2) creating additional sources of stress, burden, or protection for survivors. We argue that future research, practice, and policy could have a greater effect on survivors by attending to sociocultural factors in recovery. Taken together, cultural or macro frames inform societal practices, collective and individual meaning-making processes and policies that influence risk for and recovery from sexual violence. Culture is not separate from individuals but instead, is the fabric that is woven by individual's activities, routines and practices with a meaning-making system mediated by language. Thus, the macro frame influences the pathway and trajectories of post-assault recovery with implications for the multi-finality of outcomes, risk/resiliency profiles, progression from acute to chronic trajectories as well as survivor cognitive and emotional processing of their experience and decisional processes related to disclosure and legal redress.

Keywords: rape, sexual assault, international, psychopathology, context

SINGLE MOTHERS' PERSPECTIVES ON SOCIAL WELFARE PROGRAMS FOR WOMEN IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

In Pakistan, women are the most vulnerable. Especially women in rural Pakistan's are confined between four walls, responsible for domestic chores, children, and day-to-day expenses. Globally, single-parent families have skyrocketed, with single mothers outnumbering single-father families by three-quarters (Garfinkel, 1986; Bernardi, 2018). When comparing single mothers and fathers, mothers were significantly more likely to be in a crisis. The study aims to examine the awareness of assistance policies and schemes for women among single mothers. Therefore, the current study concentrates on demographic profile of single mothers and to examine the awareness, accessibility, and effectiveness of schemes and welfare policies among rural single mothers. The research employed a quantitative and descriptive research design to examine 230 rural single mothers from the Pakistan. The responses are gathered using semi-structured questionnaires and interview schedules, and the data are analysed using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS). The study rejects the hypothesis because education plays a significant role in shaping an individual's pursuit of knowledge about the various welfare schemes instituted specifically for rural women. As a result, women must be educated at the grassroots level about these welfare schemes and policies for better survival in society, and policymakers must implement steps to raise the level of education for women in the nation. Awareness of the scheme is a crucial metric for determining the success of any programme. Even the utilisation rate of the programme is extremely low. Therefore, researching large samples of single mothers is necessary to identify their level of awareness and to benefit from the schemes.

Keywords: awareness, accessibility, effectiveness, policies, welfare schemes, rural single mothers.

SPIRITUAL AND SCIENTIFIC BENEFITS OF IDDAH (WAITING PERIOD) TO MUSLIM WIDOW AND DIVORCEE

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ABSTRACT

Iddah is basically a waiting period, defined by Allah so that if any pregnancy has occurred just before the spouse's death or separation, the fatherhood of that pregnancy should be clearly identified. With the advent of modern technology, the Islamic rule of Iddah is criticized stating that the months' long wait in getting re-married is outdated. This research work investigates the adherence practices of widows and divorcee to this legislation of Iddah along with its associated benefits. The methodology followed the descriptive approach of literature review of jurisprudence books and regulations regarding Iddah. In addition, a survey was conducted to investigate 45 Muslim divorced and widow women's experiences of Iddah. Thematic method was used to analyse the data. About 95% of participants showed understanding of Iddah as a mean of determining paternity, reconciliation and worshiping. Sadness and mourning were important features in divorce and widow cases, respectively and community and civic support were available during Iddah. During Iddah which represents 3-4 menstrual cycles, the repeated shedding of the endometrium necessitates complete repair and regeneration of the denuded surface. This may be viewed as an inevitable consequence of reproductive quality control and benefit in reproductive success when a widow or divorcee re-marry. To sum up, most participants showed understanding of Iddah as worship and a mean of determining paternity, reconciliation and removing herself from any emotional attachment a women had towards a spouse. The reproductive success and reproductive quality regulation is ensured by periodic renewal of the endometrium in a female and time for this renewal is efficiently provided during the Iddah. It revitalises the reproductive physiology of the female to conceive in the next marital bond.

Keywords: Iddah, Widow, Divorce, Menstruation, Spiritual, Scienc

UNDERSTANDING FEMINISM AND WOMEN'S MOVEMENT: ACTIVISM & ADVOCACY OF WOMEN'S RIGHTS

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ABSTRACT

As Pakistan sets its sights on becoming a developed' nation by 2047, empowering women lies at the heart of this challenge. Women empowerment and socio-economic development go hand in hand, as development alone cannot address gender inequalities. Amartya Sen coined the term "missing women" to highlight ongoing gender disparities globally. With women lagging behind on several parameters of well-being, Pakistan must adopt key policies to propel the country towards gender parity in socio-economic outcomes. The term "Feminism" was first coined in the 19th century in association with the women's suffrage movement and it depicted its relevancy that women should have a right to freedom and in 20th century it believed that men and women posses equal rights. It is always a debatable statement that feminism is all about women's rights, it is about equality regardless of gender. Gender based study and its discrimination which is borne by women is different for each and every chapter varies. The experience of women who is independent depends on her caste, race, culture, religion, ethnicity and most important her physical ability. Feminism is a social and political movement that advocates for the rights of women on the grounds of equality of sexes. It does not deny the biological differences between the sexes but demands equality in opportunities. It covers everything from social and political to economic arenas. In fact, feminist campaigns have been a crucial part of history in women empowerment. The feminist campaigns of the twentieth century made the right to vote, public property, work and education possible. Similarly, it also helps the LGBTQ community greatly as it advocates for their right too. Feminism gives a place for everyone and it is best to practice intersectional feminism to understand everyone's struggle. Women make a huge contribution to the political, economical, and social lives of countries, generations and many more. So economic development can show a positive impact on women's control over resources and their participation in the decision-making process, but the reality is that women are subject to economic pressure. However, despite progress in some areas, women still face numerous challenges in achieving empowerment. Gender-based discrimination, violence, and unequal access to resources remain major obstacles. Addressing these issues requires a multifaceted approach that involves legal and policy reforms, community engagement, and education. Women empowerment is essential for creating a more just and equitable world. By enabling women to achieve their full potential, we can improve the lives of individuals, communities, and societies as a whole

Keywords: Women's Socio-Economic Growth in India, Gender, Feminism, Women Empowerment

ENHANCING STUDENT ENGAGEMENT AND LEARNING THROUGH DIVERSE TEACHING METHODOLOGIES: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY

Sonali Kashyap

ABSTRACT

This research investigates diverse teaching methodologies and their impact on enhancing student learning and engagement. As education evolves to meet the needs of diverse learners, identifying effective instructional approaches becomes imperative. The study explores various methodologies, including inquiry-based learning, collaborative learning, flipped classrooms, and technology-integrated instruction. Through qualitative analysis of classroom observations and teacher interviews, the research highlights the benefits and challenges of each method. Findings reveal that a flexible, student-centered approach promotes critical thinking, creativity, and active participation, while fostering an inclusive learning environment. Additionally, the study examines the role of teacher adaptability and ongoing professional development in implementing these methodologies effectively. Recommendations include integrating multiple teaching strategies tailored to student needs, leveraging technology to personalize learning, and promoting peer collaboration. This research aims to provide educators with practical insights into effective teaching methodologies, contributing to improved educational practices and outcomes in diverse classroom settings.

Key words: inquiry based and collaborative learning, peer collaboration, critical thinking, student centered learning

INTRAEPITHELIAL LESION IN RELATION TO KNOWLEDGE AND RISK FACTORS AMONG WOMEN OF CHILDBEARING AGE IN JOS, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Background: Cervical cancer is a major public health issue worldwide, particularly in low- and middle-income countries. Persistent infection with human papilloma virus (HPV) has been implicated in causing cervical cancer through sexual contact. This study seeks to know the prevalence as well as the knowledge and risk factors associated with the disease in the study area. **Materials and Methods**: One hundred women participated in the study. A cervical smear was collected from each, and a detailed questionnaire was administered. Sampling was done using a speculum and spatula/cytobrush, and wet smears were fixed in ethanol and stained using the hematoxylin and eosin staining method and examined under the microscope to identify pre-malignant and malignant cells. **Results:** The study found that 35% of women had cervical intraepithelial lesions, with 57.2% classified as high-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (HSIL), 31.4% as low-grade squamous intraepithelial lesions (LSIL), and 11.4% as other non-premalignant lesions. Only 30% of women were knowledgeable about cervical cancer and its risk factors. **Conclusion:** The study reveals a rather high fifty-seven percent (57%) HSIL prevalence of cervical intraepithelial lesions among these women. Seventy percent (70%) had inadequate knowledge of cervical cancer, indicating a need for increased awareness efforts to reduce the burden of cervical cancer. Implementing comprehensive prevention and control measures, including HPV vaccination, and access to timely treatment, is crucial to reducing the burden of cervical cancer and improving women's health worldwide.

Keywords: Cervical cancer, intraepithelial lesions, Pap’s smear

INCREASING THE THERAPEUTIC UTILITY OF MIDAZOLAM BY SYNTHESIZING ITS NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

Midazolam, an imidazobenzodiazepine, exhibits unique pharmacological properties compared to other benzodiazepines, including a rapid onset of action and high metabolic clearance. In its acidic formulation, midazolam is water-soluble, but it becomes highly lipid-soluble in vivo, facilitating its passage through biological membranes. Intranasal administration of midazolam has emerged as a promising method for periprocedural sedation and acute seizure control, offering the advantages of rapid onset and non-invasive delivery. This intranasal route is particularly advantageous for emergency treatments, as it allows for quick, easy administration without the need for intravenous access. Midazolam's potency and efficacy make it especially valuable in the treatment of Status Epilepticus and other neurological disorders. However, challenges such as poor bioavailability and rapid metabolism necessitate improved delivery systems to enhance its therapeutic effect. In this study, we synthesized midazolam nanoparticles to optimize its delivery to the brain via the nasal route. The use of nanoparticles aims to bypass the blood-brain barrier, increase drug retention time, and improve its therapeutic index. The midazolam-loaded polymeric nanoparticles were synthesized using solvent evaporation techniques and characterized for particle size, zeta potential, and drug release kinetics. The nanoparticle formulation was designed to enhance midazolam's stability, bioavailability, and targeted delivery to the central nervous system. The study investigates the potential of this novel nanoparticle-based intranasal delivery system to improve the therapeutic outcomes for patients requiring rapid seizure control or sedation, offering a promising approach to overcoming current limitations in midazolam administration.

SELF-ASSEMBLED rGO-integrated Cd-mof AS HIGH STABILITY ELECTRODE FOR ADVANCED SYMMETRIC AND ASYMMETRIC SUPERCAPACITORS

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ABSTRACT

The tailoring and controlled fabrication of metal-organic framework (MOF) with diverse conductive materials have garnered significant academic attention, owing to their potential applications in next-generation energy storage devices. Herein, we synthesized the rGO@Cd-MOF composite by a facile solvothermal method and utilized as an electrode in hybrid supercapacitor. FESEM and TEM images verify composite material formation as Cd-MOF crystals are dispersed on the rGO nanosheet. The rGO@Cd-MOF composite electrode showcases outstanding electrochemical performance in a 3-electrode system by achieving the high specific capacity of 634 Cg^{-1} at a current density of 2 Ag^{-1} within the potential range of 0 to 0.6 V. Furthermore, the composite was utilized as an electrode in symmetric and asymmetric supercapacitor devices, however, ASC device achieved impressive energy density of 78.69 $Whkg^{-1}$ at a power density of 1282 Wkg^{-1}, compared to SSC device, which achieved 21.15 $Whkg^{-1}$ at 721 Wkg^{-1}. The ASC device maintained 90 % coulombic efficiency and 94 % capacity after 10k charge-discharge cycles. Thus, for the first time, this study presents the use of rGO@Cd-MOF composite to develop an effective supercapacitor electrode. This proposed layout is also versatile for a flexible symmetric and asymmetric supercapacitor device, providing high energy density and specific capacity values.

Keywords: Metal-organic framework, rGO nanosheets, symmetric supercapacitor, asymmetric supercapacitor, energy density, power density

STUDY OF THE SOCOCIOECONOMIC FACTORS RELATED TO INTESTINAL PARASITISM IN CHILDREN HOSPITALIZED AT THE HOSPITAL OF THE CITY OF SALÉ MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

In a cross-sectional study, the prevalence of intestinal parasites infection and its association with socio-economic factors were explored among children aged 0 to 15 years hospitalized in Moulay Abdellah Hospital in Salé province (Morocco). The study was conducted from June 2012 to May 2013. A total of 200 stool samples were examined by direct microscopic examination in physiological saline and iodine, an enrichment method Ballenger and MIF.

A questionnaire for common risks factors was completed for each participant. Mono or poly-parasitisme was detected in 69 (34,5%) of the children (26,4% of males and 41,3% of females). Various species of helminthes and protozoan infections were detected. Blastocystis hominis and Giardia intestinalis were detected in 14,5% and 12,5% respectively of examined samples. Others helminthes parasites included on the first Enterobius vermicularis with 3,5 % cases, the second was Ascaris lumbricoides in 3% and the third one was Taenia saginata with 1 %. The prevalence of intestinal parasite infections was statistically association with the age and sex ($p < 0.05$)

According to the results, the socio economic conditions favorable for the transmission of intestinal infection remains and show that intestinal parasites are still a public health problem, affecting mostly children. Improvements in personnel hygienic conditions and behavioral characteristics are important to control parasitic infection among children in Salé province.

Keywords: Intestinal parasites, prevalence, socioeconomic factors, children, Salé, Morocco.

ANALYSIS OF INORGANIC BLOOD ELEMENT FLUCTUATIONS IN THE CONTEXT OF HYPERGLYCEMIA RISK FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction

Micronutrient imbalances have been implicated in various metabolic disorders, including hyperglycemia. Essential minerals act as cofactors and modulators of enzymatic reactions, influencing glucose metabolism and homeostasis. Calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), and iron (Fe) are of particular interest due to their potential roles in glucose regulation. The dysregulation of these elements may contribute to impaired glucose metabolism and the pathogenesis of diabetes mellitus. Given the increasing prevalence of hyperglycemia, studying the fluctuations of these inorganic elements in blood serum is of paramount importance for medical research and public health.

Objective

The primary objective of this study is to assess the variations in key microelements (Ca, Mg, and Fe) blood serum levels in hyperglycemic individuals, analyzing their statistical correlations with glucose concentrations. By identifying these fluctuations, we aim to elucidate potential dietary or therapeutic interventions to mitigate hyperglycemia- associated risks.

Materials and Methods

A retrospective analysis was performed on biochemical laboratory data obtained in 2024 from the Teaching Surgery Clinic of Azerbaijan Medical University (AMU). Statistical analysis was conducted using Microsoft Excel to evaluate correlations and regression trends between serum glucose and mineral concentrations. Data were stratified into normoglycemic and hyperglycemic cohorts to compare mineral level distributions.

Results and Discussion

The study cohort had a mean age of 57.7 ± 12.32 years. A significant inverse linear correlation was observed between serum Ca and glucose levels, indicating that lower Ca concentrations were associated with elevated blood glucose levels. This finding aligns with existing literature suggesting that calcium signaling is crucial for insulin secretion and glucose homeostasis.

Magnesium, an essential cofactor in glucose metabolism, exhibited a notable reduction in hyperglycemic individuals (2.84 ± 0.21 mmol/L) compared to normoglycemic subjects (2.99 ± 0.29 mmol/L). These results reinforce previous studies linking Mg deficiency to insulin resistance and impaired glucose regulation.

Interestingly, mean Fe levels were similar between normoglycemic (85.93 ± 45.11 µg/dL) and hyperglycemic (84.37 ± 39.89 µg/dL) groups. However, the lowest Fe concentration in hyperglycemic individuals (30.81 µg/dL) was higher than that in normoglycemic individuals (24.09 µg/dL). Despite this, both values remained below the reference normal threshold of 37 µg/dL. Moreover, a positive correlation between Fe and glucose levels was identified, suggesting that increased iron levels may contribute to higher blood glucose concentrations. This finding is consistent with emerging evidence

linking iron overload to oxidative stress and insulin resistance, although the precise mechanistic pathways remain under investigation.

Conclusion

Our study confirms a statistically significant negative correlation between hyperglycemia and serum Ca and Mg levels, reinforcing their potential roles in glucose metabolism and insulin function. Conversely, while Fe levels did not exhibit a clear differentiation between normoglycemic and hyperglycemic subjects, a positive correlation with fasting glucose suggests that iron metabolism may influence glycemic control. Further research with larger sample sizes and mechanistic studies is required to elucidate the clinical implications of these mineral fluctuations and their potential utility in managing hyperglycemia.

Keywords: hyperglycemia, iron (Fe), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), microelements, glucose metabolism

VALORIZATION AND TREATMENT OF MUNICIPAL WASTE IN ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Constantine, one of Algeria's oldest cities, faces increasing challenges in municipal waste management due to rapid urbanization and population growth. The valorization of waste is crucial to mitigating environmental impacts and promoting a circular economy in this region.

This presentation aims to :

1. Analyze the current state of municipal waste management in Constantine.
2. Evaluate the valorization techniques implemented and their effectiveness.
3. Propose recommendations to enhance waste treatment and valorization in the city.

The study is based on a comprehensive literature review, surveys conducted with local authorities, waste management companies, and residents. Field visits were also carried out to observe waste sorting and collection practices.

Preliminary results indicate that Constantine suffers from inadequate waste collection and sorting infrastructure, coupled with low public awareness regarding waste management practices. However, local initiatives, such as composting programs and recycling efforts, demonstrate significant potential for improving the situation.

To strengthen the valorization of municipal waste in Constantine, it is essential to adopt an integrated approach that involves collaboration among local stakeholders, public awareness campaigns, and technological innovation. This conference provides an opportunity to exchange ideas and solutions tailored to the specific challenges faced by the city.

Keywords: Waste management, valorization, circular economy, Constantine, sustainability.

UNLOCKING THE POWER OF PHYTOCHEMICALS: HOW PLANT-BASED COMPOUNDS CAN HELP COMBAT CHRONIC DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Phytochemicals, bioactive compounds found in plant-based foods, have emerged as pivotal contributors to human health by mitigating chronic diseases. This review explores their role in combating diabetes, cancer, cardiovascular diseases, and obesity through antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-carcinogenic properties. Notably, flavonoids, carotenoids, and polyphenols demonstrate significant potential in neutralizing free radicals, reducing oxidative stress, and modulating cellular processes. Advances in biotechnology and analytical techniques have deepened our understanding of phytochemical mechanisms, paving the way for their integration into functional foods, nutraceuticals, and therapeutic regimens. Despite their promising health benefits, challenges like bioavailability, optimal dosage, and dietary compliance remain. Future research must address these limitations to maximize their efficacy. A diet enriched with phytochemical-rich fruits, vegetables, and whole grains holds promise for a healthier, disease-resistant society, emphasizing the importance of adopting sustainable and plant-based dietary patterns.

Keywords: Phytochemicals, antioxidants, chronic diseases, polyphenols, bioavailability, plant-based diet.

CHEMICAL SYNTHESIS,CHARACTERIZATION AND INVITRO ANTIBACTERIAL STUDIES OF IRON OXIDE NANOPARTICLES

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ABSTRACT

In the past decade, nanomaterials have attracted much attention due to their physical properties and technological applications. In this work, iron oxide nanoparticles were first synthesized via a simple co-precipitation method Using Ferrous sulphate (iron (IIi) Sulphate) and Ferric chloride (iron (III) chloride) as precursor and ammonia solution as precipitator. The samples were then characterized by X-ray diffraction (XRD) and Scanning electron microscope and Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR). XRD pattern showed that the iron oxide nanoparticles exhibited Fe2O3(hematite) structure in nanocrystals. The Fe2O3 nano-powders with uniform size were prepared when the samples calcined at 300 °C, and the lowest particle size was found to be 30 nm by XRD technique. The surface morphological studies from SEM depicted sphere-like shaped particles without formation of clusters by increasing annealing temperature. The EDS spectrum showed peaks of iron and oxygen free of impurity with many elements. The antibacterial activity of chemically synthesized IONPs was assessed against pathogenic bacteria of Staphylococcus aureus and Salmonella typhi, as higher antibacterial activity was observed in staphylococcus aureus (Gram positive bacteria) taking ciprofloxacin as the control. No activity detected in S.aureus at lower concentrations.By altering the concentrations, an increase of the antibacterial activity was observed in both S.aureus and salmonella typhi.

Keywords: Synthesis, Iron oxide Nanoparticles, co-precipitation and Antibacterial analysis

ASSESSMENT OF AGRITOURISM RESOURCES IN LONG XUYEN CITY, AN GIANG PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction and Purpose: Agritourism in Vietnam is a burgeoning sector that intertwines natural discovery with agricultural immersion, bolstering rural economies and enriching the tourism landscape. Long Xuyen City, nestled within An Giang province and boasting 62% of the region's agricultural expanse, stands as a prime hub for agritourism ventures. The locale harbors immense potential, showcased through diverse models like the My Hoa Hung cooperative and the Givi Farm. Nevertheless, the local agritourism sector grapples with underutilization, compounded by environmental shifts, pollution concerns, and market instabilities. Hence, a pressing need looms to scrutinize the present scenario, evaluate growth prospects, and devise strategies that foster sustainable agritourism in Long Xuyen. This approach not only safeguards endemic traditions but also nurtures a consciousness for sustainable farming practices.

Material and Methods: The authors have meticulously curated pertinent documents for the study, employing a blend of secondary data collection and processing techniques alongside in-depth interviews. Secondary data reservoirs, ranging from statistical reports to online resources, have been meticulously gathered, amalgamated, structured, and scrutinized to underpin the research scope. Leveraging this secondary data corpus, the author has harnessed SWOT analysis methodologies to evaluate the holistic tourism potential within Long Xuyen City, An Giang province. Furthermore, the research methodology entailed engaging in in-depth interviews with four local officials and 30 households actively engaged in agritourism within the precincts of Long Xuyen district. These interviews delved into multifaceted facets of tourism services, perceptions of advantages and limitations, the ramifications of tourism on their daily routines, and their constructive recommendations for enhancement.

Results: The findings of the study underscore Long Xuyen's exceptional tourism capabilities attributed to its abundant natural and cultural assets—encompassing rivers, islands, orchards, historical landmarks, and vibrant festivals. The region boasts well-developed transport networks, commendable lodging facilities, and attractive incentives for tourism ventures. Notwithstanding these advantages, the tourism sector in Long Xuyen grapples with promotional shortcomings, uniformity in tourism offerings, and inadequate interregional connectivity. To optimize this potential, a strategic emphasis on cultivating adept tourism professionals is imperative for effective exploitation of these resources.

Discussion and Conclusion: Long Xuyen City is endowed with a wealth of tourism potential stemming from its natural endowments, cultural diversity, and strategic positioning. Bolstered by supportive developmental policies, the city stands poised to emerge as a compelling draw within the Mekong Delta region. Nevertheless, enhancements in infrastructure, service standards, and promotional initiatives are imperative for Long Xuyen City's advancement. Sustainable tourism progression, entwining nature and

heritage preservation while fostering distinctive tourism offerings, stands as a pivotal tenet. With concerted governmental and communal endeavors, Long Xuyen City holds the promise of evolving into a prominent tourism beacon within the region.

Keywords: Agritourism resources, Long Xuyen City, An Giang.

THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF DRUG CONSUMPTION ON STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

The study investigates the financial impact of recreational drug use among students aged 18 to 26, focusing on undergraduate and graduate levels. It examines how expenses related to substance use influence students' financial management and identifies social and academic risks. Through semi-structured interviews with eight participants, the research highlights limited awareness of financial and academic consequences, while emphasizing concerns regarding anxiety and depression symptoms. Participants advocate for preventive education and accessible counseling resources in university settings to mitigate financial and psychological risks**.**

Keywords: Drug consumption, Student budget, Financial impact, Financial management, Prevention and education

INFORMAL EDUCATION FOR WOMEN: SOCIOCULTURAL AND HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND MODERN TRENDS

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ABSTRACT

The author of this article took part in the working group on the development of informal education in Ukraine in the context of European Integration and carried out training, lectures, and workshops concerning project management, community development and community organizing, civil education and human rights.

The main goal of my scientific presentation is to make a comparative analysis of the system of informal education for women.

Jamie L. McCracken in his scientific article "Examining the impact of formal and informal learning on the creativity of women inventors" mentioned that informal education has a great influence on the development of the empowerment of social activities of modern women.[3]

Amartya Sen, who was awarded the *Nobel Prize* in Economic Sciences in 1998 supposed that informal education can lead to economic development and awareness in fractured communities.

Linh T. Nguyen in the scientific article "Education and Women in the Informal Sector: a Cross-County Analysis" studied systems of informal education in 40 countries.

The development of social activism, social growth, and enhancement are the main social and economic impacts of the informal sector of education. [4]

Salma Ismail from the University of Cape Town in the scientific publication "Women's Informal Learning in Poor Communities, Social Movements and Virtual Spaces" analyzed the prominent role of informal education in the development of the social activity, and protection of human rights. [5]

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The author of this article studied methods of informal education in the United States of America, Turkey, India, and Ukraine using the Critical Discourse Analysis method.

For example, an author proposed activity of social activity of the Community "Vesta" from Dnipro (Ukraine).

The seven-year program of meetings for women includes lectures about health-protected technologies, methods of developing resilience and vitality, opportunities for volunteering, art therapy, meetings with psychologists, business simulation games, lectures about culture.

Keywords: informal education, social activity, women, economic development, informal learning, social impact, empowerment of women.

BIPOLAR FUZZY PSEUDO-UP SUBALGEBRA OF PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT

In the study of algebraic structures, the concept of subalgebras plays a crucial role in understanding the properties and behavior of more complex systems. Specifically, the notion of bipolar fuzzy pseudo-UP subalgebras (BPUP subalgebras) within pseudo-UP algebras has garnered attention for its ability to model uncertainty and fuzzy relationships. This paper investigates the properties of BPUP subalgebras and explores several key interactions, including their intersections, unions, and Cartesian products, offering a deeper understanding of their behavior within pseudo-UP algebras. We examine the properties of BPUP subalgebras by applying algebraic techniques and fuzzy logic principles. Key operations, such as intersection, union, and Cartesian products, are considered to determine their effects on the structure of BPUP subalgebras. The study involves the characterization of these subalgebras through level subsets and the analysis of their level cuts. Our findings reveal that the intersection of two BPUP subalgebras results in a BFPUP subalgebra, while the union of two BFPUP subalgebras does not always maintain this property. However, the Cartesian product of any two BPUP subalgebras is shown to be a BFPUP subalgebra of the pseudo-UP algebra. Additionally, we provide a characterization of the Cartesian product of BPUP subalgebras using their level subsets. The study also uncovers the relationship between BFPUP subalgebras and their level cuts, offering a new perspective on their structural properties. Furthermore, it is proven that both the inverse and homomorphic images of a BFPUP subalgebra remain BFPUP subalgebras.

This paper contributes to the understanding of bipolar fuzzy pseudo-UP subalgebras by proving several important properties related to their interactions, such as intersections, unions, Cartesian products. The results deepen our insight into the structure of BPUP subalgebras and their relationship with level subsets and cuts. Moreover, the closure properties under inverse homomorphic images reinforce the robustness of BPUP subalgebras in pseudo-UP algebras.

AN APPLICATION OF N-HIGH SUBMODULES OF QTAG-MODULES

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ABSTRACT

The close association of abelian group theory and the theory of modules have been extensively studied in the literatures. In fact, the theory of abelian groups is one of the principal motives of new research in module theory. As it is well-known, module theory can only be processed by generalizing the theory of abelian groups that provide novel viewpoints of various structures for torsion abelian groups. The theory of torsion abelian groups is significant as it generates the natural problems in QTAG-module theory. The notion of QTAG (torsion abelian group like) module is one of the most important tools in module theory. Its importance lies behind the fact that this module can be applied in order to generalized torsion abelian group accurately. Significant work on QTAG-module was produced by many authors, concentrating on establishing when torsion abelian groups are actually QTAG-modules. There are two rather natural problems which arise in connection with the Σ-uniserial modules. Namely: The QTAG-module M is Σ-uniserial if and only if all N-high submodules of M are Σ-uniserial, for some basic submodules N of M, and M is not a Σ-uniserial module if and only if it contains a proper (ω + 1)-projective submodule. The current work explores these two problems for QTAG-modules. Some related concepts and problems are also considered. Our global aim here is to review the relationship between the aspects of group theory in the form of torsion abelian groups and theory of modules in the form of QT AG-modules.

AMS Classification: 16K20

Keywords: QTAG-modules, Σ-uniserial modules, N-high submodules.

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INSIGHT INTO THE ANTI- CORROSION INHIBITION OF NOVEL HETEROCYCLIC COMPOUND AS EFFICIENT INHIBITOR FOR CARBON STEEL IN ACIDIC MEDIUMS: ELECTROCHEMICAL AND SURFACE MORPHOLOGY STUDIES

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ABSTRACT

The study aimed to investigate the corrosion inhibition performance of Cl-C4-SHOP for carbon steel(CS) in 1M HCl using electrochemical impedance spectroscopy (EIS), potentiodynamic polarization (PPD), and weight loss measurement at 298 K. The results indicate that the inhibition efficiency (η %) increases with the concentration of inhibitor Cl-C4-SHOP reaching maximum values of 86 % at the optimal concentration (10^{-3} M) according to PPD analysis. PPD results suggest that inhibitor Cl-C4-SHOP act as mixed-type inhibitors. Furthermore, the inhibitor follow the Langmuir adsorption isotherm for monolayer adsorption. Scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX) of CS has also been conducted and discussed. Theoretical calculations and molecular dynamics (MD) simulations show good agreement with the experimental results for the inhibitor Cl-C4-SHOP under study.

Keywords: Organic Inhibitor, EIS, Polarization, Langmuir, Carbon Steel.

MAPPING HYDROLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF THE OX-BOW LAKES OF KALINDRI RIVER AND ASSESSING THEIR ROLE TOWARDS CARBON SEQUESTRATION

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ABSTRACT

The present study aimed to explore changing course of hydrological scenario of ox-bow lakes in Diara floodplain of Ganges plain and estimated carbon sequestration potentiality of them. Finally, association between hydrological condition and C sequestration was tried to assess. Both image and field data were taken for this. Water presence frequency (WPF), hydro-period (HP) and water depth(WD) were taken and integrated for developing water richness(WR) model of 1991 and 2023. Analytical hierarchy process(AHP) was applied for weighting the parameters and raster overlaying technique was applied for modeling WR. Carbon sequestration was estimated using vegetation indices and field-driven biomass coupled approach. Association between WR and C sequestration was done using correlation and Ordinary least square(OLS) regression approach.

Study revealed significant areal squeeze, seasonal variation in hydrological condition and temporal assessment reported about 50% drop of good WR area. Total estimated C sequestration potentiality is high in both the cycles with higher in winter and summer seasons. Association between predicted WR and C sequestration reported that low WR condition is more potential for C sequestration.

This sort of finding clarified the fact that planning focus should be different for varying WR areas. For instance, WR area could be focused for generating provisioning services, poor WR area contrarily should be emphasized for regulating services as reported.

Keywords: Ox-bow lakes, Kalindri river, Hydrological condition, Water richness and Carbon sequestration

EXTRACTION OF ALKALOID FROM THREE TYPES OF KOLA NUTS, GAXCINA KOLA (BITTER KOLA) , KOLA VERA AND KOLA ACCUMINATA

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ABSTRACT

Alkaloids have various uses in pharmacological activities of one kind or another. However, a large number of the pharmacologically active alkaloids medicinally useful either because their activity is too feeble or because their toxicity is too marked. The requirements of the body however are very small. Thus minimizing the intake of alkaloid containing plant products does not deprive the body of needed nutrients rather some side effects and diseases can be reversed or avoided. The extraction of alkaloid from Gaxcina kola (bitter Kola), Kola acuminated and Kola Vera were carried out using 10% enthanoic acid and 10% ethanol to separate the alkaloid from the residue. The alkaloid was extracted using 5% ammonium hydroxide. From the sample results obtained on alkaloid for the sample 9.16% kola accuminata, 6.20% kola vera and 8.20% Bitter kola. It was observed that the percentage of alkaloids was highest in kola accuminata and the least for kola vera.

Keywords: Extraction, Alkaloid, Kola Nuts.

BEST PRACTICES FOR AVOIDING PLAGIARISM IN SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH: ETHICAL APPROACHES

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ABSTRACT

The current study aims to search for effective measures to prevent plagiarism in the sphere of scientific research, particularly institution policies, technology tools, and ethical considerations. This study scrutinizes what renowned institutions like Harvard University, the University of Cambridge, ETH Zurich, the University of Melbourne, the University of Tokyo, and the National University of Singapore have done to operationalize their respective anti-plagiarism systems and related ethical rules with a view to safeguarding academic integrity.

This study used comparative literature review, and thus, this work was implemented through secondary data culled from materials such as peer-reviewed articles, case studies, and institutional recommendations. The general deductions obtained showed that while Harvard University and ETH Zurich use technologically sophisticated plagiarism detection systems such as Turnitin, Cambridge and Melbourne focus more on moral teachings and proactive training. The University of Tokyo enforces great concerns in data ethics and proper citation, whereas the National University of Singapore goes by severe disciplinary procedures against academic misconduct. Even with all such initiatives, differences persist regarding the way in which policy is enacted, cultural understandings of plagiarism, and effective identification of AI-generated text.

The study recommends for common definitions and policies on plagiarism to be implemented at universities, for facilitating access to state-of-the-art plagiarism detection tools, and for comprehensive ethical training of professors and students. It also advocates for cooperative arrangements among academic institutions to pool resources and harmonize with international norms. Implications for practice include the inclusions of academic integrity in the curriculum and real-time plagiarism detection techniques to add value to the research. Future research might move in the direction of generative AI tools impacting plagiarism patterns or explore creative pedagogies promoting moral writing. The implementation of such technologies would lead to a culture of integrity wherein higher education institutions ensure the legitimacy and dependability of intellectual contributions around the world.

Keywords: Plagiarism, Academic integrity, Ethical research, Prevention strategies, Institutional policies.

FUZZY UNIFORM TOPOLOGY ON PSEUDO-UP ALGEBRA

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ABSTRACT

This paper introduces the concept of extreme fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals in the context of pseudo-UP algebras, along with the definition of fuzzy uniform topological pseudo-UP algebras. We investigate the properties of these new structures, focusing on their relationship to existing theories of fuzzy and topological algebraic structures. The study demonstrates how the introduction of extreme fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals enriches the understanding of fuzzy topological pseudo-UP algebras, offering novel insights into their behaviour and applications.

To explore the concept of extreme fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals, we first define the foundational properties of fuzzy uniform topological pseudo-UP algebras. We employ a combination of algebraic and topological techniques to study these structures, using logical deductions and mathematical proofs to derive key results. Key operations, such as the interaction between fuzzy ideals and topological conditions, are analyzed to uncover their underlying relationships and impact on the algebraic behaviour of pseudo-UP algebras.

Our analysis reveals that extreme fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals provide a rich framework for understanding the interactions between fuzzy logic and topological structures in pseudo-UP algebras. The fuzzy uniform topological pseudo-UP algebras exhibit significant properties that extend existing theories, including new results on the continuity and compactness of fuzzy ideals within these algebras. Additionally, we establish the conditions under which certain fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals become extreme, further enhancing the applicability of the theory.

This paper presents a significant contribution to the theory of fuzzy topological pseudo-UP algebras by introducing extreme fuzzy pseudo-UP ideals. The results not only extend existing mathematical frameworks but also pave the way for future research in the field, particularly in understanding the interactions between fuzzy logic, algebra, and topology. The insights gained offer potential applications in various areas of mathematical analysis and theoretical computer science, particularly in the study of fuzzy systems and algebraic structures.

CHORAL CONDUCTİNG AND ECONOMİC SUSTAİNABİLİTY İN CONTEMPORARY NİGERİA. A STUDY OF SELECTED CONDUCTORS İN IBADAN METROPOLİS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the intersection of choral conducting and economic sustainability in contemporary Nigeria, specifically focusing on selected conductors in the Ibadan metropolis. With the increasing significance of choral music in Nigerian society, this research examines how economic factors influence the practice, development, and sustainability of choral conducting. Through qualitative interviews and surveys with prominent choral conductors, this study investigates their experiences, challenges, and strategies in maintaining vibrant choirs amidst economic constraints. Key themes include funding sources, community engagement, and the role of education and training in fostering sustainable choral practices. The findings illustrate the complex relationship between economic realities and artistic endeavors, highlighting innovative approaches conductors employ to sustain their choirs. This research contributes to a deeper understanding of choral music's role in the Nigerian music industry, particularly as it affects the role of Conductors. It promoteds community building in Nigeria, offering insights for policymakers, NGOs and philanthropists to support the sustainability of the choral arts in the region.

THE ROLE OF URBAN SQUARES AND OPEN SPACES IN SHAPING COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT: A CASE STUDY OF JOHAR TOWN, LAHORE

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes Johar Town, Lahore, with a focus on its urban squares and open spaces, particularly Emporium Mall (Urban Square) and Gulistan-e-Zahra (Open Space). Johar Town, a major residential and commercial area, is strategically located along Canal Bank Road, comprising two phases with a mix of residential, educational, healthcare, and commercial landmarks. The research employs a qualitative approach, incorporating site observations, spatial analysis, and literature review to assess the functional, social, and economic impact of these urban spaces. The study evaluates their design, usage patterns, and significance in contributing to urban livability and social interaction.

Emporium Mall, one of Lahore's largest shopping centers, serves as a hub for shopping, recreation, and tourism, attracting a diverse public due to its variety of retail brands, entertainment facilities, and a five-star hotel. In contrast, Gulistan-e-Zahra functions as a multifunctional open space, incorporating religious, ornamental, and recreational elements. It serves as a children's park, a religious space with an Imam Bargah, and an ornamental flower garden. This analysis highlights the role of urban squares and open spaces in shaping community engagement, social interaction, and urban identity.

Keywords: Community Engagement, Recreation and Tourism, Social Interaction, Urban Identity, Urban Squares

HUMAN PAPILLOMA VIRUS VACCINE: THAT OUR DAUGHTER MAY NOT DIE

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ABSTRACT

The human papilloma virus (HPV) is a primary cause of cervical cancer which is a global health concern. Even though there is a lot of evidence that HPV vaccinations could prevent diseases linked to HPV, there are also many unanswered questions about the vaccines. Moreover, the high incidence of HPV-related malignancies highlights serious gaps in the vaccination coverage and education. The unequal distribution of vaccination programs is one of the main reasons why the prevalence of HPV-related malignancies remains continuously high. Many low- and middle-income nations find it difficult to establish and maintain HPV vaccination programs, despite the fact that certain high-income countries have successfully reduced the prevalence of HPV infections via intense vaccination efforts. Due to a lack of infrastructure, logistics, and resources, as well as restricted access to healthcare, vaccination rates in these areas continue to fall considerably short of what is required to establish herd immunity. The issue is made worse by inadequate healthcare systems, such as the absence of school-based immunization programs and challenges in reaching rural communities. However, both men and women are at risk of acquiring avoidable malignancies in nations with low vaccination rates, contributing to the global health imbalance. To increase the efficacy of the HPV vaccination, suggestions are made for raising public awareness, expanding accessibility, and doing long-term research. The immunological mechanisms by which HPV vaccines work mostly through particles that resemble the L1 virus as well as their efficacy in preventing malignant changes in infected cells are being studied.

Keywords: Human papilloma virus, cervical cancer, vaccination, virus-like particles

KINETIC STUDY AND CHARACTERIZATION OF ESSENTIAL OILS DERIVED FROM IRRADIATED ROSMARINUS OFFICINALIS L. LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

Gamma rays are known for their influences on plant growth and development by inducing changes in cells and tissues. This study aims to determine the influence of gamma-irradiation process on the extraction yield, chemical composition and antioxidant activity from either non irradiated and irradiated rosemary leaves.

The plant was irradiated at different gamma ray doses (5, 10, 15, 20 and 30 KGy) using cobalt 60 as the irradiation source. Essential oil (EO) was extracted using clevenger type apparatus, the chemical composition of EOs was identified by GC-MS and the antioxidant activity was established by measuring the scavenging power of the radical DPPH. The antioxidant power of the EOs tested was estimated by comparison with a very powerful antioxidant, which is ascorbic acid, the concentrations tested ranging from 100 to 1000 mg/l.

The results showed that the extraction yield was affected by the variation of the doses used during the pretreatments. The yield of EO increased with the increase in the dose and then decreased. The higher yied was obtained at a dose of 20 KGy, i.e. 1.68%.

The findings showed that 1,8cineole, camphor, endo-borneol and D-limonene were found to be as the main compounds of the EO of non-irradiated rosemary leaves. The essential oils of different irradiated rosemary samples showed the same chemical compounds. However, the gamma-irradiated rosemary by 30kGy caused a decreasing in content of some EO components.

The scavenging results show that EOs have good antioxidant activity, the percentage of inhibition increases with increasing concentration, the maximum value equal to 83.91% by comparing with ascorbic acid which has a percentage of the order of 94.45%. While, scavenging ability of the same essential oil at 30kGy was 64,34%.

Using gamma rays led to differences in the percentages of yield, composition of actives compounds and antioxidant power of rosemary EO.

Keywords : Rosmarinus officinalis L., Extraction yield, Essential Oil Composition, Gamma Irradiation, Antioxidant activity.

THE STYLISTICS OF SILENCE: A CRITICAL STYLISTIC STUDY OF WOMEN'S VOICES IN CHIMAMANDA ADICHE'S PURPLE HIBISCUS

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ABSTRACT

This research interrogates how silence is deployed as device to function as a stylistic and ideological tool in Chimamanda Ngozi Adichie's Purple Hibiscus using a Critical Stylistic framework. Silence, often sidelined in stylistic analysis, plays a crucial role in shaping female agency, oppression, and resistance within patriarchal structures. The novel's protagonist, Kambili especially and her mother, Beatrice, embody different forms of silence. They both demonstrate a means of subjugation and as a subtle tool for defiance. Relying on Jeffries' (2010) Critical Stylistics as its theoretical framework, this study explores how linguistic features like omission, ellipsis, and indirect speech shape meaning. Feminist literary criticism also informs the theoretical approach, highlighting how silence functions both as a narrative strategy and a socio-political commentary on experiences of women. The study employs qualitative textual analysis, exploring narrative voice, character dialogues, and stylistic patterns in key passages of Purple Hibiscus. Findings reveal silence multi-dimensions: it indicates fear and oppression under patriarchal control, yet it also becomes a form of quiet rebellion and eventual self-assertion. Kambili's transition from enforced silence to articulate self-expression signifies a broader theme of feminist awakening. The study concludes that Author's use of silence is a significant stylistic and thematic device that queries gendered power dynamics in postcolonial Nigeria. It contributes to feminist stylistics by demonstrating how absence of speech can be as expressive as verbal articulation in literary texts. This research underscores the importance of silence as an active element in discourse, offering new insights into language and literary studies.

Keywords: Silence, Power, Subjugation, Self-discovery, Post-colonialism

COMPREHENSIVENESS OF THE FINANCIAL IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA OBSERVED FROM 2020 TO 2025 WITHIN THE ECONOMIC SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

The comprehensiveness of the financial impacts of climate change in a transitional economy such as Bosnia and Herzegovina, especially when observed in the period from 2020 to 2025, in the scope of the impact on the economic system, is of great importance for the normal functioning of numerous legal entities. In this sense, it is necessary to observe numerous economic and financial impacts on the achievement of numerous business results. Such observation has general impacts on several levels of action. First on the work and functioning of legal entities that actually operate in the search engine. Second in relation to the impacts of state authorities, and this is especially true in relation to reporting, presentation of business results and integrative procedures involving numerous entities in one economy.

Key words: economic aspects, costs, sustainable development, Bosnia and Herzegovina.

ECONOMIC ASPECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE IN BOSNIA AND HERZEGOVINA: COSTS, OPPORTUNITIES AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

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ABSTRACT

Climate change is one of the greatest global challenges of the 21st century, and its economic and environmental effects are increasingly felt in Bosnia and Herzegovina (BiH). This paper analyzes the economic aspects of climate change in BiH through the lens of international financing, adaptation costs, and opportunities for sustainable development. BiH faces numerous challenges, including high energy intensity, low economic competitiveness, and dependence on fossil fuels. At the same time, as a signatory of the Paris Agreement and an aspirant for European Union membership, BiH is obliged to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and align with EU environmental standards. Between 2015 and 2020, BiH received $545.6 million in international environmental financing, primarily from the World Bank, the European Commission, and the Swedish International Development Cooperation Agency (SIDA). These funds were mainly allocated to water infrastructure projects (55%), energy transition (33%), and waste management (9%), while areas such as biodiversity protection and sustainable resource management were largely neglected. The study highlights the key economic consequences of climate change in BiH, including a potential GDP decline of 14% by 2050, which is significantly higher compared to the projected losses in EU countries (1%–3%) and the United States (1.2%). These figures underscore the urgent need for climate adaptation measures and investment in resilient infrastructure. The paper concludes that economic growth in BiH can be harmonized with environmental sustainability through increased investments in green projects, better utilization of international funds, and strengthening regulatory frameworks. If BiH succeeds in balancing economic development and environmental sustainability, it can achieve long-term stability and become competitive in the European market.

Key words: economic aspects, costs, sustainable development, Bosnia and Herzegovina

REDUCING ADIPOSE TISSUE BETWEEN THE ILLUSION OF SUPPLEMENTS, DIETS AND INTERMITTENT FASTING

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ABSTRACT

Background: Excess adipose tissue is a growing public health concern, with multiple strategies proposed for its reduction. Among these, dietary supplements, structured diets, and intermittent fasting (IF) are widely promoted, but their actual effectiveness remains debated.

Objective: This study aims to critically evaluate the impact of supplements, various diet regimens, and IF on adipose tissue reduction, distinguishing between evidence-based approaches and marketing-driven illusions.

Methods: A systematic review of clinical trials and meta-analyses published in the last decade was conducted. The study assessed the efficacy of commonly used weight-loss supplements (e.g., thermogenic agents, appetite suppressants), popular diets (e.g., ketogenic, Mediterranean, low-carb), and different IF protocols (e.g., 16:8, 5:2). Key outcome measures included changes in body fat percentage, metabolic parameters, and long-term sustainability.

Results: While some supplements showed mild thermogenic or appetite-suppressing effects, their clinical impact was limited and inconsistent. Certain diets, particularly those emphasizing macronutrient balance and caloric restriction, demonstrated superior long-term efficacy. IF emerged as a promising approach, showing metabolic benefits beyond mere calorie restriction, such as improved insulin sensitivity and autophagy activation. However, individual variability and adherence challenges remain significant factors.

Conclusion: The reduction of adipose tissue requires a multifaceted, evidence-based approach rather than reliance on marketed solutions. While IF and well-structured diets offer substantial benefits, the role of supplements remains largely overestimated. Future research should focus on personalized dietary strategies and the metabolic adaptations underlying successful fat loss.

Keywords: adipose tissue, weight loss, dietary supplements, intermittent fasting, nutrition, metabolism

THE ROLE OF LINKING SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS TO IDENTIFYING AND ADDRESSING THE NEEDS OF THE LEBANESE SOCIETY

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ABSTRACT

This research explores the critical role of linking scientific research in higher education institutions with the identification and addressing of the societal needs in Lebanon. As Lebanon faces multiple challenges, including economic instability, political turmoil, and social disparities, it is essential for universities to align their research endeavors with the real-world issues faced by the community. This study will examine how universities can transform their research output into actionable solutions that directly contribute to societal development. Through a qualitative approach, the paper will investigate existing collaborations between universities and local communities, assess the gaps in addressing public sector needs, and suggest frameworks for better integration of research and societal demand. The findings will highlight the importance of fostering innovation within academic research to create a meaningful impact on Lebanon's socio-economic growth, sustainability, and public welfare.

Keywords: Scientific Research, Higher Education Institutions, Lebanese Society, Societal Needs, Community Engagement, Socio-Economic Development, Innovation, Research Collaboration, Public Sector

HOW MUCH DO MEMBERS OF A MODERN FAMILY SOCIALIZE WITH OTHERS?

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ABSTRACT

With our research, we want to examine and analyze the answers of modern family members about how much they socialize with others. We conducted an interview with members of a total of seven modern families from the central part of the Republic of Serbia. Families with children of younger school age participated in the research. As expected, the obtained findings show that children socialize more, unlike their parents. Parents answer that most of the time, due to work, obligations around children and housework, they do not get to hang out with friends and relatives to the extent that they would like to. The parents answer that they used to hang out more and go out with friends and relatives, but that today it is much less prevalent among them. Also, parents answer that, from their perspective, the situation is similar with their friends and relatives.

Keywords: modern family, socializing, sociability, parents, children, friends, relatives.

INTER-GOVERNMENTAL RELATIONS ON LOCAL GOVERNMENT ADMINISTRATION IN MUBI NORTH LOCAL GOVERNMENT OF ADAMAWA STATE

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ABSTRACT

This study attempted to review literature on the effect of inter-governmental relations on local government administration in Mubi North Local Government of Adamawa State. The investigation was informed by the fact that the management of intergovernmental relations, especially state-local government relations, is among the most contested issues in the 1999 Constitution. The contention is made more complex by the letters of the Constitution which makes the institution of local government, especially its establishments, structure, composition, finance and functions, a residual matter for state government. The methodology for the study covers secondary sources of data collection. Based on these findings of previous study, the study recommends, attitudinal change in the behaviour and conduct of those who operate the institutions of government at both state and local government levels. Considering the fact that they are the third tier of government, the government should distribute resources to them in order to help them develop and be independent on their own. While formulating policies, is of the opinion that local Government authorities should participate in order for their opinion to be heard. Efforts must be made to avoid over-concentration of resources in few "poles of growth or centos of strength to maximize short run capacity in order to avoid crisis. Resources sharing must address the necessity for rapid development at the grassroots levels. As development gets entrenched at the grassroots levels, the Federal level will invariably relinquish some of her activities. The investigation was informed by the fact that the management of intergovernmental relations, especially state-local government relations, is among the most contested issues in the 1999 Constitution. The contention is made more complex by the letters of the Constitution which makes the institution of local government, especially its establishments, structure, composition, Applying the Systems Theory, the study explored the relationship between the state and local government councils, and how this affected the survival, independence, functions and conditions of existence of both tiers in a federal structure that is sub-system dominant. This will necessitate reorganizing the resource sharing structure.

Keywords: inter-governmental relations, local administration, local government

ANTEP FISTIĞINA FARKLI DOZ VE ZAMAN ARALIKLARINDA YAPRAKTAN UYGULANAN AZOTUN BİTKİ SÜRGÜN GELİŞİMİ VE MEYVE GÖZÜ DÖKÜMÜNE OLAN ETKİSİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Antep fıstığına farklı doz ve zaman aralıklarında yapraktan azot uygulamalarının bitki gelişimi ve meyve gözü dökümüne olan etkisi belirlemek amacıyla 2023 yılında Şanlıurfa ili Birecik ilçesi Dışlık Mahallesinde çiftçi bahçesinde yürütülmüştür. Bahçe 13 yaşında olup Siirt fıstığı anacı üzerine Siirt fıstığı aşılı bahçeden oluşmaktadır. Deneme konuları; Gübre dozları olarak Kontrol(%0 Üre) %1 Üre , %2 Üre ve hiçbir şey uygulanmayan Kontrolden ibarettir. Zaman aralıklar ise her 5, 10, 15 ve 30 günde bir olmak üzere 4 zaman aralığından oluşmuştur. Deneme 3 tekrarlamalı olarak tesadüf blokları deneme desenine göre tasarlanmıştır.

Uygulamaların bitki gelişimi üzerine olan etkisini belirlemek amacıyla her ağacın dört bir yanından işaretlenmiş bir yıllık sürgünler ölçülerek yapılmıştır. Ayrıca sezon sonunda karagözlerden dökülen ve sağlam kalanlar sayılıp karagöz dökümüne olan etkisine bakıldı. Araştırma sonucuna göre, deneme konularının sürgün uzunluğuna olan etkisini belirlemek için elde edilen veriler değerlendirilmiş, her ne kadar ortalama sürgün uzunlukları farklılık göstermiş ise de istatistiksel (%5) olarak bir farklık ortaya çıkmamıştır. Doz uygulamalarının sonucu 36,58 ile 39,63 cm arasında değişiklik göstermişken, farklı zaman aralıklarında yapılan uygulamaların sonucu ise 36,51 ile 39,25 cm arasında değişiklik göstermiştir. Uygulama dozları ile sıklığı arasındaki ilişki dikkate alınarak sürgün uzunluğu değerlendirildiğinde en düşük değer 31,88 cm ile sadece suyun 15 günde bir uygulandığı parselden elde edilmiştir. En yüksek değer ise 43,13 cm ile gübre 2 dozunun 10 günde bir uygulanması ile elde edilmiştir.

Farklı doz ve zaman aralıklarında yapraktan azot uygulamaların ağaç başına yöneye göre ortalama karagöz dökümüne olan etkisi incelenmiş ve farklı doz ve zaman aralıklarında yapılan sıklık, gübre uygulaması, sıklıkXgübre uygulaması, yöney , sıklıkXyöney, gübreXyöney ve gübre uygulamasıXyöneyX sıklık uygulamalarının ağaç başına yöneye göre karagöz dökümüne olan etkisi istatiksel olarak % 1 önemlilik seviyesinde önemli bulunmuştur. Uygulamalara ait ağaç başına yöneye göre ortalama karagöz dökümüne olan etki oranı % 53,44 ile 58,83 arasında değiştiği, en düşük değerin su uygulamasından, en yüksek değer ise kontrol uygulamasından elde edilmiştir.

Farklı sıklıkta yapılan uygulamaların karagöz dökümüne olan etkisi incelendiğinde bu oranların % 50,67 ile 58,55 arasında değiştiği görülmektedir. En düşük oranın 5 günde bir yapılan uygulamadan, en yüksek oranın ise kontrol uygulamasından elde edilmiştir.

Yapılan çalışmada uygulamalarla*sıklık interaksiyonu incelendiğinde elde edilen oranların % 43,21 ile 60,98 arasında olduğu tespit edilmiştir. En düşük oranın 5 günde bir yapılan doz-1 uygulamasından, en

yüksek oranın ise 10 günde bir yapılan doz-2 uygulamasından elde edilmiştir. Uygulamaların karagöz dökümü üzerine olan etkisi uygulama sıklığı ve doza bağlı olarak farklılık göstermektedir.

Sadece Yöney baz alınarak yapılan İncelemede ağaç başına yöneye göre ortalama karagöz döküm oranları % 64,46 ile 52,37 arasında değiştiği, en düşük değerin kuzey yönünden, en yüksek değer ise batı yönünden elde edildiği tespit edilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak 5 günde %1 lik gübre uygulamasının karagöz dökümünü azalttığı ve bir sonraki yıla verimi etkileyip artıracağı görülmektedir..

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antep fıstığı, Azot uygulaması, Karagöz dökülmesi, Yaprak gübresi

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted in 2023 in a farmer's orchard located in Dışlık Neighborhood, Birecik District, Şanlıurfa Province, to determine the effects of foliar nitrogen applications at different doses and time intervals on plant growth and fruit bud drop in pistachios. The orchard is 13 years old and consists of Siirt pistachio trees grafted onto Siirt pistachio rootstocks. The experimental subjects included fertilizer doses as Control (0% Urea), 1% Urea, 2% Urea, and an untreated Control. The time intervals consisted of four different application frequencies: every 5, 10, 15, and 30 days. The experiment was designed in a randomized block design with three replications.

To determine the effect of applications on plant growth, one-year-old shoots marked from four sides of each tree were measured. Additionally, at the end of the season, the number of dropped and intact fruit buds (karagöz) was counted to evaluate the impact on bud drop. According to the research results, data obtained to determine the effects of experimental treatments on shoot length were analyzed. Although average shoot lengths varied, no statistically significant difference was found at the 5% level. The results of dose applications ranged between 36.58 and 39.63 cm, while the results of different time intervals ranged between 36.51 and 39.25 cm. When considering the relationship between application doses and frequency, the lowest shoot length was obtained from the plot where only water was applied every 15 days, measuring 31.88 cm. The highest value was recorded at 43.13 cm when the 2% fertilizer dose was applied every 10 days.

The effect of foliar nitrogen applications at different doses and time intervals on average fruit bud drop per tree, based on tree orientation, was examined. Statistical analysis showed that frequency, fertilizer application, frequency x fertilizer interaction, orientation, frequency x orientation, fertilizer x orientation, and fertilizer x orientation x frequency interactions had a statistically significant effect on bud drop at the 1% significance level. The average effect rate of applications on bud drop per tree varied between 53.44% and 58.83%, with the lowest value obtained from the water application and the highest value from the control application.

When the effect of different application frequencies on bud drop was examined, the rates ranged between 50.67% and 58.55%. The lowest rate was obtained from applications conducted every 5 days, while the highest rate was from the control application.

When analyzing the interaction between application and frequency, the obtained rates ranged between 43.21% and 60.98%. The lowest rate was obtained from the dose-1 application conducted every 5 days, while the highest rate was from the dose-2 application conducted every 10 days. The effect of applications on bud drop varied depending on application frequency and dose.

When considering only orientation-based analysis, the average bud drop rates per tree varied between 64.46% and 52.37%, with the lowest rate recorded in the north direction and the highest in the west direction.

As a result, it was observed that applying 1% fertilizer every 5 days reduced bud drop and could positively affect and increase yield in the following year.

Keywords: Pistachio, Nitrogen application, Fruit bud drop, Foliar fertilizer.

EXPERIENCE OF USING THE ANTI-VEGF RANIBIZUMAB IN THE TREATMENT OF CORNEAL NEOVASCULARIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Corneal neovascularization is a common cause of blindness worldwide, affecting more than 1.4 million people annually, of whom 12% suffer subsequent vision loss. Potential treatments range from pharmacological agents – both broadly anti-inflammatory (steroids) and targeted molecular therapies (anti-VEGF drugs), to surgical vascular ablation and even gene therapy. Some anti-VEGF drugs are becoming popular in the treatment of corneal neovascularization because this group of drugs acts exclusively on the protein that is responsible for the formation of new vessels. Well-known anti-VEGF drugs include Bevacizumab (Avastin™, Genentech), Ranibizumab, FD006, Pegaptanib, and Aflibercept. Multikinase inhibitors such as regorafenib, sunitinib, trastuzumab, sorafenib, lapatinib, TG100801, pazopanib and regorafenib have shown similar efficacy against neovascularization compared with popular anti-VEGF agents. These inhibitors typically block both VEGF and PDGF receptors. Ranibizumab, approved by the FDA for use in the treatment of age-related macular degeneration in 2006, has also shown efficacy in the treatment of corneal neovascularization since 2012. We also used this drug in the treatment of corneal neovascularization.

The aim of the work was to demonstrate our positive experience in treating corneal neovascularization with the anti-VEGF drug Ranibizumab (Lucentis, Genentech, South San Francisco, California, USA).

A 20-year-old woman with corneal neovascularization. Objectively, vision on admission was 0.3. The palpebral fissure is narrowed, photophobia, lacrimation. The conjunctiva is pale pink, there is no discharge, the transparency of the cornea is reduced, newly formed vessels grow from the limbus, the anterior chamber is medium, the moisture is transparent, the pupil is round, the photoreaction is preserved, the iris is structural, the deeper sections are not visible in detail (Figure 1). The patient was started on ranibizumab (Lucentis) 0.15 mg. During follow-up on day 3, positive dynamics were noted, visual acuity improved to 0.8 (OS). The anterior segment is calm, the palpebral fissure is normal. The cornea is transparent, there is significant regression of newly formed vessels to single ones along the limbus (Figure 2). The patient's complaints of photophobia and lacrimation have regressed.

Conclusion: We have obtained positive results during the treatment of the patient with Ranibizumab, however, the effectiveness of this drug in corneal neovascularization requires further study.

Keywords: corneal neovascularization, ranibizumab, anti-VEGF drugs

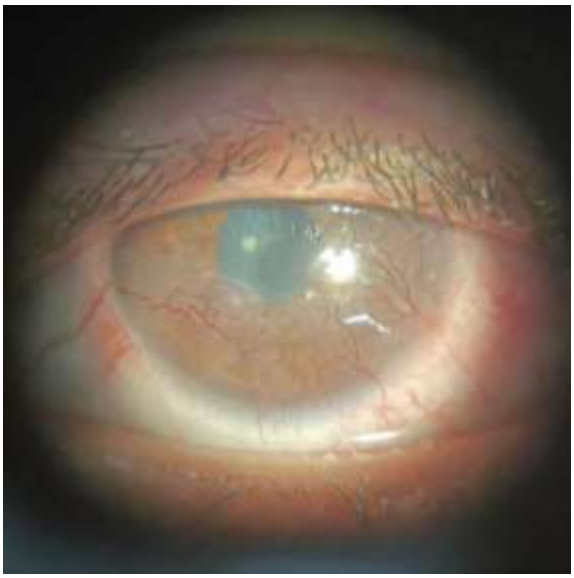

Figure 1 - Before therapy

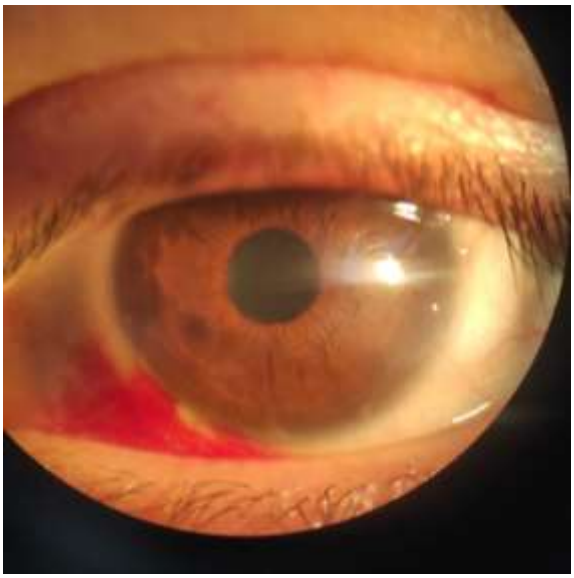

Figure 2 - Treatment result on day 3

LINGUISTIC STRUCTURES IN THE NAMES OF KAZAKH NATIONAL DISHES: AN ANALYSIS OF SYNTAX AND MEANING

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the linguistic structures embedded in the names of Kazakh national dishes, emphasizing their syntactical construction and underlying semantic significance. The study delves into how the composition of these names provides insight into the cultural, historical, and ethnolinguistic aspects of Kazakh identity. Kazakh cuisine, known for its rich tradition and diverse ingredients, offers a unique lens through which language and culture intertwine, with dish names serving as crucial elements for understanding the society's values, customs, and way of life.

The analysis focuses on various syntactic patterns, such as the use of compound words, affixation, and word order, that characterize the structure of dish names. By examining these linguistic features, the paper explores how the names reflect the nuances of Kazakh culture—capturing not only the ingredients and preparation methods but also the social functions these foods fulfill within the community. For example, names often incorporate descriptive terms that convey not only the physical attributes of the dishes but also their cultural connotations, often linking them to rituals, seasons, or the nomadic lifestyle.

Furthermore, the study considers the semantic significance of these names, revealing how they communicate more than just culinary information. The choice of words and structure in the dish names highlights the connection between language and heritage, underscoring the role of food as a cultural marker. These names, in turn, offer valuable insights into the larger relationship between language and cuisine, illustrating how they jointly preserve and transmit cultural memory across generations.

Through this analysis, the paper contributes to the understanding of the intricate relationship between language and culture, positioning the names of Kazakh national dishes as both linguistic and cultural artifacts.

Keywords: Kazakh cuisine, dish names**,** language structure**,** national dishes**,** traditional food names

STEM ETKİNLİKLERİNDE YAPAY ZEKÂ KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

STEM eğitimi, bilim, teknoloji, mühendislik ve matematiği teorik kavramlarla pratik uygulamalar arasında köprü kuracak şekilde bütünleştiren kapsamlı ve çok disiplinli bir eğitim yaklaşımı kapsar. Bu yaklaşım, öğrencileri sorgulamaya dayalı faaliyetlere ve gerçek dünya problemlerinin çözümüne dahil ederek onları günlük hayatlarında karşılaştıkları zorlukların karmaşıklığına hazırlar ve yaşam boyu öğrenmeye yönelik yenilikçi bir anlayış kazanmalarının önünü açar. Yapay Zekâ (YZ), teknolojik ilerleme için bir katalizör olarak hızla ortaya çıkmış ve eğitim de dahil olmak üzere birçok alan için büyük bir dönüştürücü güç haline gelmiştir. YZ teknolojilerin sahip oldukları, verilerden içgörü ortaya koyabilme, akıllı tahminler çıkarabilme, karmaşık sorunları çözebilme ve değişen koşullara uyum sağlayabilme kapasitesi geleneksel eğitim paradigmalarını dönüştürme potansiyeline sahiptir. STEM eğitiminin temelinde yaparak öğrenme ve her bir öğrencinin bireysel olarak becerilerini ortaya çıkarmak olduğu göz önüne alınacak olursa YZ'nın STEM yaklaşımına öğrenme deneyimlerini kişiselleştirme, eğitim materyallerini bireysel ihtiyaçlara göre uyarlama ve sofistike değerlendirme sistemleri aracılığıyla anında geri bildirim gibi alanlarda büyük fırsatlar sunacağı aşikardır. YZ destekli STEM projeleri öğrencilerin teorik bilgilerini kullanarak pratik deneyimler kazanmalarına fırsat sunar. Bu deneyimler, teknoloji ve dijital dönüşüm temelli bir gelecek için gerekli en temel becerileri geliştirmek için çok önemlidir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, YZ destekli STEM etkinliklerinin tasarım süreçlerini detaylı bir şekilde incelemektir. Çalışmada matematik dersinde soyut kavramları anlamada güçlük yaşayan ilkokul öğrencilerine yönelik dört işlem becerilerinin geliştirmelerini desteklemek için bir STEM etkinliği tasarımı sunulmuştur. Çalışmada, gereksinim analizi, hedef belirleme, malzeme seçimi ve planlama aşamalarını temel alan YZ destekli tasarım süreçleri, geliştirilen örnek STEM etkinliği üzerinden ayrıtıları ile açıklanmıştır. Bu çalışma kapsamında, pratik öğrenme deneyimlerini geliştirmeyi kolaylaştıran YZ'nın STEM eğitimine etkili bir şekilde entegre edilmesini gösteren örnek sistematik bir model oluşturulmuştur. Bu çalışma sadece YZ kullanılarak geliştirilen STEM etkinliklerinin planlama ve yürütme aşamalarının titiz bir analizini sunmakla kalmamakta, aynı zamanda bu süreçlerin yenilikçi bir eğitim yaklaşımı kullanılarak nasıl iyileştirilebileceğini açıklamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: STEM, STEM Eğitimi, Yapay Zekâ, Yapay Zekanın STEM Eğitimine Entegrasyonu

ABSTRACT

STEM education encompasses a comprehensive and multidisciplinary approach to education that integrates science, technology, engineering and mathematics in a way that bridges theoretical concepts with practical applications. This approach prepares students for the complexity of the challenges they

face in their daily lives by engaging them in inquiry-based activities and the solution of real-world problems, paving the way for an innovative approach to lifelong learning. Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly emerged as a catalyst for technological progress and has become a major transformative force for many fields, including education. AI technologies have the potential to transform traditional educational paradigms with their capacity to reveal insights from data, make intelligent predictions, solve complex problems and adapt to changing conditions. Considering that the basis of STEM education is learning by doing and revealing the skills of each student individually, it is obvious that AI will offer great opportunities to the STEM approach in areas such as personalizing learning experiences, tailoring educational materials to individual needs, and instant feedback through sophisticated assessment systems. AI-supported STEM projects offer students the opportunity to gain practical experiences using their theoretical knowledge. These experiences are crucial for developing the most basic skills required for a future based on technology and digital transformation.

The aim of this study is to examine the design processes of AI-supported STEM activities in detail. In the study, a STEM activity design is presented to support the development of four operations skills for primary school students who have difficulty in understanding abstract concepts in mathematics. In the study, AI-supported design processes based on requirements analysis, goal setting, material selection and planning stages are explained in detail through the sample STEM activity developed. Within the scope of this study, an exemplary systematic model was created to demonstrate the effective integration of AI into STEM education, which facilitates the development of practical learning experiences. This study not only provides a rigorous analysis of the planning and execution phases of STEM activities developed using AI, but also explains how these processes can be improved using an innovative educational approach.

Keywords: STEM, STEM Education, AI, AI Integration into STEM Education.

AKTİF ÖĞRENME TEMELLİ BLOK TABANLI KODLAMA ETKİNLİĞİ TASARIMI

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ÖZET

Aktif öğrenme, öğrencileri eleştirel düşünme, iş birlikçi çalışma ve problem çözme süreçlerine aktif olarak dahil edilerek öğrenme deneyimlerini geliştirmelerini amaçlayan bir eğitim yaklaşımıdır. Aktif öğrenme ortamındaki öğrenciler bilgiyi pasif olarak almak yerine, sorgulama, deney yapma ve yansıtma yoluyla aktif bir rol üstlenerek alırlar. Blok tabanlı kodlama ise programlama kavramlarını tanıtmak ve temel kodlama ilkelerinin öğretilmesini kolaylaştırmak için yaygın olarak kullanılan görsel tabanlı programlama yöntemidir. Geleneksel metin tabanlı kod yazma yöntemlernden farklı olarak bu yöntem görsel öğe temelli sürükle-bırak arayüzüne sahip blok tabanlı kodlama ortamları sunar. Bu arayüz özellikle yeni başlayan genç öğrencilerin programlama öğrenmelerini kolaylaştırır. Bu yöntem, öğrencilerin kodlama yaparken söz dizimi hataları ile karşılaşmadan sıralama, döngüler ve koşullular gibi temel bilgi işlemsel düşünme becerilerini kazanmalarını destekler. Blok tabanlı kodlamanın sezgisel ve yapılandırılmış doğası sayesinde öğrenciler özgürce kodlar yazabilir, yazdıkları kodları görselleştirebilir ve etkileşimli problem çözme stratejileri geliştirebilir.

Bu çalışmada öğrencilerin algoritmik düşünme ve problem çözme becerilerinin kazandırmasına yardımcı olmak amacıyla aktif öğrenme temelli bir blok tabanlı kodlama etkinliği geliştirmek için gerekli tasarım süreci sunulmuştur. Çalışmada sunulan etkinlik tasarım örneği aktif öğrenmenin işbirlikçi ve sorgulamaya dayalı yönleri ile blok tabanlı programlamanın kullanıcı dostu ve görsel doğasını birleştirmektedir. Çalışmada bir örnek etkinliğin tasarım adımları ayrıntılı olarak açıklanmıştır. Önerilen etkinlik tasarım süreci aktif öğrenme temelli blok tabanlı kodlama etkinliği tasarlamak isteyen eğitimcilere rehberlik edecek yapılandırılmış ve uyarlanabilir öğrenme yolları önermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aktif Öğrenme Yaklaşımı, Blok Tabanlı Kodlama, Öğretim Tasarımı, Algoritmik Düşünme

ABSTRACT

Active learning is an educational approach that aims to improve learning experiences by actively involving students in critical thinking, collaborative work and problem solving. Students in an active learning environment take an active role by questioning, experimenting and reflecting rather than passively receiving information. Block-based coding is a visual-based programming method that is widely used to introduce programming concepts and facilitate the teaching of basic coding principles. Unlike traditional text-based coding methods, this method provides block-based coding environments with a visual element-based drag-and-drop interface. This interface makes it easier for young students, especially beginners, to learn programming. This method supports students to acquire basic computational thinking skills such as sequencing, loops and conditionals without encountering syntax

errors while coding. The intuitive and structured nature of block-based coding allows students to freely write code, visualize their code, and develop interactive problem-solving strategies.

This study presents the design process for developing an active learning-based block-based coding activity to help students acquire algorithmic thinking and problem solving skills. The activity design example presented in the study combines the collaborative and inquiry-based aspects of active learning with the user-friendly and visual nature of block-based programming. The design steps of a sample activity are explained in detail. The proposed activity design process suggests structured and adaptive learning pathways to guide educators who want to design active learning-based block-based coding activities.

Keywords: Active Learning Approach, Block-Based Coding, Instructional Design, Algorithmic Thinking

BILDIRCIN RASYONLARINA FARKLI MİKTARLARDA ASPİR YAĞI EKLENMESİNİN KARACİĞER VE BAĞIRSAK HİSTOMORFOLOJİSİNE OLASI ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE EFFECTS OF ADDING DIFFERENT AMOUNTS OF SAFFLOWER OIL TO QUAIL RATIONS ON LIVER AND INTESTINAL HISTOMORPHOLOGY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, aynı yaş aralığında dişi ve erkeklerden oluşan bıldırcınların rasyonlarına değişen miktarlarda aspir yağı eklenerek, aspir yağının sindirim sisteminin önemli bir kompartmanı olan ince bağırsağın farklı bölümlerindeki villus uzunluğu, villus çapı ve kript derinliğine olan etkisi araştırıldı. Ayrıca enterohepatik dolaşım ile sindirim sisteminin önemli bir tamamlayıcısı olan karaciğerde de aspirin neden olabileceği değişiklikler histolojik açıdan değerlendirildi. Histomorfolojik değerlendirme için her bir denekten karaciğer ve ince bağırsağın duodenum, jejenum ve ileum kısımlarından örnekler alındı. Alınan örneklerde %10'luk formalinde fikze edilip, rutin doku takibi yapıldıktan sonra parafin blok haline getirildi. Parafinize dokulardan alınan kesitler ise hematoksilen-eozin boyanarak ışık mikroskobunda incelendi. Yapılan inceleme ışığında artan miktarlarda aspir yağı kullanımının karaciğer dokusunda herhangi bir histolojik değişikliğe yol açmadığı kaydedildi. Ancak aspir yağının artan

miktarlarda kullanımıyla ince bağırsağın duodenum, jejenum ve ileum bölümlerindeki villus uzunluğunu, villus çapının ve kript derinliğinin arttığı gözlendi. İnce bağırsak villusundaki olumlu gelişmelerin cinsiyet arasında anlamlı bir fark oluşturmadığı saptandı. Sonuç olarak %0.2 aspir yağının bıldırcın rasyonlarına eklenmesinin ince bağırsakta villus uzunluğu ve çapını artırarak sindirim esnasında absorsiyon alanını genişlettiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bıldırcın, Aspir yağı, Bağırsak villus, Karaciğer

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of safflower oil on villus length, villus diameter and crypt depth in different parts of the small intestine, which is an important compartment of the digestive system were investigated by adding varying amounts of safflower oil to the diets of male and female quails of the same age range. In addition, the changes in the liver, which is an important complement of the enterohepatic circulation and the digestive system, that may be caused by aspirin were evaluated histologically. For histomorphological evaluation, samples were taken from the duodenum, jejunum and ileum of the liver and small intestine from each subject. The samples were fixed in 10% formalin and paraffin blocked after routine tissue monitoring. Sections taken from paraffinised tissues were stained with haematoxylin-eosin and examined under light microscope. In the light of the examination, it was noted that the use of increasing amounts of safflower oil did not cause any histological changes in the liver tissue. However, it was observed that the villus length, villus diameter and crypt depth in the duodenum, jejenum and ileum sections of the small intestine increased with increasing amounts of safflower oil. It was determined that the favourable developments in small intestinal villi did not cause a significant difference between genders. In conclusion, it was observed that the addition of 0.2% safflower oil to quail diets increased the length and diameter of villi in the small intestine and enlarged the absorption area during digestion.

Keywords: Quail, Safflower oil, Intestinal villi, Liver

OKUL ÖNCESI ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN YÜRÜTÜCÜ İŞLEVLERE BAKIŞI: NİTEL BIR ARAŞTIRMA

PRESCHOOL TEACHERS' VIEW OF EXECUTIVE FUNCTIONS: A QUALITATIVE STUDY

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı; okul öncesi öğretmenlerinin yürütücü işlev becerilerine ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemektir. Bu doğrultuda çalışma betimsel türde nitel bir araştırma olup görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Çalışmaya aktif olarak görev yapmakta olan gönüllü 15 okul öncesi öğretmeni katılmıştır. Öğretmenlerin görüşleri, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığı ile toplanmıştır. Görüşme esnasında katılımcılardan izin alınarak görüşmeler ses kaydına alınmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda görüşme yapılan öğretmenlerin cevapları incelenerek Yürütücü İşlev Becerileri Kavramı, Sınıf İçinde Kullanılan Yönerge ve Yöntemler, Sınıf İçinde Problem Çözme Yöntemleri ve son olarak Planlama ve Zaman Yönetimi olmak üzere 4 temaya ayrılarak incelenmiş olup sonuçlar kongrede detaylı olarak anlatılacaktır. Toplanan veriler MAXQDA programı üzerinden görsel analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yürütücü İşlev, Yürütücü İşlev Becerileri, Okul Öncesi Eğitim

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine preschool teachers' views on executive function skills. In this direction, the study is a descriptive qualitative research and interview technique was used. Fifteen volunteer preschool teachers who are actively working participated in the study. The opinions of the teachers were collected through a semi-structured interview form. During the interview, permission was obtained from the participants and the interviews were audio recorded. As a result of the research, the answers of the interviewed teachers were analysed and divided into 4 themes: The Concept of Executive Function Skills, Instruction and Methods Used in the Classroom, Problem Solving Methods in the Classroom, and finally Planning and Time Management, and the results will be explained in detail at the congress. The collected data were visually analysed through MAXQDA software.

Keywords: Executive Function, Executive Function Skills, Preschool Education

THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL IDENTITY ON EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION AND PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This study explores the complex connection between social identity theory and employee motivation and performance in companies. The study's sample consisted of all participants, encompassing employees from diverse industries and job roles. Research papers in the same field were analyzed, delivering an in-depth overview of prior studies and theoretical models while highlighting key insights on exploring the influence of Social Identity on Employee Motivation and Performance. The research explores how social identity theory works, such as biases between in-groups and out-groups, social comparison processes, and self-categorization mechanisms. It investigates how these mental aspects can influence employee drive by promoting a feeling of inclusion, boosting self-worth, and raising perceived importance. Moreover, the study investigates the possible effects of social identity theory on organizational procedures. It talks about how companies can use social identity to build a more inclusive and motivating workplace, decrease conflict between different groups, and improve team effectiveness. Organizations can create a positive and productive work culture by recognizing the importance of social identity in motivating and enhancing employee performance.

Keywords: Social identity theory, Employee motivation, Employee performance

NOVEL INSIGHTS INTO CASSAVA MOSAIC DISEASE USING CAPUTO FRACTIONAL DERIVATIVE: MODELING ANAD ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT
In this paper, we present a novel fractional-order model for the transmission dynamics of Cassava Mosaic Disease (CMD), using the Caputo derivative to account for memory effects intrinsic to disease processes. This innovative approach extends existing methodologies by capturing the long-term memory property of the disease, o_ering new insights into CMD dynamics. We rigorously establish the existence, uniqueness, positivity, and boundedness of the model's solutions, ensuring their biological relevance. A significant contribution of this work is the derivation of the basic reproduction number R0 using the next-generation matrix, followed by a detailed analysis of the local stability of equilibrium points through the Routh-Hurwitz criterion. Furthermore, a sensitivity analysis is conducted to identify critical parameters that most influence CMD transmissibility, providing essential guidance for targeted intervention strategies. Another key contribution is the implementation of numerical simulations via a generalized predictor-corrector approach, which vividly illustrates the influence of fractional-order derivatives on disease spread. The graphical results not only validate the theoretical results but also underscore the profound potential of fractional calculus in understanding CMD transmission and offer new perspectives and control strategies.

EXPERIMENTAL STUDY ON USAGE OF COCONUT SHELL AND COCONUT FIBRE IN FLEXIBLE PAVEMENTS

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ABSTRACT
Flexible pavement systems are important for today's traffic. They require strong and long-lasting materials. This study looks at how using roads can gain indirect tensile strength and static creep from coconut shells. In addition to this, it investigates the ways in which the coconut fibre can improve skid resistance, stability and robust modulus. Both materials offer a sustainable option for building flexible pavements. Concerns about the environment and sustainability have led to the use of natural fibres. The study looks at how well coconut fibre can strengthen flexible roads through experiments that test their mechanical properties and performance. Coconut shells have been studied and are used for many things, including lightweight concrete, landfill, structural concrete, and road building. We tested the flexible pavement using the Los Angeles Abrasion test, the aggregate impact value test, and the aggregate breaking test. Also check the different qualities of asphalt. This study looks at using 10mm coconut shells instead of 10mm coarse aggregates to decrease the use of regular aggregates. And also, use small pieces of coconut fibre to replace 5% of the filler. This paper discusses how well the coconut shells can replace coarse material and how coconut fibre can be used instead of filler at the various amounts.
Keywords: Flexible pavement, Transportation infrastructure, Coconut shell, Bitumen, Stability, Tensile strength, Aggregates and Natural fiber

TO EVALUATE "FROM CONSULTATION TO FOLLOW UP HOW VIRTUAL MEDICAL ASSISTANCE HELPS?

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ABSTRACT

Virtual Medical Assistance (VMA) is emerging as a game-changer in Pakistan's healthcare system, addressing major challenges in accessibility and delivery. This study focused on understanding the role of VMA in healthcare, from consultations to follow-up care. A survey of 400 participants, including 83% from urban areas and 17% from rural areas, provided a diverse perspective on VMA usage. Among respondents, 67.5% were male and 32.5% female, representing a balanced gender view. The study found that 65% of participants used VMA for general health consultations, 20% for managing chronic illnesses, and 15% for mental health counseling. Rural participants relied more on VMA due to limited access to physical healthcare, and most users reported high satisfaction—60% were very satisfied, while 25% were moderately satisfied. Challenges with VMA included poor internet connectivity (48%), lack of digital literacy (33%), and cultural barriers (19%), especially for rural users and women. Despite these issues, 65% of respondents reported saving money through virtual consultations, making VMA a cost-effective healthcare option. However, 46% of healthcare providers highlighted a need for better training to use these platforms effectively. The study also explored VMA's role in medical education, with 85% of medical students finding it valuable for learning through remote case discussions and expert consultations. Infrastructure remains a concern, as 40% of respondents noted insufficient facilities as a barrier to fully utilizing VMA. Overall, 67% strongly supported VMA as a viable alternative to traditional healthcare, highlighting its potential to bridge the gap between urban and rural areas. While VMA is reshaping Pakistan's healthcare landscape, its success depends on investments in digital infrastructure, professional training, and culturally sensitive solutions to ensure equitable access for everyone.

Keywords: Virtual Medical Assistance, healthcare access, rural-urban disparity, cost-effective healthcare, medical education, Pakistan.

ÜMUMTƏHSİL MƏKTƏBLƏRİNİN ƏDƏBİYYAT DƏRSLİKLƏRİNDƏ TƏBİƏT MÖVZUSUNDA ƏSƏRLƏRİN TƏDRİSİ TARİXİ

HISTORY OF THE TEACHING WORKS ON THE SUBJECT OF NATURE IN LITERATURE CLASSES OF GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS

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ÖZET

Şagirdlərdə estetik düşüncə və vətəndaşlıq keyfiyyətlərinin formalaşdırılmasında ədəbiyyatın mühüm rolu vardır. Ədəbiyyat və tərbiyə məfhumları istər məzmun, istərsə də forma baxımından bir-biri ilə sıx əlaqəlidir və buna görə də onları bir-birindən ayrı təsəvvür etmək mümkün deyildir. Tərbiyəvi əhəmiyyətinə görə ədəbiyyatı bəzən tərbiyə vasitəsi də adlandırırlar. Burada əsas məqsəd sadəcə tərbiyə vermək deyil, həm də insana mənəvi zövq vermək, ona müsbət əxlaqi keyfiyyətlər aşılamaq, həyatda düzgün mövqe tutmaqda kömək etməkdir. Bu səbəbdəndir ki, ədəbiyyatı həm də "mənəviyyat dərsliyi", "insanşünaslıq" da adlandırırlar.

Estetik hissləri inkişaf etmiş şəxsdə təbiətə sevgi, qayğı kimi hisslər inkişaf edir. Belə hisslərin şagirdlərə aşılanması üçün müəllim təbiət mövzulu əsərlərin tədrisinə diqqət yetirməlidir. Müəllim təbiətlə bağlı mövzuların tədrisində şagirdlərə aşılanmalı olan aşağıdakı məqsədlərə nail olamlıdır:

1. Təbii sərvətlərin qorunması;
2. Onlardan səmərəli istifadənin təşkili, israfçılığa yol verilməməsi;
3. Ana təbiətin qayğısına qalmaq, ona qarşı məhəbbət hissini formalaşdırmaq.

Bunun üçün müəllim təbiətlə insanın bir-biri ilə necə bağlı olduqlarını təsirli bir şəkildə, sübutlarla şagirdlərinə çatdırmağı bacarmalı, burada yalnız dərsliklərdən deyil, əlavə materiallardan da yardım almalıdır.

Açar sözlər: orta məktəb, ədəbiyyat dərsliyi, təbiət, tədris.

FANTASY IN VIRGINIA WOOLF AND GRAHAM SWIFT'S NOVELS

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the way in which Virginia Woolf and Graham Swift approach the theme of fantasy and magic. For Woolf, the novels Orlando and Flush will be taken into account. Mention should be made that the two novels by her are subtitled A Biography. These two novels take plenty of liberties with reality. Orlando is about a young man who becomes a woman, and who is also immortal, moving on across historical ages. Flush is about the dog of poet Elizabeth Barrett Browning, who acts like a human narrator. As for Graham Swift's novels including a fantasy aspect, we can mention the novel Here We Are, where magic becomes more than just a simple trick when the main character, Ronnie, disappears literally from the lives of everyone that had known him. Ronnie is a young boy who grows up in a family where the mother and father do not live together. During the war he is sent to live together with an elderly couple who act like his parents. The old man teaches him how to do magic tricks. When his assistant, with whom he falls in love, betrays him, he does a final magic act where he disappears not just from the stage, but from all areas in his life. Until the end of the novel the mystery of his disappearance is not solved. Swift leaves it as a mystery. The fantasy aspects present in the novels by Woolf and Swift shows readers how both fantasy and reality are part of our everyday lives, even if we do not realize it right away. The novel Here WeAre by Graham Swift reminds readers of Magical Realism, since readers are introduced unexpectedly into a fantasy-like world, which has completely broken with the rules of reality.

Keywords: Magical Realism, magic, fiction.

İlgili makama;

13. ULUSLARARASI GAP ZİRVESİ BİLİMSEL ARAŞTIRMALAR KONGRESİ 14-16 Şubat 2025 tarihleri arasında Şanlıurfa'da 27 farklı ülkenin akademisyen/araştırmacılarının katılımıyla gerçekleşmiştir. Kongre kapsamında sunumu yapılan 212 bildirinin 97 adeti Türkiye'den katılımcılar tarafından; 115 bildiri ise 27 ülkeden katılımcılar tarafından sunulmuştur. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneği Yönetmeliğine getirilen "*Tebliğlerin sunulduğu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliğin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliğ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliğlerin yarıdan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.*" değişikliğine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla,

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