

2ND

WORLD CONFERENCE ON HEALTH SCIENCES

30 April — 02 May 2015
Efes Sürmeli Hotel, Kuşadası, İzmir, Turkey



Abstracts
Book





2ND WORLD CONFERENCE ON HEALTH SCIENCES (H-SCI-2015)

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(DRAFT) ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

MODELING KINEMATICS AND DYNAMICS OF TRANSFEMORAL PROSTHESIS WITH A POLYCENTRIC MECHANISM OF KNEE JOINT

Alexander Polyakov, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation.

Victor Lazarev, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation.

Marina Kolesova, Sevastopol State University, Dep. of Higher Mathematics, Russian Federation..

Olena Chepenyuk, Sevastopol State University, Dep. of Technical Mechanics, Russian Federation.

Mykhaylo Kalinin, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation.

Petro Shtanko, Zaporizhzhya National Technical University, Dep. of Mechanics, Ukraine.

Abstract

The creation of multifunctional and low-cost prosthetic of limbs is an important technical and social problem whose solution will allow to provide a high level of quality of life for a large number of people with disabilities. One of the most intractable problems arising at this, is a synthesis of design, allowing to provide the movements of amputees, close to natural. The most natural gait realized with the help of prostheses with controlled mechanism of the knee joint. Compared with uniaxial, the knee joints with polycentric mechanisms have certain advantages. In particular, they provide greater stability in the stance phase, more natural movements in the swing phase and are characterized by better handling. To estimate the kinematic and dynamic characteristics of the transfemoral prosthesis with the polycentric mechanism of knee joint in MapleSim software environment were created and investigated its dynamic models, differing by values of the design parameters. Analysis of the results of modeling the kinematics and dynamics of the prosthesis allowed to identify ways to optimize the design and to assess the importance of various quality criteria that are accounted during optimization. In addition, were defined boundaries of the design parameters, which allows to realize movements of the prosthesis elements like natural. Modelling results generally confirmed the validity of conclusions reached by authors earlier in theoretical studies.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Transfemoral Prosthesis, Knee Joint, Polycentric Mechanism, Kinematics, Dynamics

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Alexander Polyakov**, Sevastopol State University, Laboratory of Biomechanics, Russian Federation. E-mail address: alex_polyakov@inbox.ru

SKIN KERATINOCYTES IRRADIATED WITH UV IMPAIRED THE DEVELOPMENT OF 3D EPIDERMIS MODEL

Suvara Wattanapitayakul, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Monika Schäfer-Korting, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Günther Weindl, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Linda Chularojmontri, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Thailand

Abstract

Excessive ultraviolet (UV) exposure is known to cause skin damage while chronic and repetitive UV radiations are associated with benign and malignant skin tumors. Studies of how UV radiation affects skin development, particularly reconstructed epidermal skin tissue, are of interest. Keratinocytes were isolated from infant foreskin and cultured in keratinocyte growth medium. Cells were divided into 3 groups, i.e., normal cells at passage 3 (Gr1), cells at passage 3 irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) (Gr2), and normal cells at passage >5 (Gr3). Methods for evaluation of cell senescence included senescence-associated β -galactosidase activity (SA- β -gal), cell proliferation (BrdU incorporation assay), ROS levels (flow cytometry). Keratinocytes in GR1 and GR2 were used to reconstruct 3D epidermal model. Positive SA- β -gal staining was observed in Gr2 and Gr3 but not Gr1. UVB irradiation significantly impaired cell proliferation and increased ROS generation. The keratinocyte cell layer almost disappeared when keratinocytes (Gr2) were used for reconstructed epidermis model. In summary, UVB inhibited keratinocyte proliferation, increased ROS accumulation, accelerated keratinocyte aging, and impaired 3D epidermis reconstruction.

Keywords: Positive SA- β -gal staining was observed

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Suvara Wattanapitayakul**, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. E-mail address: suvara@g.swu.ac.th

ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITIES OF CANTAREUS (HELIX) ASPERSA MUCUS

Nantawan Soonklang, Preclinical Science Faculty Of Medicine Thammasat University, Thailand
Praphaporn Stewart, School of Health and Sports Science, University of Sunshine Coast, Australia
Michael James Stewart, Genecology Research Centre, Australia

Abstract

Resistance to conventional antibiotics has become a serious medical and world health problem (Barla & Barella, 2013). Consequently, the development of novel antimicrobial agents that target multi resistant bacterial strains (Berniyanti, 2007) has become a pressing issue. Peptide antimicrobial agents from the natural world are exciting candidates as novel antibacterial agents due to them being hypoallergenic with a broad antimicrobial spectrum and highly selective toxicities (Berniyanti, 2007). The land snail, *Cantareus (Helix) aspersa* has been used in medicine since antiquity for the treatment of dermatological disorders and appears to have effectiveness against a range of soil borne bacteria and papilloma viruses (Bonnemain, 2007). However, the properties of snail mucus has never been characterised. This study seeks to unravel the complexity of this mucus in the anticipation of obtaining novel bioactive compounds for the development of new antibiotics. By using reverse phase high performance chromatography (RP-HPLC) and size exclusion chromatography (SEC) (i.e. C18 Sep pak and Ultrafuge 3kDa cutoff) to obtain bioactive compounds (partially purified compounds) released from the foot muscle mucus and test the activities of each compound against 4 strains of bacteria i.e. *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Staphylococcus epidermidis*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, *Escherichia coli* at different time points and at different concentrations. From our preliminary studies we believe that snails possess a cocktail of proteins that are secreted into mucus that are effective at inhibiting the growth of the skin-borne pathogens, *Staphylococcus epidermidis* and *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*. With the growing rise in drug resistant bacteria, it is hoped our studies can lead to the identification and deployment of new antibiotics.

Keywords: our preliminary studies we believe

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nantawan Soonklang**, Preclinical Science Faculty Of Medicine Thammasat University, Thailand E-mail address: nansoon13@hotmail.com

DIETARY HABITS OF TURKISH ADOLESCENTS IN KONYA, TURKEY

Indrani Kalkan, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics Mevlana University, Konya, Turkey.

Ayşe Sonay Kurt, School of Health, Nursing Department, Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Turkey

Emel Filiz, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Selcuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

The adolescence is a crucial stage between childhood and adulthood during which an individual acquires new qualities and practices including dietary habits that may be influenced by his peers and social circle. The objective of this study was to determine the dietary habits of adolescents studying in high schools in Konya city, belonging to Konya province in Turkey where obesity has been determined to be considerably high. Materials and methods: The population comprised of first year students registered for 2012-2013 academic year at five different high schools selected randomly in Konya city. A total of 643 individuals were included in the study. Data regarding dietary habits of students were collected by means of Adolescent Food Habit Checklist (AFHC) whose validity and reliability studies for Turkish version had been previously published. Means, standard deviation and ANOVA tests were performed for data analysis. Results: Mean age of the students were $15,18 \pm 0,57$ years of which 65,2% were males. Evaluation based on body mass index indicated 51,8% of students were underweight, 39,5% normal and 8,7% overweight. Mean AFHC score of students were calculated as $9,17 \pm 3,70$. Mean score obtained by females were ($9,97 \pm 3,67$) and males ($8,74 \pm 3,64$). The gender difference in AFHC scores were statistically significant. ($t=4,079$; $p<0,01$). AFHC scores obtained by overweight students were significantly higher than underweight and normal students ($F=7,888$; $p<0,01$). Key findings: Dietary habits in Turkish adolescents were below optimal level. Higher AFHC scores obtained by overweight students as compared to normal suggested adequate nutritional knowledge is not a decisive factor in determining dietary habits. Proper dietary habits gained at an early age is extremely important in bringing up healthy generations.

Keywords: Adolescent, dietary habits, body mass index

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Indrani Kalkan**, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics Mevlana University, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr

DETERMINATION OF SATISFACTION AND MOTIVATION LEVELS IN A GROUP OF NURSING STUDENTS

Nedime Kosgeroglu, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

Aysun Yilmaz, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

Ilkay Culha, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

Alaettin Ünsal, Public Health Department, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey.

Abstract

The objective of the study is to determine the satisfaction and motivation levels in a group of nursing student who have surgical nursing lesson. Materials and methods: This is a descriptive research carried out between 10-24 March 2014 on 97 students who agreed to participate in the study and received the subject 'Medical Surgical Nursing' at Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health. Questionnaire, which includes some socio-demographic characteristics and related factors with motivation of students and which was created by utilizing appropriate literature, Student Satisfaction Scale and Motivation Scale were filled by students under observation. Student Satisfaction Scale, which has been developed by Baykal et al (2002) and shortened revised in 2011, includes 53 scales and 5 subscales. Motivation Scale has been developed by Acat and Köşgeroglu (2006) and includes 24 scales, 3 subscales. The data were analyzed with IBM SPSS 21 statistical software package. One-way analysis of variance analyzes, Student's t test and Spearman correlation analyzes were used. The statistical significance level was accepted as being $p < 0.05$. The age of study group was between 18-25 with mean of 20.05 ± 1.08 . 84 of students (86.6%) were female and 13 (13.4%) were male. Students' satisfaction scores were between 1.72–4.64 with mean of 3.33 ± 0.55 . There was found difference between satisfaction about department, living in Eskisehir city center and satisfaction scores ($p < 0.05$ for each one). There was found no difference between age, gender, living places, family type, voluntary selection for department and satisfaction scores ($p > 0.05$ for each one). Students' motivation scores were between 2.07–4.97 with mean of 3.73 ± 0.52 . There was a positive weak correlation between satisfaction and motivation scores of students ($r = 0.241$, $p = 0.017$). Satisfaction about department and living in city center were found effective on students' satisfactions. Students' satisfaction and motivation levels should be determined and necessary regulations, improvements should be done.

Keywords: student education, student, satisfaction, motivation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nedime Kosgeroglu**, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Turkey. E-mail address: nkosgeroglu@gmail.com

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN CANCER PATIENTS: NURSES SHOULD BE INVOLVED

Ahmad Hussien Rayan, Zaqqa University, Kazakhstan

Abstract

Cancer is one of the most life threatening illnesses worldwide, which can be associated with severe depression in patients. Unfortunately, depression can negatively affect the prognosis of cancer and increase hospital stays. Nurses should have a role in assessment and management of depression in cancer patients to decrease the length of hospital stay. Management modalities for depression in cancer patients depend on the severity of depressive symptoms. In case of severe depression, antidepressants are the drugs of choice. When depression is mild, psychotherapeutic and psychosocial interventions can be effective. Other complementary therapies for depression in cancer patients may include acupuncture, breathing exercises, hypnosis, guided imagery, relaxation, and emotive imagery. Nurses should anticipate depression in cancer patients and be aware of its risk factors. They also should have good communication skills to elicit patients' concerns and immediately report any suicide risk to the supervising psychiatrist. In addition, the nurse should provide ongoing support and choose realistic solutions in terms of the prognosis of patients. To better evaluate and manage depression in cancer patients, it is recommended that nurses should use specific and valid screening tools. The effectiveness of antidepressant should not only be evaluated based on a simple rating scale, but also it should be based on the functional recovery and the overall improvement in quality of life for the patient. Moreover, it is recommended to utilize new methods to provide support and meet the psychosocial health needs of cancer patients. Recommendations for future research for improving nursing role in assessment and management of depression in cancer patients are discussed based on the gaps identified in recent literature.

Keywords: evaluate and manage depression

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad Hussien Rayan**, Zaqqa University, Kazakhstan.

E-mail address: ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

INNOVATIONS IN NURSING CARE

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, School of Health Services, Mevlana University, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Nukhet Bayer, Vocational School of Health Sciences, Turgut Özal University, Turkey.

Abstract

During the recent years; nurses all over the world have been interested in innovations in nursing functions with the aim of improving the quality of patient care and decreasing health expenses. Therefore; ICN decided to emphasize new inventions in nursing during the Nursing Week in 2009. Thus; a call was made for nursing trainers to use innovative strategies in their education in order to educate nurses who can meet the globalizing world's expectations and create innovations in patient care. Innovation is described as renewing "science and technology in a way to create economical and social benefits, make inventions, being different". In this article; the innovative studies in nursing that emphasized the dialogue between nursing trainers and nursing clinicians were presented as examples. However; because contribution made by nursing to health care does not reach the public and large masses enough, these practices of the nurses are not known much. The aim of the current study was to draw attention to the importance of developing innovative strategies in nursing education in order to educate innovative nurses and to the innovations made by nurses.

Keywords: nursing education, innovative strategies, education of quality, innovation in health care services, innovation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, School of Health Services, Mevlana University, Nursing, Konya, Turkey E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF FATHER-BABY ATTACHMENT AND FATHERS THAT EFFECT THIS CONDITION

Sermin Dinç, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey.

Serap Balci, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: Paternal-infant attachment between the state and the affecting factors appear to have been made as descriptive and sectional.

Method: The research data, Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa Medicine of Faculty Department of Pediatrics Healthy Children admitted to polyclinic in March-June 2012, 95 fathers of infants from 6 months of age were obtained. Data collection questionnaire prepared by the researchers and Gulec (2010) adapted to Turkish by the Paternal-Infant Attachment Questionnaire (PPAQ) was used. Data; The mean, standard deviation, number and percentage, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation test were evaluated. Result: As a result of the research these information below, were determined: average age of fathers is $32,78 \pm 4.17$, mostly these fathers are University Graduates, they work in private sector and have two children. With high levels of education, public employees and the financial situation of fathers with good scores taken from PPAQ level was found to be significant ($p < ,05$). The number of children increases, PPAQ taken from the average score of the falls, as well as his own childhood, a good pass, the child's physical needs, helping with a child 5 hours and higher spending time and enjoying this area of the fathers taken from the scale mean score was also significantly higher were found to be ($p < ,05$).

Keywords: Attachment, Father, Infant, Parents, Nurse.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sermin Dinç**, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Istanbul University, Istanbul, Turkey. E-mail address: sermindnc@gmail.com

THE EFFECT OF INFORMING MOTHERS ON LEVEL OF ANXIETY IN DAY SURGERY OF CHILDREN

Aysun Yılmaz, Department of Nursing, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University Turkey.
Mevlit Korkmaz, Medical Faculty Hospital, The Department of Pediatric Surgery, Fatih University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: The aim of the study is to examine the effect of informing mothers before operations on the level of anxiety in day surgeries of children. **Materials and Methods:** The study was an intervention type and was carried out in the departments of otolaryngology and pediatric surgery in Eskisehir Osmangazi University Medical Faculty Hospital and in the department of pediatric surgery in Afyon Kocatepe University Medical Faculty Hospital. A total of 100 mothers, 50 of whom were control group and the other 50 were case group, were sampled randomly. The data were collected via the "Family and Child Introductory Information Form" and the State-Trait Anxiety Inventory (STAI) which was developed by Spielberger et al.(1966) and translated and adapted into Turkish by Oner and Lecompte (1983). The data were evaluated via the IBM SPSS 13.00 statistical packaged software. The Analysis of Variance, Chi-Square, Student's t-test and Posthoc Turkey HSD were used to carry out analyses. The groups' average STAI scores were compared before the surgery. The average SAI score of the control group before the surgery was 46.34 ± 4.20 , and that of the case group was 41.72 ± 4.14 . Therefore, there was a significant difference between the two groups ($p < 0.05$). When the average TAI scores before the surgery were compared, it was found that the average TAI score of the control group was 43.44 ± 4.14 and that of the case group was 41.98 ± 4.34 . Therefore, there was no difference between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). The groups' average STAI scores were compared after the surgery. The average SAI score of the control group after the surgery was 42.08 ± 5.60 , and that of the case group was 40.10 ± 4.16 . Therefore, there was no difference between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). When the average TAI scores before the surgery were compared, it was found that the average TAI score of the control group was 42.32 ± 4.12 and that of the case group was 41.20 ± 5.06 . Therefore, there was no difference between the two groups ($p > 0.05$). It was found that the anxiety levels of the mothers of children who visited the hospital to undergo an ambulatory day surgery was high; however, it was also found that the informing made before the surgery had a positive effect on decreasing the anxiety. Therefore, it should not be forgotten that the nursing care and informing done in accordance with ethical principles have a major contribution to nurses' professionalization and self-realization.

Keywords: Anxiety, day surgery, children, mothers

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Aysun Yılmaz**, Department of Nursing, Eskisehir School of Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University Turkey. E-mail address: aysuntureyilmaz@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF SATISFACTION AND MOTIVATION LEVELS IN A GROUP OF NURSING STUDENTS

Nedime Köşgeroğlu, Nursing Department, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health, Turkey

Aysun Yılmaz, Nursing Department, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health, Turkey

Ilkay Culha, Nursing Department, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health, Turkey

Alaettin Ünsal, Department of Public Health, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health, Turkey

Abstract

Objective: The objective of the study is to determine the satisfaction and motivation levels in a group of nursing student who have surgical nursing lesson. This is a descriptive research carried out between 10-24 March 2014 on 97 students who agreed to participate in the study and received the subject 'Medical Surgical Nursing' at Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health. Questionnaire, which includes some socio-demographic characteristics and related factors with motivation of students and which was created by utilizing appropriate literature, Student Satisfaction Scale and Motivation Scale were filled by students under observation. Student Satisfaction Scale, which has been developed by Baykal et al (2002) and shortened revised in 2011, includes 53 scales and 5 subscales. Motivation Scale has been developed by Acat and Köşgeroğlu (2006) and includes 24 scales, 3 subscales. The data were analyzed with IBM SPSS 21 statistical software package. One-way analysis of variance analyzes, Student's t test and Spearman correlation analyzes were used. The statistical significance level was accepted as being $p < 0.05$. The age of study group was between 18-25 with mean of 20.05 ± 1.08 . 84 of students (86.6%) were female and 13 (13.4%) were male. Students' satisfaction scores were between 1.72–4.64 with mean of 3.33 ± 0.55 . There was found difference between satisfaction about department, living in Eskisehir city center and satisfaction scores ($p < 0.05$ for each one). There was found no difference between age, gender, living places, family type, voluntary selection for department and satisfaction scores ($p > 0.05$ for each one). Students' motivation scores were between 2.07–4.97 with mean of 3.73 ± 0.52 . There was a positive weak correlation between satisfaction and motivation scores of students ($r = 0.241$, $p = 0.017$). Satisfaction about department and living in city center were found effective on students' satisfactions. Students' satisfaction and motivation levels should be determined and necessary regulations, improvements should be done.

Keywords: Student education, student, satisfaction, motivation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nedime Köşgeroğlu**, Nursing Department, Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Eskisehir School of Health, Turkey. E-mail address: nkosgeroglu@gmail.com

THE CONNECTION BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR AND JOB PERFORMANCE OF THE PERSONNEL OF AMOL CITY HEALTH CENTER

Fatemeh Baghkhashti, Health Center of Amol City, Amol, Iran

Taraneh Enayati, Department of management, Sari Branch, Islamic Azad University, Sari, Iran

Abstract

Introduction: Given the importance of services provided to the people, especially in order to enhance the society's health, organizational citizenship behavior is one of the most important factors leading to better job performance among the health employees and finally providing better services to people and increased health while also preventing the diseases. The current research is intended to study the relationship between organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) and job performance of the employees at Amol's health center. **Methods:** the statistical community of the research includes all official employees at Amol's health center which included 850 individuals. The sample size included 265 individuals which was obtained by Krejsie and Morgan table. The tools for data collection were Podsakof standard questionnaire with 24 questions and a researcher made questionnaire. The questions were developed by 5 point Likert Scale. A correlation method was used and descriptive and inferential statistics were used which were confirmed with 95% confidence. **Results:** the results showed that there is a significant relationship between conscientiousness and civil virtue with job performance. No significant relationship was seen between job performance and other aspects of OCB. Also, the results showed that the aspects of OCB can predict the job performance. **Discussion and conclusion:** It seems that OCB is related to employees' job performance at Amol's health center and it is better all of the aspects of OCB should be taught in order to enable the employees to more effectively perform.

Keywords: organizational citizenship behavior, job performance, employees.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Fatemeh Baghkhashti**, Health Center of Amol City, Amol, Iran.

E-mail address: haide1350@yahoo.com

HOW MUCH LOAD IS APPLIED IN IDENTIFIED LOCATIONS OF THE PLANTAR FASCIA IN STATIC AND LOCOMOTION

Glyn H Heath, Faculty of orthotics and prosthetics, School of Health Sport & Rehabilitation, the University of Salford, United Kingdom

Richard Smith, Faculty of Health Sciences, the University of Sydney, Australia

Geza Kogler, School of Applied Physiology, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, United States.

Abstract

The purpose of this research is quantifying the amount of the load / body weight applied in identified /equivalent locations of the plantar fascia in both feet. It has been accepted that plantar fascia thickness is a biomechanical variable to understand the concentration of the amount of the applied load in identified locations of the plantar fascia. This research was done through a four- step method. Step 1, literatures were reviewed to search the results, gaps and problems within previous studies about plantar fascia evaluation with ultrasound. Step 2, plan of investigation was designed to recognize each location of the plantar fascia along its length and to identify equivalent locations of the plantar fascia in both feet with ultrasound 2D measuring. Step 3, pressure markers were put on identified locations of the plantar fascia. The amount of the applied pressure was assessed with E-med, through the ground reaction force, in static and locomotion. Step 4, the percentage of the body weight was calculated in identified locations. It was found that quantifying the amount of the applied load in identified location of the plantar fascia is achievable, individually. The outcome of quantitative information of an individual with 70 Kg weight was; plantar fascia thickness $[(1.2 \pm 0.7_{\text{mm}}) < \text{longitudinally} > (1.3 \pm 0.3_{\text{mm}}) \text{ and } (1.1 \pm 0.6_{\text{mm}}) < \text{transversely} > (1.4 \pm 0.2_{\text{mm}})]$, $[(74 \pm 1.6_{\text{mm}}) < \text{the length} > (166.4 \pm 4.7_{\text{mm}}) \text{ and } (22.2 \pm 4.7_{\text{mm}}) < \text{the width} > (48.3 \pm 3.6_{\text{mm}}) \text{ of the plantar fascia location under pressure}]$, $[(43.3 \pm 4.7) < \text{applied pressure on the plantar fascia} > (78.3 \pm 19.5)]$, $[(0.6\% \pm 0.18\%) < \text{the percentage of the body weight in identified location of the plantar fascia} > (1.1\% \pm 0.27\%)]$. Appropriately, insoles, medical shoes and foot orthoses can be designed to prevent plantar fascia injuries and / or to relieve pain in static and locomotion.

Keywords: Plantar fascia thickness, Ultrasound image, Mechanical load, pressure

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Glyn H Heath**, Faculty of orthotics and prosthetics, School of Health Sport & Rehabilitation, the University of Salford, United Kingdom.. E-mail address: glynharveyheath@gmail.com

THE EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN ACCEPT OF PROSTHESIS IN CHILDREN WITH BELOW ELBOW AMPUTATION

Meria Yazdani, Iran University of Medical Science, Rehabilitation School, Iran, Islamic Republic Of
Mohammad Kamali, Iran University of Medical Science, Rehabilitation School, Iran, Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

introduction: upper limb amputee Children usually use prosthesis for better function. But studies show a high percentage of rejection of the prosthesis in this group. In clinical studies, there are not very different in function of children who use of prosthesis and those who do not. Answer to why children accept and use their prosthesis or reject it could help and improve the future design of the prosthesis and rehabilitation. The aim of this study was finding important criteria for below elbow amputee children, parents and therapists for acceptance and use of prosthesis or reject it in children. Method: This systematic study was conducted by literature search of Science direct, Google Scholar, Cochran Library, MEDLINE and PubMed between 1966 and 2014, that investigated effective factors in accept or reject of below elbow prosthesis in below elbow amputee children. For quality assessment of articles we rated each paper using the Downs and Black score ranges and Pedro scale. The two reviewers independently read and classified the articles and by population type of study and results. Results: After initial evaluation and review by the two reviewer, 15 articles were included in this study. Most studies report form and questionnaire and clinical observations were. The general characteristics of the prosthesis, control system, the child's quality of life, family and the rehabilitation procedures were important factors was explored in these literature. Conclusion According to the studies, it is necessary to optimize the prosthesis according to the real children expectations and needs to improve their quality of life. There are controversial studies about performance and first time prosthesis in children but studies confirmed that Group therapy can increase the acceptance rate of prosthesis. Training and find ways for function without prosthesis (along prosthesis) to communicate with the environment increased motor control, and sensory perception.

Keywords: the child's quality of life

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Meria Yazdani**, Iran University of Medical Science, Rehabilitation School, Iran, Islamic Republic Of. E-mail address: merianil@yahoo.com

DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS REGARDİNG VITAMIN D USE

Zeynep Çiçek, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

İdrani Kalkan, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Ayşe Göral, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Aysel Yolaç, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Esra Kocabaş Metin, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Abstract

Objective: This study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of mothers having children 0-3 years of age, regarding Vitamin D use. **Materials and Methods:** The population of this descriptive study comprised of mothers having children 0-3 years of age, who registered in a family health center in Konya between the dates 15 December – 31 January, 2015. Of this population, the experimental sample consisted of mothers who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. The data was collected by the researchers by means of a questionnaire having 25 questions based on literature review. Face to face interview was conducted with participants to fill up the questionnaire. Data was analysed statistically using SPSS 22.0 packet program. Means, percentages, frequencies and chi-square test was performed to evaluate the data. **Results:** 59% of mothers belonged to the age group of 26-35 years, 58% had an education level of at least high school or above. All of the participants had given birth in the hospital, and 66% stated that they had not attended any health related training prior to birth. 33% of the mothers mentioned that they gave vitamin D to their children on a regular basis and 40% stated that mothers milk contained adequate amounts of vitamin D. No difference was found between education level of mothers and health related training prior to birth, in regard to vitamin D usage for their children ($p > 0,05$). **Conclusion:** The level of knowledge of mothers and their attitudes regarding regular vitamin D usage for their children were not found to be at an adequate level. In this respect, health personnels working at the family health centers must take more responsibility for the education and training of mothers visiting them.

Keywords: 0-3years aged children, vitamin D, level of knowledge, health personnels, mother

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zeynep Çiçek**, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey. E-mail address: ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr

INTERRELATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS AND COPING STRATEGIES AS A CRITERION OF HUMAN ADAPTABILITY

Elena Kuftyak, Department of Special Psychology, Nekrasov Kostroma State University, Turkey.

Abstract

In work that appears to be a continuation of the study of ontogenetic dependence of children coping behavior upon individual and environmental determinants we consider the psychological defense and coping behavior as an integral part of adaptive responses. In accordance with contemporary views on the stress and regulation psychology coping behavior and psychological defense are considered to be behavior mechanisms composing the adaptive behavior continuum which is based upon individually variative resources of a person, upon his subjective choices. Our researches on children and adults in various life situations allow to confirm that psychological defense mechanisms and coping behavior strategies act as levels of individual system of person's adaptation activity. The analysis of correlation relationships between indicators of the coping-strategy's choice and the psychological defense mechanisms has allowed to establish a measure of their coherence and compensatory abilities in achievement of adaptive reactions, and, the lack of adult problem-oriented coping strategies in the "coping repertoire" corresponds to the expressed intensity level of psychological defense. We have revealed that domination either of defense mechanisms or coping strategies in the structure of communications defines flexibility and compensatory nature of the person's adaptation activity or his immaturity and fixedness. The obtained data have the practical importance, allow to predict development of adaptation process and reduce the risk of person's maladaptive states development.

Keywords: have the practical importance

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Elena Kuftyak**, Department of Special Psychology, Nekrasov Kostroma State University, Turkey. E-mail address: kuftyak@yandex.ru

ASSESSING PUBLICS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT HYPERTENSION IN A COMMUNITY-DWELLING SAMPLE

Laila Ismael Al daken, Zarqa University - Faculty of Nursing, Jordan

Abstract

Background: Hypertension is one of the major risk factors for cardiovascular diseases that affect a high proportion of people worldwide. Understanding people's levels of knowledge about hypertension might contribute effectively to nurses' efforts to prevent, treat, and control the disease. **Objectives:** The objectives of this study were to identify the levels of knowledge about hypertension disease among Jordanian adults and to identify differences in knowledge about hypertension on the basis of sociodemographic and clinical variables. **Methods:** A convenience sample was used in this descriptive comparison design as was the Hypertension Knowledge-Level Scale, which measures 6 dimensions of knowledge about hypertension (definition, treatment, drug compliance, lifestyle, diet, and complications). **Results:** There were 284 participants, and the mean total knowledge about hypertension was 73.65. The participants had higher levels of knowledge about lifestyle and complications; lower scores were recorded for definition of hypertension as well as the relationship between diet and hypertension. Participants with higher education levels, who watched health programs, exercised regularly, visited their physicians regularly, and had other chronic diseases, had greater knowledge about hypertension. **Conclusions:** Although the total level of knowledge about hypertension is good among the participants, more efforts are needed to improve all dimensions of hypertension-related knowledge. Sociodemographic and clinical variables have significant relationships with levels of knowledge about hypertension. This necessitates the importance of considering these variables when designing and providing health educational programs.

Keywords: regularly, visited their physicians regularly

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Laila Ismael Al daken**, Zarqa University - Faculty of Nursing, Jordan.

E-mail address: lailadaken@hotmail.com

THE FACTORS AFFECTİNG THE PREFERENCES OF BİRTH METHODS OF MOTHERS WHO GAVE BİRTH

Saniye Çimen, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Münevver Çeşmeci, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Havva Nur Altıntaş, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Serpil Nazife Olaç, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim:This research has been done to identify the preferences related to birth methods of mothers who gave birth and have done definitive and cross-sectional purposes of identifying effective factors of preferences of birth method.**Method:**This research has been carried out to primipara and multipara women(n=307) who agreed to participate in this reasearch after taking institutional and ethical permissions, between December 2015–February 2015, in the maternity services of Government and Private Hospitals in Konya. This data has been obtained by the method of interviewing face to face with the mothers by using a questionnaire(25 questions) preparedby researchers. The data was analysed in SPSS 22.0 packaged software. In the evaluation of this data, numbers, percentages, averages, and Standard deviations were used.Chi-square test and logistic regression analysis were also used in comparing birth preferences according to women’s characteristics. The level of significance was accepted as $p<0.05$.**Reslts:**In this research it has been determined that the women who gave birth, primipara and multipara, were between the ages of 16-44.30.3% of these pregnancies were not plannedand25,7% of these percentages is 3. birth. The women have expressed that 62,2% of these women delivered vaginally, 49,8% voluntarily, and 45% by decision of the doctor. In the statistical evaluation, there was no difference between delivery: by way of birth and age, education, workingcondition, types of family, income status and follow-up status in pregnancy. However, a significant difference was found between the current type of birth, risky pregnancies, the person deciding the birth, previous types of births, and the place of residence($p<0.05$).**Conclusions:**In our research, to be determined high when compared with voluntary cesarean of cesarean preference, has proved the importance of personal preferences in the increasing cesarean rates in recent years.In line with these results, it is suggested that midwives and nurses should in form and consult the women and her family about the different types of birth.

Keywords: birth preference, cesarean-normal birth, midwife and nurse, primipara, multipara

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Saniye Çimen**, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT GENITAL CANCER AND BEHAVIORS RELATED TO EARLY DIAGNOSIS

İrsen BİLGEN SİVRİ, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Saniye ÇİMEN, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Serpil Nazife OLAÇ, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Havvanur ALTINTAŞ, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Münevver ÇEŞMECİ, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: This research has been performed definitive and cross-sectional on the purpose of being identified that Women's Knowledge Levels about Genital Cancer and Behaviors Related to Early Diagnosis. **Method:** Samples of this research were helped by the women (n=402) applying to the gynecology polyclinics of the private and public hospitals after taken institutional and ethical permissions between December 2014-February 2015. These data has been obtained by the method of interviewing face to face with the mothers by using questionnaire (35 questions) prepared by researchers. Data, by analysing in SPSS 22.0 packaged software and in the evaluation of data; numbers, percentage, average, standard deviation have been used chi-square test and logistic regression analysis. The level of significance was accepted as $p < 0.05$. **Results:** The ages of women participating to the research were differing between 15–72, 40,8% of these women were primary school graduated, 78,4% were housewife, 53,7% were decaying, 27,8% of these women have three children. When it was questioned the behaviors of these women intended organ cancer, it was determined that 44% of these women expressed they would apply to Cancer Research Center once they suspect, 75,6 % have never their pap smear test made and only 1,5% vaccinated their HPV. It was determined that there was a significant difference between the rates of their awareness according to their educational status ($p < 0.05$), it was determined that the difference due to high school and above. **Conclusions:** According to the results of the research, the behaviours of the women were in sufficient related to early diagnosis of genital cancer and their knowledge about genital cancer. In line with these results, it might be suggested that the midwives and nurses serving at Family Health Center to the Public and Private hospitals should be informed about cancers, created awareness and consulted.

Keywords: Genital cancer, knowledge level, early diagnosis, awareness, nurse

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **İrsen BİLGEN SİVRİ**, Higher School of Health Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF RISK FACTORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY

Zeynep ÇİÇEK, Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Ayşe Duran GÖRAL, Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Aysel YOLAÇ, Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Esra Kocabaş METİN, Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction: this study was planned to determine the levels of risk of pregnant women during pregnancy

Materials and Methods: The population of this descriptive study comprised of pregnant women registered in the No: 17 Family Health Centre located in the Selcuk county of Konya Metropolitan City. The experimental sample consisted of all pregnant women registered to this center within the dates of December,08 2014 – January 31, 2015 who voluntarily agreed to participate in the program. A questionnaire was used for the study by the researchers, based on literature review. The questionnaire comprised of questions as socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects, information regarding current pregnancy and risk factors related to pregnancy. The data was analysed using SPSS 22.0 packet programme. Frequencies, percentages and Chi-square test was used for evaluation of the data. **Results:** Of the experimental sample, 40% belonged to the age group ranged 26-30 years, 38% were high school graduates, 58% were house wives, 84% belonged to middle income group, and 85% stated that they belonged to nuclear families. 46% of the women were experiencing their first pregnancy and 69% had had their first pregnancy during age ranged between 18-25 years. Regarding risk factors related to pregnancy, 25% stated vaginal bleeding during pregnancy, 30% stated addiction to smoking, 43% anaemia, 44% stress during pregnancy, 14% blood incompatibility, 9% multiple pregnancy and 17% stated marriages among relatives. Correlation between income level and problematic relation of pregnant women with their partners so as to affect their psychology, were found to be significantly important ($P<0.01$).

Conclusion and Recommendations: Based upon the results it is recommended that pregnant women should undergo proper prenatal care. Early determination of risk factors related to pregnancy and precautions are recommended. Required treatments and follow up is important for a healthy pregnancy.

Keywords: pregnancy, risk factors, prenatal care.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zeynep ÇİÇEK**, Department of Nursing, Mevlana University, Turkey.

E-mail address: zcicek@mevlana.edu.tr

INVESTIGATION OF THE STATUS OF EXPOSURE OF PRIMARY SCHOOL STUDENTS TO TYPES OF BULLY, CONCERN, STATE ANXIETY AND SELF RESPECT

Zeynep ÇİÇEK, Mevlana Üniversitesi, Higher School of Health Services, Nursing Department, Konya, Turkey.

Birsel Canan DEMİRBAĞ, KTÜ, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Trabzon, Turkey.

Çağla YİĞİTBAŞ, Nursing Department, Gümüşhane Üniversitesi, Gümüşhane, Turkey.

Ahmet DİNÇER, Higher School of Health Services, Nursing Department, Mevlana Üniversitesi, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction: This study was designed to investigate the status of exposure of primary school students to different types of bully, their concern and self respect with some socio-demographic characteristics. **Methods:** The population of this study consisted of students belonging to a primary school in the centre of Konya metropolitan city. All students were included in the study without undergoing any sampling method. A questionnaire was given to students on socio-demographic characteristics, exposure to bully, their concern and self respect, after explaining them how to fill in the parameters. 595 students returned the completed questionnaire on the required date. Permissions were taken from school management, parents and children for executing this study. SPSS 22.0 packet program was used for analyses of the data. For statistical evaluation, frequencies, percentages, means, t test and Kruskal Wallis test was applied. **Results:** It was found that, most of the students participating in the study were boys (53,1%), 12 years of age (35.6%), 6th graders (38.3%) and from nuclear families. (78.7%) Physical bully that the students were exposed to mostly comprised of a slap or a kick (11.7%), verbal bullying was mostly teasing (14.1%), emotional bullying was in the form of discrimination (7.3%), sexual bullying comprised of exposure to words with sexual content (%4.2). Statistical means of concern due to bullying (47.29 ± 6.42), state anxiety (46.52 ± 5.40) and self respect (38.94 ± 3.48) parameters, when compared were found to be significantly important. ($p < 0.005$) **Conclusions and Recommendations:** In this study it was found that, the method of bullying was significantly important in affecting the childrens' self respect, concern and state anxiety status. Frequent conversations between children and families, communication between families and teachers are ways to solving problems regarding bullying and are very important for positive emotional development of children.

Keywords: bully, concern, self respect

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zeynep ÇİÇEK**, Mevlana Üniversitesi, Higher School of Health Services, Nursing Department, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: zcicek@mevlana.edu.tr

THESES PREPARED IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FEATURES BETWEEN THE YEARS 2008-2013 IN TURKEY

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Background: With this study which is planned descriptively; it is aimed to reveal characteristics of theses prepared in the field of public health between the years 2008-2013. **Methods:** Planned study is performed scanning electronically National Thesis Center between January 18, 2014 and March 10, 2014, 552 theses published between the years 2008-2013 are included into the research. Data are evaluated by number and percentage calculations, besides Chi-Square Test of Independence is used in order to determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between variables. Statistical analyses are made at a significance level of 0.05 with using the SPSS-17 package program. **Conclusions:** Of the thesis prepared in Medical and Nursing departments, 8.9% of them by Marmara University, 8.2% of them of Erciyes University and Dokuz Eylul University, 7.1% of them by Hacettepe University are prepared. Theses are published so close to each other in the years 2009-2010 and 2011 with (respectively, 19.7%, 18.3%, and 18.7%), a decrease is seen in the number of thesis on Public Health published in 2013.

Key words: Postgraduate education, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Health Nursing, Postgraduate Theses on Public Health.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE NURSING THESES PREPARED IN TURKEY AND CHARACTERISTICS OF THEM

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Turkey.

Ümran Çelik Barmakcı, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: This study is intended to reveal characteristics of nursing theses in Turkey between the years of 2008-2013. The study is conducted electronically scanning National Thesis Center between 11 January 2014 and 03 March 2014, the theses published between the years 2008-2013 are included in the research. **Results:** The nursing theses of each year are scanned separately in the National Thesis Center, 1461 theses can be accessed electronically. Theses are examined on the basis of the 4 main features as the years of preparation of the theses, the types of the theses, the topics of the theses and theses of the department of nursing. With examined nursing theses; it is seen that there is statistically significant relationship among the year of dissertations, the topics of the theses and of the theses made in the nursing department. Theses of the nursing still remain limited among the theses submitted to the National Center and theses are mainly for the master's theses.

Keywords: Nursing, National Thesis Center, Postgraduate Education

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

PREVALENCE OF ENERGY DRINKS CONSUMPTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR BLOOD PRESSURE

Noman D Salih, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section, A1-1 Jalan TKS 1, Taman Kajang Sentral, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia.

Abstract

Introduction: Energy drinks are thought commonly to be very efficient and safe for consumption without any health problems or side effects, but some recent reports have mentioned that energy drinks are extremely detrimental. **Objective:** This study investigated the amount and the frequency of energy drinks consumption among college students (Institute of Clinical Laboratory Science, Universiti Kuala Lumpur) at Diploma level, and its correlated side effect on their blood pressure. **Method:** Sixty diploma students were involved in this study (45 male and 55 female), aged 18-23 years old, selected randomly among students of semester 1, 2, and 3. A survey questionnaire consists of 12 questions, related to the energy drinks consumption was distributed and a simple briefing was given to help them to answer it accurately, and then, Blood pressure measurement was taken from each participant. Data were tabulated and analysed using SPSS software. **Results:** This study indicated the several brands of energy drinks that most students usually consume, and they believed these could help them with their daily duties. These market brands were Nescafe (17%), Redbull (12%), Livita (7%), 100 Plus (25%), Monster Energy (10%), M7 Energy (5%), and Revive (24%). There were only 13% of the correspondents did not used to consume any of these energy drinks constantly, while 86.7% of them used to purchase and consume regularly (2-3 times daily, 5-8 times weekly, 10 or more times weekly, as percentages were 10%, 61.7%, 15% respectively), especially during certain activities, such as ordinary exercises (21.7%), playing sports (40%), driving (8.3%), to stay up until late (23.3%), as refreshments (6.7%). **Conclusion:** The consumption of energy drinks among Unkl Mestech diploma students considered high, but it still under the safe levels, only 10% of the participants showed having higher levels of their blood pressure.

Keywords: Energy drinks, Caffeine, Blood Pressure, College Students

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Noman D Salih**, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section, A1-1 Jalan TKS 1, Taman Kajang Sentral, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia. E-mail address: nomand@unikl.edu.my / Tel: +6012 319 0051

SPERMS ANALYSIS ON ACUTE EXPOSURE OF E-CIGARETTE SMOKE IN RATS

Noman D Salih, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section, A1-1 Jalan TKS 1, Taman Kajang Sentral, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia.

Hanan Kumar G, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section, A1-1 Jalan TKS 1, Taman Kajang Sentral, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia.

Abstract

Introduction: E-cigarettes do not contain tobacco, although they do use nicotine from tobacco plants. They do not produce traditional cigarette smoke but rather they produce an aerosol. Even though e-cigarette become popular as safer replacement to tobacco cigarette, but it is still unclear whether there are come with injurious effects on health, especially sperms characteristics and infertility due to nicotine content. **Methods:** This study conducted to analyse the effect of the e-cigarette smoke towards sperm profile in rats. Fifteen male rats used in the study, divided into three groups, group one and two were exposed in semi-closed exposure chamber and fully-closed exposure chamber regularly for six weeks respectively, while the third group used as control. At the end of the experimental period, the sperms count (normal and abnormal), sperms morphology and sperm density in the testis were determined. **Results:** The density of sperms in testis significantly decreases ($p < 0.05$) in exposed groups, as well as normal sperms count significantly decrease ($P < 0.05$). Meanwhile, the abnormal sperms count significantly increased ($P < 0.05$) in the exposed groups; in addition sperms morphology and histopathology have studied and showed abnormal histological changes. **Conclusion:** Based on the result of this study, we conclude that the exposure to the nicotine that comes from e-cigarette smoke has serious effects on sperms activity and sperms profile and testes histology.

Keywords: E-cigarettes, sperm analysis, sperm count, morphology, nicotine exposure

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Noman D Salih**, Universiti Kuala Lumpur, Institute of Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section, A1-1 Jalan TKS 1, Taman Kajang Sentral, 43000 Kajang, Selangor, Malaysia. E-mail address: nomand@unikl.edu.my / Tel: +6012 319 0051. E-mail address: nomand@unikl.edu.my / Tel: +6012 319 0051

CYTOGENETIC AND MOLECULAR STUDIES OF SUDANESE PATIENTS WITH DISORDERS OF SEXUAL DEVELOPMENT

Samia Mahdi Ahmed, Taibah University, Medical Lab. Department, College of Applied Medical sciences, Saudi Arabia

Imad Mohammed Fadl-Elmula, Faculty of Medicine, Alneelain University, Khartoum, Sudan

Abstract

Disorders of sexual differentiation occurs in 1-2 of every 10 000 births; it presents in several forms e.g male and female pseudohermaphroditism, gonadal dysgenesis, and true hermaphroditism. The present study aimed to explore and characterize cytogenetics, molecular alterations, hormonal profile, and clinical aspects of different types of intersex in Sudan. This study comprised 70 patients; 18 raised as males, 52 as females. Medical history, physical examination, culturing of lymphocytes, chromosomal analysis, PCR, hormonal profile, ultrasonography, laparoscopic examination when required, histopathology, and psychological assessment were done. Most patients were above 17 years (40%) followed by patients less than 2 years (33%). The most affected Sudanese tribe was Jaaliyin tribe (19%). Half of patients referred due to genital ambiguity. Other complains like primary amenorrhea, failure to thrive, short stature were reported. Thirteen patients (19%) were satisfied with their sex of rearing, 5 patients (6%) were not satisfied, 16 patients (23%) could not decide; 36 patients (51%) were children. Final diagnosis was reached in 55 patients; 23 patients diagnosed as male pseudohermaphrodites, 2 as testicular feminization syndrome, 14 as complete gonadal dysgenesis, 8 as female pseudohermaphrodites, 6 as true hermaphrodites, 1 as Smith-Lemli-Opitz syndrome and 1 Down syndrome, 15 patients were under controversial till the end of the study. As conclusion, multidisciplinary approach remains the best for management of such cases. Labor-attending staff should be well trained. Circumcisions of intersex patients should be prohibited. Most of patients were of low social class thus a non-profit body should shoulder this responsibility

Keywords: Final diagnosis was reached

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Samia Mahdi Ahmed**, Taibah University, Medical Lab. Department, College of Applied Medical sciences, Saudi Arabia. E-mail address: samiamahdiahmed@yahoo.com

WOMEN'S NEED FOR COUNSELING REGARDING TO SEXUAL ACTIVITY IN DURING PREGNANCY, A QUALITATIVE STUDY

Sedigheh Pakseresht, Guilan university of medical sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Fatemeh Rafat, Guilan university of medical sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Saydeh Marzieh, Rahebi, Guilan university of medical sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

Introduction and aim: women have little knowledge about their bodies and sexual behavior. Consultation as a most useful method can help women to manage successful sexual behavior. The aim of this study is to evaluate the women counseling needs about sexual activity in during pregnancy. **Materials and Methods:** This is a qualitative study by Focus Group Discussion, which was conducted on 68 women referred to Al- Zahra hospital in Rasht. Participants were divided in groups consisted of 5-8 women. Data were gathered by semi-structured interviews and investigators recorded responses. At the end of each session, all responses were summed exactly and collected data were analyzed using content analysis. **Results:** Results showed that half of participants express desire to intercourse and sex in during pregnancy. Less of half of participants mentioned comfort, joy and happiness as sexual satisfaction. All participants except 3 of them stated lack of intercourse during menstruation period. And their reason were "sin", "infection and unsanitary" "Pain and heavy bleeding", "infertility and fetal disorders". Only 2 participants cited cervical cancer as the reason. Also, Majority of women mentioned after menstruation as the time for highest libido. The majority of them emphasized there should be no intercourse in whole of during pregnancy because of inducing abortion and it will be harmful for fetus. **Conclusion:** As each of the items listed above can help families to survive and they may impact physical and mental health, it seems that improving knowledge of women regarding this issue is mandatory in local and national.

Keywords: Sexual Activity, Pregnant Women, Qualitative Study

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sedigheh Pakseresht**, Guilan university of medical sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of. E-mail address: pakersht@yahoo.com

ASSESSMENT OF HEALTH STADIES OF ELDERLY PEOPLE IN KASHAN

Nahid Sarafraz, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Mahbobeh Kafaie, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Fatemeh Abbaszade, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

Background and Aim: Elderliness is a natural process begin from foetus period and continues to death. In our country the rate of aging in population is very faster than developed countries. The goal of this study is determining the health studies of elderly in Kashan. Method: The population of this descriptive analytical research were 200 elderly who were chosen randomly from resident by stratified simple incidental method. A self-created questionnaire containing was filled by an expert team via interview and examination. Data was analyzed by the software spss version. Results: Among 51% males and 49% females 7% hadn't any assurance, 15% smoked and 9.1%, 4.6%, 26%, had cardiovascular disease, diabetes, blood pressure disorders, respectively. 56.5% suffer from vision problems, 26% from hearing problems and 65.8% dental disorders. In chi-square Analytical test a significant relation between, living with others ($p < 0.001$), Gastrointestinal problems ($p < 0.001$) urinary problems ($p < 0.05$) with sex were seen. Conclusion: Since many disorders of elderlyness are easily preventable, so it is recommended that education of healthy life begins from adulthood and screening of rehabilitation and treatment should be follow up.

Keywords: Health, elderly people, rehabilitation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nahid Sarafraz**, Kashan University of Medical Sciences, Kashan, Iran Islamic Republic Of E-mail address: nsarafraz@yahoo.com

A STUDY IN JOHNSON'S FORMULA: FUNDAL HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR ESTIMATION OF BIRTH WEIGHT

Nahid Sarafraz, Obstetrics Department, kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I.R. Iran Islamic Republic

Zahra Karimian, Shahrod University of Medical Sciences, Shahrod, Iran Islamic Republic

Fateme Rezvantabar, Shahrod University of Medical Sciences, Shahrod, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

Objective: Fetal weight and gestational age are important factors in evaluation of neonatal safety and basic prediction factors in outcome of pregnancy and satisfactory criterion in decision of management in obstetric and neonatology. Therefore finding a method for prediction of fetal weight is critical. The present study employs, detect on value of Jonson's formula in prediction of fetal weight. **Methods:** In this cross sectional study, 390 pregnant women who had a safe, live, singleton fetus, with cephalic presentation, intact amnion, and emptied bladder were admitted to labor ward at Kashan hospitals selected. The weight and height of subjects was less than 90 kg and more than 150 cm, respectively. Medical or obstetrical complication was excluded. For collecting data: First, the fundal height was measured by using flexible tap. The fundal height was also taken in Jonson's formula and estimated weight was also calculated each cases. The actual weight of post delivery was measured immediately. Data analysis was done by correlation test paired T-test. **Results:** This study shows mean estimated fetal weight (3313 ± 356) and the actual birth weight was (3282 ± 382). There was a direct and significant correlation between actual birth weight and estimated fetal weight with Jonson's formula ($p=0.001$). **Conclusion:** This study indicates that Jonson's formula is a simple and inexpensive method for estimate fetal weight.

Keywords: Fetal weight, Fundal height, Birth weight, Johnson's formula

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nahid Sarafraz**, Obstetrics Department, kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I.R. Iran, Islamic Republic Of. E-mail address: nsarafraz@yahoo.com

PROTECTION OF MATERNAL AND INFANT MORBIDITY AND CONSULTATION NEEDS ABOUT PRENATAL CARE AMONG WOMEN; QUALITATIVE STUDY

Sedigheh Pakseraht, Women's Health Promotion, Community Health, Obstetrics Department Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Saydeh Marzieh Rahebi, Midwifery (MSc), Obstetrics Department, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Fatemeh Rafat, Midwifery (MSc), Obstetrics Department, Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

Background and aim: Consulting is the best way for increasing knowledge of women .In this way; they can make a decision about different cares and protection of maternal and infant morbidity activity. The aim of this study was to determine consultation needs about prenatal care and protection of maternal and infant morbidity among women. Materials and Methods: This qualitative study, performed in Al-Zaharah's Hospital in Rasht in 1391. 60 women Participated in 7 groups (5-8 persons), who's were selected by using purposive Sampling in focus group discussion. Women's data were collected by semi questions structured. Interviews were records after getting concept, then health needs request was compiled subsequently transcript from audio-taped interviews. Results: All of participation told, prenatal care must be one time a month. A few of them said, when there is any problem it can be two times every month. Most of them (80%) didn't believe especial food in during pregnancy but a few of them suggested limitation for eating rice and salt. As an order of health ministry about 6 group of food (protean and meat, vegetable and fruit, water and carbohydrate, sweet and fat) for pregnant women, most of them did not know about suitable nutrition. Half of them knew using iron is after 3 months of pregnancy, but didn't knew how used them. A few of them knew at least 3 of sores of iron while about calcium most of them didn't have knowledge. Half of them said increasing weight in pregnancy, while most of them said; 5-6 kg and none of them knew about vaccination (tetanus) and purpose of it. Conclusion: There was a gap for health needs about prenatal care among women in during this time. So for given knowledge about prenatal care, needs improve national and local educational services and programs for these valuable groups.

Keywords: prenatal care, nutrition, women, qualitative research

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sedigheh Pakseraht**, Women's Health Promotion, Community Health, Obstetrics Department Guilan University of Medical Sciences, Iran Islamic Republic Of.

E-mail address: paksersht@yahoo.com

INVESTIGATING BODY IMAGE AND THE RELATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER AT EDUCATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC HOSPITALS IN RASHT IN 2011-12

S. Pakseresht, Department of Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti Faculty of Midwifery and Nursing, Guilan University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran.

A. Monfared, Department of Nursing, Shahid Beheshti Faculty of Midwifery and Nursing, Guilan University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran.

A. Rahimi, Department of Radiology and Oncology, Faculty of Medicine, Guilan University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran

Abstract

Background and Aim: Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women whose diagnosis, complications, and physical and psychological alterations due to treatment affect body image. The aim of this study was to determine body image and the associated factors among women with breast cancer. **Materials and Methods:** In this analytic, cross-sectional study, 170 breast cancer women who had inclusion criteria were selected through sequential sampling method from educational and therapeutic hospitals in Rasht. Body Image Scale and a researcher-made questionnaire of demographic, social and health-related issues were used to collect data. The data were analyzed in SPSS (version 16) using Independent T Test, ANOVA, Pearson, Regression, Mann-Whitney, and Spearman tests. **Results:** The majority of married individuals had undergone mastectomy. The mean age of participants was 50.67 ± 10.04 , mean duration of disease diagnosis was 1.9 ± 0.8 years, and the body image mean score was 8.6 ± 5.38 . Results indicated that there was a significant relationship between the duration of disease diagnosis, type of breast surgery, duration of time after surgery, duration of time after chemotherapy and radiotherapy, and body image. Also, there was a significant relationship between body image, surgery type and the duration of disease diagnosis with multiple regression ($P < 0.0001$). **Conclusion:** Insights from the present study along with comprehensive psychological examination of patients can effectively contribute to elevating care quality, preventing psychological disorders, and improving body image among women with breast cancer.

Keywords: Body Image, Women, Breast Cancer, Related Factors

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **S. Pakseresht**, Department of Midwifery, Shahid Beheshti Faculty of Midwifery and Nursing, Guilan University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran.

E-mail address: a.monfared88@gmail.com

MATERNAL CHRONIC DISEASE, RESIDENTIAL GREEN SPACE EXPOSURE AND INFANTS ASTHMA

S. Andrušaitytė, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania

R. Gražulevičienė, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania

Abstract

Problem statement: Some chronic illnesses in the mother can contribute to foetal development and children health. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between maternal asthma, chronic hypertension and overweight, and related residential green space exposure children asthma. **Methods:** Using data from the follow-up study of 680 mother-child pairs, we analysed the clinically diagnosed asthma incidence among 4–6 years age children residing in Kaunas, Lithuania. Maternal chronic hypertension, overweight and obesity (BMI), asthma, associated covariates and residence history were assessed by questionnaires during the first trimester of pregnancy. The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire were completed by parents at 4–6 years children age. For each indicator of exposure to green space and maternal disease linear regression and logistic regression models were constructed in order to estimate changes in children asthma odds ratios (OR) adjusted for relevant covariates. **Findings and Results:** Children asthma was more prevalent among women with certain chronic medical conditions. Childhood asthma was recorded in 9.6% children of mothers without chronic disease, in 10.5% of mothers with hypertension, in 12.9% of overweight and obesity, and in 39.1% of mothers suffering from asthma. Residential proximity to a city park was associated with maternal hypertension and overweight but not with children asthma. Children living close to parks have a 2% higher relative prevalence of current asthma. Lower surrounding greenness was associated with an increase of asthma in children of mothers who suffered from hypertension and had overweight (OR 1.79; 95% CI 0.73–4.41). **Conclusions:** The findings of the present study suggest the association between maternal elevated blood pressure in early pregnancy, pre-pregnancy overweight and children asthma, and this association is modified by a surrounding green space exposure. Our findings support the concept that green space exposure might contribute to children health.

Keywords: women with certain chronic medical conditions

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **S. Andrušaitytė**, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania E-mail address: s.andrusaityte@gmf.vdu.lt

THE IMPACT OF MATERNAL PRENATAL BODY MASS INDEX ON PRESCHOOL CHILDREN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

I. Uždanavičiūtė, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania

R. Gražulevičienė, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania

Abstract

Problem statement: Maternal overweight in pregnancy has been found to increase the risk of childhood overweight and obesity, however, the data are sparse. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between maternal body mass index (BMI) in early pregnancy and the risk of overweight among preschool children. **Methods:** This follow-up study comprised 621 mother-child pairs who were residents of the city of Kaunas, Lithuania. The first pregnant-women standardized questionnaire was completed during the women's first trimester of pregnancy and the second mother-child questionnaire was completed at child 4–6 years age. We used WHO guidelines for estimation of adults overweight and obesity and percentile method for the estimation of children's overweight and obesity. A multivariate logistic regression was used to investigate covariates associated with children overweight and the impact of maternal prenatal body mass index on 4–6 years children overweight and obesity controlling for potential confounders. **Findings and Results:** Some 10.3 % of the children ages 4 to 6 years were overweight or obese. Prevalence of overweight and obesity in children of mothers with overweight or obesity ($BMI \geq 25$) was 13.0%. We found statistically significant association between maternal overweight and obesity, infant birth weight and overweight and obesity in 4 to 6 years children. A statistically significantly increased risk of overweight and obesity was more expressed in children whose mothers were overweight or obese and delivered newborn $\geq 3450g$, $aOR=3.61$; 95 % CI 1.60–8.14. **Conclusions and Recommendations:** Children whose mothers are overweight are at elevated risk for overweight at ages 4–6 years, compared with children whose mothers have not overweight during early pregnancy. Maternal overweight and increased infant birth weight are the risk factors for overweight in childhood that should be controlled by public health programs targeted to decreasing the prevalence of overweight among children.

Keywords: Maternal overweight, children overweight and obesity, preschool children

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **I. Uždanavičiūtė**, Department of Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas K. Donelaicio str. 58, Kaunas, 44248, Lithuania. E-mail address: i.uzdanaviciute@gmf.vdu.lt

THE EFFECT OF RESIDENTIAL PROXIMITY TO URBAN PARK ON THE SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS AFTER ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES

Jolanta Antanaitiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Jone Vencloviene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Jelena Umbrasienė, University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Abstract

Problem Statement: Some studies show that higher greenness in the living environment positively affects the cardiovascular system. It is plausible that lower proximity to urban park positively affect the survival in patients after acute coronary syndromes (ACS). **Purpose of study:** was to analyze survival in patients admitted with ACS, depending on living environment. **Methods:** We used data of 1,007 ACS patient's who lived in Kaunas and were admitted in Hospital of Lithuanian University of Health Sciences during 2004-2005 and survived more than 4 days. Patient's home locations were mapped using the ArcGIS 10 Geographical Information. We evaluated the associations between patients residential proximity from park classified as a Formal park and survival after ACS by multivariate Cox regression. We used residence distance from urban park as categorical variable (I<350 m (reference), II- 350-700 m and III>700 m) and continuous; adjusting for patient's age, paroxysmal atrial fibrillation, pulmonary hypertension, killip class >2 on admission and percutaneous transluminal coronary angioplasty during hospitalization, and patients residential proximity from main street. **Findings and Results:** The adjusted hazard ratio (HR) (95% CI) for survival in residence distance categories was 1, 0.81 (0.43-1.53), 1.81 (1.05-3.11); the distance increase of 100 m was associated with increased HR by 1.05 (1.00-1.11). The effect of residence distance categories (I, II, III) and continuous was stronger in patients who residential proximity >90 m from main street, respectively, 1, 0.82 (0.39-1.95), 2.07 (1.04-4.12) and 1.07 (1.01-1.13). The effect was stronger for men than for women, respectively, men 1, 1.12 (0.45-2.80), 2.52 (1.14-5.56) and 1.08 (1.00-1.16); women 1, 0.64 (0.26-1.59), 1.57 (0.70-3.49) and 1.03 (0.96-1.10). **Conclusions and Recommendation:** Our results showed that lower residential proximity to park positively affect the survival in patients with ACS. Natural environments could have an important role for rehabilitation after ACS.

Keywords: 100 m was associated with increased

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Jolanta Antanaitiene**, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania.

E-mail address: j.antanaitiene@gmf.vdu.lt

THE TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR MOTHER CARE AT POSTPARTUM PERIOD

Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Nimet KARATAŞ, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction and Aims: In addition to be physiological process, delivery is shaped with social and cultural characteristics of the community. Therefore this study was planned to identify the traditional practice for mother care at postpartum period. **Materials and Methods:** The sample of this study was consisted of 286 mothers, who were selected using by using the stratified random sampling method and the random numbers chart. The data was collected via administered the questionnaire with face to face method which is created by the researchers and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test. **Findings:** 38.4% of mothers who were included the study were between 26-30 years and 50% of them graduated from the elementary school. There were statistically significant difference between the practices which were applied by the mothers to themselves at postpartum period and family type, children numbers they have when they had any health problem ($p < 0.05$). There were also statistically significant difference between groups according to the practices for mothers (some rituals such as mother who are at maternity period do not drink water, passing 40 days after delivery (79.7%) and some practices to increase breast milk supply) and their children orders who brought up by the mothers ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.001$). **Results:** As a result, it is observed that mothers continue the traditional practices for mothers care at postpartum period.

Keywords: Mother care, traditional practices, postpartum period, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

ETHICAL PROBLEMS AMONG THE NEWBORNS

Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Nimet KARATAŞ, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction and Aims: In addition to be physiological process, delivery is shaped with social and cultural characteristics of the community. Therefore this study was planned to identify the traditional practice for mother care at postpartum period. **Materials and Methods:** The sample of this study was consisted of 286 mothers, who were selected using by using the stratified random sampling method and the random numbers chart. The data was collected via administered the questionnaire with face to face method which is created by the researchers and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test. **Findings:** 38.4% of mothers who were included the study were between 26-30 years and 50% of them graduated from the elementary school. There were statistically significant difference between the practices which were applied by the mothers to themselves at postpartum period and family type, children numbers they have when they had any health problem ($p < 0.05$). There were also statistically significant difference between groups according to the practices for mothers (some rituals such as mother who are at maternity period do not drink water, passing 40 days after delivery (79.7%) and some practices to increase breast milk supply) and their children orders who brought up by the mothers ($p < 0.01$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.05$, $p < 0.001$). **Results:** As a result, it is observed that mothers continue the traditional practices for mothers care at postpartum period.

Keywords: Mother care, traditional practices, postpartum period, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

THE LEVELS OF DEFINITION OF WIDESPREAD MENTAL PROBLEMS IN WOMEN BY THE DOCTORS, NURSES AND MIDWIVES WORKING AT PRIMARY LEVEL HEALTH CENTRES

Tuba Demirel, Selcuk University Faculty of Health Sciences, Turkey.

Ayla Kaya, Karadeniz Technical University, Trabzon School of Health, Trabzon

Pınar Zorba, Hacettepe University Faculty of Nursing, Ankara

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya

Abstract

Introduction: Technological and scientific developments caused a transformation in the problems about human health. With this transformation mental health problems arise. Mental problems are seen in women for various reasons. **Aim:** To identify the levels of definition of widespread mental problems in women by the doctors, nurses and midwives working at primary level health centres. **Method:** This descriptive study is conducted with 44 doctors, nurses and midwives who work for primary level health centres around Akşehir, Konya accepting to be interviewed. The data are collected from questionnaires developed by the researchers. Kruskal-Wallis variance analyses with the distribution of percentage and frequency is benefited in assessing of the data. **Findings:** The mean age of the health staff is 34.73 ± 6.04 , 75% of whom are female and 81.8% are married. While all the doctors have bachelor's degrees, 34.1% of the nurses and midwives have associate degree. 70.5% of the health staff served over ten years. 63.6% of the staff defined their work load as normal. 63.6% of the staff consider women as the risk group for mental problems. 84.1% of the staff see socio-economical status as determinant of the risk group while 47.7% see pregnancy and puerperal problems as the determinant. All the staff defined the depression and dementation correctly, while 97.7% defined obsessive-compulsive disorders and postpartum depression and 95.5% panic attack, 86.4% hypochondriasis correctly. 55.85% proposed forwarding to an expert for all the diagnoses, 27.3% medication for depression and 25% psychotherapy for hypochondriacs. A significant relation between the levels of case definition by the doctors, nurses and midwives and their proposals for the diagnosis is not found ($p > 0.05$). **Conclusion:** Women are stated to be more in the risk group for mental problems (63.6 %). It is recommended that training programs be established to prevent the causes of mental problems of the women and to solve their problems

Keywords: Woman, Mental disorders, Health person

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

IS THERE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL PRACTICES BY MOTHERS IN BRINGING UP THEIR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER?

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Nimet Karataş, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir, Turkey.

Abstract

The study was planned to explore traditional practices about baby care of the mothers with babies aged 0-12 months. The population of this descriptive study was composed of 880 mothers with babies aged 0-12 months who were registered to Family Health Centers located in Akşehir County. The sample of the study was consisted of 286 mothers who were recruited with stratified random sampling method from the population. Approval was obtained from the local ethics committee (16.09.2010-2010/108). The data were gathered using a questionnaire form designed by the researcher with a face to face interview technique and chi-square significance test and descriptive statistics were employed for the data analyses. It was found out that 38.4% of the participant mothers belonged to 26-30 age group and 50% of them had primary school degree. The most common practices about baby care of the mothers were those done when mothers wished to protect the baby against the evil eye (91.3%), when umbilical cord fell off (90.6%) and when the baby was thought to be affected by the evil eye (89.9%); respectively. In relation with educational status of the mothers; the differences among the groups were found significant in terms of those traditional practices done to protect the baby against incubus, to soothe incubus, to facilitate falling off of umbilical cord, squeezing breasts, swaddling, child carry belt ($p < 0.05$). It was seen that participant mothers continued to do traditional practices about baby care during post partum period.

Keywords: Baby care, traditional practices, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

CULTURAL ASPECT OF THE SOCIETY: TRADITIONAL PRACTICES OF MOTHER AND BABY CARE DURING POST PARTUM PERIOD AND THE RELEVANT EXAMPLES FROM THE WORLD

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Nimet Karataş, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir, Turkey.

Abstract

Culture is defined as values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors and manners and customs learned, shared and transferred by a group of people from one generation to another. People's beliefs and practices concerning health constitute a part of the society's culture where they live. Today, these practices, called as traditional practices, still continue to be used in different regions and cultures. Prenatal care services including medical practices during pregnancy, birth and puerperality periods are also important in terms of traditional practices. As known; while biological factors and health services directly affect mother and baby mortality; traditions, family income, ecological environment, socio-economic and physical settings indirectly affect mother and baby mortality. At the same time; mothers' lack of knowledge about mother and baby care or their incorrect traditional knowledge and practices may cause them to be sick, may prolong recovery period and even may result in morbidity and mortality. Therefore; it is important to know mothers' mother and baby care practices and the factors that affect these practices. Nurses should play an active role in knowing these traditional beliefs and practices used by the society, in identifying and eliminating those harmful ones and in protecting those harmless and beneficial ones and in a sense should act to protect the cultural and traditional elements.

Keywords: Culture, traditional practices, mother and baby care, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY CENTERED CARE AND ASSESSMENT

Burcu Aykanat Girgin, Çankırı Karatekin University School of Health, Nursing, Çankırı 18200, Turkey
Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School of Health Services, Nursing, Konya 42003, Turkey

Abstract

Development and protection of children's health is important for the promotion and protection of public health. Primary responsibility for the development and protection of public health is in the family then the health care team members and the social environment. Hospitalization of a child is a stressful process both for the child and the family. In the literature, requirements of families are reported about staying with their children at hospital during hospitalization, taking active role in caring for their children and being informed for the health condition of the child, diagnosis and treatment tests. Therefore, family centered care is suggested for accelerating child's recovery process with decreased child's and families anxiety and providing the most convenient health service for expectations and needs of families in the hospital environment. Family centered care philosophy is based on recognition of the family's central role in the child's life and providing active participation of the family for health related decisions about their children. To effectively practice family centered care, nurses must be clear and consistent in their understanding and practices about the care of children and their families. Child Health Nurses need valid and reliable measurement tools to show their perceptions and practices regarding family centered care. In the literature, Family Centered Care Questionnaire, Family Centered Care Survey and Measure of Processes of Care for Service Providers were found to assess family centered care applications. However, the studies showing status of family centered care model in our country and studies introducing this measurement tools are very limited. Introduction and use of this measurement tools is very important for the quality of care given by nurses.

Key words: family centered care, child health nurses, assessment

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

THE ROLE OF MIDWIVES AND NURSES IN VACCINATION

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School of Health Services, Nursing, Konya 42003, Turkey

Abstract

Protective health services occupy a highly important place in the improvement of children's health. One of the important steps in protective health services is immunization. The most significant indicator that shows the success of vaccination policies in a country or society is the rate of vaccination. In addition to having sufficient infrastructural equipments; each health care personnel who work in the primary health care services – midwives and nurses in particular- bear crucial responsibilities in order to increase vaccination rate.

Midwives and nurses should be aware of possible post-vaccination reactions and the measures to be taken: Midwives and nurses should know side effects of vaccination, be alert against the reactions and always be ready for emergency responses. Midwives and nurses who work at the primary health services should have up-to-date information about vaccination, know what to do about infection control and sterilization techniques, detect infection site, adjust length of the injection, find the correct injection site, inject the proper volume of vaccine, give the correct position to the children who are vaccinated, know the all types of injections and how to vaccinate different vaccines and know prevention of complications, etc. Therefore; it is equally important that midwives and nurses should enhance their knowledge and skills and convey the already acquired knowledge and information to the children and their parents using their “trainer, researcher, planner, operator, care-giver, advisor” roles. Midwives and nurses who perform vaccination should take measures that minimize transmission of diseases via carriers and should be immunized or vaccinated against such diseases as measles-mumps-rubella, chicken pox, Hepatitis B, Influenza, tetanus/ diphtheria. As a result; it is highly important that midwives and nurses who are responsible for vaccination should conduct vaccination by having knowledge about legal regulations, following all developments about vaccination, updating their knowledge and building up an effective information network with baby/children and their families in the success of vaccination services.

Keywords: midwife, nurse, vaccination

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

DIVORCE AND CHILDREN

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Turkey.

Hümeýra Barbaros, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University School of Health, Turkey.

Abstract

In our country;when the rough rate of divorce–being one of the demographic indicators- is examined;according to the divorce and marriage statistics issued by Turkish Statistical Institute 2013, the number of the divorced couples increased by 1.6% as compared to 2012 and reached 125.305.The highest number of divorce was in Aegean Region and 40.3% of the divorces occurred within five years of marriage. Divorce which means the end of marriage agreement in legal terms is a complicated event that leads to separation and breakup of family in psychological sense and shakes all members of the family.Whatever the reasons are, children are obliged to live in a unpeaceful atmosphere at home before divorce and think that it is their fault and lay the blame on themselves for the abandonment of parents because they believe that they are the center of the events in the nature. Sometimes; negative effects of continuing marriage in spite of unresolvable and continuous disagreements can be more devastating upon the children than those caused by divorce. Although transitions experienced by children due to divorce of parents may change depending on the characteristics of the period in which children are; these transitions lead to high amount of stress, anxiety and anger.In the studies; it is reported that divorce has negative effects upon the design of personality and serious adaptation difficulties are seen among the children of the divorced families; however, psychological health of a child who is not deprived of parental love despite not living together is affected too little.In marriages in which divorce is inevitable whatever the reason is, the aim should be minimize the negative exposure of the children for the next phases.Many responsibilities fall to mothers and fathers, their social environments, divorce court's judge, teachers, pediatric nurses in order to minimize the negative exposure of the children to this process.

Keywords: Divorce, children, parent

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH APENDECTOMY SURGERY AND RELATED FACTORS

Serap Balcı, İ.Ü.Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty (Asst. Prof.), Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Turkey.

Zeynep Erzurumluoğlu, İ.Ü.Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty (Asst.), Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Turkey.

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University Health Services High School (Prelecture), Turkey.

Özlem Metreş, Okmeydanı Education and Training Hospital, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit (Msc. Nurse), Turkey.

Burcu Aykanat, Çankırı Karatekin University Health High School Nursing Department (Prelecture), Turkey.

Abstract

Appendicitis is a disease that has morbidity and variable symptoms and requires emergency most commonly in children. Appendicitis estimates %1 of the population under 15 years age and the luminal obstruction is the most important causal factor in cases of appendicitis. This descriptive and cross-sectional research was in order to examine that descriptive characteristics of children with apendectomy surgery and related factors. The universe of the study are children in the age group 4-18 age and hospitalized in Pediatric service of Bağcılar Educational and Research Hospital between 2012-2014. The sample group includes 64 children who agreed to participate the study and in hospital at the time study. In the research there is a questionnaire which is developed by researchers was used. %37,5 of children were female, %62,3 were male and the mean age was 11.48 ± 3.48 years. Educational level of the parents is mostly at primary level, %43.8 of the childrens' family has apendectomy, %95.3 of the children dont have a chronic health problem. It is determined that %25 of the children have perforated appendicitis and children have complaints for mostly pain (%70.3), nausea ((%70.3), anorexia (%78.1), vomiting (%67.2) and fever (%39.1). It is found that %38 of the mothers did applications (hot application, cold application, abdominal massage, pain relief, making mint-lemon, wife coil rewinding) before bringing child to the hospital. As well as we found that children have directyl swallowed fruit seeds (%29.3), they have eaten fruits without peeling (61.5), they have swallowed chewing gum (%35.4), they have eaten meat's bone and legumes without chewing (%16.9).

Keywords: Appendicit, apendectomy, child

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Serap Balcı**, İ.Ü.Florence Nightingale Nursing Faculty (Asst. Prof.), Child Health and Disease Nursing Department, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

DOES MATERNAL PSYCHOLOGICAL STATE AND BREASTFEEDING DIFFICULTY INFLUENCE BREASTFEEDING PRACTICES?

Forough Mortazavi, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Iran, Islamic Republic

Abstract

introduction: Breastfeeding difficulties and maternal psychological problems are known risk factors for breastfeeding discontinuation. This study investigated whether breastfeeding difficulties and maternal psychological state influenced breastfeeding patterns during the first two month postpartum. Methods: This longitudinal study carried out on 358 pregnant women in 2011. Psychological state and breastfeeding difficulties were assessed using the general health questionnaire (GHQ28) and the Breastfeeding Experience Scale (BES) respectively. We assessed breastfeeding method during two months postpartum. Data analyses were performed using multiple, logistic regression analyses, T test, and ANOVAs test. Results: Multiple regression controlling for education and previous breastfeeding experience revealed that maternal antenatal psychological state independently influenced breastfeeding difficulties (Beta=0.236, $P<0.001$). Multivariable logistic regression analysis showed that with each unit increase in breastfeeding difficulties score, the odd for developing postpartum psychological problems was 1.098 ($P<0.001$). Mothers who were partially breastfeeding during the first two-month postpartum had higher breastfeeding difficulties score than mothers who were exclusively or predominantly breastfeeding ($P<0.001$). Conclusions: To promote exclusive breastfeeding, intervention in relieving breastfeeding difficulties especially for mothers with psychological problems is recommended.

Keywords: postpartum had higher breastfeeding

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Forough Mortazavi**, Sabzevar University of Medical Sciences, Iran, Islamic Republic OfE-mail address: frmortazavi@yahoo.com

ACUTE AND SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY OF TRI-SA-MAW RECIPE IN RATS

Urarat Nanna, Division of Pharmacology, Department of Preclinical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

Kanjana Jaijoy, McCormick Faculty of Nursing, Payap University, Chiang Mai 50000, Thailand.

Nirush Lertprasertsuke, Department of Pathology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand.

Noppamas Soonthornchareonnon, Department of Pharmacognosy, Faculty of Pharmacy, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Seewaboon Sireeratawong, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand.

Abstract

Tri-sa-maw recipe is a botanical preparation comprised of equal proportions of the three herbal fruits, namely *Terminalia chebula* Retz., *Terminalia* sp. and *Terminalia bellirica* Roxb. This recipe is used as antipyretic, expectorant, periodic maintenance, and relieving abdominal pain in dyspepsia. This study investigated acute and subchronic toxicities of the Tri-sa-maw water extract. In the study of acute toxicity, a single oral dose 5,000 mg/kg of Tri-sa-maw extract was administered to rats. Subchronic toxicity was studied by the daily oral administration of the extract at the doses of 600, 1200 and 2400 mg/kg body weight for consecutive 90 days. The results showed Tri-sa-maw extract at the dose of 5000 mg/kg showed no sign of differences as compared to the control rat. No abnormalities were found in the subchronic toxicity study; all parameters of body and organ weights, hematology, blood chemistry, necropsy, and histopathology were not different between the controls and all treatment groups. In conclusion, Tri-sa-maw recipe extract did not significantly cause acute toxicity or subchronic toxicity in rats. Further study regarding toxicology of this extract should be carried out in non-rodent or human in order to increase the confidence in their safety for the development of pharmaceutical products in the future.

Keywords: Tri-sa-maw recipe, acute toxicity, subchronic toxicity

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Urarat Nanna**, Division of Pharmacology, Department of Preclinical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand.

E-mail address: assist.prof.ae@gmail.com

LESS KNOWN SIDE OF THE SOCIETY: THE GIFTED-TALEND CHILDREN AND THE NURSING

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Suzan Yıldız, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey.

Abstract

The gifted children are volunteers who are –like a precious but hidden mine in the society to be discovered- candidate in order to serve for humanity and can earnestly work in order to make our world livable. But; these children may face the danger to lose their innate gifted talent due to negative circumstances or to get wrong guidance. In order to prevent such negative circumstances or in order to cope with them more efficiently; it is highly important for everyone to do their parts in order to provide these children with a full physical, psychological and social comfort. The better the development of the children is observed, the easier it will be to create the awareness towards their development and to investigate the measures to be taken and opportunities. A broad range of professions –from pediatric nurses, teachers to physicians- should collaboratively act through a multidisciplinary approach and knowing their responsibilities. The current article aimed at discovering the gifted children and their characteristics, drawing attention to the problems experienced by the gifted children and their families and emphasizing what could be done and what nurses could do about these problems.

Keywords: Giftedness-talent child, nurse, parents

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

PHYSICIANS' JOB SATISFACTION AND ITS CORRELATES IN A TERTIARY MEDICAL CARE CENTER, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

Ahmed Abdulatif Bahnassy, Faculty of Medicine King Fahad Medical City King Saud Bin Abdulaziz for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Objectives:To measure the degree of job satisfaction among physicians working in a tertiary care hospital. And to identify background and work environment characteristics that affect overall and differential job satisfaction among physicians.**Material and Method:**This is a cross section study for 340 physicians selected from a tertiary care center using stratified random sample with proportional allocation using self-administered questionnaire with 5 points Likert Scale. Only 217 completed the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used appropriately, Mean + standard deviation for the quantitative variables while frequency and percentages for the qualitative variables. ANOVA, t-test, and Chi-square were used as necessary to find if there are any significant relationships between satisfaction scores and the predictor variables.**Results:** Response rate was 63.8% from all physicians selected to participate in the study. They were mostly males (75.6%), non-Saudis (52.5%). The overall perceived satisfaction as measured by one question was 3.42 points out of 5 (68.4%) significantly lower than the overall satisfaction which took in consideration all variables 3.67 points (73.4%). Mean satisfaction scores were significantly negatively related to number of children ($p < 0.001$), but positively correlated to each of: income, amount of vacations, sick leave policy, health coverage for the employee and his family, overall benefits package, involving in academic work, and doing research, ($p < 0.001$).**Conclusion:**Working environment policy of the organization, play an important role in the satisfaction of its physicians. Boosting satisfaction of physicians is important for both the success of the tertiary care center and for the high quality services offered to the patients

Keywords: Tertiary care centers, Job satisfaction, Physicians, Saudi Arabia

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmed Abdulatif Bahnassy**, Faculty of Medicine King Fahad Medical City King Saud Bin Abdulaziz for Health Sciences, Saudi Arabia. E-mail address: abahnassy@hotmail.com

THE EXPERIENCES OF RADIOGRAPHERS WORKING WITH PACS AND RIS IN GAUTENG

Fathima Mulla, Department of medical imaging and radiation sciences, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Sibusiso Mdletshe, Department of medical imaging and radiation sciences, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Heather Lawrence, Department of medical imaging and radiation sciences, University of Johannesburg, South Africa

Abstract

Conventional film and paper based radiology departments have been replaced by information technology at a rapid rate internationally. The leading technology is the Picture Archiving and Communication Systems (PACS) and Radiology Information System (RIS). The necessity to follow global trends has become more apparent in Africa. Simultaneously, Gauteng has now reached a stage where PACS and RIS have been widely implemented. It has been recommended that radiographers must be prepared for the change in expectations and levels of accountability required when PACS and RIS are adopted into the radiology department. The research question that arises is: What are the experiences of radiographers using PACS and RIS in Gauteng, South Africa? The aim and objectives of this explanatory sequential study was to explore and describe the experiences of radiographers using PACS and RIS in Gauteng, South Africa and to develop guidelines to facilitate the job satisfaction of radiographers in a PACS and RIS-driven radiology department. The study employed an explanatory sequential mixed methods design. The explanatory design is a two-phased mixed methods design. The study began with the first, quantitative phase in which the researcher collected data from the six participating diagnostic radiology practices in the form of questionnaires. For the second phase the researcher interviewed information-rich radiographers who participated in the first phase of the data collection in focus groups. The findings, of this study, indicate that the participants in this study experience PACS and RIS in a positive manner, but that strategies could be put into place to further enhance their experience. Guidelines for facilitating job satisfaction of radiographers in a PACS and RIS-driven radiology department are suggested.

Keywords: practices in the form of questionnaires

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Fathima Mulla**, Department of medical imaging and radiation sciences, University of Johannesburg, South Africa. E-mail address: fmulla@uj.ac.za

THE VIEWS OF THE STUDENTS WHO STUDIED CHILD DEVELOPMENT ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Derince D., Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Bilecik, Turkey.

Ucun Y., Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Bilecik, Turkey.

Barbaros H., Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Bilecik, Turkey.

Sivri B.B., Mevlana University School Health Services, Konya, Turkey

Tel F.D., Eskisehir Anadolu University, Eskisehir, Turkey

Abstract

The current study was qualitatively undertaken in order to determine the views of the students who studied on child development about juvenile delinquency. The data were individually collected using in-depth-interviews with 10 students. Approval was obtained from the institution and informed consents were obtained from all the participant students after they were informed that the interviews would be voice-recorded. The data were collected using semi-structured questions on the views of the students who studied child development about juvenile delinquency. All of the interviews were made in a place where the interviewees and researcher could see each other easily without any noise and interruption. In-depth-interviews were made by one of the researchers using one-on-one-interview technique without any observer and reporter and were voice-recorded. The interviews lasted 30 minutes averagely. After the interviews were completed; the original records were examined by one researcher and their content analyses were performed by three specialists. After the content analyses, the data were categorized under three main themes (causes that led the children to crime, integration of the delinquent children with the society, effect of media upon juvenile delinquency). Causes that led the children to crime were family characteristics, social environment, economical insufficiency and educational problems. For the integration of the delinquent children with the society; such important recommendations as -educating families, integration of the children with the society, designing projects about preventive measures, meeting children's physical, social and psychological needs, providing sufficient specialist support needed for the treatment of the delinquent children and increasing the number of the child development specialists- were made by the children. About the effect of media upon juvenile delinquency; the students emphasized that they found the attitude of the media about juvenile delinquency exaggerated, unconscious and biased and that media should play a role that would examine the causes and integrate them with the society instead of judging these children. Besides; the students thought that the media was not sensitive enough about keeping their identities secret in the news. Health care personnel (nurses, the child development specialists, social service experts) play a key role in changing our opinions about the delinquent juveniles in the society. Therefore; by increasing the number of the professional that deal with children; a more constructive steps (projects, practices, trainings, etc.) should be taken.

Keywords: child, delinquency, media, child development

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Derince D.**, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Bilecik, Turkey. E-mail address: oneyou2009@gmail.com

SKIN KERATINOCYTES IRRADIATED WITH UV IMPAIRED THE DEVELOPMENT OF 3D EPIDERMIS MODEL

Suvara Wattanapitayakul, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Monika Schäfer-Korting, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Günther Weindl, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Linda Chularojmontri, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Excessive ultraviolet (UV) exposure is known to cause skin damage while chronic and repetitive UV radiations are associated with benign and malignant skin tumors. Studies of how UV radiation affects skin development, particularly reconstructed epidermal skin tissue, are of interest. Keratinocytes were isolated from infant foreskin and cultured in keratinocyte growth medium. Cells were divided into 3 groups, i.e., normal cells at passage 3 (Gr1), cells at passage 3 irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) (Gr2), and normal cells at passage >5 (Gr3). Methods for evaluation of cell senescence included senescence-associated β -galactosidase activity (SA- β -gal), cell proliferation (BrdU incorporation assay), ROS levels (flow cytometry). Keratinocytes in GR1 and GR2 were used to reconstruct 3D epidermal model. Positive SA- β -gal staining was observed in Gr2 and Gr3 but not Gr1. UVB irradiation significantly impaired cell proliferation and increased ROS generation. The keratinocyte cell layer almost disappeared when keratinocytes (Gr2) were used for reconstructed epidermis model. In summary, UVB inhibited keratinocyte proliferation, increased ROS accumulation, accelerated keratinocyte aging, and impaired 3D epidermis reconstruction.

Keywords: staining was observed

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Suvara Wattanapitayakul**, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand. E-mail address: ning.phd@gmail.com

VALIDATION OF AN ARABIC VERSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST ENGLAND INTERPROFESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Sukinah Alshaikh, Centre for Innovation and Leadership in Health Sciences, interprofessional education and collaborative practice, United Kingdom

Sarah Hean, Centre for Innovation and Leadership in Health Sciences, interprofessional education and collaborative practice, United Kingdom

Crissi Gallagher, Centre for Innovation and Leadership in Health Sciences, interprofessional education and collaborative practice, United Kingdom

Alan Borthwick, Centre for Innovation and Leadership in Health Sciences, interprofessional education and collaborative practice, United Kingdom

Abstract

Introduction: IPE relates to any type of education that encourages learners from various health and social care professions to understand each other's roles and work together to foster collaboration and improve quality of care. IPE is becoming increasingly significant as it facilitates greater collaboration within health care services (Pollard et al. 2004). Although Saudi Arabia has witnessed the introduction of problem based learning (PBL) in medical curricula, which is thought to pave the way for successful IPE (Dahlgren 2009), the introduction of IPE has been slow in many Middle Eastern countries, and in particular in Saudi Arabia (El-Zubeir et al. 2006). Research suggests that Saudi students' attitudes towards PBL appear to be positive and favourable (Al-Damegh and Baig 2005; Gowda et al. 2013). Thus, it seems important and relevant to assess how receptive professionals and students are to IPE. This receptiveness is measured through an exploration of attitudes to IPE, as attitudes have been found to affect future behaviour (Forgas 2010). Methods: A mixed methods design is adopted in the broader study, which includes the University of West England's Interprofessional Questionnaire (UWE IPQ; Pollard et al. 2004; Pollard et al. 2005), exploring students' attitudes to IPE and collaborative practice (CP). However, this questionnaire does not currently exist in the Arabic language. Therefore, this presentation focuses on data collected for the validation process of the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ, which involved a team of 8 bilingual post graduate students. Participants carried out a forward-backward translation process and a convenience sample of 20 bilingual students from the University of Southampton engaged in the validation process; this involved the participants completing the Arabic version and after a 48 hour break, completing the English version. The researcher then assessed the level of agreement between the responses from the two versions using the percentage level of agreement calculation and Cohen's Kappa. Results & Conclusions: The results from the questionnaire validation study demonstrated high levels of agreement in 32/35 of the items and the Kappa values ranged from moderate to excellent agreement on all items. Moreover, only a few recommended changes were suggested by participants, which will inform the next phase. This suggests that the participants understood both versions of the UWE IPQ to a acceptable extent and suggests that the Arabic version of UWE IPQ demonstrates good inter-language (interrater) reliability. Additionally, acceptable levels of internal consistency were established for each subscale using Cronbach's alpha: the Arabic Communication and Teamwork Scale shows ($\alpha = 0.639$), the Arabic Interprofessional Learning scale ($\alpha = 0.885$), the Arabic Professional Interaction scale ($\alpha = 0.8$) and the Arabic Interprofessional Relationship scale ($\alpha = 0.659$) with no need to remove any item in order to significantly increase internal consistency. Therefore, these findings suggest that the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ can be used with confidence in the main part of the study, which examines Saudi undergraduate students' attitudes toward IPE.

Keywords: with confidence in the main

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sukinah Alshaikh**, Centre for Innovation and Leadership in Health Sciences, interprofessional education and collaborative practice, United Kingdom.

E-mail address: salshaykh@hotmail.com

TELESCREENING OF EYE PATHOLOGIES IN REMOTE AREAS IN LITHUANIA

Leonas Valius, Dept. Family Medicine, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Kristijonas Valius, Vytautas Magnus University, Kaunas, Lithuania

Abstract

A comparative study on effectiveness of screening for eye diseases was conducted in rural and urban areas of Lithuania with the aim to determine how the collaboration of tertiary and primary level physicians through screenings using telemedicine could enable earlier diagnostics of eye diseases in remote areas. Advanced eye disease diagnostics and treatment in Lithuania are concentrated in two main tertiary centers, and is characterized by the fact that people in remote areas have lower access to advanced healthcare services due to the shortage of specialty doctors, long waiting times and distance to points of service, as compared to urban areas. Lower access to advanced services can have negative impact on early detection, control and timely treatment of chronic diseases such as diabetes mellitus, arterial hypertension, macula degeneration, glaucoma ect. "Teleklinika" JSC, "Telemedicine Research Center, LUHS" in conjunction with its partners -family medicine clinics identified a pilot group of family doctors and trained them for cooperation with the ophtalmologists regarding diagnostic protocols, techniques and equipment, such as telescreening and handheld digital eye fundus camera. Family physicians at rural locations were tasked to screen eye fundus of the patients with diabetes mellitus, glaucoma and transfer data by the way of telemedicine platform for evaluation to the ophtalmologists. The study was conducted in 17 clinics of patients in urban and rural areas. The following eye diseases were screened and diagnosed: glaucoma, aging macular degeneration and diabetic retinopathy. It has been observed that many patients in rural areas the pathologies of glaucoma, aging macular degeneration or diabetic retinopathy had been diagnosed for the first time or revealed the disease in a more advanced stage as compared to the urban areas. This confirms the assumption that these eye pathologies are diagnosed at an earlier stage in urban areas as compared to rural areas. Among the reasons are that urban population are taking better care of their health, have better access to specialists. In rural areas, lower access to advanced healthcare, lack of specialists could explain the higher number of neglected cases. This study also confirmed that telemedicine diagnostics and appropriate diagnostic medical equipment in detecting and controlling eye diseases can bring the service closer to the patient and effectively enable earlier diagnosis.

Keywords: telemedicine, glaucoma, aging macular degeneration, diabetic retinopathy, telescreening, ophthalmology, primary health care

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Leonas Valius**, Dept. Family Medicine, Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Lithuania E-mail address: leonas.valius@kaunoklinikos.lt

The Consumption of Energy Drinks Amongst 14-17 Year Old Danish Adolescents: An Examination of the Top Two Energy Drinks Consumed by this Target Group

Maria Juul Nielsen, Metropolitan University College, Copenhagen, Denmark

Abstract

Purpose: To examine the prevalence of energy drink (ED) consumption amongst 14-17-year-old Danish adolescents and determine the top two brands consumed by this target group. Furthermore, to test the hypothesis being that acute consumption of ED pose a risk of exceeding the maximum recommended intake (MRI) for caffeine and recommended daily intake (RDI) for vitamins B6 and B12 amongst 14-17-year-olds when dietary intake is considered. The study innovatively emphasizes dietary intake of the substances, since these have previously been disregarded in other studies. **Methods:** Findings are based on data from the descriptive cross-sectional study; 'Consumption of energy drinks among 10-35-y-old Danes' conducted by the Danish Technical University of Food (2014). Data was collected through a web-based FFQ where participants (n=757) were required to register all alcoholic and nonalcoholic beverages and chocolates consumed within the recent month. **Results:** Prevalence of ED consumption amongst 14-17-year-old Danish adolescent was 34% (n=259) within the recent month, with Red Bull™ (27%, n=141) being the number one priority brand followed by Monster™ (11%, n=56). Based on three defined consumer groups findings suggest that acute consumption of ED pose a risk of exceeding both MRI for caffeine and RDI for vitamins B6 and B12. **Conclusions:** Despite findings it is concluded that the content of vitamins B6 and B12 present in ED are not a concern however, further research is needed. Based on findings and due to the well-known adverse health effects of caffeine, focus should remain on this substance for future public health policy initiatives. Front-of-package (FOP) labeling was proposed as primary prevention strategy to potentially limit sales and thereby reduce consumption of ED amongst adolescents. However, no studies have yet examined to what extent FOP-labels have an effect on the consumer decision-making process in adolescents. More mandatory regulations imposed by the government should be considered.

Keywords: studies have yet examined

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Maria Juul Nielsen**, Metropolitan University College, Copenhagen, Denmark
E-mail address: mariah_2212@hotmail.com

PATTERN OF TOBACCO USE AMONG THE SAUDI ADULT POPULATION: RESULTS OF THE NATIONAL SURVEY OF RISK FACTORS OF NON-COMMUNICABLE DISEASES

Abdelshakour Mohamed Abdalla, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Nasser AbdulRahman Al-Hamdan, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Abdalla AbdulWahid Saeed, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Mostafa AF Abbas Mostafa Ahmad Fouad Abb, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Lamyaa Z. Abuzaid Lamiaa Zakariya Abu, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Ahmed Abdelatif Bahnassy, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Background and Objectives: Tobacco use is a major cause of morbidity and mortality all over the world, with more burdens in the developing countries. There is evidence that tobacco use is a main risk factor of the non-communicable diseases. The aim of this study is to describe the tobacco use status and determine the prevalence and pattern of current tobacco smoking among adult Saudi population to provide baseline data that may assist national health policies to control tobacco use in Saudi Arabia. **Methods:** This is a cross-sectional, national-wide community-based study. Multi-stage stratified sampling was used to select 4751 participants from the general population aged 15 -64 years. Data was collected using the WHO STEPwise approach and the questionnaire used includes socio-demographic data, tobacco consumption and data on other diseases and risk factors of chronic non-communicable diseases. This communication deal only with tobacco use includes socio-demographic data. **Results:** For this study 4751 participants were selected, 49% of them were males and Approximately half of the participants were of age 25 to 44 years (48.2%). The overall prevalence of current tobacco smokers was 12.9% with significant gender differences (24.7% males compared to 1.4% females; $p < 0.001$). In all the smoking status categories and even smokeless tobacco use, the proportion of males' is significantly higher than females' as tobacco users even among the former smokers. Current smoking was significantly more in age group 25 – 34 years, among higher income earners, residents of the eastern and northern regions, among unemployed and non-government employee, and among the participant with vocational training. Significant predictors for current smoking were: Male sex (odds ratio (OR)= 21.037), Younger adults (OR= 1.189), being in the eastern or northern regions (OR= 1.461), and being unemployed (OR= 1.037). **Conclusion:** Unlike adult females, tobacco smoking was prevalent among adult males in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia. This finding justified the needs of explanatory research in the area of gender differences in smoking pattern to explore the reasons behind very low percentage among females and to inoculate these findings in intervention programs to lower the high rate among males

Key words: among the former

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Abdelshakour Mohamed Abdalla**, King Saud bin Abdulaziz University for health Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, King Fahad Medical City, Saudi Arabia.

E-mail address: aabdalla@kfmc.med.sa

WORK IMPAIRMENT AND MUSCULOSKELETAL SYMPTOMS AMONG WORKERS IN İZMİR

Aliye Mandiracioglu, Ege Univeristy Faculty of medicine department public health, Turkey.

Osman Bolukbasi, Ege Univeristy Faculty of medicine department public health, Turkey.

Mehmet Demirel, Ege Univeristy Faculty of medicine department public health, Turkey.

Filiz Gumeli, Ege Univeristy Faculty of medicine department public health, Turkey.

Abstract

Background: Poor working conditions in work places are risk factors for musculoskeletal disorders. Work related musculoskeletal disorders were associated with work impairments. The higher rate of work impairment might be related to decreased ability to work. Objectives: The aims of this study were to describe musculoskeletal symptoms (MSs) and work impairment in four sectors in İzmir. Method: This cross-sectional study population consisted of 498 workers. A self-administered questionnaire contained questions related socio-demographic characteristics, working conditions, lifestyle factors. The general Nordic questionnaire of MSs was used to examine reported complaints previous seven days among the study population. Two items were used to determine whether the health problems in the last 7 days affect daily life and working life for work impairment. This Likert type questions were evaluated on a scale ranging from 0 [no effect] to 10 [Health problem prevents working]. High scores indicate work impairment. Results: Mean age was 35.3 ± 8.2 years (range 18-60 years), 79.2% were males, and half of them (47%) have high school or university degree. In the study group, 51.5% had experienced MSs in at least one body part during the previous week. Musculoskeletal problems were associated with gender, age, and education. Participants who engaged in exercise activities had significantly lower MSs. Employees who satisfied their job and work conditions had a statistically significantly lower rate of complaints. There were relationships MSs and some work related factors (shift work, working over time, night work, relationship with colleagues and chief, job and work condition satisfaction). Mean work impairment and activity impairment values for the participants were calculated as $25.94 \pm 26.75\%$ and $28.79 \pm 28.59\%$ respectively. Work impairment [$p < 0.05$] and activity impairment [$p < 0.05$] were found to be significantly higher in people who had minimum one MSS in the last one week. Conclusions: Musculoskeletal symptoms were common problem among study workers. A significant relationship between presence of musculoskeletal symptoms previous week and work impairment.

Keywords: relationship with colleagues and chief, job and work

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Aliye Mandiracioglu**, Ege Univeristy Faculty of medicine department public health, Turkey. E-mail address: aliye2kuru@yahoo.com

DEPENDENCE OF MORBIDITY FROM ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION ON METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS

Vidmantas Vaiciulis, Lithuanian University Of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Abstract

Aim: To determine and evaluate the dependence of morbidity due to acute myocardial infarction (AMI) on meteorological factors among Kaunas dwellers. **Methods:** The study population comprised all Kaunas dwellers, who were diagnosed with AMI for 2000-2010 years. In this study were used: mean temperature, atmospheric pressure, relative air humidity. The associations of meteorological factors with AMI morbidity were evaluated by using a Poisson regression model. Statistical associations and differences were considered significant when $P < 0.05$. **Results:** Based on a Poisson regression model and by choosing the fifth quintile of mean temperature (16.2°C – 26.6°C) as a reference category, it was determined that the greatest risk of AMI among women was for the second quintile of mean temperature (0°C – 5°C) in the 25–54-year age category ($\text{RR}=1.50$; 95% CI, 1.07–2.09). Atmospheric pressure on the risk of AMI with the fifth quintile being as a reference category (1022.4–1049.5 hPa) revealed that men aged ≥ 65 years were at the lowest risk of AMI ($\text{RR}=0.88$; 95% CI, 0.78–0.99) for the third quintile (1012.9–1016.9 hPa). Analysis of the impact of minimal relative air humidity on the risk of AMI with the first quintile being as a reference category (19%–47%) showed that the lowest risk of AMI was among 25–54- and 55–64-year-old men for the fourth (73%–83%) and fifth (84%–100%) quintiles, respectively; in both cases, the risk decreased by 13% on average. **Conclusions:** The greatest risk of AMI was documented among Kaunas dwellers when the mean air temperature ranged from 0°C to 5°C and relative air humidity, from 61% to 72%. The likelihood of AMI in different age groups was lowest, when atmospheric pressure varied from 1012.9 to 1022.3 hPa, and relative air humidity from 73% to 100%.

Keywords: likelihood of AMI in different age groups was lowest

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Vidmantas Vaiciulis**, Lithuanian University Of Health Sciences, Lithuania.

E-mail address: vidmantas85@gmail.com

MEASURING HEALTHCARE UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TO INTERPROFESSIONAL EDUCATION IN SAUDI ARABIA; THE VALIDATION OF AN ARABIC VERSION OF THE UNIVERSITY OF WEST ENGLAND INTERPROFESSIONAL QUESTIONNAIRE

Sukinah Jaffar Alshaikh, University of Southampton, Centre for innovation and leadership in Health Sciences, United Kingdom

Abstract

Introduction: Interprofessional education encourages learners from various health and social care professions to understand each other's roles and prepares them to work together to foster collaboration and improve quality of care (Pollard et al. 2004). Although Saudi Arabia has witnessed the introduction of problem based learning (PBL) in medical curricula, which is thought to pave the way for successful interprofessional education (IPE) (Dahlgren 2009), the introduction of IPE has been slow in many Middle Eastern countries, and in particular in Saudi Arabia (El-Zubeir et al. 2006). Research suggests that Saudi students' attitudes towards PBL are positive (Al-Damegh and Baig 2005; Gowda et al. 2013). It is important now to assess how receptive students are to IPE in this national context. as attitudes are likely to affect their future learning and collaborative behaviour (Forgas 2010). The study is currently underway that explores Saudi undergraduate students' attitudes towards interprofessional education. It gives particular consideration to cultural sensitivities, notably those relating to gender differences and the type of professional discipline which may impact on the likelihood of successful implementation of these programmes. **Methods:** A mixed methods design is adopted in the broader study, which includes the University of West England's Interprofessional Questionnaire (UWE IPQ; Pollard et al. 2004; Pollard et al. 2005), exploring students attitudes' to IPE and collaborative practice (CP). However, this questionnaire does not currently exist in the Arabic language. Therefore, this presentation focuses on data collected for the validation process of the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ. The validation took place firstly with a team of 8 bilingual post graduate students. Participants carried out a forward-backward translation process. Subsequently, a convenience sample of 20 bilingual students from the University of Southampton engaged in a second validation phase that involved the participants completing the English version and, after a 48 hour break, completing the Arabic version. The researcher then assessed the level of agreement between the responses from the two versions using the percentage level of agreement calculation and Cohen's Kappa.

Results & Conclusions: The results from the questionnaire validation study demonstrated high levels of agreement in 32/35 of the items and the Kappa values ranged from moderate to excellent agreement on all items. Moreover, only a few recommended changes were suggested by participants, which will inform the next phase of the study. This suggests that the participants understood both versions of the UWE IPQ to an acceptable extent and suggests that the Arabic version of UWE IPQ demonstrates good inter-language (interrater) reliability. Additionally, acceptable levels of internal consistency were established for each subscale using Cronbach's alpha: the Arabic Communication and Teamwork Scale shows ($\alpha = 0.639$), the Arabic Interprofessional Learning scale ($\alpha = 0.885$), the Arabic Professional Interaction scale ($\alpha = 0.8$) and the Arabic Interprofessional Relationship scale ($\alpha = 0.659$) with no need to remove any item in order to significantly increase internal consistency. Therefore, these findings suggest that the Arabic version of the UWE IPQ can be used with confidence in the present and any future studies that wish to measure these attitudes towards IPE in an Arabic speaking environment in the future.

Keywords: any future studies that wish to measure these

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sukinah Jaffar Alshaikh**, University of Southampton, Centre for innovation and leadership in Health Sciences, United Kingdom. E-mail address: salshaykh@hotmail.com

IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES AND EXERCISE IN OBESITY

Mouissi Farid, University of chlef. APSSSES Laboratory, Algeria

Abstract

Introduction: The health benefits of regular physical activity alone are real and the World Health Organization gave great importance to the issue of obesity and considered it as an outbreak that threatens global health. Despite the fact that the subject of obesity emerged in developed countries, Arab countries began experiencing this phenomenon due to changes of lifestyle among its citizens, Physical activity may favorably affect body fat distribution. Our study aim's to study the impact of physical activities and exercise in obesity. Method: The research sample was 165 adolescents with mean age 17.8, . A questionnaire was used to estimate physical activity and exercise. The Body mass index (BMI) is used to determine obesity. Result: Results of the study indicated that there is a relationship between physical activities and exercise and Obesity and also between the level of practice and obesity and type of physical activities. Conclusion: Physical activity and exercise impact on obesity, Through the study results, we recommend the importance of physical activity and exercise for teenagers because the continuous practice of physical activity reduces obesity.

Key words: obesity, physical activities and exercise, adolescence.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mouissi Farid**, University of chlef. APSSSES Laboratory, Algeria.

E-mail address: mouissif@yahoo.fr

THE CONCEPT OF SELF SUFFICIENCY IN EPILEPSY AND ITS RELATION TO THE COMPLIANCE WITH TREATMENT

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Epilepsy is a clinical condition originated from hyper sensitivity of the neurons (neuronal hyperexcitability). Being a disorder which can be observed in almost all age groups and requires long lasting treatment and monitoring time, it affects the life quality significantly. Any processes which would cause cerebral neurons inclined to epilepsy to change their functions and their structures (macroscopic or microscopic) increase the tendency to epilepsy. Antiepileptic treatment is a practice which lasts years and even the entire life spans of considerable proportion of patients. Seizures among more than 70% of people with epilepsy can be prevented by providing compliance with the treatment in optimum level. Most patients are followed by only one medicine; however, a small part require a combination of two agents. Incompliance with the antiepileptic medicine treatment increases the seizure frequency, causes over use of medical sources and increased costs. In the management of epilepsy, the belief of self sufficiency is very important for patient to understand making decision process and self sufficiency has a positive effect on compliance of them with the treatment. Compliance with the treatment and diseases of the individuals having higher perception of self sufficiency is also higher. With the higher compliance with the treatment and self sufficiency, these individuals' lives are affected positively and their life quality is improved. Moreover, medical sources are used less, costs are lowered and some benefits in institutional and national level are secured. The increase in the number of studies looking into the relationship between the level of self sufficiency among epilepsy patients and their compliance with the treatment, efforts by the medical professionals that will inform individuals about their diseases and treatment, that will raise awareness level and improve the levels of self sufficiency of the patients and sharing the obtained results will contribute largely to the improvement and success in epilepsy disorder.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Self sufficiency, compliance with the treatment

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES USED IN INFERTILITY CASES IN TURKEY

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Reproduction for continuity of generation is one of the most important basic instincts for all living species. On the other hand, although fertility problems are not classified as visible or life threatening diseases, they are health problems which affect both individuals and the society with its social, cultural and psychological dimensions. Infertility has long been an issue which society dwell on and which constantly women are accused of. Infertility is a state of crisis with regards to its medical, psychiatric, psychological and social aspects. Reproduction and fertility has been considered as universal functions peculiar to individuals and families. In addition, having children appears as the expected outcome of a family structure and families are sometimes likely use traditional methods to be able to conceive a child. There are inaccurate beliefs and values regarding infertility in many cultures. Misconception about infertility such as that infertility has been considered as a problem pertinent to women, the belief that it stems from psychological factors although it has generally physical causes, and the misbelief that it is incurable are very common. This article is a compilation study aiming at verifying traditional methods practiced in various regions of Turkey in case of infertility through analysing research articles and thesis conducted on infertility. As the result of this study, it was found out that the percentage of the traditional method practices among infertile women differ from 27.3% to 71%. Some of the practices infertile couples implement are in the levels which may cause health risk, threaten lives of the individuals and important complications. Implementation of health education which will prevent health risks of individuals through determining malpractices is among the responsibilities and duties of medical professionals.

Key words: Fertility Health, Infertility, Traditional Practices, health Services

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW ON THE SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR COMPLIANCE TO MEDICAL TREATMENT

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey
Oya Nuran Emiroğlu, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey.

Abstract

Hypertension is an important health problem worldwide as it has a high prevalence and increases the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases. Patients showing no compliance to the antihypertensive treatment are unable to receive sufficient medical care and they have great difficulties in changing their lifestyles. Individuals with higher self-efficacy perceptions, on the other hand, attach a greater importance to their health. This experimental study aims to evaluate the effect of motivational interviews on the self-efficacy perceptions of hypertensive individuals and their compliance to medical treatment. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who were registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms and scales to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in their home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5. home visit, the forms and scales were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software. We evaluated the obtained data with percentages and numbers and also used the Mann Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis Test to determine the relationship between the data not showing a normal distribution; Independent Samples T Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to compare the first and last evaluations of the data and the Friedman Test to evaluate the results of the repetitive measurement. While a statistical difference was determined in the intervention group in terms of blood pressure and the scales being used, no significant difference was determined between the first and last evaluation results of the control group in terms of blood pressure measurements, Self-Efficacy Scale of Medical Treatment Dependence/Compliance (SESMTDC). As a consequence, it was observed that the motivational interview could be used in positively affecting the disease perceptions of hypertensive individuals, providing the lifestyle changes, increasing the compliance to medical treatment and increasing the self-management skills and self-efficacy perceptions of individuals. It is suggested to cooperate with Family Health centers and plan studies where the motivational interview could evaluate the treatment compliance of hypertensive individuals in longer periods like one year or two years.

Keywords: Hypertension, Compliance to Medical Treatment, Self-Efficacy Perception, Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

VIEW POINTS OF TURKISH WOMEN ON THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Violence against women is violation of human rights based on sex discrimination and it has been considered as an issue only under the concept of privacy or regarding family for many years. As a consequence of the roles that society refers to women and men, the generative learning and popularisation of similar cultural perceptions which devalue women and establish men's position in society as the owner and master of the women can be effective on the occurrence of the violence against women from closely related men such as spouses, fathers or brothers. This systematic study was planned to determine the viewpoint of and justification of violence of Turkish women on women and conducted by scanning the key words such as "Turkey, women, violence, against women, viewpoint on violence, attitude to violence, women murders, and honour killings". As data base, Google academic, National Academic Net and Information Centre, National Data Base and International Health Sciences Data Base were used. Among 130 articles, published between 1 Jan. 2000 and 31 Dec. 2014 in national/international juried journals and whose whole texts could be accessed in electronic environment, 3 articles which evaluated opinions of Turkish women on violence against women and their justification of violence were assayed to conduct the study. As the result of the study, it was seen that Turkish women think that there were some reasons underlying the violence against women, that violence against women may be justifiable in some cases and that they see themselves deserved it. The fact that giving insight of information, attitude and behaviours regarding the violence against women and its negative outcomes to not only to girls but also boys from the first years of schools coming from both families and educational institutes may significantly affect the view points of next generations and their sense of justification of violence.

Key words: Violence against women, Turkish women, society

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENOPAUSE AND THE CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD), which have a significant place among chronic diseases, is the most important cause for morbidity and mortality both in Turkey and in the world. In the existence of risk factors, such as advanced age, family story, obesity, smoking, hypertension, hyper cholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, that the level of low density lipoprotein (LDL) is high and that the level of high density lipoprotein (HDL) is low, the risk of CVD increases more. The risk of occurrence of diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and osteoporosis is among women in menopausal period. In the development of cardiovascular diseases, not only oestrogen hormone but also premenopausal diet (high consumption of animal fats), over weightiness, smoking affect post menopausal period as well. Since endogenous oestrogen (among premenopausal women) has protective benefits against cardiovascular risk factors, cardiovascular disease is known to be men's disease mostly. However, during post menopausal period, cardiovascular disease is the highest death cause among women. The fact that cardiovascular risks increase in menopausal period may lead to some health problems which will affect life quality of women negatively. Life style changes such as (healthy diet, increasing the physical activity level, quitting smoking) will lessen the cardiovascular health problems greatly. Not only will the health services planned based on the fact that menopause increases the cardiovascular risks, but also health education to be organised aiming at raising the conscience and awareness be effective significantly on preventing potential health risks. In this point, great responsibilities fall on health professionals' shoulders about offering health services, organising health education, implementing intervention programs and offering consultancy services.

Keywords: menopause, cardiovascular diseases, health service

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

CAN MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES BE USED TO INCREASE THE COMPLIANCE WITH TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS?: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Owing to its high prevalence and the fact that it increases the formation of cardiovascular diseases risk, hypertension is an important health problem throughout the world. Behavioural risk factors such as population increase, aging, unhealthy diet, excessive alcohol consumption, lack of physical activity, excessive body weight, being exposed to constant stress also contribute to the increase in prevalence of hypertension. Compliance with the medication has a considerable effect on the course of the disease. Incompliance with the antihypertensive treatment may result from some reasons such as adverse effects of drugs, lack of hypertensive symptoms, high costs of medicine and usage of alternative medicine. The biggest problem in hypertension treatment is that people with hypertension cannot comply with the treatment. Compliance also requires patient motivation. This systematic study was planned to analyse the academic works which have assayed the effect of motivational interview techniques on the increase of compliance of individuals with the treatment. Google academic, National Academic Net and Information Centre, Turkish Psychiatry Index, and National and International data base were used as data base. After scanning, 49 articles published between 1. Jan. 2007 and 31. Dec. 2014 in national and international juried journals and whose full texts could be accessed in electronic environment were found, two of which were excluded later due to the failure of full access to the texts. 7 articles were found among 47 articles which evaluated the effects of motivational interviewing techniques on the compliance of individuals with the treatment. The study was conducted only through 5 of them, which were determined to be suitable for the criteria of including to the study. When the papers in the scope of the research was analysed, it was determined that all of the studies were experimental, pre-tested and post-tested and conducted by using control groups. As the result of the study, it was verified that motivational interviewing techniques could be used as an effective method on improving disease perception, providing them with lifestyle changes, increasing their compliance with the medical treatment and maintaining the blood pressure management successfully for hypertensive individuals.

Keywords: Hypertension, motivational interview, Health Services, systematic review

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EFFECTİVENESS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWS ON DECREASING RISK FACTORS RELATED TO RECURRING STROKE

Funda Özpulat, Selcuk University, Turkey

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara University, Turkey.

Abstract

Stroke, the third most frequent mortality cause after cancer and cardiovascular disease and the first cause for the diseases which lead to disabilities, is a disorder group which take an important place among the reasons in applying to hospitals and health expenditure. Stroke is likely to recur on condition that risk factors are not taken seriously and necessary life style changes are not realized. Recurrence of stroke may also lead to disabilities, institutionalisation, increased dementia risks and possible death risk; and in relationship with those causes, to decrease in health quality and increase in financial loads. Purpose: This systematic analysis was planned to study the academic works which covered the effectiveness of motivational interview on decreasing risk factors related to recurring stroke. As data base, Google Academic, National Academic Net and Information Centre, Turkish Psychiatry Index and National/International data base were used. Through the scans in electronic environment, 22 articles were accessed, which had been published in International and National juried journals between 1. Jan. 2007 and 31. Dec. 2014. Due to the fact that 1 accessed article was a poster, that 2 works were systematic complation, that full texts of 2 articles could not be reached, that different topics and methods were used in 12 articles and that effects of motivational interviews only related to physical activities had been obtained in 1 article, 18 articles in total were disregarded in the scope of the study and it was carried out via 4 articles which comply with criteria. As the result of the study, it was determined that motivational interview can be used alone or with different approaches and models whose effectiveness has been proven in preventing depression, improving the psychological condition, decreasing the risk factors which may cause recurrence of stroke along with the rates of post-stroke morbidity and mortality and that positive results can be obtained after the implementation.

Keywords: Recurrent stroke, risk factors, motivational interview

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EXAMINATION OF OPINIONS OF NURSES WORK AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ABOUT NUTRITION ASSESSMENT AND SUPPORT: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Dilek Kara, Uludag University School of Health, Turkey.

Cemile Kuzu, Uludag University School of Health, Turkey.

Fatma Düzgün, Uludag University School of Health, Turkey.

Sadık Kılıçturgay, Uludag University School of Health, Turkey.

Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study was to investigate the nurses' views on the nutritional assessment and support of patients. **Materials and Methods:** This study was planned as a descriptive and cross-sectional. The research population has created nurses working in internal, surgical and intensive care units at a hospital in the Marmara Region. The sample of the study consisted of 334 nurses who voluntarily agreed to participate in the research. In the collection of the research data the questionnaire that improved according to the literature has used to determine nurses' opinions about assessment and support of the nutrition. The form was submitted to the expert opinion in terms of content validity. To carry out the research, that were written permission from the Local Ethics Committee and center where research conducted. In addition to providing information about the research to nurses who participated in the study, their approval was obtained for participation by explaining the research will in no way affect their professional lives and the data will be used for just in this scientific study. In the evaluation of the data, SPSS (Statistical Package For Social Sciences) 22.0 software package was used. In analyzing the data, mean and percentile values has been calculated. **Findings:** It is determined that the average age of nurses that participated were 33.41 ± 6.85 , the 35% of them have 5-10 years of professional experience and 60.8% of them are working in internal clinics, 19.8% in surgical clinics, 19.5% in intensive care units. 60.5% of nurses stated that it has done that the weight measurement in the first evaluation while 39.5% of them stated there were no weight measurement in the first evaluation. 46.4% of the nurses stated that they have no idea about the incidence of malnutrition cases, 20.1% of them stated it between 5-10%. 49.7% of participating nurses stated that primarily doctors focus on nutrition issues, 39.2% of them stated nurses, 26.3% of participating nurses stated that dietitians focused on nutrition issues. 37.4% of participating nurses stated the nutritional assessment have done by doctors, 23.6% stated the dietitians, 15.2% nurses, and 31.4% of participating nurses stated that done by anyone. Nurses participated in the study, stated that the obstacles in making effective and continuous nutritional assessment of patients were 87.7% of excessive workload, 41% lack of knowledge, 34.7% irregularities in the records, 16.1% lack of interest of employees in general, 38.8% undefined responsibilities, 20% difficulties in detecting malnutrition seen in patients, 14% technological difficulties (Nurses gave more than one answer to the questions). 37% of nurses enrolled in the study stated that nutritional assessments can be done by nurses, 47.9% stated that it can not be done, 14.7% stated that they had no idea. **Conclusion:** From the results, the nurses do not make nutritional assessment effectively and continuously and it is found that it's the biggest cause was excess workload. Based on these results; the creation of defining procedures responsibility for the nurses to make nutritional assessment, planning of in-service training as intermittent and nurses provision of this participation, with the initiative of institutions on this issue and reducing workload are recommended.

Keywords: this issue and reducing workload are recommended.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Dilek Kara**, Uludag University School of Health, Turkey.

E-mail address: dilekkara15@hotmail.com

CHANGING CLIMATE AND INDOOR BIOCLIMATIC COMFORT IN ARID REGIONS: THE CITY OF YAZD

Mahmood Molanezhad, Director of Regional Centre for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

Mojtaba Mahdian Mahforouzi, Student of Climatology, University of Tehran

Abstract

Climate, as a dominant weather condition of a certain region has a great impact on human activities of which the architecture could be mentioned. Architecture is the response of human activity to the various climatic conditions through which it has become possible to live in different regions of the Earth. Climate varies regionally and so does the architecture. The main aim of architecture is to provide a shelter under which the bioclimatic comfort is provided at most times. In recent decades, the climate has started to alter which is revealed in different parameters of which air temperature is most noticeable. In this research, the authors have used the Mahoney bioclimatic index to assess the effects of changing climate in the city of Yazd. To do so, the data obtained from the Yazd synoptic meteorology station were divided into five periods (each period covered ten years). The calculations were carried out using the Mahoney bioclimatic chart and MS Excel. The results showed that the relative humidity (average of minimum and maximum) is decreasing gradually ($P < 0.01$). Also, average of minimum and maximum air temperature is increasing ($P < 0.01$) of which the average of minimum air temperature is more rapidly and noticeably rising. Henceforth, in warm months the indoor bioclimatic condition is deteriorating and in cold months it is ameliorating. Therefore, this condition should be considered in architecture and construction. In other words, more cooling systems are to be required in future.

Keywords: Climate Change, Indoor Bioclimatic Comfort, Mahoney Bioclimatic Index, Arid Regions, Yazd.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mahmood Molanezhad**, Director of Regional Centre for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA). E-mail address: mojtabamahdian@ut.ac.ir

HEALTH LITERACY SCALE

Suzan Sönmez,
Esin Atav,

Abstract

A health literacy test was developed to evaluate the health literacy levels of the students. Before the questions were prepared regarding the health literacy, test items were decided writing the subdimensions of the test, objectives and the behaviors concerning the objectives. A scale was prepared consisting of totally 120 items. The test was reformed in accordance with the expert opinions and 62 items were chosen to be used in the scale. The scale was conducted on the 450 secondary education students and the results were subjected to the exploratory factor analysis (EFA). Before the EFA was conducted, the Kaiser-Meyer-Olkin (KMO) Test was conducted to determine whether the data set was suitable for the factor analysis. According to the test results, the KMO value was found as 0,685. Whether 40 items included in the scale formed an integrity having a homogenous structure with the reliability analysis and was researched with the Cronbach Alpha Coefficient. The Cronbach Alpha Coefficient was calculated as 0,897 for the health literacy test. The health literacy test consists of 40 questions and 2 sub- factors. According to the EFA results, the 22 items were taken out of the test. As a result of the factor analysis, 3 items were seen not to come under the factors formed at the beginning and decided to be taken out of the test. The factor structure determined later was tested with the confirmatory factor analysis. The potential factors in the test structure and the mutually dependent effects between these factors were tested in the LISREL 9. 1 program setting a first level DFA model. The factor loads on the Factor 1 includes 23 items, whereas the factor loads on the Factor 2 includes 14 items. The value between the Factor 1 and the Factor 2 (0,63), the standardized correlation was seen between two potential variants. As a result of all of these researches, the health literacy test consisting of 37 items was prepared.

Keywords: loads on the Factor 2 includes 14 items

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Suzan Sönmez,**
E-mail address: suzansonmez2000@yahoo.com

WHERE ARE WE IN POVERTY AND CHILD LABOUR? WHAT CAN WE DO?

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey.

Abstract

Poverty constitutes social, political and health problems which affect the whole society varying from children to elders and women to men. Poverty can restrict individuals in benefiting their basic rights , affecting the socio-economic welfare level and can cause individuals to become vulnerable. It can be maintained that also children who take place in the vulnerable group are affected by the poverty negatively and consequently start working life earlier, which makes them more vulnerable and this leads them to be more restricted in enjoying their basic rights and liberties. It is stated that poverty is more prevail in developing countries depending upon the income level, and that one in every four people has been struggling against poverty in the world. Moreover, since the socio-economic welfare level in developing countries is relatively low, active participation of children in working arena, being forced to work in poor conditions, being seen as a mean of income or profit by families and bosses frequently occur. On the other hand, children's taking place in working fields results in opportunity and equity discrepancies among countries as well as restrictions for children in benefitting their rights and liberties. Child labour is in relation with education opportunities sexual inequalities and various health risks. Working children could be left behind in the schools, and may not find free time and opportunity to obtain socialization. Future of such children may become imperilled, they can be exposed to violence, negligence and abuse, and may encounter various risks including malnutrition, diseases, accidents, tendency to violence, street life and involvement in crime. Healthier child development will bring about healthier society in the future, which will bring up healthier new generations. In fact, lack of equal distribution in social and economic policies will reinforce child labour, which makes up the cheap work force and which is the biggest income source in unrecorded economy, increasing the poverty of already poor individuals. As a result, intensifying the struggle against the child labour and poverty in connection in the frame of national and international cooperation and providing conscious participation of individuals in this struggle action plans after strengthening the sense of social justice in society are needed.

Keywords: Poverty, Child Labour, Occupational Health, Solution Proposals

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

THE RELATION BETWEEN NURSING, PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS AND CARE QUALITY

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey.

Abstract

Life is full of problems in various numbers and forms to be coped with. For this reason, modern society expects individuals to be creative, critical, with features of someone who can think analytically and could produce effective solutions to the various problems encountered. In general, problem solving refers to knowing what to do when what to do is not known. To be able to carry the life on for individuals depends on solving the problems in accurate ways when they encounter them. Problem solving requires a set of endeavours aiming to eliminate difficulties so as to achieve a certain objective after all. Problem solving itself is an efficient way of learning and personal skills improvement. Individuals' perceiving the problems constitutes the first step for the solution of the problems. Problems, in fact, are crisis faced in daily life and solutions of which may differ according to their types, the situation, their causes and even the individuals. Therefore, in order individuals to continue their lives in a quality manner, these problems are needed to be overcome. Nurses, who work in close relationship with other individuals, encounter many daily routine, working place or patients-origin problems, which they are expected to overcome. Thus, nurses are required to examine the problems related to daily routine, working place or patients diligently, to think critically and to plan and implement all the solution steps needed to overcome the given situation. For this reason, nurses' acquiring awareness in their graduate programs and their application of this information to their professional lives will increase nursing care quality and result in self actualisation for nurses in professional area.

Keywords: Nursing, Problem Solving, Care Quality

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES AS CHANGE AGENTS AND LEADERSHIP

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey.

Abstract

Leadership is a concept having been used since the beginning of the time when individuals came together to live in groups and communities. Public health nurses are influenced by the concepts taking place in the descriptions of leadership and provide care integrating these concepts with their practices. Leadership in nursing is a process where a nurse affects other nurses in order to achieve certain objectives in delivering care for patients or in non-clinical roles and it increases the job satisfaction and motivation, and depending on this, patient satisfaction and care quality. Leadership skills are needed for nurses in order them to follow the scientific improvements in nursing field, implement the innovative practices, determine the given needs of patients and healthy individuals and create a change with the other practitioners accordingly. In addition, nurses should be good leaders to be able to take effective roles in the team, to be in the managerial positions in health services, to increase the quality by proliferating the satisfaction and motivation of the patients and practitioners, and to raise the standards in nursing service. Including the subjects related to nurses' improving leadership skills to the curriculum in nursing schools and to the in-service programs, and organising related programs such as panels and symposiums will make contributions to the settlement in concept of the leadership among nurses.

Keywords: Public Health, Nursing, Leadership

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING AND ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Population density has moved to urban areas from the rural with the industrialisation. Advancing industrial pollution, air and water pollution and hard working conditions have caused negative effects on health. With the negative results of industrialisation, concepts of occupational health and occupational safety have started to appear in agenda. Occupational health nursing emerged first in 1800s in developed countries at that time with nurses starting to work in work places and was named as industrial nursing. Prior tasks and responsibilities of occupational nurses include promoting health, preventing diseases, implementing three protection levels, and providing safe work environment. Occupational health is a concept which addresses health and safety issues in all aspects, focusing primarily on preventing hazards in working places. Health conditions of workers are threatened by some risks such as some cancer types, accidents, muscular skeletal diseases, respiratory problems, loss of hearing, circulation problems, stress related disorders, communicative and other diseases due to risk factors which exist in work places. Promoting occupational health approach refers to providing healthy life conditions. In this approach, the necessity of supporting the healthy behaviours of the individuals, constant monitoring on the personal skills, encouraging the accurate ones, and giving information about the inaccurate ones are emphasised. Although the standards are advanced in many especially developed countries, national and international action plans, implementations and policies, which promote occupational health nursing and occupational health are limited in our country. Including approaches in work places which will encourage healthy behaviours of individuals, provide constant monitoring on personal skills and raise their health condition to advanced levels will make important contributions to the practices that will improve the occupational health.

Key words: Occupational health, Nursing, Promoting Health

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Aging population has affected the whole population structure both in developed and developing countries. In addition, moving from rural to urban society, stemmed from factors such as industrialisation, urbanisation, and immigration, has led to acceleration in transformation of the structure of the families from extended family to nuclear family structure, changing the whole social and economic structure in the society. These changes could cause a perception that elderly are burdens, which could establish a negative attitude on them. Violence against senior individuals, is a type encountered generally in advanced ages (75 and over) and elder abuse may appear in many forms such as harming, negligence of medical attention needed, poor hygiene, malnutrition and insufficient liquid supply, inappropriate accommodation conditions, imprisonment in the house and income seizing. In general, elder abuse is described as the set of physical and psychological behaviours which results in physical and emotional sufferance and in negligence among the elderly. The reasons of elderly abuse and negligence can be classified as familial, cultural, institutional, caregiver-related and elderly-related factors. It could occur in nurseries, old folks' homes and in the houses where they live. Elder abuse and neglect are perceived as problems to overcome, which requires multidisciplinary approaches of the health professionals. When the effects on the elderly are viewed, it can be seen that the abuse and neglect affect physical health, social lives and psychological conditions of the senior people and decrease their life quality. The perception of elderly abuse and neglect by the health professionals as serious problems to intervene timely, and planning and implementation of educational programs that will educate seniors and other members of the society and that will raise awareness among them will make important contributions to the steps to be taken for solution of the problem.

Keywords: Elder Abuse, Elder Neglect, Health Services

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

CODE OF ETHICS OF NURSING: ICN, 2012

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Akşehir Kadir Yallağöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Changes in the societies and policies occurred with the technological and medical improvements have caused wide spreading ethical/morality problems for patients, medical professionals and policy makers. Interactions with patients and other individuals in the medical team could cause some ethical problems to nurses and in order ethical procedures to be conducted, nurses are required to be sensitive to the visible or unseen ethical issues they face in their daily professional lives, to be aware of these and to understand basic concepts about ethical issues, theories, principles, problems and making ethical decision models. In nursing services as a profession, basing on the fact that code of ethics are extremely essential for both nurses and the care receiving individuals, code of ethics of International Council of Nurses (ICN) 2012 are included in this article. The Code has undergone many revisions since it was first adopted in 1953 but after being reviewed in 2012, it has served as the standard for nurses worldwide. The ICN code of ethics include four main principals namely nurses and people, nurses and practice, nurses and the profession and nurses and co-workers. Ethical rules provides nurses with a basic framework depending upon principles to be obeyed for the protection of patients' rights and for the patients' safety. When examined, it can be verified that the ICN code of ethics is made up of principles which regard human rights, respect human, culture, and values and which appreciate involvement of patients in the care processes in treatment with their own decisions. Code of ethics, developed with the purpose of protecting humanistic values, along with similar national and international aims, makes contribution to professionalization of nursing by building mutual confidence among nurses, care-receivers, families and the society, to raise in the care standards and to improvement in health.

Keywords: Nursing, International nursing, Council of Nurses, Code of Ethics

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

A GENERAL LOOK AT THE CONCEPTS OF WOMEN AND IMMIGRATION IN ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey.

Funda ÖZPOLAT, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health, Department of Nursing, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Since the first existence of man in the world, immigration has occurred due to many reasons such as surviving and accommodation needs of people, famines, invasions, wars, curiosity and discovery desires. Improvement in the immigration opportunities owing to industrial advance through the time, and economical discrepancies between countries have caused immigration to become one of the most debated issues in many areas such as scientific, economic, and political fields. It can be argued that rather "poverty" lies beneath the immigration. Poverty not only may bring along many health and social problems but also it may cause women and children to be more vulnerable. Women, who are exposed to many negative factors in their own societal structure such as sex discrimination, traditional gender roles given in the society, and the lack of women's participation in the education, are forced to cope with the similar effects where they immigrate and their living space can become more restricted. Psycho-social pressures and different cultural expectations generally lead to marginalisation in the immigrated country and working life and familial responsibilities form hard conditions for the women the most in the family. On the other hand, immigration provides opportunities such as working life and education that they would not achieve in their own countries for women, and enables them to benefit health and social services. Whether domestic or internationally, immigration could also affect women's health immensely, either positively or negatively. When negatively affected, women's health deteriorates physically and psychologically and their life quality lessens. Ecological models/approaches based on human interactions can be used to examine the complicated social problems which affect health inequalities. Ecological approach aims to address the situations which cause women to be under risk in different levels (for example individual, family, environment and society) and conditions and to consider necessary interventions. In this aspect, an effective approach can be established against negative results of immigration on women, and the problems and solutions can be focused on.

Keywords: Women, Immigration, Women's Health, Ecological Approach

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING AND ABORTION

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey.

Gülümser KUBİLAY, Hacettepe University, Nursing Faculty, Department of Public Health Nursing, Turkey.

Abstract

This research was carried out as a descriptive study to determine the opinions of nursing and midwifery students about family planning and abortion. This research was implanted in 2012-2013 academic term with participation of 685 nursing department students, 301 midwifery department students and totally 986 students and a questionnaire prepared after literature research that questions demographic characteristics, knowledge and opinions about abortion and family planning methods and services was applied to the students. For statistical analysis, proportion, chi-square and Fisherexact chi-square tests were used. The results showed that 47.3 % of nursing students and 42.5 % of midwifery students thinks that abortion is unnecessary for unintended pregnancy ($p>0.05$). The results also showed that nursing students tend to agree the expression "abortion is morally wrong" much more than midwifery students ($p<0.05$). It has been concluded that both nursing and midwifery department students do not accept abortion except medical necessities. As a result of this study it is proposed to expand topics of abortion and family health planning in the curriculum of nursing and midwifery departments and courses related with family planning and abortion should discuss and cover abortion more comprehensively using various kinds of teaching techniques.

Keywords: Abortion, family planning, nursing student, midwifery student

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Duygu ÖZTAŞ**, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department, Ankara University, Turkey. E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

RISK FACTORS OF RESPIRATORY DISTRESS AMONG NEONATES IN GAZA GOVERNORATE: A CASE-CONTROL STUDY

Ali Hassan El-Khateeb, Department of health professionsUniversity College of Applied Sciences, Palestinian Territory, Occupied

Abstract

RD is one of the commonest problem encountered within the first 48-72 hours of life. In addition, it is one of most frequent indications for hospitalization to NICU which seen in approximately 7% of live births, and responsible for about 20% of neonatal deaths. This case –control study, aimed to determine the main risk factors of RD among hospitalized neonates in Gaza governorate. The sample consisted of 300 neonates; 100 cases (neonates with RD) and 200 controls (healthy neonates). Convenient participants were selected from those admitted to NICU at Al-Nasser pediatric hospital while the controls were chosen from neonates attended the vaccination program (BCG) in the first month of age at Shohada Al-Remal primary health care center. A questionnaire was constructed and data was collected by the researcher through a face to face interview with mothers of neonates. The results of the study showed that the most frequent cause of RD was TTN (33.0%) followed by RDS (32.0%), pneumonia (30.0%) and MAS (5.0%). Among socio-demographic risk factors, maternal age (≥ 35) was a significant one (OR=3.05, 95% CI [1.2 – 8.0], p-value = 0.012). Other risk factors include lower educational level (P-value = 0.043), and low family income (P-value = 0.002). A significant positive association with RD were noticed in mothers with chronic health problem (P value =0.008), cesarean section delivery (P value =0.001), acute disorders or infections during pregnancy (P value= 0.001), and number of antenatal visits (≤ 4 visits) (P value=.001). Regarding neonatal factors; significant positive association with RD were noticed in part of twins (P-value= 0.007), small gestational age < 37 (P-value= 0.0001), and low birth weight < 2500g (P-value= 0.001). The study concluded that most of the risk factors appeared are avoidable. Prevention of elective C/S, encouraging antenatal visits, appropriate treatment of maternal infection, and prevention of preterm delivery may reduce the incidence of RD among neonates in GG.

Key words: Respiratory distress, neonate, Risk factors

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ali Hassan El-Khateeb**, Department of health professionsUniversity College of Applied Sciences, Palestinian Territory, Occupied E-mail address: ahmkhb@yahoo.com

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MANNERS OF CONFLICT AND MANNERS OF COMMUNICATION OF NURSES IN EMERGENCY ROOM. CASE STUDY : A STUDY OF CONFLICT WELDING COMMUNICATION

Ümran Çelik Barmakcı, Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Hastanesi, Turkey.

Abstract

The concept of “conflict” is not only an interest of area of organizational psychology, but it is also a research area of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and some other disciplines. Due to the increase of demands for societies of health care day-to-day, the analysis of the elements which effect the usage of hospitals efficiently and effectively also comes into prominence. One of those is the phenomenon of “conflict”. Since hospitals are complex structures, the reasons of conflicts that may occur are so varied. There may sometimes be numerous reasons behind a conflict case at a unit. Emergency room is one of the units where the conflicts at hospitals frequently happen. In order to manage a conflict in emergency room, it comes into prominence to diagnose the conflict, to make the necessary intervention, and to bring out the reasons of the conflict. In this case study, the conflict happens as a chain of events by taking a report of a nurse who will come to seizure without informing the other responsible nurse and declaring to the other responsible nurse that four colleagues of the other sentry nurse have not come. The reason of happening of the conflict is the manner of unclear communication. The nurse who will not come to her seizure by taking a report does not inform that and she keeps her taking report secret. The conflict is terminated by win-win logic, a method of problem solving, of the responsible nurse and by participating of other workers in this issue. Mutual clear communication is used and the main reason of the problem is identified as “communication problem”. As a result, it is inferred that communication problems cause hindering work, forming a platform of conflicts, and wasting time. While the conflict is being terminated, communication problems between numerous people are removed by using correct communication ways and it is given a lead to obtain a better communication platform in the organization. Having less problems due to taking care of communication in emergency room after this event shows that this conflict has been resulted in positive outcomes.

Keywords: Emergency Room, Nursing, Conflict, Manners of Communication, Case Study.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Ümran Çelik Barmakcı, Dışkapı Yıldırım Beyazıt Hastanesi, Turkey.

E-mail address: umran971@hotmail.com

IDENTIFICATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL RESILIENCE AND SELF EFFICACY LEVELS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING STUDENTS

Mehmet Kocak, Gazi Universitesi Beden Egitimi ve Spor Yuksekokulu, Turkey.

Azize Atli, Hacettpe Universitesi Hemsirelik Fakultesi, Turkey.

Nermin Gurhan, Gazi Universitesi Saglik Bilimleri Kongresi, Turkey.

Buthanettin Kaya, Gazi Universitesi Tip Fakultesi Psikiyatri ABD, Turkey.

Abstract

Introduction and Purpose: When a source of stress, including any threat or distress emerges in the environment where the person lives, he/she needs to cope with this stressor and regain balance in his/her life. This adjustment process is called the person's "psychological resilience" [1,2]. Psychological resilience, an important concept for people to maintain their physical and mental health, is a condition needed to be achieved and maintained. Studies have shown that numerous factors can have an effect of psychological resilience [1]. One of these factors is "self efficacy".

Key words: physical training and sports students, psychological robustness, self efficacy.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mehmet Kocak**, Gazi Universitesi Beden Egitimi ve Spor Yuksekokulu, Turkey. E-mail address: mkocak@gazi.edu.tr

EVALUATION OF SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE, BEHAVIORS AND ATTITUDES OF PHYSICAL TRAINING AND SPORTS' STUDENTS

Nermin Gurhan, Gazi Universitesi Saglik Bilimleri Fakultesi, Turkey.

Azize Atli Ozbas, Hacettepe Universitesi Hemsirelik Fakultesi, Turkey.

Mehmet Kocak, Gazi Universitesi, Turkey.

Abstract

Human sexuality is a highly complicated and specific phenomenon made of different components. Human sexuality is a component of physical and mental health and affects our thinking, behavior, interactions and our entire life. It has been observed in groups which offer training and service in Physical Training and Sports, numerous studies were made on physical, psychological and social aspects of individuals yet a very limited number of studies were made on assessment of sexual knowledge, attitudes and behaviors. In this descriptive study realized to evaluate sexual knowledge, behaviors and attitudes of students at the school of physical training and sports, data was collected by the student information form and the Sexual Attitudes Questionnaire (SAQ) and evaluated using percentage distribution, correlation and t test in SPSS 16.0 software. A large part of the student group which was mainly made of male students (75%) and those who have lived for a longer period of time at central areas in their life (73%), pointed at unofficial channels such as friends (62%) and the internet (46%) as their source of information on sexuality. The most widely known sexually transmitted disease (STD) is AIDS (72%). Other STDs have a very low level of acquaintance. While female students exhibited a more conservative attitude compared to males in all areas of SAS, they exhibited a similar attitude to male students in the subscale of attitude towards their own sexuality. The study determined that students needed accountable information sources on sexuality and their level of sexual attitude could be considered conservative.

Key words: sexual attitude, sexual health, physical training and sports students

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nermin Gurhan**, Gazi Universitesi Saglik Bilimleri Fakultesi, Turkey.

E-mail address: nermingurhan@gazi.edu.tr

FAMILY HEALTH CENTER WORKERS HEALTH PROMOTION PRACTICES ON NATIONAL CHRONIC DISEASE PREVENTION AND CONTROL PROGRAMMES

Esma Kabasakal, Hacettepe University, Nursing Faculty, Public Health Nursing Department, Turkey.

Gülümser Kubilay, Hacettepe University, Nursing Faculty of Public Health Nursing Department, Turkey.

Abstract

The research is made definitively to specify the opinions of healthcare personnel working in family health centers about health promotion practices on national health control programs. The healthcare personnel working in all family health centers in Yenimahalle county of city of Ankara constitutes the sampling of the research. The questionnaire developed by the researcher is used as the data collecting tool. The data obtained in the research is analyzed using SPSS 16.0 packaged software. It was identified that 47,2% of the healthcare personnel participating in the research were educated on health promotion and 21,5% of the trained personnel think they have sufficient knowledge. Those who express that they have sufficient knowledge on National Control Programs performed in primary healthcare organizations are identified to be 14,7%. National Obesity Fighting Program is stated to have the priority among health promotion practices. School-age children are the top priority target group in health promotion. Time limitation is stated to be the most prominent complication in the aspect of health promotion. In the light of findings of this research, it is recommended to give comprehensive and repetitive trainings to the primary healthcare personnel on health promotion and national control programs, to hold especially nurses among family health personnel active and responsible for taking consultancy and training roles in national control programs, to make the health development practices and healthcare training skills of healthcare personnel recorded and to improve the training skills of the personnel, to do comprehensive research in which the practices can be physically evaluated since the results of our research are based on the statements of the participants.

Keywords: comprehensive research in which the practices

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Esma Kabasakal**, Hacettepe University, Nursing Faculty, Public Health Nursing Department, Turkey. E-mail address: esm.akf@gmail.com

DIETARY RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY AMONG LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TRIPOLI

Germine El-Kassas, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University.

Leila Itani MS, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Zeina El -Ali MS, LD., Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Abstract

Background: Studies among university students in developing countries showed high prevalence of obesity. Obesity among young people increases lifetime chronic disease risk. Unhealthy dietary patterns including high consumption of fast foods and meal skipping specially breakfast have been suggested as major risk factors for the development of obesity in developed countries. Limited studies had explored the meal consumption patterns among university students in developing countries. **Objective:** To investigate the major dietary risk factors associated with the development of overweight and obesity among university students. **Methods:** A cross sectional survey of 500 students was conducted males (49.3 %) & females (50.7%) having a mean age of 20.1 ± 1.7 years were chosen randomly from Beirut Arab University (BAU) Tripoli campus during fall 2014. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire, anthropometric, and dietary tools. Statistical analysis was performed and a diet score model was developed. The results showed that 20.8% and 5.8% of the studied sample were classified as overweight and obese respectively with a statistically significant higher prevalence of overweight and obesity among males (67.4%). than females (32.6%). More than three quarters of students (76.8%) reported disturbed meal patterns and high fast food consumption. The percentage of students who skip breakfast was significantly higher among the overweight and obese group. Breakfast consumption was found to be the strongest predictive factor (OR: value, 95% CI) while being a health science student was found to be a significantly protective factor (OR: value, 95% CI) for the development of obesity. **Conclusion:** Daily breakfast consumption was associated with lower risk for overweight and obesity. Intervention programs to prevent overweight and obesity should be implemented among university students to encourage regular breakfast intake and adopting healthy food choices and lifestyle.

Keywords: breakfast intake and adopting healthy food choices and lifestyle

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Germine El-Kassas**, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University. E-mail address: mojtabamahdian@ut.ac.ir

DETERMINATION OF JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS OF THE NURSES WORKING AT HOSPITALS AND THE RELEVANT EFFECTIVE FACTORS

Mukaddes ÖRS, University of Amasya, Turkey.

Abstract

The Problem of the Study: Job satisfaction is important for all occupations. However, it is vitally important for health professionals who are directly responsible for protection and sustaining of public health, and who are expected to work in intensive working conditions that require self-sacrifice. Health service is a multi-disciplinary service provided by employees from numbers of various occupation groups (Aiken et al., 2001; Piyal, Yavuz & Yavuz, 2002). As nursing composes of the largest portion of health employees, it is a profession determining patients' requirements, planning-maintaining-evaluating patient's care, and spending their time around the clock with patients continually, and coordinating members of health team as well. Nurses' determinant position at caring quality and patient caring satisfaction level are relevant with their unique position. Studies indicate that job satisfaction of nurses is effective on patients' satisfaction on nursing service (Tzeng Ketefian & Redman, 2002; Sengin, 2003; Durak & Serinkan, 2007:120). In the light of these information, this research investigates the job satisfaction levels of nurses employed by the Amasya University Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Education and Research Hospital, and the effective factors on their satisfaction level. **The Purpose of the Study:** Nurses are the health workers whom applied at the first place in case any sort of problems experienced by patients and their families in 24 hours a day. Because of their position, they have key role within health crew by maintaining communication. The research was conducted to determine job satisfaction levels of nurses who are under intensive job loading due to numbers of adverse circumstances caused by their work environment, and the factors effective on their job satisfaction so as to suggest relevant solutions and to increase quality of provided service. **Method:** The present research is a descriptive study for determination of the current situation and it was conducted based on screening model. The population of this study is consisted of 270 nurses employed by the Amasya University Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Education and Research Hospital. In the present research, after the research population was described, the study was conducted on whole population without selecting a sampling group. In order to collect descriptive information regarding participant nurses, the Personal Information Form that was prepared by the researcher was administered; and then Minnesota Satisfaction Scale was applied to measure their job satisfaction levels. In the analysis part, "t-test", "One-way Anova" tests were conducted. **Findings and Results:** In terms of age, marital status, number of children, education status, and weekly working hours, there was no significant difference found between "Internal Satisfaction" and "External Satisfaction" sub scale mean scores statistically ($P>0.05$). However, in terms of their work division and their preference regarding whether they want to change their employer institution, the difference between "Internal Satisfaction" and "External Satisfaction" sub scale mean scores was found significant statistically ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Nursel, Hospital

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mukaddes ÖRS**, University of Amasya, Turkey.

E-mail address: mukaddesors@hotmail.com

DETERMINATION OF JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS OF THE NURSES WORKING AT HOSPITALS AND THE RELEVANT EFFECTIVE FACTORS

Mukaddes ÖRS, University of Amasya, Turkey.

Abstract

The Problem of the Study: Job satisfaction is important for all occupations. However, it is vitally important for health professionals who are directly responsible for protection and sustaining of public health, and who are expected to work in intensive working conditions that require self-sacrifice. Health service is a multi-disciplinary service provided by employees from numbers of various occupation groups (Aiken et al., 2001; Piyal, Yavuz & Yavuz, 2002). As nursing composes of the largest portion of health employees, it is a profession determining patients' requirements, planning-maintaining-evaluating patient's care, and spending their time around the clock with patients continually, and coordinating members of health team as well. Nurses' determinant position at caring quality and patient caring satisfaction level are relevant with their unique position. Studies indicate that job satisfaction of nurses is effective on patients' satisfaction on nursing service (Tzeng Ketefian & Redman, 2002; Sengin, 2003; Durak & Serinkan, 2007:120). In the light of these information, this research investigates the job satisfaction levels of nurses employed by the Amasya University Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Education and Research Hospital, and the effective factors on their satisfaction level. **The Purpose of the Study:** Nurses are the health workers whom applied at the first place in case any sort of problems experienced by patients and their families in 24 hours a day. Because of their position, they have key role within health crew by maintaining communication. The research was conducted to determine job satisfaction levels of nurses who are under intensive job loading due to numbers of adverse circumstances caused by their work environment, and the factors effective on their job satisfaction so as to suggest relevant solutions and to increase quality of provided service. **Method:** The present research is a descriptive study for determination of the current situation and it was conducted based on screening model. The population of this study is consisted of 270 nurses employed by the Amasya University Sabuncuoğlu Şerefeddin Education and Research Hospital. In the present research, after the research population was described, the study was conducted on whole population without selecting a sampling group. In order to collect descriptive information regarding participant nurses, the Personal Information Form that was prepared by the researcher was administered; and then Minnesota Satisfaction Scale was applied to measure their job satisfaction levels. In the analysis part, "t-test", "One-way Anova" tests were conducted. **Findings and Results:** In terms of age, marital status, number of children, education status, and weekly working hours, there was no significant difference found between "Internal Satisfaction" and "External Satisfaction" sub scale mean scores statistically ($P>0.05$). However, in terms of their work division and their preference regarding whether they want to change their employer institution, the difference between "Internal Satisfaction" and "External Satisfaction" sub scale mean scores was found significant statistically ($P<0.05$).

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Nurse, Hospital

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mukaddes ÖRS**, University of Amasya, Turkey.

E-mail address: mukaddesors@hotmail.com

THE PARACLINICAL PERSONNEL'S READINESS ON ELECTRONIC HEALTH RECORDS

Mahdi Habibi-koolaee, Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Atharalsadat Mirkarimi, Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Naser Behnampour, Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Mohammad Javad Kabir, Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran Islamic Republic Of

Abstract

Participation and preparedness of health care providers can play an effective role in the implementation of electronic health records. This study aimed to assess the laboratory and imaging staff towards implementation of electronic health records. This descriptive study conducted in 2013. Computer competency, knowledge and attitude of participants were assessed using a self-structured questionnaire. Data analyzed by descriptive statistics, using SPSS software. The result indicated that the mean of computer skills of participants was 2.12 out of 5. Also, the average of their knowledge and attitude on electronic health records was 2.32 and 3.30 out of 5, respectively. It is recommended that some courses related to informatics competency for student of laboratory and imaging are necessary. Also, attend workshops, conference and seminars can be useful to improve the readiness of paraclinical staff to implement electronic health records.

Keywords: attend workshops, conference and seminars

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mahdi Habibi-koolaee**, Health Management and Social Development Research Center, Golestan University of Medical Sciences, Gorgan, Iran Islamic Republic Of.

E-mail address: koolaie@gmail.com

DISASTER NURSING EDUCATION

Bilge Kalanlar, Department of Public Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty, Hacettepe University, Turkey.
Gülümser Kubilay, Department of Public Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Abstract

The study was carried out for disaster nursing and management teaching to nursing students. The study was conducted with 75 students from intervention group and 75 students from control group in the academic year 2010-2011 who accepted to participate voluntarily. A 14 week's training program on Disaster Nursing was developed and implemented to students. Data was collected through disaster nursing and management questionnaire implemented to the students. Statistical analysis, t-test, ANOVA analysis and percentage were used for evaluation of the data. There were significant differences statistically between the results of intervention group pre-post test scores and control group pre-post test scores which were defined as control group. There were significant differences between the answers given by the groups for the questions which are enquiring about nurses tasks before, during and after a disaster ($p < 0,05$). From the result of the study, it can be derived that qualification and timeline of the training given students is enough for them to learn. It showed that there were statistically significant difference among the number of students who perceived disaster nursing and management. Findings from this study indicated that the lesson of disaster nursing and management can be applied into nursing curriculum.

Keywords: Disaster nursing, disaster management, disaster education.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilge Kalanlar**, Department of Public Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty, Hacettepe University, Turkey. E-mail address: bt.bilge@gmail.com

Extents of Violence against Women in a Slum Area

Bilge Kalanlar, Department of Public Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty, Hacettepe University, Turkey

Abstract

Objective: This research was conducted in a descriptive way to identify the married women's status of exposure to domestic violence, level of violence, their opinion about violence and factors affecting the exposure to violence. Method: 93 women who live in Ankara-Badamlidere region were selected with a simple random sample method. Domestic Violence against Women Determination Scale questionnaire was used to collect data. Results: In this study it was determined that women between the ages of 21-89, men between the ages of 21-84 and the mean age 40,83 in women, 44,09 in men. It was determined that 10.8% of the women has not literacy, 50.5% of women have primary school graduates. The spouses have been higher education levels than women. In this study 30.1% of women in the region were exposed to physical violence. Analysis indicated that there is no significant relationship between the age of women and the physical violence ($p = 0.07 < 0.05$), however there is a significant relationship between physical violence and educational levels of women ($p = 0.021 > 0.05$). Conclusion: It was recommended that Informing the women about domestic violence and types of it and empowering, developing economically the women to prevent and eliminate the violence against women. Health status of women particularly the women who exposed to domestic violence must be considered.

Keywords: Women; violence; slum

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilge Kalanlar**, Department of Public Health Nursing, Nursing Faculty, Hacettepe University, Turkey. E-mail address: bt.bilge@gmail.com

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS UPON THE MOTIVATION LEVELS OF ALLIED HEALTH EMPLOYEES WHO WORK IN STATE OR PRIVATE HOSPITALS: THE CASE OF GAZİANTEP PROVINCE IN TURKEY

ZEHRA GUL, Health Services Management, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey.

AHMET YILMAZ, Health Services Management, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey.

UGUR YILDIRIM, Health Services Management, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey.

SONER AKIN, Health Services Management, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey.

Abstract

The process upon the motivation of employees by meeting their requirements is a hard sphere. In order to realize it, the needs of employees should be analyzed fairly, and the motivation environment within a systematic has to be realized. Indeed, the dimension and processes of motivation has to be well understood and used. The hospitality characteristics for the employees in health sector is different from the other sectors via servicing face to face and satisfying the relative of patients in good moods. Hence the motivation of those people/institutions within this mentioned critic type of positions has to be high, and it is dramatically more important than the other sectors' position. The aim of this study is to investigate the private and state hospitals in Gaziantep Province by collecting datum from the employees of allied health services on demographic sphere in order to understand its effects on motivation. The comparison between the frames of private and state hospitals' personnel was performed in this respect. General scanning methods with "Motivation Inventory Scale" were used to determine motivation levels for 3.280 employees interms of study population. 620 individuals were chosen for Gaziantep Province sample from the 2 state hospitals and 2 private hospitals, which has the highest number of beds. SPSS 17 software was benefited to analyse the scale based collected data, then it was concluded that state allied health personnel has higher motivation levels. Non- self motivation average point of state personnel($23,76 \pm 3,48$) is statistically significant, higher than private sphere($17,25 \pm 4,36$). This is the same for target internalization point average in state ($21,05 \pm 3,21$) sector thinking the private ($15,42 \pm 4,54$). Instrumental motivations are also higher ($18,76 \pm 3,48$) for point average compared with the private sector ($12,25 \pm 4,36$). Total motivation average point in state sector allied health service personnel ($133,04 \pm 17,61$) is higher than the private case ($111,14 \pm 20,99$).

Keywords: allied health personnel has higher

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **ZEHRA GUL**, Health Services Management, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Turkey. E-mail address: zehragulksu@gmail.com

COMPARISON OF HEALTH LITERACY LEVEL AMONG PREGNANT AND NON-PREGNANT WOMEN

Emel Filiz, Selcuk University, Turkey.

Said Bodur, Balikesir University, Turkey.

Abstract

The objective of this study was to determine health literacy level and health perception level, specify the factors affecting health literacy and determine the relationship between health perception and health literacy in pregnant women. This community based cross-sectional study was carried out in Konya. Data were collected using Health Literacy Questionnaire, Newest Vital Sign, tool and Health Perception Scale. The size of the sample was calculated by a formula based on the stated public health literacy score (13.8 ± 2.5), which would demonstrate at least a 10% difference (1,4 points) with 90% power, between the two study groups of pregnant and non-pregnant women. 133 pregnant and 133 non-pregnant women, registered in six randomly selected family health centers were included into the study. Mean age of non-pregnant women was $24,0 \pm 2,7$ and for pregnant women it was $23,9 \pm 2,9$ years. 57% of non-pregnant and 50% of pregnant women included in the study were found to have an education level of high school or above. Literacy level was low in 29% of pregnant women according to health literacy scale. According to NVS scale, this proportion was found to be 64%. Some pregnancy related topics among pregnant women were found to be related to their health literacy levels. Health perception among pregnant women were found to be similar to non-pregnant ones. In both pregnant and non-pregnant groups, some of the sub-fields in the health perception scale were found to be related to women's education level, employment status, economic status and health behaviors. Pregnancy is the period during which women are benefitted from health services the most and are open to learning health related behaviors and advice, thus providing an opportunity for increasing their health literacy.

Keywords: Pregnancy, health literacy, health perception

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Emel Filiz**, Selcuk University, Turkey.

E-mail address: efiliz@selcuk.edu.tr

A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH LITERACY OF WOMEN AND MEN WORKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Filiz YILDIRIM, Ankara University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Social Work, Turkey.

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Midwifery, Turkey.

Abstract

Background: With the improvement in technology in recent years, physical work load has decreased. Nevertheless, occupational diseases have been constantly increasing depending upon sedentary lifestyle. Consequently, it is essential for employees to get access to accurate health information aiming at protecting and improving their health, comprehend it and implement it in their lives. The level of health literacy is an important determiner on such competence. **Purpose of the research:** The purpose of the research was to compare health literacy by gender, to determine the relationship between the health literacy and age, education level, health status, number of children and marital status by gender. **Method:** This research was conducted on 151 individuals, working in three public institutions in Ankara. As the data collecting instrument, the European Union Health Literacy Survey (HLS-EU Q47) Matrix, and personal information form were used. This matrix is a scale with 47 items to evaluate health literacy, which are graded in 4 categories as [(1) very difficult, (2) difficult, (3) easy, (4) very easy]. The Cronbach alpha value of the scale was 0.96. The Mann Whitney U test was used in the research to compare health literacy by gender and women's and men's health literacy by marital status. To determine the relationship between the health literacy by gender and age, education level, health status and number of children, Spearman correlation test was implemented.

Findings: The score of women's health literacy (141.98 ± 21.86) was found to be higher than that of men (141.98 ± 21.86) ($p < 0.05$). The negative correlation between men's health literacy and their age ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, the negative correlation between both women's and men's health status and their health literacy were found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$). **Discussion, result and suggestions:** In the research, health literacy of women was found to be higher than that of men. It was verified that as the age increases among men, the health literacy decreases. Furthermore, it was found that for both women and men as considerations about own health status get worse, the need for health information and skills gets higher. This result can be related to the fact that participants do not need health related information when their health status is in good condition and to the lack of their knowledge, skills and motivation about health improving behaviors. For this reason, it can be suggested that especially in work life providing consultancy and support services to employees aiming at improving health literacy and raising awareness is important.

Keywords: Health literacy, Gender, Women, Men

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Filiz Yıldırım**, Ankara University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Social Work, Turkey. E-mail address: filizyildirim06@hotmail.com

HEALTHY BEHAVIORS IN DIABETES: STAGES OF CHANGE MATTER!!

Hiba bawadi, Qatar University
Reema Tayyem, Qatar University
Shatha Jebreen, Qatar University

Abstract

Introduction: Diabetes is an epidemic chronic disease associated with high mortality and morbidity rates. Stage of change model is a promising behavioral change model that showed success among healthy and ill individuals. This study aimed to investigate the association between stages of change for healthy behaviors and glycemic control among patients with type 2 diabetes. **Materials and Methods:** patients with type 2 diabetes (N=548) completed a structured interview-based questionnaire. Data about stages of change for smoking cessation, physical activity, and consuming less saturated fat were collected. Glycemic control was assessed by measuring glycosylated hemoglobin levels (HbA1c). **Results:** Several sociodemographic factors including gender, age, educational level, and body mass index were associated with stages of change for smoking cessation physical activity and consuming less saturated fat ($p < 0.05$). Advanced stages of change for physical activity and consuming less saturated fat were associated with improved glycemic control. **Conclusions:** Stage of change model could be applied to target behavioral change among patients with diabetes to improve their glycemic control.

Keywords: physical activity, activity and consuming

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Hiba bawadi**, Qatar University.

E-mail address: hbawadi@qu.edu.qa

“NURSİNG STUDENTS’ ATTİTUDES TOWARD CONTEMPORARY WORLD ISSUES”

Dilek Kara, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Bursa, Turkey.

İsmet Eşer, Ege University Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, İzmir, Turkey.

Fürüzan Köktürk, Bulent Ecevit University School of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics, Zonguldak, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: This research was conducted to determine the attitudes of first and final year nursing students for today's world problems and affecting factors. **Method:** The population of this study which planned descriptive and cross-sectional has created the first and final year students of Uludag University School of Health Sciences Nursing Department (N=266). Without going to the sample selection, it had been tried to reach the whole universe. 157 volunteer participating students consisted the study sample. (Participation rate: 59%). Research data has been collected between the dates of 12.01.2015 – 31.03.2015, prepared by researchers according to the literature and collected with “Individual Identification Form” and likert-type “Attitude Scale for the Contemporary World Problems”. The validity and reliability are made by the Gökçe Kılıçoğlu et al (2012), the permission of use is taken. In addition, permission was obtained from the institution and the students. Statistical analysis was performed by using the program SPSS 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics for the analysis of data and the Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis variance, Mann-Whitney U test with adjustment of Bonferroni was used. **Findings:** 62.4% of the students participating in the research are studying in the first year and their average age was 20.47 ± 2.78 . 70.1% of students were female, and it has found that 63.12% of students have mothers with primary education level and 44.6% of them have fathers with primary education level. The students stated that 49% of them lived at home, 92.4% during the educational experiences took any course for world problems, 87.3% followed the developments regarding the world problems, 64.4% followed developments from the internet, 53.5% talking about the world's problems and 17.2% talking more about terrorism and war. Total average Attitude Scale Toward World Problems scores of students who enrolled in the study is 104.58 ± 12.32 , in terms of total score the difference between fourth and first classes was significant ($p=0.003$), the total score of the fourth classes was found to be significantly higher compared to the first classes. With the increase of students' ages the total score increases, and there is a positive weak association between them, in terms of scale total score the difference between boys and girls is not a significant ($p=0.282$), but there is a significant difference between women and men in terms of average sensitivity subscore ($p=0.039$), it was found that female students have significantly higher sensitivity subscore than males. In addition, anxiety subscore averages of students who follows developments for the world issues when come together with friends speaks world problems, were found to be significantly higher than other students. **Conclusion:** In conclusion, the nursing students' attitudes towards issues of today's world has been found positive. For developing positive attitude towards problems of today's world issues, it is advisable that performing further students in a larger samples about impact of schools, environment and the media.

Keywords: world problems, nursing students, attitude

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Dilek Kara**, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Bursa, Turkey. E-mail address: dilekkara15@hotmail.com

CHANGING CLIMATE AND INDOOR BIOCLIMATIC COMFORT IN ARID REGIONS: THE CITY OF YAZD

Mahmood Molanezhad, Director of Regional Centre for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA)

Mojtaba Mahdian Mahforouzi, PhD Student of Climatology, University of Tehran

Abstract

Climate, as a dominant weather condition of a certain region has a great impact on human activities of which the architecture could be mentioned. Architecture is the response of human activity to the various climatic conditions through which it has become possible to live in different regions of the Earth. Climate varies regionally and so does the architecture. The main aim of architecture is to provide a shelter under which the bioclimatic comfort is provided at most times. In recent decades, the climate has started to alter which is revealed in different parameters of which air temperature is most noticeable. In this research, the authors have used the Mahoney bioclimatic index to assess the effects of changing climate in the city of Yazd. To do so, the data obtained from the Yazd synoptic meteorology station were divided into five periods (each period covered ten years). The calculations were carried out using the Mahoney bioclimatic chart and MS Excel. The results showed that the relative humidity (average of minimum and maximum) is decreasing gradually ($P < 0.01$). Also, average of minimum and maximum air temperature is increasing ($P < 0.01$) of which the average of minimum air temperature is more rapidly and noticeably rising. Henceforth, in warm months the indoor bioclimatic condition is deteriorating and in cold months it is ameliorating. Therefore, this condition should be considered in architecture and construction. In other words, more cooling systems are to be required in future.

Keywords: Climate Change, Indoor Bioclimatic Comfort, Mahoney Bioclimatic Index, Arid Regions, Yazd.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mahmood Molanezhad**, Director of Regional Centre for Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association (IORA).

E-mail address: mmolanezhad@yahoo.com

Do Intravenous Medication Skills of Nursing Students Increase with Multimedia Education Techniques?

Arzu Bahar, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey.

Muzeyyen Arslan, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey

Nurcan Gokgoz, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey

Hacer Ak, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey

Haydar Kaya, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey

Abstract

Aim: The study was conducted to investigate the effects of multimedia education techniques on intravenous medication skills training of nursing students. **Method:** The study was designed as quasi-experimental and randomised, and it was carried out at Turgut Ozal School of Nursing between February and May 2014. The data were collected from 80 first year nursing students. Whereas 40 students were included in the experimental group, the other 40 were placed in the control group by randomised selection method. Researchers prepared the seven instructional videos related to administration of intravenous medication. While the students in the control group were taught about nursing skills through only demonstration, the experimental group was covered via demonstration plus supplemented by the instructional video supported education. The data were collected through a skills control checklist, and questionnaire. **Results:** The results of statistical evaluation show that among students receiving video assisted group skills training, the pre-test and post test defence scores ($X=39 \pm 10.93$) was found to be higher than the control group skills scores ($X=16 \pm 10.18$). In addition, 95% of the students who were provided with video supported skills training were quite satisfied with the process.

Conclusions: The instructional video supported teaching method is effective for teaching nursing skills. Nursing skills training methods should be prepared in accordance with the changing technological conditions. Conducting research using different training methods in health education and comparing these methods is recommended.

Keywords: Intravenous Medication Skill, Nursing Education, Multimedia Techniques

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Arzu Bahar**, Turgut Ozal University School of Nursing, Turkey.

E-mail address: arzbahar@gmail.com

THE IMPACT OF IMPLEMENTING PRESSURE ULCER RISK ASSESSMENT SCALE (BRADEN SCALE) ON PRESSURE ULCER DEVELOPMENT AMONG HOSPITALIZED PATIENTS AT A PRIVATE HOSPITAL IN JORDAN

Bahaaeddin Hammad Mohammad Hammad, Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, Nursing Department, Palestinian Territory, Occupied

Abstract

Pressure ulcer (PU) is recognized as a health problem at national and international levels. PU continues to be significant health problem that challenge healthcare providers and hospitalized patients, which occurs in both hospitals and community settings. The aim of this study is to examine the impact of implementing Braden Scale on PU development among hospitalized patients at a private hospital in Jordan. The current study employed pre-test post-test non-equivalent controlled groups design. Data were collected using structured observational checklist through study phases (pre-test and post-test). Nurses were trained to implement Braden scale in intervention phase (phase two). Skin observation for each patient was applied three times per week for two sequential weeks; all included patients were conformed to inclusion criteria and observed for PU development and/ or developed new PU according to European Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel and the National Pressure Ulcer Advisory Panel classification system. A total of 292 patients were included in the study. The overall incidence rate was 37.7% among hospitalized patients. Pressure ulcer incidence rate was 34.8% in pre-test and 41.2% in the post-test. Hypothesis testing showed no statistically significant ($\chi^2 = 1.275$; $df = 1$; $P = 0.2$) effect for implementing Braden scale on PU development among hospitalized patients in term of PU incidence rate. Braden score as preventive measure showed significant (MW-U: 1030; $P = 0.003$) effect on PU development among patients who developed PU. The study concluded that there is no significant impact of implementing Braden scale on pressure ulcer incidence rate. While Braden scale contributes to categorized hospitalized patient into different levels of risk for developing PU, which contributes to allocate appropriate intervention to prevent PU development.

Keywords: contributes to allocate appropriate intervention to prevent PU development

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bahaaeddin Hammad Mohammad Hammad,** Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, Nursing Department, Palestinian Territory, Occupied

E-mail address: bahaa.hammad@aaui.edu

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX, BODY COMPOSITION AND BLOOD PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN

Nesrin Kır Alkan, Başakşehir Devlet Hastanesi, İstanbul, Turkey.

Haydar Özpinar, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Gıda Güvenliği ve Beslenme Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Turkey.

Abstract

Aim: Obesity, which is placed with the most common diagnosis BMI, is a disease of excess body fat increased. Increasing with the increase of fat stores adipocytes activity causes more metabolic and cardiovascular complications. Childhood obesity is a long-term morbidity, decrease in quality of life and is associated as a cause of premature death. The aim of this study, children with anthropometric measurements, body mass index, is to examine the relationship between body composition and some blood parameters. **Subjects and Methods:** In this study, Başakşehir State Hospital Nutrition and Diet Unit refer to the 10-15 age group of 67 children; height and weight; the bioelectric impedans method; total fat percentage, fat mass, free fat mass and total body water weight, arms, legs and trunk fat percentage, fat mass, free fat mass; fasting blood glucose; total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and triglycerides kolestrerol, AST, ALT, TSH, Free T4 and hemogram were measured. **Results:** According to BMI z-score classification in children fat percentage, normal weight (BMI z-score < 1SD) 18.7%, overweight (BMI z-score \geq 1SD - < 2 SD) of 27.3%, obese (BMI z-score \geq 2SD - < 3SD) 33.8%, over-obese (BMI z-score \geq 3 SD) 37.7% respectively. The relationship between body fat percentage of obese and non-obese girls was significant ($p = 0.01$). With the formation of obesity fasting blood glucose (FBG) and cholesterol, LDL cholesterol, and triglycerides (TG) and HDL cholesterol increase the value was reduced value. Impaired glucose tolerance in non-obese children (IGT) (FPG> 100 mg/dL), TG> 150 mg/dL, HDL <40 mg/dL rates were 11.7%, 5.8%, and 0%, these rates in obese children 24%, 26% and 6%. One in every four children is obese, morbidly obese IGT has a one in three children. **Conclusion:** Increasing the work on childhood obesity and should be avoided as high priority.

Keywords: Increasing the work on childhood obesity and should be

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nesrin Kır Alkan**, Başakşehir Devlet Hastanesi, İstanbul, Turkey.

E-mail address: nesrinkiralkan@hotmail.com

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Funda Özpulat, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Melike Taşdelen Baş, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Adolescent period, experiencing a combination of many changes, transition to adulthood from childhood is defined as a stormy period. If it is accompanied immature cognitive development and insight into the lack of an appropriate social environment, it is tend to risky behavior. Considering the issue of adolescent period, it is an inevitable requirement cope with the problem to help young people. In this study, students in high schools in the district Akşehir determine the level of risk behavior, was designed to provide students with relevant health education. Created two high schools in the universe of the study Akşehir center, working between voluntary survey who agreed to participate in the training program with 196 students was conducted 12.12.2014-23.03.2015 date. The data collected consisting Sociodemographic Information Form which consists of 19 questions and by Risk Behavior Scale, which consists of 36 questions for this descriptive study. The SPSS-16 statistical package program was used for evaluation this data. The ages of the students who participated in the study ranged from 14 to 18. 51.0% of students continues to the Anatolian Seljuk High School. It is provided maximum participation (55.1%) of high schools by the last class students. More than half of the mothers of the students graduated (56.9%) from primary school, their fathers also graduated 30.8% of of primary school and 29.2% from high school. When educational status scale with scores of fathers did not change, scores of mothers is changing according to the received education. The majority of students (79.8%) of income of family is middle level. It is seem to change risky behavior scale scores according to the students income status. 57.7% of students in family relations, 58.2% of students in friend relations described as well. 37.2% of students mentioned above the class average, 57.7% of students mentioned to the class average of the school success. Scores of students has been found to vary according to family relationships, friendships, and their success in school. Adolescence period are important risk behaviors and activitie. This period will greatly affect the future of young people's lives and their quality of life. Studies will be planned taking into account the characteristics. Implementing health education will be effective by health care professionals, family and school management. Educations will contribute the formation of large changes improving their quality of life of adolescents.

Keywords: Adolescent, High School Students, Risk-Taking Behavior

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Funda Özpulat, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Melike Taşdelen Baş, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

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ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

Funda Özpulat, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Oya Nuran Emiroğlu, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

Applied the life style changes with exercise have protective effect in prevention of hypertension the treatment and control. Endurance exercise programs that include activities especially in adults with normal blood pressure and hypertension has a protective effect on the development of hypertension. This study; aimed to evaluate the effect on physical activity levels of motivational interviewing patients of hypertension is an experimental study. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who were registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in their home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5. home visit, the forms were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software. 80.0% of hypertensive individuals in the intervention group and the 77.5% of the control group does not exercise. It is observed to increase to 62.2% of the ratio of exercise of individuals in recent evaluation intervention group, to be not a change in the event of exercise of the control group ($p > 0.05$). While 3 people exercise of the intervention group according to the first evaluation exercising for 30 minutes, in persons 9 (36.0%) increased in the final assessment, it was found the 7 people (28.0%) to be a 45-minute exercise period. Obtained the findings at the end of the research, carried out in accordance with other studies on the subject, it is showed can be used as an effective method of motivational interviewing for increasing physical activity time, the frequency and the amount in hypertensive individuals. It can be applied also motivational interviewing with 30-45 minutes of in several cardiovascular health problems individual outside of hypertension and may be increased the frequency and amount of physical activity of the patient.

Keywords: Hypertension, Motivational Interviewing, Physical Activity, Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS

Funda Özpulat, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Oya Nuran Emiroğlu, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey.

Abstract

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ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health Sciences, Selçuk University, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION TO BE PROVIDED TO THE MALE PRISONERS ON NUTRITION ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

Mukaddes ÖRS, University Of Amasya, Turkey.

Abstract

This research was planned and carried out for evaluation of the effect of nutrition education , given to the male prisoners who are in Amasya E Type Closed Prison , on nutrition attitudes and behaviors and we wanted to investigate the effectiveness of training for giving right eating habits to the prisoners. Research has developed around 600 prisoners of Amasya E Type Closed Prison. Prisoners` responses to the nutrition knowledge questions were taken with number and percentage (%).Prisoners` pre-test, post-test and monitoring test scores` arithmetic mean and standard deviation values were taken. Prisoners` nutrition knowledge scores were examined with “ANOVA and “t-Test”.It was observed that the Prisoners` nutrition knowledges were vary according to their profession. According to Bonferroni analysis findings, it was determined that civil servant prisoners` nutritional information levels are higher than self-employed worker prisoners and retired prisoners. It was determined that in pre-test 16 % of prisoners ,in post-test 64 % of prisoners, in monitoring test 62 % prisoners have breakfast. It was understood that the proportion of having regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education post-test and in education monitoring groups, the proportion of who do not have regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education pre-test and brochure +education pre-test group, the proportion of who sometimes have regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education post-test and education monitoring test group. In this research it was observed that after the training the majority of the prisoners have gained regular breakfast habits, at the same time there was a reduction in the monitoring test.The training is given on the eating habits shows us that training was effective . But if we want a permanent education ,it must be effective and countinuously. We analyzed the causes of skipping main meals.The test of at the begining of research (46.0 %),in the final test at the end of the research (49.0 %) and in the monitoring test one month after education (56.3 %) it was showned that the most causes of skipping meal is “unwilling to eating” .This was followed in pre-test “fall asleep” rate (38.0 %), in post test “fall asleep” rate (42.9 %) and in monitoring test “fall asleep” rate (33.3 %)

Key words: asleep” rate (42.9 %) and in monitoring test “fall asleep” rate (33.3 %)

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mukaddes ÖRS**, University Of Amasya, Turkey.

E-mail address: mukaddesors@hotmail.com

DIETARY RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY AMONG LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TRIPOLI

Germine El-Kassas MD, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Leila Itani, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Zeina El –Ali, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Abstract

Globally, there is an alarming rising prevalence of overweight and obesity in both developing and developed countries. The rate of obesity has tripled in developing countries over the past 20 years. Published data demonstrate that obesity is associated with numerous chronic diseases including hypertension, cardiovascular disease (CVD), type-II diabetes, gallbladder diseases and various malignancies. Unhealthy dietary habits are among the major risk factors for obesity and related chronic diseases, particularly if adopted during early adulthood. They are becoming more frequent due to the nutritional transition that is affecting populations across developing countries, where traditional healthy diets, including the Mediterranean diet, are being progressively replaced by more westernized dietary patterns. Lebanon, a small country in the Middle East, has been experiencing a nutritional transition in food choices during the past years from the typical Mediterranean diet into the fast food pattern. University students seem to be the most affected by this nutrition transition.

In Lebanon, the prevalence of overweight and obese adolescents and young adults was reported to be as high as 21 and 11%, respectively, significantly higher than those reported 10 years before. A number of studies evaluating the nutritional knowledge, eating habits and obesity indices of university students have been conducted among university students in Lebanon; However, these did not include North Lebanon. There is a lack of evidence about the body mass index (BMI) distribution and dietary risk factors of Lebanese students living in northern Lebanon. University students are important targets for the promotion of healthy lifestyles of the adult population. The aim of this study was to investigate the most significant risk factors associated with obesity in North Lebanon which could enable further implementation of the most relevant educational and health promoting programs. **Methods:** Through a cross-sectional study design a survey was conducted at the Beirut Arab University (BAU) Tripoli campus during the fall semester 2014. A sample of 500 students (49.3 % males & 50.7% females) aged 17-25 (mean age 20.1 ± 1.7 years) were chosen from all the campus faculties using a random sampling technique. Data collection was conducted by trained researchers. A structured interview questionnaire was used to assess the socio-demographic characteristics, meal and food intake patterns, a short food frequency questionnaire (FFQ) to assess the usual dietary intake, fast food consumption frequencies, body image and weight management goals, life style and physical activity levels. Anthropometric measurements including weight, height and waist circumference were done using Standardized techniques. Body mass index calculation was used to assess the body weight status of the students. A diet score (10-40) was developed to assess the dietary adequacy of the students. Statistical analyses were performed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (version 21.0, SPSS, Inc) software. The results of the study showed that 4% of the studied sample were underweight, 68.8% were normal, and 26.% were overweight and 5.8% were obese (overweight/ obese: 26.8%) with a statistically significant higher prevalence of overweight and obesity among males (67.4%). than females (32.6%). The dietary data revealed that 76.5% of the overweight / obese group had irregular meals, and only 15.9% had daily breakfast consumption. In addition, more than half of the studied sample reported low frequency of fruits and vegetables intake, high consumption of fast foods meals and low physical activity levels. Results of multiple logistic regression analysis revealed that regular breakfast consumption, being a health science student and being a female was the strongest significant protective factors against the development of obesity. In conclusion our study revealed that the development of obesity is associated with irregular meal patterns, inadequate dietary choices and lack of appropriate nutritional knowledge. This suggest that university students would mostly benefit from nutrition and health promoting programs to enhance adopting healthy dietary habits and life style and stop the obesity epidemic specially among males.

Keywords: healthy dietary habits and life style and stop the obesity epidemic specially among males

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Germine El-Kassas MD**, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University E-mail address: g.elkassas@bau.edu.lb

INNOVATION IN NURSING PRACTICES

Dilek Kara, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey

Abstract

Nowadays, commonly used definition of the word “innovation” varies in the literature. Innovation is defined as; “implementation of a new or significantly modified product (good or service) or process, a new marketing method to business applications, workplace organization or a new organizational method in external relations”. In another definition, innovation (invention, innovation, creativity) is also indicated as the creation of new and useful ideas and its implementation. However, everything that new can not be considered as an innovation. Because the basic dynamics of innovation is created by not “everything that new”, it has been created by “innovations that can return or to be converted to economic or social added value”. In general, to the health sector and in particular, to nursing, the concept of innovation is described as a process that includes the new approaches, technologies and ways of working. International Council of Nurses (ICN) defines innovation as “the process of developing new approaches, technologies and ways of working”. Innovation is vital to improving and sustaining the quality of nursing. ICN (2009) stated in their report that innovation in nursing practices play an important role in health promotion, disease prevention, identification and prevention of risk factors, improvement of health promoting behaviors, finding new information / methods / services to give more qualified care and treatment. Use of innovative strategies in planning, submission and evaluation of the nursing services is among the important factors that directly affect the quality of service provided. Because while nurses giving service in such complex service in the health system, they do not only know what they do, why they do and which scientific basis they stand, they query their service by continually reviewing whether it is appropriate and effective and in addition to this, they bear the responsibility of research in how their service become more effective, qualified, cost-effective. Examples of innovation performed by nurses in the world can be observed. Today, innovative ideas and services performed by nurses is becoming increasingly common. Nursing profession is strengthened by professional trainings sheds light on innovations to sustain its presence. By acting from all of these; in this study, the place of innovation in the nursing profession and several examples of nursing practices are discussed.

Keywords: nursing, innovation, innovation examples

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Dilek Kara**, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Turkey. E-mail address: dilekkara15@hotmail.com

Euthanasia: Analysis for the Concept from Islamic Perception

Ahmad Hussien Rayan, Zaqa University, Jordan

Abdulkarim Alzayyat, Nursing Department, Al-Ghad International Colleges for Applied Medical Sciences, Abha - Kingdom of Saudi Arabia

Malek Mohammad Khalil, Zaqa University, Jordan

Abstract

Euthanasia is ethically, religiously, and legally charged topic. Health care professionals should integrate spiritual aspects in their decision making regarding euthanasia while dealing with muslim patients. The purpose of this paper is to examine the Islamic view for the concept of euthanasia and its permissibility in Islam, while discussing different ethical and legal aspects that may affect the perspectives of muslims regarding euthanasia. Active euthanasia is prohibited in Islam. This view is strongly supported by laws and ethical principles in Islamic communities. However, administering analgesic agents that might shorten the patient's life, with the purpose of relieving the physical pain is accepted, because it is not aimed at killing. On the other hand, negative euthanasia is never accepted in Islam. However, withdrawing a futile treatment and allowing death to take its natural course for persons who are already died is acceptable. In this situation, the patient is already dead, and there is no use of keeping life supporting instruments. It is highly recommended for all health care professionals who are providing care for muslim patients to carefully consider the Islamic perspective regarding euthanasia.

Keywords: for muslim patients to carefully consider the Islamic perspective regarding euthanasia.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad Hussien Rayan**, Zaqa University, Jordan.

E-mail address: ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MANNERS OF CONFLICT AND MANNERS OF COMMUNICATION OF NURSES IN EMERGENCY ROOM. CASE STUDY: A STUDY OF CONFLICT WELDING COMMUNICATION

Ümran Çelik Barmakçı, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse, Turkey.

Abstract

The concept of “conflict” is not only an interest of area of organizational psychology, but it is also a research area of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and some other disciplines. Due to the increase of demands for societies of health care day-to-day, the analysis of the elements which effect the usage of hospitals efficiently and effectively also comes into prominence. One of those is the phenomenon of “conflict”. Since hospitals are complex structures, the reasons of conflicts that may occur are so varied. There may sometimes be numerous reasons behind a conflict case at a unit. Emergency room is one of the units where the conflicts at hospitals frequently happen. In order to manage a conflict in emergency room, it comes into prominence to diagnose the conflict, to make the necessary intervention, and to bring out the reasons of the conflict. In this case study, the conflict happens as a chain of events by taking a report of a nurse who will come to seizure without informing the other responsible nurse and declaring to the other responsible nurse that four colleagues of the other sentry nurse have not come. The reason of happening of the conflict is the manner of unclear communication. The nurse who will not come to her seizure by taking a report does not inform that and she keeps her taking report secret. The conflict is terminated by win-win logic, a method of problem solving, of the responsible nurse and by participating of other workers in this issue. Mutual clear communication is used and the main reason of the problem is identified as “communication problem”.

As a result, it is inferred that communication problems cause hindering work, forming a platform of conflicts, and wasting time. While the conflict is being terminated, communication problems between numerous people are removed by using correct communication ways and it is given a lead to obtain a better communication platform in the organization. Having less problems due to taking care of communication in emergency room after this event shows that this conflict has been resulted in positive outcomes.

Keywords: Emergency Room, Nursing, Conflict, Manners of Communication, Case Study

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Ümran Çelik Barmakçı, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse, Turkey. E-mail address: umran971@hotmail.com

PREDICTING THE NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS IN RELATIVES OF PATIENTS RESIDING IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Ahmad H. Rayan, Faculty of Nursing, Zarqa University, Jordan

Nidal F. Eshah, Faculty of Nursing, Zarqa University, Jordan

Abstract

Background: Balanced emotions are essential for wellbeing. Having a relative admitted to the intensive care unit (ICU) associated with negative emotional symptoms, and the severity of such symptoms is associated with patients' health status, patients and relatives' characteristics as well. Purposes: To assess the level of depression, anxiety and stress, as well as to identify the predictors of negative emotional symptoms among relatives of Jordanian ICU patients. Methods: Descriptive correlation design was used, and 140 first degree relatives were recruited through convenience sampling. Depression, Anxiety and Stress Scale was used to collect data about relatives' negative emotional symptoms. Standard multiple regression was conducted to determine the extent to which variance in depression, anxiety and stress could be explained by patients' health status, patients' sociodemographics, and relatives' sociodemographics. Results: Approximately, 56%, 70%, and 76% of relatives are suffering from depression, anxiety and stress respectively. Relatives have been found suffering from mild depression plus moderate anxiety and stress. Patients' Glasgow Coma Scores is the most significant predictor for relatives' stress level. Patients' age and insurance are predictors of relatives' depression, anxiety and stress. Whereas, relatives' gender and age; are the most significant predictors for their negative emotional symptoms. Conclusions: Interestingly, variances in relatives' negative emotional symptoms were explained by patients' sociodemographics and relatives' sociodemographics, more than patients' health status. Therefore, patients' and relatives' sociodemographics should be considered in dealing with relatives' psychological status. This will help nurses to minimize the devastating impact of the negative emotional symptoms on relatives of ICU patients.

Keywords: minimize the devastating impact of the negative emotional symptoms on relatives of ICU patients.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad H. Rayan**, Faculty of Nursing, Zarqa University, Jordan.

E-mail address: ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW ON THE SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR COMPLIANCE TO MEDICAL TREATMENT

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey.

Oya Nuran Emiroğlu, Hacettepe Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi, Turkey.

Abstract

Hypertension is an important health problem worldwide as it has a high prevalence and increases the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases. Patients showing no compliance to the antihypertensive treatment are unable to receive sufficient medical care and they have great difficulties in changing their lifestyles. Individuals with higher self-efficacy perceptions, on the other hand, attach a greater importance to their health. This experimental study aims to evaluate the effect of motivational interviews on the self-efficacy perceptions of hypertensive individuals and their compliance to medical treatment. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who were registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms and scales to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in their home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5. home visit, the forms and scales were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software. We evaluated the obtained data with percentages and numbers and also used the Mann Whitney U and Kruskal-Wallis Test to determine the relationship between the data not showing a normal distribution; Independent Samples T Test and Wilcoxon Signed Rank Test to compare the first and last evaluations of the data and the Friedman Test to evaluate the results of the repetitive measurement. While a statistical difference was determined in the intervention group in terms of blood pressure and the scales being used, no significant difference was determined between the first and last evaluation results of the control group in terms of blood pressure measurements, Self-Efficacy Scale of Medical Treatment Dependence/Compliance (SESMTDC).

As a consequence, it was observed that the motivational interview could be used in positively affecting the disease perceptions of hypertensive individuals, providing the lifestyle changes, increasing the compliance to medical treatment and increasing the self-management skills and self-efficacy perceptions of individuals. It is suggested to cooperate with Family Health centers and plan studies where the motivational interview could evaluate the treatment compliance of hypertensive individuals in longer periods like one year or two years.

Keywords: Hypertension, Compliance to Medical Treatment, Self-Efficacy Perception, Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, Turkey. E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR AN EFFICIENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer, Environmental Science and Engineering of Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India.

Abstract

Sustainable social entrepreneurship (SSE) is a kind of entrepreneurship that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability, efficiency and values of future generations to meet their own needs. SSE leads to sustainable development. Social entrepreneurs were developed through well-conceived and well directed training programmes around thrust areas, thus advancing the frontiers of theories and practice SSE. The concept of SSE challenges that fosters long-term protection of the society, environment and its habitants as the technological or engineering developments are guided by efficiency, productivity, profitability, health and environmental impacts, resource and energy conservation, waste management, and social impacts such as public convenience, unemployment and crime. The specific objectives of this research were: (i) To formulate and appraise forty-three number of detailed project reports (DPRs) of Diploma in Entrepreneurship and Business Management (DEBM) course extension learners in eleven batches attached with the DEBM Counselor and Co-ordinator of Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India -Ahmedabad (EDI), India as well author of this research during the research year (RY) 2007-2014, (ii) To conduct social impact assessment and environmental health impact assessment (EHIA) for projects, (iii) To design and develop a comprehensive and green economic system modeling and (iv) To promote sustainable socio-economic policies of SIA process for an efficient socio-economic transformation development based on social entrepreneurial research conducted in South India. The design of the study is cross sectional. SIA is defined as the systematic identification and evaluation of the potential social impacts of proposed projects, plans, programs, policies or legislative actions relative to the socio-economic components of the society and total environment. Social factor has been considered in project planning and decision-making process in order to arrive at action which should be socio-economically compatible. Environmental health impact assessment process has been conducted in order to mitigate the environmental health impacts. Socio-economic environment is a man-made environment related to a set of considerations such as demographical study including population trends and population distribution, population interaction and interrelation to the social problem and solution, economic indicators of human welfare services, educational systems, transportation systems, environmental protective infrastructural facilities such as water supply system, waste water treatment system, solid and hazardous waste management, resource conservation and recovery process, environmental public health services and medical facilities. Social impact assessment process should be enacted as social policy act in order to encourage the considerations of human society in project planning and decision making process. Extension learners were equipped with the knowledge, skills and motivation to set up their sustainable social enterprises and function dynamically and manage successfully. DPRs proposed by learners have been investigated as per guidelines provided by EDI. Entrepreneurial business planning assessment regimes (EBPARs) have been accomplished for their credibility and communicability. DEBM projects were screened for the seven fatal flaws viz., (i) Scientific feasibility, (ii) technical feasibility, (iii) economic feasibility, (iv) marketing feasibility, (v) environmental feasibility, (vi) social feasibility and (vii) fundamental legality. Social entrepreneur of an entrepreneurial team should need skills in ethics, accounting, law, finance, team creation and marketing aspects in order to avoid failures in the process.

Keywords: action, efficient, entrepreneurship, environmental impact assessment process, project, social impact assessment (SIA) process, transformation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Vijayan Gurumurthy Iyer**, Environmental Science and Engineering of Institute of Technology, Tamil Nadu, India. E-mail address: vijayangurumurthy@rediffmail.com

MORPHOLOGICAL QUANTIFICATION OF MYOCARDIAL PATHOLOGY IN THE ZUCKER DIABETIC FATTY RAT

Abdulwahab Abuderman, Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Background:Zucker Diabetic Fatty rat is an animal model that demonstrates disease progression in terms of complications which are similar to those seen in patients with Type 2 diabetes.The objective of the current study was to employ light and electron microscopy to quantify changes to the myocardial microvasculature and cardiomyocytes in the myocardial tissue of ZDF rats and establish a mechanistic basis for alterations in cardiac function.**Materials and Methods:**ZDF rats and lean Zucker rats (control) were housed in groups according to their breed. The ZDF rats were supplied with diabetogenic chow (Purina 5008) while the lean Zucker rats had access to standard chow as recommended by the supplier. At 12-14 weeks of age, animals were weighed and sacrificed by cervical dislocation. A blood sample was obtained for determination of blood glucose, and lipid profile.Both samples from LAA and the apex of left ventricle were carefully dissected, divided into small sections then fixed, impeded, sectioned, stained and random sections were photographed and the images were assessed and quantified using Image Analyser Pro-Plus software, version 4.1. Arterioles, venules, intermediate sized vessels, and capillaries were directly counted within the highlighted area of myocardium under light microscope. Ultra-thin sections were imaged in a Tecnai 12 Biotwin transmission electron microscope at a magnification of x4200 and photographed by a camera with a black and white film to quantify different structures of myocardium.**Results:** Significant reductions in the total vessel, intermediate vessel and capillary density of LAA in the ZDF rats compared to controls were noticed ($P= 0.03$). As well as a significant increase in the transverse diameter of cardiomyocytes in the ZDF rats compared to controls of LV ($P= 0.049$). There were significant increase in the basement membrane area of distal myocardial capillaries of both left atrium appendage and left ventricle in the ZDF rats compared to controls ($P= 0.008$).**Conclusion:**Early evidence of cardiomyocyte hypertrophy with a reduction in atrial vascular density and evidence of early structural changes in myocardial capillaries in the ZDF rats was noticed. These changes indicate the presence of microangiopathy in the heart of ZDF rats which is surprisingly more prominent in the LAA.

Key words: ZDF rats which is surprisingly more prominent in the LAA.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Abdulwahab Abuderman**, Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia. E-mail address: wah.der@hotmail.com

ASSESSMENT OF AIR POLLUTION EFFECTS IN THE SUBJECTS OF KHARTOUM INDUSTRIAL AREA, SUDAN VIA CYTOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Osman EM, Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Al-Ghad International Colleges for Health Sciences, KSA.

Rahmani AH, Department of Medical laboratory science, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, KSA.

Babiker AY, Department of Histopathology and Cytology, College of Medical Laboratories Science, University for Sciences and Technology, Sudan.

Moammed Abbass, Department of Medical laboratory science, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Salman bin Abdulaziz University of Al Kharj, KSA.

Abdulwahab Abuderman, Department of Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia.

Alsammani MA, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, College of Medicine, Qassim University, KSA.

Ahmad HG, Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, University of Hail, KSA.

Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the air pollution-related lung cellular proliferative activity and inflammatory cells infiltrate among Sudanese subjects, who worked at least 8 hours per day. A total of seventy five workers who worked for at least 5 years in the polluted area were included, sputum/ blood samples were collected to evaluate the cytological atypia and metaplasia. Out of 75 subjects, Cytological atypia and metaplasia were detected among 8% and 16% of the participant respectively, and such types of changes due to the exposure of occupational air pollution were found to be statistically significant ($P= 0.01$). Similarly, acute and chronic inflammatory cells infiltrate were identified among 10.7% and 14.7% of the study subject respectively; the changes was statistically significant compared to control ($P= 0.001$). Exposure to occupational air pollutant was associated with alteration in cells of lungs such atypia, acute and chronic inflammatory cells. This finding supports the earlier studies that long exposure to air pollutants is associated to lung atypical alterations.

Keywords: Lung epithelial, air pollution hazards, Sudan.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Osman EM**, Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Al-Ghad International Colleges for Health Sciences, KSA. E-mail address: myamya88@hotmail.com

EFFECT OF JOB AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ON WORK ABILITY INDEX (WAI) IN A DAIRY COMPANY

Haji omid kalte, Occupational health engineering, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran

Mohammad Ali Mirzaei, Occupational Health Engineering, Department of Occupational Health Engineering, School of Public Health, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Jamshid Yazdani Cherati, Department of Biostatistics and Epidemiology, School of Public Health, Mazandaran University of Medical Sciences, Sari, Iran

Abstract

Background: The work ability index (WAI) is one of the most widely used instruments for measuring perceived work ability. However, very few studies have used this instrument in Iran. The present study is designed to assess effect of individual and work-related risk factors on the WAI in one dairy factory. **Methods:** This cross-sectional study was designed among 117 workers. Work ability was measured by the Persian versions of Work Ability Index (P-WAI). An author-developed measure was used to assess individual and work-related factors. All Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 (USA, SPSS Inc.). **Results:** The mean age of participants was 32.38 ± 7.3 and the Mean score of the WAI was 44.92 ± 5.56 . According to the categorical classification of WAI score, 10.9, 35.6, and 53.5 % of participants had moderate, good and excellent work ability, respectively. The results of statistical analyses showed that mean WAI significantly differed with age ($p=0.049$), sleep quality ($p=0.035$) and employment status ($p=0.014$). **Conclusion:** To improve the workers' work ability, intervention programs should focus on improving sleep quality and exercise. Also, we suggest that increasing job insecurity should be considered an important intervention in promoting worker's work ability.

Keywords: Work Ability Index (WAI), Sleep Quality, Job Insecurity

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Haji omid kalte**, Occupational health engineering, Tarbiat Modares University, Tehran, Iran. E-mail address: o.kalte@modares.ac.ir

CURCUMIN: THE MIRACULOUS GOLDEN INGREDIENT OF INDIAN SAFFRON

İdrani Kalkan, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Ardiçli Mah, Yeni Istanbul Cad. No:235, Selçuklu, Konya 42003, Turkey

Abstract

Background: Indian Saffron (*Curcuma longa*) also called turmeric; has been consumed for centuries by people as a dietary component and used in the traditional medicine as a household remedy for various diseases in India, China and South East Asia. Curcumin (diferuloyl methane), the main yellow bioactive pigment in turmeric has been shown to have a broad spectrum of biological activities. Purpose of study: The present review was performed to evaluate the molecular mechanism of action and role of Curcumin in health and disease. Sources of evidence: The literature search was conducted using Scienccdirect, Medline, Scopus data bases, 26 studies were included in this review. Main argument: Animal studies with curcumin exhibited its digestive and anti-ulcer role through its excess production of mucin, bile, and digestive enzymes. Curcumin is effective in preventing cognitive impairment in Alzheimer Disease, Parkinson Disease and other oxidative stress related pathologies due to its antioxidative, anti-inflammatory roles. It has been suggested that the ability of curcumin to quench free radicals and reactive oxygen species (ROS) results in its protective role towards neuronal tissues against toxic chemicals as Manganese. Anticancer effect is mainly mediated through apoptosis of cancer cell lines. Clinically curcumin is used to reduce post-operative inflammation. Conclusions: Safety evaluation studies indicate that both turmeric and curcumin are well tolerated at a high dose without any toxic effects and therefore, have the potential for the development of modern medicine in the treatment of various diseases.

Keywords: Curcumin, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **İdrani Kalkan**, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Ardiçli Mah, Yeni Istanbul Cad. No:235, Selçuklu, Konya 42003, Turkey. E-mail address: ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr / Tel.: +90-533-223-7755

PERCENTAGE DEPTH DOSE (PDD) AND BEAM PROFILE MEASUREMENTS USING CT BASED MAGAT GEL DOSIMETRY SYSTEM AND MONTE CARLO CALCULATION

M. Aljamal, Department of Medical Radiation, Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, Arab American University, Jenin, Palestine.

A. Zakaria, Department of Medical Radiation, University Sains Malaysia, Health campus, Kelantan, Malaysia,

Abstract

The aim of this project is to develop and to evaluate the CT based MAGAT (methacrylic acid, gelatine and tetrakis phosphonium chloride) polymer gel dosimetry for measuring 3D dose distributions in radiation treatment. The MAGAT gel was prepared based on the formulation proposed in the literature. The percentage depth dose (PDD) and beam profile of $8 \times 8 \text{ cm}^2$ field size photon beam from a 6 MV linear accelerator were measured. Monte Carlo simulation was carried out to calculate PDD and beam profiles in the simulated MAGAT gel phantom to verify the data measured using MAGAT gel dosimetry for the $8 \times 8 \text{ cm}^2$ field size. The PDD and beam profile calculated using simulated MAGAT gel phantom agreed very well with that measured using MAGAT gel dosimetry. However, there were some differences between the simulated PDD with that measured at the surface region due to the electron contamination at the surface of the simulated phantom. In conclusion, the results showed that the CT based MAGAT gel dosimetry system is promising method to measure three-dimensional dose distribution based on PDD and Beam profile measurement.

Keywords: MAGAT gel, CT, Monte Carlo simulation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **M. Aljamal**, Department of Medical Radiation, Faculty of Allied Medical Sciences, Arab American University, Jenin, Palestine. E-mail address: mohammad.aljamal@aaup.edu

WOMEN'S NEED FOR COUNSELING REGARDING TQUALITATIVE STUDY

Sedigheh Pakseresht,
Fatemeh Rafat,
Saydeh Marzieh,
Rahebi,

Abstract

Women have little knowledge about their bodies and sexual behavior. Consultation as a most useful method can help women to manage successful sexual behavior. The aim of this study is to evaluate the women counseling needs about sexual activity in during pregnancy .As each of the items listed above can help families to survive and they may impact physical and mental health, it seems that improving knowledge of women regarding this issue is mandatory in local and national.

Keywords: Sexual Activity, Pregnant Women and Qualitative Study

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sedigheh Pakseresht,**
E-mail address: paksersht@yahoo.com

A STUDY IN JOHNSON'S FORMULA: FUNDAL HEIGHT MEASUREMENT FOR ESTIMATION OF BIRTH WEIGHT

Nahid Sarafraz, Kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I. R. Iran

Zahra Karimian, Kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I.R. Iran

Fatemeh Abbaszadeh, Kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I.R. Iran

Abstract

Fetal weight and gestational age are important factors in evaluation of neonatal safety and basic prediction factors in outcome of pregnancy and satisfactory criterion in decision of management in obstetric and neonatology. Therefore finding a method for prediction of fetal weight is critical. The present study employs, detect on value of Jonson's formula in prediction of fetal weight.

Keyword: Fetal weight, Fundal height, Birth weight, Johnson's formula

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nahid Sarafraz**, kashan University of medical sciences, Kashan, I.R. Iran

E-mail address: nsarafraz@yahoo.com

PROTECTION OF MATERNAL AND INFANT MORBIDITY AND CONSULTATION NEEDS ABOUT PRENATAL CARE AMONG WOMEN; QUALITATIVE STUDY

Sedigheh Pakseraht, Guilan University of Medical Sciences
Saydeh Marzieh Rahebi, Guilan University of Medical Sciences
Fatemeh Rafat Guilan University of Medical Sciences

Abstract

Consulting is the best way for increasing knowledge of women .In this way; they can make a decision about different cares and protection of maternal and infant morbidity activity. The aim of this study was to determine consultation needs about prenatal care and protection of maternal and infant morbidity among women.

Keywords: prenatal care, nutrition, women, qualitative research

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sedigheh Pakseraht**, Guilan University of Medical Sciences
E-mail address: paksersht@yahoo.com

INVESTIGATING BODY IMAGE AND THE RELATED FACTORS AMONG WOMEN WITH BREAST CANCER AT EDUCATIONAL AND THERAPEUTIC HOSPITALS IN RASHT IN 2011-12

S. Pakseresht¹,
A. Monfared,
A. Rahimi,

Abstract

Breast cancer is the most common malignancy in women whose diagnosis, complications, and physical and psychological alterations due to treatment affect body image. The aim of this study was to determine body image and the associated factors among women with breast cancer.

Keywords: Body Image, Women, Breast Cancer And Related Factors

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE : S. Pakseresht¹, Midwifery and Nursing, Guilan University of Medical Science, Rasht, Iran

E-mail address: a.monfared88@gmail.com

MATERNAL CHRONIC DISEASE, RESIDENTIAL GREEN SPACE EXPOSURE AND INFANTS ASTHMA

S. Andrušaitytė, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas

R. Gražulevičienė, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas

Abstract

Some chronic illnesses in the mother can contribute to foetal development and children health. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between maternal asthma, chronic hypertension and overweight, and related residential green space exposure children asthma. Using data from the follow-up study of 680 mother-child pairs, we analysed the clinically diagnosed asthma incidence among 4–6 years age children residing in Kaunas, Lithuania. Maternal chronic hypertension, overweigh and obesity (BMI), asthma, associated covariates and residence history were assessed by questionnaires during the first trimester of pregnancy. The International Study of Asthma and Allergies in Childhood (ISAAC) questionnaire were completed by parents at 4–6 years children age. For each indicator of exposure to green space and maternal disease linear regression and logistic regression models were constructed in order to estimate changes in children asthma odds ratios (OR) adjusted for relevant covariates.

Keywords: Kaunas, Lithuania. Maternal chronic hypertension

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **S. Andrušaitytė**, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas

E-mail address: r.grazuleviciene@gmf.vdu.lt

THE IMPACT OF MATERNAL PRENATAL BODY MASS INDEX ON PRESCHOOL CHILDREN OVERWEIGHT AND OBESITY

I. Uždanavičiūtė, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas

R. Gražulevičienė, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas

Abstract

Maternal overweight in pregnancy has been found to increase the risk of childhood overweight and obesity, however, the data are sparse. The purpose of this study was to examine the association between maternal body mass index (BMI) in early pregnancy and the risk of overweight among preschool children.

Keywords: Maternal overweight, children overweight and obesity, preschool children

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **I. Uždanavičiūtė**, Environmental Sciences, Vytauto Didžiojo Universitetas, E-mail address : i.uzdanaviciute@gmf.vdu.lt

THE EFFECT OF RESIDENTIAL PROXIMITY TO URBAN PARK ON THE SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS AFTER ACUTE CORONARY SYNDROMES

Jolanta Antanaitiene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Jone Vencloviene, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania

Jelena Umbrasienne, University of Health Sciences, Lithuania

Abstract

Some studies show that higher greenness in the living environment positively affects the cardiovascular system. It is plausible that lower proximity to urban park positively affect the survival in patients after acute coronary syndromes (ACS). *Purpose of study:* was to analyze survival in patients admitted with ACS, depending on living environment.

Keywords: proximity, urban park positively, affect, survival

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Jolanta Antanaitiene**, Vytautas Magnus University, Lithuania,

E-mail address : j.antanaitiene@gmf.vdu.lt

THE TRADITIONAL PRACTICES FOR MOTHER CARE AT POSTPARTUM PERIOD

Birsen BİLGEN SİVRİ, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya

Nimet KARATAŞ, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir

Abstract

In addition to be physiological process, delivery is shaped with social and cultural characteristics of the community. Therefore this study was planned to identify the traditional practice for mother care at postpartum period. The sample of this study was consisted of 286 mothers, who were selected using by using the stratified random sampling method and the random numbers chart. The data was collected via administered the questionnaire with face-to-face method which is created by the researchers and the data was analyzed using descriptive statistics and chi-square test.

Keywords: Mother care, traditional practices, postpartum period and nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen BİLGEN SİVRİ**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

IS THERE A DIFFERENCE BETWEEN TRADITIONAL PRACTICES BY MOTHERS IN BRINGING UP THEIR CHILDREN ACCORDING TO THEIR ORDER?

Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya

Nimet KARATAŞ, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir

Abstract

The study was planned to explore traditional practices about baby care of the mothers with babies aged 0-12 months. The population of this descriptive study was composed of 880 mothers with babies aged 0-12 months who were registered to Family Health Centers located in Akşehir County. The sample of the study was consisted of 286 mothers who were recruited with stratified random sampling method from the population. Approval was obtained from the local ethics committee (16.09.2010-2010/108). The data were gathered using a questionnaire form designed by the researcher with a face-to-face interview technique and chi-square significance test and descriptive statistics were employed for the data analyses. It was found out that 38.4% of the participant mothers belonged to 26-30 age group and 50% of them had primary school degree. The most common practices about baby care of the mothers were those done when mothers wished to protect the baby against the evil eye (91.3%), when umbilical cord fell off (90.6%) and when the baby was thought to be affected by the evil eye (89.9%); respectively. In relation with educational status of the mothers; the differences among the groups were found significant in terms of those traditional practices done to protect the baby against incubus, to soothe incubus, to facilitate falling off of umbilical cord, squeezing breasts, swaddling, child carry belt ($p < 0,05$). It was seen that participant mothers continued to do traditional practices about baby care during post partum period.

Keywords: Baby care, traditional practices, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

CULTURAL ASPECT OF THE SOCIETY: TRADITIONAL PRACTICES OF MOTHER AND BABY CARE DURING POST PARTUM PERIOD AND THE RELEVANT EXAMPLES FROM THE WORLD

Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya

Nimet KARATAŞ, Nevşehir University Semra and Vefa Küçük Health High School, Nursing, Nevşehir

Abstract

Culture is defined as values, beliefs, attitudes and behaviors and manners and customs learned, shared and transferred by a group of people from one generation to another. People's beliefs and practices concerning health constitute a part of the society's culture where they live. Today, these practices, called as traditional practices, still continue to be used in different regions and cultures. Prenatal care services including medical practices during pregnancy, birth and puerperality periods are also important in terms of traditional practices. As known; while biological factors and health services directly affect mother and baby mortality; traditions, family income, ecological environment, socio-economic and physical settings indirectly affect mother and baby mortality. At the same time; mothers' lack of knowledge about mother and baby care or their incorrect traditional knowledge and practices may cause them to be sick, may prolong recovery period and even may result in morbidity and mortality. Therefore; it is important to know mothers' mother and baby care practices and the factors that affect these practices. Nurses should play an active role in knowing these traditional beliefs and practices used by the society, in identifying and eliminating those harmful ones and in protecting those harmless and beneficial ones and in a sense should act to protect the cultural and traditional elements.

Keywords: Culture, traditional practices, mother and baby care, nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya'E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

THE IMPORTANCE OF FAMILY CENTERED CARE AND ASSESSMENT

Aykanat Girgin Burcu,Çankırı Karatekin University School of Health

Bilgen Sivri Birsen, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya

Abstract

Development and protection of children's health is important for the promotion and protection of public health. Primary responsibility for the development and protection of public health is in the family then the health care team members and the social environment. Hospitalization of a child is a stressful process both for the child and the family. In the literature, requirements of families are reported about staying with their children at hospital during hospitalization, taking active role in caring for their children and being informed for the health condition of the child, diagnosis and treatment tests. Therefore, family centered care is suggested for accelerating child's recovery process with decreased child's and families anxiety and providing the most convenient health service for expectations and needs of families in the hospital environment. Family centered care philosophy is based on recognition of the family's central role in the child's life and providing active participation of the family for health related decisions about their children. To effectively practice family centered care, nurses must be clear and consistent in their understanding and practices about the care of children and their families.

Keywords: family centered care, child health nurses and assessment

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilgen Sivri Birsen**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya,E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

THE ROLE OF MIDWIVES AND NURSES IN VACCINATION

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University, School of Health Services

Abstract

Protective health services occupy a highly important place in the improvement of children's health. One of the important steps in protective health services is immunization. The most significant indicator that shows the success of vaccination policies in a country or society is the rate of vaccination. In addition to having sufficient infrastructural equipments; each health care personnel who work in the primary health care services – midwives and nurses in particular- bear crucial responsibilities in order to increase vaccination rate.

Keyword: midwife, nurse, vaccination

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilgen Sivri Birsen**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya,E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

DIVORCE AND CHILDREN

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University, School of Health Services
Hümeýra Barbaros, Bilecik Şeyh Edebali University School of Health

Abstract

In our country; when the rough rate of divorce—being one of the demographic indicators- is examined; according to the divorce and marriage statistics issued by Turkish Statistical Institute 2013, the number of the divorced couples increased by 1.6% as compared to 2012 and reached 125.305. The highest number of divorce was in Aegean Region and 40.3% of the divorces occurred within five years of marriage. Divorce which means the end of marriage agreement in legal terms is a complicated event that leads to separation and breakup of family in psychological sense and shakes all members of the family. Whatever the reasons are, children are obliged to live in a unpeaceful atmosphere at home before divorce and think that it is their fault and lay the blame on themselves for the abandonment of parents because they believe that they are the center of the events in the nature. Sometimes; negative effects of continuing marriage in spite of unresolvable and continuous disagreements can be more devastating upon the children than those caused by divorce.

Keywords: Divorce, children, parent

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilgen Sivri Birsen**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF DESCRIPTIVE CHARACTERISTICS OF CHILDREN WITH APENDECTOMY SURGERY AND RELATED FACTORS

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University Health Services High School (Prelecture)

Burcu Aykanat, Çankırı Karatekin University Health High School Nursing Department

Serap Balci, Nursing Faculty (Asst. Prof.), Child Health and Disease Nursing Department

Zeynep Erzurumluoğlu, Nightingale Nursing Faculty (Asst.), Child Health and Disease Nursing Department

Özlem Metreş, Okmeydanı Education and Training Hospital, Neonatal Intensive Care Unit

Abstract

Appendicitis is a disease that has morbidity and variable symptoms and requires emergency most commonly in children. Appendicitis estimates %1 of the population under 15 years age and the luminal obstruction is the most important causal factor in cases of appendicitis. This descriptive and cross-sectional research was in order to examine those descriptive characteristics of children with apendectomy surgery and related factors. The universe of the study is children in the age group 4-18 age and hospitalized in Pediatric service of Bağcılar Educational and Research Hospital between 2012-2014. The sample group includes 64 children who agreed to participate the study and in hospital at the time study. In the research there is a questionnaire, which is developed by researchers, was used.

Keywords: Appendicit, apendectomy, child

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilgen Sivri Birsen**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

ACUTE AND SUBCHRONIC TOXICITY OF TRI-SA-MAW RECIPE IN RATS

Urarat Nanna, Preclinical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

Kanjana Jaijoy, Nursing, Payap University, Chiang Mai 50000, Thailand.

Nirush Lertprasertsuke, Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand.

Noppamas Soonthornchareonnon, Pharmacy, Mahidol University, Bangkok 10400, Thailand.

Seewaboon Sireeratawong, Medicine, Chiang Mai University, Chiang Mai 50200, Thailand

Abstract

Tri-sa-maw recipe is a botanical preparation comprised of equal proportions of the three herbal fruits, namely Terminaliachebula Retz., Terminalia sp. and Terminaliabellirica Roxb. This recipe is used as antipyretic, expectorant, periodic maintenance, and relieving abdominal pain in dyspepsia. This study investigated acute and subchronic toxicities of the Tri-sa-maw water extract. In the study of acute toxicity, a single oral dose 5,000 mg/kg of Tri-sa-maw extract was administered to rats. Subchronic toxicity was studied by the daily oral administration of the extract at the doses of 600, 1200 and 2400 mg/kg body weight for consecutive 90 days. The results showed Tri-sa-maw extract at the dose of 5000 mg/kg showed no sign of differences as compared to the control rat. No abnormalities were found in the subchronic toxicity study; all parameters of body and organ weights, hematology, blood chemistry, necropsy, and histopathology were not different between the controls and all treatment groups. In conclusion, Tri-sa-maw recipe extract did not significantly cause acute toxicity or subchronic toxicity in rats. Further study regarding toxicology of this extract should be carried out in non-rodent or human in order to increase the confidence in their safety for the development of pharmaceutical products in the future.

Keywords: Tri-sa-maw recipe, acute toxicity, subchronic toxicity

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Urarat Nanna**, Preclinical Science, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Pathumthani 12120, Thailand

E-mail address : assist.prof.ae@gmail.com

LESS KNOWN SIDE OF THE SOCIETY: THE GIFTED-TALEND CHILDREN AND THE NURSING

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya
Suzan Yıldız, Istanbul University Faculty of Nursing, Istanbul

Abstract

The gifted children are volunteers who are –like a precious but hidden mine in the society to be discovered- candidate in order to serve for humanity and can earnestly work in order to make our world livable. But; these children may face the danger to lose their innate gifted talent due to negative circumstances or to get wrong guidance. In order to prevent such negative circumstances or in order to cope with them more efficiently; it is highly important for everyone to do their parts in order to provide these children with a full physical, psychological and social comfort. The better the development of the children is observed, the easier it will be to create the awareness towards their development and to investigate the measures to be taken and opportunities. A broad range of professions –from pediatric nurses, teachers to physicians- should collaboratively act through a multidisciplinary approach and knowing their responsibilities. The current article aimed at discovering the gifted children and their characteristics, drawing attention to the problems experienced by the gifted children and their families and emphasizing what could be done and what nurses could do about these problems.

Keywords: Giftedness-talent child, nurse, parents

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Bilgen Sivri Birsen**, Mevlana University School Health Services, Nursing, Konya, E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

PHYSICIANS' JOB SATISFACTION AND ITS CORRELATES IN A TERTIARY MEDICAL CARE CENTER, RIYADH, SAUDI ARABIA

Ahmed Abdulatif Bahnassy

Abstract

To measure the degree of job satisfaction among physicians working in a tertiary care hospital. And to identify background and work environment characteristics that affect overall and differential job satisfaction among physicians. This is a cross section study for 340 physicians selected from a tertiary care center using stratified random sample with proportional allocation using self-administered questionnaire with 5 points Likert Scale. Only 217 completed the questionnaire. Descriptive statistics was used appropriately, Mean + standard deviation for the quantitative variables while frequency and percentages for the qualitative variables. ANOVA, t-test, and Chi-square were used as necessary to find if there are any significant relationships between satisfaction scores and the predictor variables.

Keywords: Tertiary care centers, Job satisfaction, Physicians, Saudi Arabia

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmed Abdulatif Bahnassy**

E-mail address : abahnassy@hotmail.com

THE VIEWS OF THE STUDENTS WHO STUDIED CHILD DEVELOPMENT ABOUT JUVENILE DELINQUENCY

Derince D, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Lecturer, Bilecik
Ucun Y, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Lecturer, Bilecik
Barbaros H, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University School of Health Sciences, Research Assistant, Bilecik
Sivri B.B, Mevlana University School Health Services, Lecturer, Konya
Tel F.D, Eskisehir Anadolu University, Research Assistant, Eskisehir

Abstract

The current study was qualitatively undertaken in order to determine the views of the students who studied on child development about juvenile delinquency. The data were individually collected using in-depth-interviews with 10 students. Approval was obtained from the institution and informed consents were obtained from all the participant students after they were informed that the interviews would be voice-recorded. The data were collected using semi-structured questions on the views of the students who studied child development about juvenile delinquency. All of the interviews were made in a place where the interviewees and researcher could see each other easily without any noise and interruption. In-depth-interviews were made by one of the researchers using one-on-one-interview technique without any observer and reporter and were voice-recorded. The interviews lasted 30 minutes averagely. After the interviews were completed the original records were examined by one researcher and their content analyses were performed by three specialists. After the content analyses, the data were categorized under three main themes (causes that led the children to crime, integration of the delinquent children with the society, effect of media upon juvenile delinquency).

Keywords: child, delinquency, media, child development

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Derince D**, Bilecik Seyh Edebali University Health Services Vocational High School, Lecturer, Bilecik

E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

SKIN KERATINOCYTES IRRADIATED WITH UV IMPAIRED THE DEVELOPMENT OF 3D EPIDERMIS MODEL

Suvara Wattanapitayakul, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

Monika Schäfer, Korting Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Günther Weindl, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Linda Chularojmontri, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Thailand.

Abstract

Excessive ultraviolet (UV) exposure is known to cause skin damage while chronic and repetitive UV radiations are associated with benign and malignant skin tumors. Studies of how UV radiation affects skin development, particularly reconstructed epidermal skin tissue, are of interest. Keratinocytes were isolated from infant foreskin and cultured in keratinocyte growth medium. Cells were divided into 3 groups, i.e., normal cells at passage 3 (Gr1), cells at passage 3 irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) (Gr2), and normal cells at passage >5 (Gr3). Methods for evaluation of cell senescence included senescence-associated β -galactosidase activity (SA- β -gal), cell proliferation (BrdU incorporation assay), ROS levels (flow cytometry). Keratinocytes in GR1 and GR2 were used to reconstruct 3D epidermal model. Positive SA- β -gal staining was observed in Gr2 and Gr3 but not Gr1. UVB irradiation significantly impaired cell proliferation and increased ROS generation. The keratinocyte cell layer almost disappeared when keratinocytes (Gr2) were used for reconstructed epidermis model. In summary, UVB inhibited keratinocyte proliferation, increased ROS accumulation, accelerated keratinocyte aging, and impaired 3D epidermis reconstruction.

Keywords: disappeared, Positive, epidermal model

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Suvara Wattanapitayakul**, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand.

E-mail address : ning.phd@gmail.com

MODELING KINEMATICS AND DYNAMICS OF TRANSFEMORAL PROSTHESIS WITH A POLYCENTRIC MECHANISM OF KNEE JOINT

Alexander Polyakov, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation

Victor Lazarev, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation

Marina Kolesova, Sevastopol State University, Dep. of Higher Mathematics, Russian Federation

Olena Chepenyuk, Sevastopol State University, Dep. of Technical Mechanics, Russian Federation

Mykhaylo Kalinin, Sevastopol State University, Lab. of Biomechanics, Russian Federation

Petro Shtanko, Zaporizhzhya National Technical University, Dep. of Mechanics, Ukraine.

Abstract

The creation of multifunctional and low-cost prosthetic of limbs is an important technical and social problem whose solution will allow providing a high level of quality of life for a large number of people with disabilities. One of the most intractable problems arising at this is a synthesis of design, allowing to provide the movements of amputees, close to natural. The most natural gait realized with the help of prostheses with controlled mechanism of the knee joint. Compared with uniaxial, the knee joints with polycentric mechanisms have certain advantages. In particular, they provide greater stability in the stance phase, more natural movements in the swing phase and are characterized by better handling. To estimate the kinematic and dynamic characteristics of the transfemoral prosthesis with the polycentric mechanism of knee joint in MapleSim software environment were created and investigated its dynamic models, differing by values of the design parameters. Analysis of the results of modeling the kinematics and dynamics of the prosthesis allowed to identify ways to optimize the design and to assess the importance of various quality criteria that are accounted during optimization. In addition, were defined boundaries of the design parameters, which allows to realize movements of the prosthesis elements like natural. Modelling results generally confirmed the validity of conclusions reached by authors earlier in theoretical studies.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, Transfemoral Prosthesis, Knee Joint, Polycentric Mechanism, Kinematics, Dynamics

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Alexander Polyakov**, Sevastopol State University, Laboratory of Biomechanics, Russian Federation.

E-mail address : alex_polyakov@inbox.ru

SKIN KERATINOCYTES IRRADIATED WITH UV IMPAIRED THE DEVELOPMENT OF 3D EPIDERMIS MODEL

Suvara Wattanapitayakul, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

Monika Schäfer-Korting, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Günther Weindl, Institut für Pharmazie, Freie Universität Berlin, Germany

Linda Chularojmontri, Department of Preclinical Sciences, Faculty of Medicine, Thammasat University, Thailand

Abstract

Excessive ultraviolet (UV) exposure is known to cause skin damage while chronic and repetitive UV radiations are associated with benign and malignant skin tumors. Studies of how UV radiation affects skin development, particularly reconstructed epidermal skin tissue, are of interest. Keratinocytes were isolated from infant foreskin and cultured in keratinocyte growth medium. Cells were divided into 3 groups, i.e., normal cells at passage 3 (Gr1), cells at passage 3 irradiated with UVB (30 mJ/cm²) (Gr2), and normal cells at passage >5 (Gr3). Methods for evaluation of cell senescence included senescence-associated β -galactosidase activity (SA- β -gal), cell proliferation (BrdU incorporation assay), ROS levels (flow cytometry). Keratinocytes in GR1 and GR2 were used to reconstruct 3D epidermal model. Positive SA- β -gal staining was observed in Gr2 and Gr3 but not Gr1. UVB irradiation significantly impaired cell proliferation and increased ROS generation. The keratinocyte cell layer almost disappeared when keratinocytes (Gr2) were used for reconstructed epidermis model. In summary, UVB inhibited keratinocyte proliferation, increased ROS accumulation, accelerated keratinocyte aging, and impaired 3D epidermis reconstruction.

Keywords: irradiation, significantly, impaired, cell proliferation, increased

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Suvara Wattanapitayakul**, Department of Pharmacology, Faculty of Medicine, Srinakharinwirot University, Thailand

E-mail address : suvara@g.swu.ac.th

DIETARY HABITS OF TURKISH ADOLESCENTS IN KONYA, TURKEY

Indrani Kalkan, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics

Ayşe Sonay Kurt, Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, School of Health, Nursing Department

Emel Filiz, Selcuk University, Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery Department

Abstract

Objective: The adolescence is a crucial stage between childhood and adulthood during which an individual acquires new qualities and practices including dietary habits that may be influenced by his peers and social circle. The objective of this study was to determine the dietary habits of adolescents studying in high schools in Konya city, belonging to Konya province in Turkey where obesity has been determined to be considerably high. The population comprised of first year students registered for 2012-2013 academic year at five different high schools selected randomly in Konya city. A total of 643 individuals were included in the study. Data regarding dietary habits of students were collected by means of Adolescent Food Habit Checklist (AFHC) whose validity and reliability studies for Turkish version had been previously published. Means, standard deviation and ANOVA tests were performed for data analysis.

Keywords: Adolescent, dietary habits, body mass index

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Indrani Kalkan**, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics

E-mail address : ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr

ASSESSMENT AND MANAGEMENT OF DEPRESSION IN CANCER PATIENTS: NURSES SHOULD BE INVOLVED

Ahmad Hussien Rayan,

Abstract

Cancer is one of the most life threatening illnesses worldwide, which can be associated with severe depression in patients. Unfortunately, depression can negatively affect the prognosis of cancer and increase hospital stays. Nurses should have a role in assessment and management of depression in cancer patients to decrease the length of hospital stay. Management modalities for depression in cancer patients depend on the severity of depressive symptoms. In case of severe depression, antidepressants are the drugs of choice. When depression is mild, psychotherapeutic and psychosocial interventions can be effective. Other complementary therapies for depression in cancer patients may include acupuncture, breathing exercises, hypnosis, guided imagery, relaxation, and emotive imagery.

Keywords: management, depression, cancer patients, decrease

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad Hussien Rayan,**

E-mail address : ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

INNOVATIONS IN NURSING CARE

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Nursing,
Nukhet Bayer, Turgut Özal University, Vocational School of Health Sciences

Abstract

During the recent years; nurses all over the world have been interested in innovations in nursing functions with the aim of improving the quality of patient care and decreasing health expenses. Therefore; ICN decided to emphasize new inventions in nursing during the Nursing Week in 2009. Thus; a call was made for nursing trainers to use innovative strategies in their education in order to educate nurses who can meet the globalizing world's expectations and create innovations in patient care. Innovation is described as renewing "science and technology in a way to create economical and social benefits, make inventions, being different". In this article; the innovative studies in nursing that emphasized the dialogue between nursing trainers and nursing clinicians were presented as examples. However; because contribution made by nursing to health care does not reach the public and large masses enough, these practices of the nurses are not known much. The aim of the current study was to draw attention to the importance of developing innovative strategies in nursing education in order to educate innovative nurses and to the innovations made by nurses.

Keywords: nursing education, innovative strategies, education of quality, innovation in health care services, innovation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Birsen Bilgen Sivri**, Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Nursing,
E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF FATHER-BABY ATTACHMENT AND FATHERS THAT EFFECT THIS CONDITION

Sermin Dinç, Istanbul University, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing
Serap Balci, Istanbul University, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing

Abstract

Paternal-Infant attachment between the state and the affecting factors appear to have been made as descriptive and sectional. The research data, Istanbul University Cerrahpaşa Medicine of Faculty Department of Pediatrics Healthy Children admitted to polyclinic in March-June 2012, 95 fathers of infants from 6 months of age were obtained. Data collection questionnaire prepared by the researchers and Gulec (2010) adapted to Turkish by the Paternal-Infant Attachment Questionnaire (PPAQ) was used. Data; The mean, standard deviation, number and percentage, t-test, ANOVA, Pearson's correlation test were evaluated

Keywords: Attachment, Father, Infant, Parents, Nurse

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Sermin Dinç**, Istanbul University, Institute of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing

E-mail address : ermindnc@gmail.com

THE EFFECTIVE FACTORS IN ACCEPT OF PROSTHESIS IN CHILDREN WITH BELOW ELBOW AMPUTATION

Meria Yazdani
Mohammad Kamali

Abstract

Upper limb amputee Children usually uses prosthesis for better function. But studies show a high percentage of rejection of the prosthesis in this group. In clinical studies, there are not very different in function of children who use of prosthesis and those who do not. Answer to why children accept and use their prosthesis or reject it could help and improve the future design of the prosthesis and rehabilitation. The aim of this study was finding important criteria of below elbow amputee children, parents and therapists for acceptance and use of prosthetic or rejects it in children

Keywords: high percentage, rejection, prosthesis

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Meria Yazdani**
E-mail address : merianil@yahoo.com

DETERMINATION OF THE LEVEL OF KNOWLEDGE AND ATTITUDES OF MOTHERS REGARDING VITAMIN D USE

Zeynep Çiçek, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Indrani Kalkan, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nutrition and Dietetics

Birsen Bilgen Sivri, Mevlana University Higher School of Health

Ayşe Göral, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Aysel Yolaç, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Esra Kocabaş Metin Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Abstract

This study was conducted to determine the level of knowledge and attitudes of mothers having children 0-3 years of age, regarding Vitamin D use. The population of this descriptive study comprised of mothers having children 0-3 years of age, who registered in a family health center in Konya between the dates 15 December – 31 January, 2015. Of this population, the experimental sample consisted of mothers who voluntarily accepted to participate in the study. The data was collected by the researchers by means of a questionnaire having 25 questions based on literature review. Face to face interview was conducted with participants to fill up the questionnaire. Data was analysed statistically using SPSS 22.0 packet program. Means, percentages, frequencies and chi-square test was performed to evaluate the data.

Keywords: 0-3 years aged children, vitamin D, level of knowledge, health personnels, mother

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zeynep Çiçek**, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

E-mail address : ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr

INTERRELATION OF PSYCHOLOGICAL DEFENSE MECHANISMS AND COPING STRATEGIES AS A CRITERION OF HUMAN ADAPTABILITY

Elena Kuftyak

Abstract

In work that appears to be a continuation of the study of ontogenetic dependence of children coping behavior upon individual and environmental determinants we consider the psychological defense and coping behavior as an integral part of adaptive responses. In accordance with contemporary views on the stress and regulation psychology coping behavior and psychological defense are considered to be behavior mechanisms composing the adaptive behavior continuum, which is based upon individually variative resources of a person, upon his subjective choices. Our researches on children and adults in various life situations allow to confirm that psychological defense mechanisms and coping behavior strategies act as levels of individual system of person's adaptation activity.

Keywords: individually, variative, resources

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Elena Kuftyak**

E-mail address : kuftyak@yandex.ru

THE FACTORS AFFECTING THE PREFERENCES OF BIRTH METHODS OF MOTHERS WHO GAVE BIRTH

Saniye ÇİMEN, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing
Birsen BİLGEN SİVRİ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing
Münevver ÇEŞMECİ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing
Havva Nur ALTINTAŞ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing
Serpil Nazife OLAÇ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Abstract

This research has been done to identify the preferences related to birth methods of mothers who gave birth and have done definitive and cross-sectional purposes of identifying effective factors of preferences of birth method. This research has been carried out to primipara and multipara women (n=307) who agreed to participate in this research after taking institutional and ethical permissions, between December 2015–February 2015, in the maternity services of Government and Private Hospitals in Konya. This data has been obtained by the method of interviewing face to face with the mothers by using a questionnaire (25 questions) prepared by researchers. The data was analysed in SPSS 22.0 packaged software. In the evaluation of this data, numbers, percentages, averages, and Standard deviations were used. Chi-square test and logistic regression analysis were also used in comparing birth preferences according to women's characteristics. The level of significance was accepted as $p<0.05$.

Keywords: birth preference, cesarean-normal birth, midwife and nurse, primipara

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Saniye ÇİMEN**, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

WOMEN'S KNOWLEDGE LEVELS ABOUT GENITAL CANCER AND BEHAVIORS RELATED TO EARLY DIAGNOSIS

Saniye ÇİMEN, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Birsen BİLGİN SİVRİ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Münevver ÇEŞMECİ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Havva Nur ALTINTAŞ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Serpil Nazife OLAÇ, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

Abstract

This research has been performed definitive and cross-sectional on the purpose of being identified that Women's Knowledge Levels about Genital Cancer and Behaviors Related to Early Diagnosis. Samples of this research were haped by the women (n=402) applying to the gynecology polyclinics of the private and public hospitals after taken institutional and ethical permissions between December 2014-February 2015. These data has been obtained by the method of interviewing face to face with the mothers by using questionnaire (35 questions) prepared by researchers. Data, by analysing in SPSS 22.0 packaged software and in the evaluation of data; numbers, percentage, average, standart deviation have been used chi-square test and logistic regression analysis. The level of significance was accepted as $p < 0.05$.

Keywords: Genital cancer, knowledge level, early diagnosis, awareness, nurse

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Saniye ÇİMEN**, Mevlana University Higher School of Health Department of Nursing

E-mail address : oneyou2009@gmail.com

DETERMINATION OF RISK FACTORS OF PREGNANT WOMEN DURING PREGNANCY

Zeynep ÇİÇEK,
Ayşe Duran GÖRAL,
Aysel YOLAÇ,
Esra Kocabaş METİN

Abstract

This study was planned to determine the levels of risk of pregnant women during pregnancy. The population of this descriptive study comprised of pregnant women registered in the No: 17 Family Health Centre located in the Selcuk county of Konya Metropolitan City. The experimental sample consisted of all pregnant women registered to this center within the dates of December, 08 2014 – January 31, 2015 who voluntarily agreed to participate in the program. A questionnaire was used for the study by the researchers, based on literature review. The questionnaire comprised of questions as socio-demographic characteristics of the subjects, information regarding current pregnancy and risk factors related to pregnancy. The data was analysed using SPSS 22.0 packet programme. Frequencies, percentages and Chi-square test was used for evaluation of the data.

Keywords: pregnancy, risk factors, prenatal care.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Zeynep ÇİÇEK,
E-mail address : zcicek@mevlana.edu.tr

THESES PREPARED IN THE FIELD OF PUBLIC HEALTH AND FEATURES BETWEEN THE YEARS 2008-2013 IN TURKEY

Funda Özpulat

Abstract

With this study which is planned descriptively; it is aimed to reveal characteristics of theses prepared in the field of public health between the years 2008-2013. Planned study is performed scanning electronically National Thesis Center between January 18, 2014 and March 10, 2014, 552 theses published between the years 2008-2013 are included into the research. Data are evaluated by number and percentage calculations, besides Chi-Square Test of Independence is used in order to determine whether there is a statistically significant relationship between variables. Statistical analyses are made at a significance level of 0.05 with using the SPSS-17 package program.

Keywords: Postgraduate education, Department of Public Health, Department of Public Health Nursing, Postgraduate Theses on Public Health.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Funda Özpulat, E-mail address : funda.74@hotmail.com

THE NURSING THESES PREPARED IN TURKEY AND CHARACTERISTICS HAVE THEM

funda Özpulat

Abstract

This study is intended to reveal characteristics of nursing theses in Turkey between the years of 2008-2013. The study is conducted electronically scanning National Thesis Center between 11 January 2014 and 03 March 2014, the theses published between the years 2008-2013 are included in the research. The nursing theses of each year are scanned separately in the National Thesis Center, 1461 theses can be accessed electronically. Theses are examined on the basis of the 4 main features as the years of preparation of the theses, the types of the theses, the topics of the theses and theses of the department of nursing. With examined nursing theses; it is seen that there is statistically significant relationship among the year of dissertations, the topics of the theses and of the theses made in the nursing department, Theses of the nursing still remain limited among the theses submitted to the National Center and theses are mainly for the master's theses.

Keywords: Nursing, National Thesis Center And Postgraduate Education

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **funda Özpulat**, E-mail address : funda.74@hotmail.com

PREVALENCE OF ENERGY DRINKS CONSUMPTION AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS AND ITS EFFECT ON THEIR BLOOD PRESSURE

Noman D Salih, Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section

Abstract

Energy drinks are thought commonly to be very efficient and safe for consumption without any health problems or side effects, but some recent reports have mentioned that energy drinks are extremely detrimental. This study investigated the amount and the frequency of energy drinks consumption among college students (Institute of Clinical Laboratory Science, Universiti Kuala Lumpur) at Diploma level, and its correlated side effect on their blood pressure. Sixty diploma students were involved in this study (45 male and 55 female), aged 18-23 years old, selected randomly among students of semester 1, 2, and 3. A survey questionnaire consists of 12 questions, related to the energy drinks consumption was distributed and a simple briefing was given to help them to answer it accurately, and then, Blood pressure measurement was taken from each participant. Data were tabulated and analysed using SPSS software.

Keywords: Energy drinks, Caffeine, Blood Pressure, College Students

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Noman D Salih**, Medical Science Technology, Clinical Laboratory Science Section

E-mail address : nomand@unikl.edu.my

THE CONSUMPTION OF ENERGY DRINKS AMONGST 14-17 YEAR OLD DANISH ADOLESCENTS: AN EXAMINATION OF THE TOP TWO ENERGY DRINKS CONSUMED BY THIS TARGET GROUP

Maria Juul Nielsen

Abstract

To examine the prevalence of energy drink (ED) consumption amongst 14-17-year-old Danish adolescents and determine the top two brands consumed by this target group. Furthermore, to test the hypothesis being that acute consumption of ED poses a risk of exceeding the maximum recommended intake (MRI) for caffeine and recommended daily intake (RDI) for vitamins B6 and B12 amongst 14-17-year-olds when dietary intake is considered. The study innovatively emphasizes dietary intake of the substances, since these have previously been disregarded in other studies.

Keywords: maximum, recommended, intake dietary

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Maria Juul Nielsen**

E-mail address : mariah_2212@hotmail.com

WORK IMPAIRMENT AND MUSCULOSKELETAL SYMPTOMS AMONG WORKERS IN İZMİR

AliyeMandiracioglu, Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı AD

Osman Bolukbasi, Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı AD

Mehmet Demirel, Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı AD

FilizGumeli, Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı AD

Abstract

Poor working conditions in work places are risk factors for musculoskeletal disorders. Work related musculoskeletal disorders were associated with work impairments. The higher rate of work impairment might be related to decreased ability to work. The aims of this study were to describe musculoskeletal symptoms (MSs) and work impairment in four sectors in İzmir. This cross-sectional study population consisted of 498 workers. A self-administered questionnaire contained questions related socio-demographic characteristics, working conditions, lifestyle factors. The general Nordic questionnaire of MSs was used to examine reported complaints previous seven days among the study population. Two items were used to determine whether the health problems in the last 7 days affect daily life and working life for work Impairment. This Likert type questions were evaluated on a scale ranging from 0 [no effect] to 10 [Health problem prevents working]. High scores indicate work impairment

Keywords: musculoskeletal symptoms, reported complaints previous

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **AliyeMandiracioglu**, Ege Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Halk Sağlığı AD

E-mail address : aliye2kuru@yahoo.com

DEPENDENCE OF MORBIDITY FROM ACUTE MYOCARDIAL INFARCTION ON METEOROLOGICAL FACTORS

Vidmantas Vaiciulis

Abstract

To determine and evaluate the dependence of morbidity due to acute myocardial infarction (AMI) on meteorological factors among Kaunas dwellers. The study population comprised all Kaunas dwellers, who were diagnosed with AMI for 2000-2010 years. In this study were used: mean temperature, atmospheric pressure, relative air humidity. The associations of meteorological factors with AMI morbidity were evaluated by using a Poisson regression model. Statistical associations and differences were considered significant when $P < 0.05$.

Keywords: determine, evaluate, dependence, morbidity

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Vidmantas Vaiciulis**

E-mail address : vidmantas85@gmail.com

THE CONCEPT OF SELF SUFFICIENCY IN EPILEPSY AND ITS RELATION TO THE COMPLIANCE WITH TREATMENT

Funda Özpulat
Duygu Karataş Öztaş

Abstract

Epilepsy is a clinical condition originated from hypersensitivity of the neurons (neuronal hyperexcitability). Being a disorder, which can be observed in almost all age groups and requires long lasting treatment and monitoring time, it affects the life quality significantly. Any processes, which would cause cerebral neurons, inclined to epilepsy to change their functions and their structures (macroscopic or microscopic) increase the tendency to epilepsy. Antiepileptic treatment is a practice, which lasts years and even the entire life spans of considerable proportion of patients. Providing compliance with the treatment in optimum level can prevent seizures among more than 70% of people with epilepsy. Most patients are followed by only one medicine; however, a small part requires a combination of two agents. Incompliance with the antiepileptic medicine treatment increases the seizure frequency, causes over use of medical sources and increased costs.

Keywords: Epilepsy, Self-sufficiency, compliance with the treatment

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **funda Özpulat**

E-mail address : funda.74@hotmail.com

TRADITIONAL PRACTICES USED IN INFERTILITY CASES IN TURKEY

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi

Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Abstract

Reproduction for continuity of generation is one of the most important basic instincts for all living species. On the other hand, although fertility problems are not classified as visible or life threatening diseases, they are health problems which affect both individuals and the society with its social, cultural and psychological dimensions. Infertility has long been an issue which society dwell on and which constantly women are accused of. Infertility is a state of crisis with regards to its medical, psychiatric, psychological and social aspects. Reproduction and fertility has been considered as universal functions peculiar to individuals and families. In addition, having children appears as the expected outcome of a family structure and families are sometimes likely use traditional methods to be able to conceive a child. There are inaccurate beliefs and values regarding infertility in many cultures. Misconception about infertility such as that infertility has been considered as a problem pertinent to women, the belief that it stems from psychological factors although it has generally physical causes, and the misbelief that it is incurable are very common.

Keywords: Fertility Health, Infertility, Traditional Practices, health Services

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,

E-mail address : funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW ON THE SELF-EFFICACY PERCEPTIONS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS AND THEIR COMPLIANCE TO MEDICAL TREATMENT

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu
Oya Nuran Emiroğlu, Hacettepe Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi

Abstract

Hypertension is an important health problem worldwide as it has a high prevalence and increases the risk of developing cardiovascular diseases. Patients showing no compliance to the antihypertensive treatment are unable to receive sufficient medical care and they have great difficulties in changing their lifestyles. Individuals with higher self-efficacy perceptions, on the other hand, attach a greater importance to their health. This experimental study aims to evaluate the effect of motivational interviews on the self-efficacy perceptions of hypertensive individuals and their compliance to medical treatment. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who was registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms and scales to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in their home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5 home visits, the forms and scales were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software.

Keywords: Hypertension, Compliance to Medical Treatment, Self-Efficacy Perception and Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Sağlık Yüksekokulu, E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

VIEW POINTS OF TURKISH WOMEN ON THE VIOLENCE AGAINST WOMEN: A SYSTEMATIC ANALYSIS

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Abstact

Violence against women is violation of human rights based on sex discrimination and it has been considered as an issue only under the concept of privacy or regarding family for many years. As a consequence of the roles that society refers to women and men, the generative learning and popularisation of similar cultural perceptions which devaluate women and establish men's position in society as the owner and master of the women can be effective on the occurrence of the violence against women from closely related men such as spouses, fathers or brothers. This systematic study was planned to determine the viewpoint of and justification of violence of Turkish women on women and conducted by scanning the key words such as "Turkey, women, and violence, against women, viewpoint on violence, attitude to violence, women murders, and honour killings". As data base, Google academic, National Academic Net and Information Centre, National Data Base and International Health Sciences Data Base were used. Among 130 articles, published between 1 Jan. 2000 and 31 Dec. 2014 in national/international juried journals and whose whole texts could be accessed in electronic environment, 3 articles which evaluated opinions of Turkish women on violence against women and their justification of violence were assayed to conduct the study. As the result of the study, it was seen that Turkish women think that there were some reasons underlying the violence against women, that violence against women may be justifiable in some cases and that they see themselves deserved it.

Keywords: Violence against women, Turkish women, society

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MENOPAUSE AND THE CARDIOVASCULAR HEALTH

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Abstract

Cardiovascular diseases (CVD), which have a significant place among chronic diseases, are the most important cause for morbidity and mortality both in Turkey and in the world. In the existence of risk factors, such as advanced age, family story, obesity, smoking, hypertension, hyper cholesterolemia, diabetes mellitus, that the level of low-density lipoprotein (LDL) is high and that the level of high-density lipoprotein (HDL) is low, the risk of CVD increases more. The risk of occurrence of diseases such as cardiovascular diseases and osteoporosis is among women in menopausal period. In the development of cardiovascular diseases, not only oestrogen hormone but also premenopausal diet (high consumption of animal fats), over weightiness, smoking affect post menopausal period as well.

Keywords; menopause, cardiovascular diseases, health service

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

CAN MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING TECHNIQUES BE USED TO INCREASE THE COMPLIANCE WITH TREATMENT OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS? A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Abstract

Owing to its high prevalence and the fact that it increases the formation of cardiovascular diseases risk, hypertension is an important health problem throughout the world. Behavioural risk factors such as population increase, aging, unhealthy diet, excessive alcohol consumption, lack of physical activity, excessive body weight, being exposed to constant stress also contribute to the increase in prevalence of hypertension. Compliance with the medication has a considerable effect on the course of the disease. Incompliance with the antihypertensive treatment may result from some reasons such as adverse effects of drugs, lack of hypertensive symptoms, high costs of medicine and usage of alternative medicine. The biggest problem in hypertension treatment is that people with hypertension cannot comply with the treatment. Compliance also requires patient motivation.

Keywords; Hypertension, motivational interview, Health Services, systematic review

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EFFECTIVENESS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWS ON DECREASING RISK FACTORS RELATED TO RECURRING STROKE

Funda Özpulat, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
Duygu Karataş Öztaş, Ankara Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi

Abstract

Stroke, the third most frequent mortality cause after cancer and cardiovascular disease and the first cause for the diseases which lead to disabilities, is a disorder group which take an important place among the reasons in applying to hospitals and health expenditure. Stroke is likely to recur on condition that risk factors are not taken seriously and necessary life style changes are not realized. Recurrence of stroke may also lead to disabilities, institutionalisation, increased dementia risks and possible death risk; and in relationship with those causes, to decrease in health quality and increase in financial loads.

Keywords: Recurrent stroke, risk factors, motivational interview

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MANNERS OF CONFLICT AND MANNERS OF COMMUNICATION OF NURSES IN EMERGENCY ROOM CASE STUDY: A STUDY OF CONFLICT WELDING COMMUNICATION

Ümran Çelik Barmakçı,
Funda Özpulat

Abstract

The concept of “conflict” is not only an interest of area of organizational psychology, but it is also a research area of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and some other disciplines. Due to the increase of demands for societies of health care day-to-day, the analysis of the elements which effect the usage of hospitals efficiently and effectively also comes into prominence. One of those is the phenomenon of “conflict”. Since hospitals are complex structures, the reasons of conflicts that may occur are so varied. There may sometimes be numerous reasons behind a conflict case at a unit. Emergency room is one of the units where the conflicts at hospitals frequently happen. In order to manage a conflict in emergency room, it comes into prominence to diagnose the conflict, to make the necessary intervention, and to bring out the reasons of the conflict.

Keywords: Emergency Room, Nursing, Conflict and Manners of Communication, Case Study

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EXAMINATION OF OPINIONS OF NURSES WORK AT A UNIVERSITY HOSPITAL ABOUT NUTRITION ASSESSMENT AND SUPPORT: THE CASE OF TURKEY

Dilek Kara,
Cemile Kuzu,
Fatma Düzgün,
Sadık Kılıçturgay,

Abstract

The aim of this study was to investigate the nurses' views on the nutritional assessment and support of patients. This study was planned as a descriptive and cross-sectional. The research population has created nurses working in internal, surgical and intensive care units at a hospital in the Marmara Region. The sample of the study consisted of 334 nurses who voluntarily agreed to participate in the research. In the collection of the research data the questionnaire that improved according to the literature has used to determine nurses' opinions about assessment and support of the nutrition. The form was submitted to the expert opinion in terms of content validity. To carry out the research, that was written permission from the Local Ethics Committee and center where research conducted. In addition to providing information about the research to nurses who participated in the study, their approval was obtained for participation by explaining the research will in no way affect their professional lives and the data will be used for just in this scientific study. In the evaluation of the data, SPSS (Statistical Package For Social Sciences) 22.0 software package was used. In analyzing the data, mean and percentile values have been calculated.

Keywords: participation, software package, calculated

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Dilek Kara,

E-mail address: dilekkara15@hotmail.com

CHANGING CLIMATE AND INDOOR BIOCLIMATIC COMFORT IN ARID REGIONS: THE CITY OF YAZD

Mahmood Molanezhad, Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association
Mojtaba Mahdian Mahforouzi, Climatology, University of Tehran

Abstract

Climate, as a dominant weather condition of a certain region has a great impact on human activities of which the architecture could be mentioned. Architecture is the response of human activity to the various climatic conditions through which it has become possible to live in different regions of the Earth. Climate varies regionally and so does the architecture. The main aim of architecture is to provide a shelter under which the bioclimatic comfort is provided at most times. In recent decades, the climate has started to alter which is revealed in different parameters of which air temperature is most noticeable. In this research, the authors have used the Mahoney bioclimatic index to assess the effects of changing climate in the city of Yazd. To do so, the data obtained from the Yazd synoptic meteorology station were divided into five periods (each period covered ten years). The calculations were carried out using the Mahoney bioclimatic chart and MS Excel. The results showed that the relative humidity (average of minimum and maximum) is decreasing gradually ($P < 0.01$). Also, average of minimum and maximum air temperature is increasing ($P < 0.01$) of which the average of minimum air temperature is more rapidly and noticeably rising. Henceforth, in warm months the indoor bioclimatic condition is deteriorating and in cold months it is ameliorating. Therefore, this condition should be considered in architecture and construction. In other words, more cooling systems are to be required in future.

Keywords: Climate Change, Indoor Bioclimatic Comfort, Mahoney Bioclimatic Index, Arid Regions, Yazd.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mahmood Molanezhad**, Science and Technology Transfer (RCSTT) of Indian Ocean Rim Association

E-mail address: mojtabamahdian@ut.ac.ir

WHERE ARE WE IN POVERTY AND CHILD LABOUR? WHAT CAN WE DO?

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Poverty constitutes social, political and health problems, which affect the whole society varying from children to elders and women to men. Poverty can restrict individuals in benefiting their basic rights, affecting the socio-economic welfare level and can cause individuals to become vulnerable. It can be maintained that also children who take place in the vulnerable group are affected by the poverty negatively and consequently start working life earlier, which makes them more vulnerable and this leads them to be more restricted in enjoying their basic rights and liberties.

Keywords; Poverty, Child Labour, Occupational Health, Solution Proposals

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE RELATION BETWEEN NURSING, PROBLEM SOLVING SKILLS AND CARE QUALITY

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Life is full of problems in various numbers and forms to be coped with. For this reason, modern society expects individuals to be creative, critical, with features of someone who can think analytically and could produce effective solutions to the various problems encountered. In general, problem solving refers to knowing what to do when what to do is not known. To be able to carry the life on for individuals depends on solving the problems in accurate ways when they encounter them. Problem solving requires a set of endeavours aiming to eliminate difficulties so as to achieve a certain objective after all. Problem solving itself is an efficient way of learning and personal skills improvement. Individuals' perceiving the problems constitutes the first step for the solution of the problems. Problems, in fact, are crisis faced in daily life and solutions of which may differ according to their types, the situation, their causes and even the individuals. Therefore, in order individuals to continue their lives in a quality manner, these problems are needed to be overcome.

Keywords: Nursing, Problem Solving and Care Quality

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

PUBLIC HEALTH NURSES AS CHANGE AGENTS AND LEADERSHIP

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Leadership is a concept having been used since the beginning of the time when individuals came together to live in groups and communities. Public health nurses are influenced by the concepts taking place in the descriptions of leadership and provide care integrating these concepts with their practices. Leadership in nursing is a process where a nurse affects other nurses in order to achieve certain objectives in delivering care for patients or in non-clinical roles and it increases the job satisfaction and motivation, and depending on this, patient satisfaction and care quality.

Keywords; Public Health, Nursing, Leadership

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH NURSING AND ATTEMPTS TO PROMOTE OCCUPATIONAL HEALTH

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Population density has moved to urban areas from the rural with the industrialisation. Advancing industrial pollution, air and water pollution and hard working conditions have caused negative effects on health. With the negative results of industrialisation, concepts of occupational health and occupational safety have started to appear in agenda. Occupational health nursing emerged first in 1800s in developed countries at that time with nurses starting to work in work places and was named as industrial nursing. Prior tasks and responsibilities of occupational nurses include promoting health, preventing diseases, implementing three protection levels, and providing safe work environment. Occupational health is a concept, which addresses health and safety issues in all aspects, focusing primarily on preventing hazards in working places. Health conditions of workers are threatened by some risks such as some cancer types, accidents, muscular skeletal diseases, respiratory problems, loss of hearing, circulation problems, stress related disorders, communicative and other diseases due to risk factors which exist in work places. Promoting occupational health approach refers to providing healthy life conditions. In this approach, the necessity of supporting the healthy behaviours of the individuals, constant monitoring on the personal skills, encouraging the accurate ones, and giving information about the inaccurate ones are emphasised.

Keywords: Occupational health, Nursing, Promoting Health

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

ELDER ABUSE AND NEGLECT

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Aging population has affected the whole population structure both in developed and developing countries. In addition, moving from rural to urban society, stemmed from factors such as industrialisation, urbanisation, and immigration, has led to acceleration in transformation of the structure of the families from extended family to nuclear family structure, changing the whole social and economic structure in the society. These changes could cause a perception that elderly are burdens, which could establish a negative attitude on them. Violence against senior individuals, is a type encountered generally in advanced ages (75 and over) and elder abuse may appear in many forms such as harming, negligence of medical attention needed, poor hygiene, malnutrition and insufficient liquid supply, inappropriate accommodation conditions, imprisonment in the house and income seizing. In general, elder abuse is described as the set of physical and psychological behaviours, which results in physical and emotional sufferance and in negligence among the elderly.

Keywords; Elder Abuse, Elder Neglect, Health Services

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

CODE OF ETHICS OF NURSING: ICN, 2012

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health,

Abstract

Changes in the societies and policies occurred with the technological and medical improvements have caused wide spreading ethical/morality problems for patients, medical professionals and policy makers. Interactions with patients and other individuals in the medical team could cause some ethical problems to nurses and in order ethical procedures to be conducted, nurses are required to be sensitive to the visible or unseen ethical issues they face in their daily professional lives, to be aware of these and to understand basic concepts about ethical issues, theories, principles, problems and making ethical decision models. In nursing services as a profession, basing on the fact that code of ethics are extremely essential for both nurses and the care receiving individuals, code of ethics of International Council of Nurses (ICN) 2012 are included in this article.

Keywords; Nursing, International nursing, Council of Nurses, Code of Ethics

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

A GENERAL LOOK AT THE CONCEPTS OF WOMEN AND IMMIGRATION IN ECOLOGICAL CONTEXT

Duygu ÖZTAŞ, Ankara University Faculty of Health Science, Midwifery
Funda ÖZPOLAT, Selçuk University, Aksehir Kadir Yallagöz School of Health

Abstract

Since the first existence of man in the world, immigration has occurred due to many reasons such as surviving and accommodation needs of people, famines, invasions, wars, curiosity and discovery desires. Improvement in the immigration opportunities owing to industrial advance through the time, and economical discrepancies between countries have caused immigration to become one of the most debated issues in many areas such as scientific, economic, and political fields. It can be argued that rather "poverty" lies beneath the immigration. Poverty not only may bring along many health and social problems but also it may cause women and children to be more vulnerable. Women, who are exposed to many negative factors in their own societal structure such as sex discrimination, traditional gender roles given in the society, and the lack of women's participation in the education, are forced to cope with the similar effects where they immigrate and their living space can become more restricted. Psycho- social pressures and different cultural expectations generally lead to marginalisation in the immigrated country and working life and familial responsibilities form hard conditions for the women the most in the family. On the other hand, immigration provides opportunities such as working life and education that they would not achieve in their own countries for women, and enables them to benefit health and social services. Whether domestic or internationally, immigration could also affect women's health immensely, either positively or negatively. When negatively affected, women's health deteriorates physically and psychologically and their life quality lessens.

Keywords: Women, Immigration, Women's Health and Ecological Approach

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Funda Özpulat**, Selçuk Üniversitesi,
E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

DETERMINATION OF THE OPINIONS OF NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS ABOUT FAMILY PLANNING AND ABORTION

Duygu ÖZTAŞ,
Gülümser KUBİLAY,

Abstract

This research was carried out as a descriptive study to determine the opinions of nursing and midwifery students about family planning and abortion. This research was implanted in 2012-2013 academic term with participation of 685 nursing department students, 301 midwifery department students and totally 986 students and a questionnaire prepared after literature research that questions demographic characteristics, knowledge and opinions about abortion and family planning methods and services was applied to the students. For statistical analysis, proportion, chi-square and Fisher exact chi-square tests were used. The results showed that 47.3 % of nursing students and 42.5 % of midwifery students think that abortion is unnecessary for unintended pregnancy ($p>0.05$). The results also showed that nursing students tend to agree the expression "abortion is morally wrong" much more than midwifery students ($p<0.05$). It has been concluded that both nursing and midwifery department students do not accept abortion except medical necessities.

Keywords: Abortion, family planning, nursing student, midwifery student

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Duygu ÖZTAŞ,

E-mail address: duygukrts@gmail.com

THE CORRELATION BETWEEN MANNERS OF CONFLICT AND MANNERS OF COMMUNICATION OF NURSES IN EMERGENCY ROOM. CASE STUDY: A STUDY OF CONFLICT WELDING COMMUNICATION

Ümran Çelik Barmakcı, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse

Abstract

The concept of “conflict” is not only an interest of area of organizational psychology, but it is also a research area of psychology, sociology, anthropology, economics, and some other disciplines. Due to the increase of demands for societies of health care day-to-day, the analysis of the elements which effect the usage of hospitals efficiently and effectively also comes into prominence. One of those is the phenomenon of “conflict”. Since hospitals are complex structures, the reasons of conflicts that may occur are so varied. There may sometimes be numerous reasons behind a conflict case at a unit. Emergency room is one of the units where the conflicts at hospitals frequently happen. In order to manage a conflict in emergency room, it comes into prominence to diagnose the conflict, to make the necessary intervention, and to bring out the reasons of the conflict.

Keywords: Emergency Room, Nursing, Conflict and Manners of Communication, Case Study.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Ümran Çelik Barmakcı, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse

E-mail address: umran971@hotmail.com

MANAGERS' ROLE ON MAINTAINING THE INTRAORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION

Ümran ÇELİK BARMAKÇI, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital Training Nurse

Abstract

Being social creatures, people need communication in the community they live. Communication is the process of delivering a message from one source to another. In the last years, it is understood by all the sectors that the communication is a very important concept. Communication starts in the people's own selves. People know themselves through the communication they established with their selves, understand their emotions better, realizes their problems, and learns how to solve these problems more easily. Doing all these things will help people communicate easier. As people will improve their communication with others by communicating with their selves, they will become more beneficial for the society. Communication skills that people possess is known to affect so many topics such as work performance, organization performance and organization image.

Keywords: Organization, Communication, Performance, work Environment

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ümran Çelik Barmakcı**, Yıldırım Beyazıt Training and Research Hospital
Training Nurse, E-mail address: umran971@hotmail.com

DIETARY RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY AMONG LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TRIPOLI

Germine El-Kassas MD, Ph D, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Leila Itani MS, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Zeina El -Ali MS, LD, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University

Abstract

Studies among university students in developing countries showed high prevalence of obesity. Obesity among young people increases lifetime chronic disease risk. Unhealthy dietary patterns including high consumption of fast foods and meal skipping specially breakfast have been suggested as major risk factors for the development of obesity in developed countries. Limited studies had explored the meal consumption patterns among university students in developing countries. To investigate the major dietary risk factors associated with the development of overweight and obesity among university students. A cross sectional survey of 500 students was conducted males (49.3 %) & females (50.7%) having a mean age of 20.1 ± 1.7 years were chosen randomly from Beirut Arab University (BAU) Tripoli campus during fall 2014. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire, anthropometric, and dietary tools. Statistical analysis was performed and a diet score model was developed.

Keywords: associated, development, overweight, obesity, among

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Germine El-Kassas MD, Ph D**, Nutrition & Dietetics Department, Faculty of Health Sciences, Beirut Arab University.

E-mail address: g.elkassas@bau.edu.lb

DETERMINATION OF JOB SATISFACTION LEVELS OF THE NURSES WORKING AT HOSPITALS AND THE RELEVANT EFFECTIVE FACTORS

Mukaddes ÖRS, University of Amsaya Turkey

Abstract

Job satisfaction is important for all occupations. However, it is vitally important for health professionals who are directly responsible for protection and sustaining of public health, and who are expected to work in intensive working conditions that require self-sacrifice. Health service is a multi-disciplinary service provided by employees from numbers of various occupation groups (Aiken *et al.*, 2001; Piyal, Yavuz & Yavuz, 2002). As nursing composes of the largest portion of health employees, it is a profession determining patients' requirements, planning-maintaining-evaluating patient's care, and spending their time around the clock with patients continually, and coordinating members of health team as well. Nurses' determinant position at caring quality and patient caring satisfaction level are relevant with their unique position. Studies indicate that job satisfaction of nurses is effective on patients' satisfaction on nursing service (Tzeng Ketefian & Redman, 2002; Sengin, 2003; Durak & Serinkan, 2007:120).

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Nurse and Hospital

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mukaddes ÖRS**, University of Amsaya Turkey

E-mail address: mukaddesors@hotmail.com

A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS UPON THE MOTIVATION LEVELS OF ALLIED HEALTH EMPLOYEES WHO WORK IN STATE OR PRIVATE HOSPITALS: THE CASE OF GAZİANTEP PROVINCE IN TURKEY

Zehra GÜL, Sutcu Imam University, Faculty of Economical and Administrative Sciences,

Ahmet YILMAZ, Islahiye State Hospital

Soner AKIN, Mustafa Kemal University, Kırıkhan Vocational School

Uğur YILDIRIM, Sutcu Imam University, Faculty of Economical and Administrative Sciences,

Abstract

The process upon the motivation of employees by meeting their requirements is a hard sphere. In order to realize it, the needs of employees should be analyzed fairly, and the motivation environment within a systematic has to be realized. Indeed, the dimension and processes of motivation has to be well understood and used. The hospitality characteristics for the employees in health sector is different from the other sectors via servicing face to face and satisfying the relative of patients in good moods. Hence the motivation of those people/institutions within this mentioned critic type of positions has to be high, and it is dramatically more important than the other sectors' position. The aim of this study is to investigate the private and state hospitals in Gaziantep Province by collecting datum from the employees of allied health services on demographic sphere in order to understand its effects on motivation.

Keyword: State and Private Hospital, Allied Health Personnel, Motivation Level, Gaziantep Case

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Zehra GÜL**, Sutcu Imam University, Faculty of Economical and Administrative Sciences, E-mail address: z.gul@ksu.edu.tr

A COMPARATIVE RESEARCH ON THE HEALTH LITERACY OF WOMEN AND MEN WORKING IN PUBLIC SECTOR

Filiz YILDIRIM,
Duygu ÖZTAŞ,

Abstract

With the improvement in technology in recent years, physical work load has decreased. Nevertheless, occupational diseases have been constantly increasing depending upon sedentary lifestyle. Consequently, it is essential for employees to get access to accurate health information aiming at protecting and improving their health, comprehend it and implement it in their lives. The level of health literacy is an important determiner on such competence. The purpose of the research was to compare health literacy by gender, to determine the relationship between the health literacy and age, education level, health status, number of children and marital status by gender.

Keywords: Health literacy, Gender, Women, Men

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Filiz Yıldırım, E-mail address: filizyildirim06@hotmail.com

“NURSİNG STUDENTS’ ATTİTÜDES TOWARD CONTEMPORARY WORLD ISSUES”

Dilek Kara, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Bursa, Turkey

İsmet Eşer, Ege University Faculty of Nursing, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing, İzmir, Turkey

Fürüzan Köktürk, Bulent Ecevit University School of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics, Zonguldak, Turkey

Abstract

This research was conducted to determine the attitudes of first and final year nursing students for today's world problems and affecting factors. The population of this study, which planned descriptive and cross-sectional, has created the first and final year students of Uludag University School of Health Sciences Nursing Department (N=266). Without going to the sample selection, it had been tried to reach the whole universe. 157 volunteer participating students consisted the study sample. (Participation rate: 59%). Research data has been collected between the dates of 12.01.2015 – 31.03.2015, prepared by researchers according to the literature and collected with “Individual Identification Form” and likert-type “Attitude Scale for the Contemporary World Problem. The validity and reliability are made by the Gökçe Kılıçoğlu et al (2012) the permission of use is taken. In addition, permission was obtained from the institution and the students. Statistical analysis was performed by using the program SPSS 19.0 (SPSS Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). Descriptive statistics for the analysis of data and the Mann-Whitney U test, Kruskal-Wallis variance, Mann-Whitney U test with adjustment of Bonferroni was used.

Keywords: world problems, nursing students, attitude.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Dilek Kara**, Uludag University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Bursa, Turkey, E-mail address: dilekkara15@hotmail.com

CHANGING CLIMATE AND INDOOR BIOCLIMATIC COMFORT IN ARID REGIONS: THE CITY OF YAZD

**Mahmood Molanezhad,
Mojtaba Mahdian,**

Abstract

Climate, as a dominant weather condition of a certain region has a great impact on human activities of which the architecture could be mentioned. Architecture is the response of human activity to the various climatic conditions through which it has become possible to live in different regions of the Earth. Climate varies regionally and so does the architecture. The main aim of architecture is to provide a shelter under which the bioclimatic comfort is provided at most times. In recent decades, the climate has started to alter which is revealed in different parameters of which air temperature is most noticeable. In this research, the authors have used the Mahoney bioclimatic index to assess the effects of changing climate in the city of Yazd. To do so, the data obtained from the Yazd synoptic meteorology station were divided into five periods (each period covered ten years). The calculations were carried out using the Mahoney bioclimatic chart and MS Excel. The results showed that the relative humidity (average of minimum and maximum) is decreasing gradually ($P < 0.01$). Also, average of minimum and maximum air temperature is increasing ($P < 0.01$) of which the average of minimum air temperature is more rapidly and noticeably rising. Henceforth, in warm months the indoor bioclimatic condition is deteriorating and in cold months it is ameliorating. Therefore, this condition should be considered in architecture and construction. In other words, more cooling systems are to be required in future.

Keywords: calculation, minimum, data obtained

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mahmood Molanezhad**, E-mail address: mmolanezhad@yahoo.com

DO INTRAVENOUS MEDICATION SKILLS OF NURSING STUDENTS INCREASE WITH MULTIMEDIA EDUCATION TECHNIQUES?

Arzu Bahar,
Muzeyyen Arslan,
Nurcan Gokgoz,
Hacer Ak,
Haydar Kaya,

Abstract

The study was conducted to investigate the effects of multimedia education techniques on intravenous medication skills training of nursing students. The study was designed as quasi-experimental and randomised, and it was carried out at Turgut Ozal School of Nursing between February and May 2014. The data were collected from 80 first year nursing students. Whereas 40 students were included in the experimental group, the other 40 were placed in the control group by randomised selection method. Researchers prepared the seven instructional videos related to administration of intravenous medication. While the students in the control group were taught about nursing skills through only demonstration, the experimental group was covered via demonstration plus supplemented by the instructional video supported education. The data were collected through a skills control checklist, and questionnaire.

Keywords: Intravenous Medication Skill, Nursing Education and Multimedia Techniques.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Arzu Bahar**, E-mail address: arzbahar@gmail.com

INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN BODY MASS INDEX, BODY COMPOSITION AND BLOOD PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN

Nesrin Kır Alkan, Başakşehir Devlet Hastanesi, İstanbul, Türkiye

Haydar Özpinar, İstanbul Aydın Üniversitesi, Gıda Güvenliği ve Beslenme Anabilim Dalı, İstanbul, Türkiye

Abstract

Obesity, which is placed with the most common diagnosis BMI, is a disease of excess body fat increased. Increasing with the increase of fat stores adipocytes activity causes more metabolic and cardiovascular complications. Childhood obesity is a long-term morbidity, decrease in quality of life and is associated as a cause of premature death. The aim of this study, children with anthropometric measurements, body mass index, is to examine the relationship between body composition and some blood parameters. In this study, Başakşehir State Hospital Nutrition and Diet Unit refer to the 10-15 age group of 67 children; height and weight; the bioelectric impedans method; total fat percentage, fat mass, free fat mass and total body water weight, arms, legs and trunk fat percentage, fat mass, free fat mass; fasting blood glucose; total cholesterol, HDL, LDL and triglycerides kolestrerol, AST, ALT, TSH, Free T4 and hemogram were measured.

Keywords: children, height, weight

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nesrin Kır Alkan**, Başakşehir Devlet Hastanesi, İstanbul, Türkiye, E-mail address: nesrinkiralkan@hotmail.com

RISK-TAKING BEHAVIOR IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS

Funda Özpulat,
Melike Taşdelen Baş,

Abstract

Adolescent period, experiencing a combination of many changes, transition to adulthood from childhood is defined as a stormy period. If it is accompanied by immature cognitive development and insight into the lack of an appropriate social environment, it tends to risky behavior. Considering the issue of adolescent period, it is an inevitable requirement to cope with the problem to help young people. In this study, students in high schools in the district Akşehir determine the level of risk behavior, was designed to provide students with relevant health education. Created two high schools in the universe of the study Akşehir center, working between voluntary survey who agreed to participate in the training program with 196 students was conducted 12.12.2014-23.03.2015 date. The data collected consisting Sociodemographic Information Form which consists of 19 questions and by Risk Behavior Scale, which consists of 36 questions for this descriptive study. The SPSS-16 statistical package program was used for evaluation of this data.

Keywords; Adolescent, High School Students, Risk-Taking Behavior

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **funda Özpulat**, E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEWING HYPERTENSION PATIENTS

Funda Özpulat,
Oya Nuran Emiroğlu,

Abstract

Applied the life style changes with exercise have protective effect in prevention of hypertension the treatment and control. Endurance exercise programs that include activities especially in adults with normal blood pressure andg hypertension have a protective effect on the development of hypertension. This study; aimed to evaluate the effect on physical activity levels of motivational interviewing patients of hypertension is an experimental study. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who was registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in there home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5. Home visit, the forms were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software.

Keywords: Hypertension, Motivational Interviewing, Physical Activity and Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: Funda Özpulat, E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

THE EFFECT OF MOTIVATIONAL INTERVIEW ON PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS

Funda Özpulat,
Oya Nuran Emiroğlu,

Abstract

Applied the life style changes with exercise have protective effect in prevention of hypertension the treatment and control. Endurance exercise programs that include activities especially in adults with normal blood pressure and hypertension have a protective effect on the development of hypertension. This study; aimed to evaluate the effect on physical activity levels of motivational interviewing patients of hypertension is an experimental study. The target population of the study consists of hypertensive individuals aged 25-45, who was registered to family health centers and met the study criteria. The study participation was based on voluntariness and 80 individuals who accepted to participate in the study were separated into 2 groups as intervention and control group by using the simple random method. The first 2 weeks were allocated for the process of preparation to select the patients who would meet the applications being planned and the study criteria. The application was primarily started by applying the forms to all individuals and then the intervention group was visited in their home for 4 times at intervals of 3 weeks. 1 month later, the final interview was performed and personal motivational interviews were applied for 30-45 minutes in every visit. At the end of the 5. Home visit, the forms were applied to all the participants once again and the study was finished. The data of this study that was conducted between 3 February - 24 June were evaluated using the SPSS 17.0 package software.

Keywords: Hypertension, Motivational Interviewing, Physical Activity and Nursing

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **funda Özpulat**, E-mail address: funda.74@hotmail.com

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF NUTRITION EDUCATION TO BE PROVIDED TO THE MALE PRISONERS ON NUTRITION ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS

Mukaddes ÖRS

Abstract

This research was planned and carried out for evaluation of the effect of nutrition education given to the male prisoners who are in Amasya E Type Closed Prison, on nutrition attitudes and behaviors and we wanted to investigate the effectiveness of training for giving right eating habits to the prisoners. Research has developed around 600 prisoners of Amasya E Type Closed Prison. Prisoners' responses to the nutrition knowledge questions were taken with number and percentage (%). Prisoners' pre-test, post-test and monitoring test scores' arithmetic mean and standard deviation values were taken. Prisoners' nutrition knowledge scores were examined with "ANOVA and "t-Test". It was observed that the Prisoners' nutrition knowledges were vary according to their profession. According to Bonferroni analysis findings, it was determined that civil servant prisoners' nutritional information levels are higher than self-employed worker prisoners and retired prisoners. It was determined that in pre-test 16 % of prisoners, in post-test 64 % of prisoners, in monitoring test 62 % prisoners have breakfast. It was understood that the proportion of having regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education post-test and in education monitoring groups, the proportion of who do not have regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education pre-test and brochure + education pre-test group, the proportion of who sometimes have regular breakfast is higher than the other groups in education post-test and education monitoring test group. In this research it was observed that after the training the majority of the prisoners have gained regular breakfast habits, at the same time there was a reduction in the monitoring test. The training is given on the eating habits shows us that training was effective. But if we want a permanent education, it must be effective and continuous.

Keywords: employed, pre-test, brochure

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Mukaddes ÖRS**, E-mail address: mukaddesors@hotmail.com

DIETARY RISK FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH OBESITY AMONG LEBANESE UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN TRIPOLI

Germine Mohamed El Kassas

Abstract

Studies among university students in developing countries showed high prevalence of obesity. Obesity among young people increases lifetime chronic disease risk. Unhealthy dietary patterns including high consumption of fast foods and meal skipping especially breakfast have been suggested as major risk factors for the development of obesity in developed countries. Limited studies had explored the dietary patterns among university students in developing countries. Objective: To investigate the major dietary risk factors associated with the development of overweight and obesity among university students. Methods: A cross sectional survey of 500 students was conducted males (49.3%) & females (50.7%) having a mean age of 20.1 ± 1.7 years were chosen randomly from Beirut Arab University (BAU) Tripoli campus during fall 2014. Data were collected using an interview questionnaire, anthropometric, and dietary tools. Statistical analysis was performed and a diet score model was developed.

Keywords: Overweight, the dietary, chronic

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Germine Mohamed El Kassas**, E-mail address: g.elkassas@bau.edu.lb

EUTHANASIA: ANALYSIS FOR THE CONCEPT FROM ISLAMIC PERCEPTION

Ahmad Hussien Rayan,
Abdulkarim Alzayyat,
Malek Mohammad Khalil,

Abstract

Euthanasia is ethically, religiously, and legally charged topic. Health care professionals should integrate spiritual aspects in their decision-making regarding euthanasia while dealing with Muslim patients. The purpose of this paper is to examine the Islami view for the concept of euthanasia and its permissibility in Islam, while discussing different ethical and legal aspects that may affect the perspectives of Muslims regarding euthanasia. Active euthanasia is prohibited in Islam. This view is strongly supported by laws and ethical principles in Islamic communities. However, administering analgesic agents that might shorten the patient's life, with the purpose of relieving the physical pain is accepted, because it is not aimed at killing. On the other hand, negative euthanasia is never accepted. However, withdrawing a futile treatment and allowing death to take its natural course for persons who are already died is acceptable. In this situation, the patient is already dead, and there is no use of keeping life supporting instruments. It is highly recommended for all health care professionals who are providing care for muslim patients to carefully consider the Islamic perspective regarding euthanasia.

Keywords: Euthanasia, Analysis, Concept, Islam, Perception, Law and Ethic

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad Hussien Rayan**, E-mail address: ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

PREDICTING THE NEGATIVE EMOTIONAL SYMPTOMS IN RELATIVES OF PATIENTS RESIDING IN INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

Ahmad H. Rayan, Zarqa University, Faculty of Nursing

Nidal F. Eshah, Zarqa University, Faculty of Nursing

Abstract

Human emotions are helpful to direct attention to key experiences in our life, convey specific affective cues in social situations, and enhance specific memories (Gross, 2014). These emotions can be positive or negative, and include all affective, behavioral, and cognitive mechanisms; in addition to physiological changes that prepare the person for possible actions (Gallo & Matthews, 2003). Negative emotional symptoms are thoughts and feelings that normally present in response to hard life events. Examples of negative symptoms are depression, anxiety and stress. These emotions can be harmful and devastating to human health and adaptation if they were severe (Gross, 2014), and these emotions tends to occur and cluster together

Keywords: possible actions, physiological, emotions

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Ahmad H. Rayan**, Zarqa University, Faculty of Nursing, E-mail address:
ahmed_rayan87@yahoo.com

SOCIAL IMPACT ASSESSMENT PROCESS FOR AN EFFICIENT SOCIO-ECONOMIC TRANSFORMATION TOWARDS POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

VIJAYAN GURUMURTHY IYER, Coordinator, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India

Abstract

Sustainable social entrepreneurship (SSE) is a kind of entrepreneurship that meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability, efficiency and values of future generations to meet their own needs. SSE leads to sustainable development. Social entrepreneurs were developed through well conceived and well directed training programmes around thrust areas, thus advancing the frontiers of theories and practice SSE. The concept of SSE challenges that fosters long-term protection of the society, environment and its habitants as the technological or engineering developments are guided by efficiency, productivity, profitability, health and environmental impacts, resource and energy conservation, waste management, and social impacts such as public convenience, unemployment and crime

Keywords: action, efficient, entrepreneurship, environmental impact assessment process, project, social impact assessment (SIA) process, transformation

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **VIJAYAN GURUMURTHY IYER**, Coordinator, Entrepreneurship Development Institute of India, E-mail address: vijayangurumurthy@rediffmail.com

MORPHOLOGICAL QUANTIFICATION OF MYOCARDIAL PATHOLOGY IN THE ZUCKER DIABETIC FATTY RAT

Abdulwahab Abuderman, Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia

Abstract

Zucker Diabetic Fatty rat is an animal model that demonstrates disease progression in terms of complications, which are similar to those seen in patients with Type 2 diabetes. The objective of the current study was to employ light and electron microscopy to quantify changes to the myocardial microvasculature and cardiomyocytes in the myocardial tissue of ZDF rats and establish a mechanistic basis for alterations in cardiac function.

Keywords: Zucker Diabetic Fatty (ZDF), Type 2 diabetes mellitus, Left Atrial Appendage, Left ventricle , Cardiomyocyte, Myocardial capillaries.

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Abdulwahab Abuderman**, Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia, E-mail address: a.abuderman@sau.edu.sa

ASSESSMENT OF AIR POLLUTION EFFECTS IN THE SUBJECTS OF KHARTOUM INDUSTRIAL AREA, SUDAN VIA CYTOLOGICAL INTERPRETATIONS

Osman EM, Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Al-Ghad International Colleges for Health Sciences, KSA.

Rahmani AH, Department of Medical laboratory science, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Qassim University, KSA.

Babiker AY, Department of Histopathology and Cytology, College of Medical Laboratories Science, University for Sciences and Technology, Sudan.

Moammed Abbass, Department of Medical laboratory science, College of Applied Medical Sciences, Salman bin Abdulaziz University of Al Kharj, KSA.

Abdulwahab Abuderman, Department of Physiology - College of Medicine, Salman bin Abdulaziz University, Kharj -Saudi Arabia

Alsammani MA, Department of Obstetrics and Gynaecology, College of Medicine, Qassim University, KSA

Ahmad HG, Department of Pathology, College of Medicine, University of Hail, KSA.

Abstract

The study was conducted to assess the air pollution-related lung cellular proliferative activity and inflammatory cells infiltrate among Sudanese subjects, who worked at least 8 hours per day. A total of seventy-five workers who worked for at least 5 years in the polluted area were included, sputum/ blood samples were collected to evaluate the cytological atypia and metaplasia. Out of 75 subjects, Cytological atypia and metaplasia were detected among 8% and 16% of the participant respectively, and such types of changes due to the exposure of occupational air pollution were found to be statistically significant ($P= 0.01$). Similarly, acute and chronic inflammatory cells infiltrate were identified among 10.7% and 14.7% of the study subject respectively; the changes was statistically significant compared to control ($P= 0.001$). Exposure to occupational air pollutant was associated with alteration in cells of lungs such atypia, acute and chronic inflammatory cells. This finding supports the earlier studies that long exposure to air pollutants is associated to lung atypical alterations.

Keywords: Lung epithelial, air pollution hazards, Sudan

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Osman EM**, Department of Medical Laboratories Science, Al-Ghad International Colleges for Health Sciences, KSA.

E-mail address: myamya88@hotmail.com

EFFECT OF JOB AND INDIVIDUAL FACTORS ON WORK ABILITY INDEX (WAI) IN A DAIRY COMPANY

Haji omid kalte,
Mohammad Ali mirzaei,
Jamshid Yazdani Cherati,

Abstract

The work ability index (WAI) is one the most widely used instruments for measuring perceived work ability. However, very few studies have used this instrument in Iran. The present study is designed to assess effect of individual and work-related risk factors on the WAI in one dairy factory. This cross-sectional study was designed among 117 workers. Work ability was measured by the Persian versions of Work Ability Index (P-WAI). An author-developed measure was used to assess individual and work-related factors. All Statistical analyses were performed using IBM SPSS Statistics 21 (USA, SPSS Inc.).

Keywords: Work Ability Index (WAI), Sleep Quality and Job Insecurity

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Haji omid kalte,**

E-mail address: o.kalte@modares.ac.ir

CURCUMIN: THE MIRACULOUS GOLDEN INGREDIENT OF INDIAN SAFFRON

İdrani Kalkan Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Ardiçli Mah, Yeni Istanbul Cad. No: 235, Selçuklu, Konya 42003, Turkey

Abstract

The present review was performed to evaluate the molecular mechanism of action and role of Curcumin in health and disease. The literature search was conducted using Sciencedirect, Medline, Scopus databases, 26 studies were included in this review. Animal studies with curcumin exhibited its digestive and anti-ulcer role through its excess production of mucin, bile, and digestive enzymes. Curcumin is effective in preventing cognitive impairment in Alzheimer Disease, Parkinson Disease and other oxidative stress related pathologies due to its antioxidative, anti-inflammatory roles. It has been suggested that the ability of curcumin to quench free radicals and reactive oxygen species (ROS) results in its protective role towards neuronal tissues against toxic chemicals as Manganese. Anticancer effect is mainly mediated through apoptosis of cancer cell lines. Clinically curcumin is used to reduce post-operative inflammation.

Keywords: Curcumin, antioxidant, anticancer, anti-inflammatory

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **İdrani Kalkan** Mevlana University, School of Health Services, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, Ardiçli Mah, Yeni Istanbul Cad. No: 235, Selçuklu, Konya 42003, Turkey, E-mail address: ikalkan@mevlana.edu.tr

AN ASSESSMENT OF THE EFFECTS OF WIDESPREAD USE OF MOBILE APPLICATIONS IN THE HEALTH SECTOR: AN EXPLORATORY STUDY OF ITS SUCCESS AND FAILURES

Nadire Cavus, Department of Computer Information systems, Near East University, Nicosia and 98010, Cyprus
Rudo Muriel Munyavi, Department of Computer Information systems, Near East University, Nicosia and 98010, Cyprus

Abstract

Prior to the introduction of mobile technologies, the manual system of checking patients' vital signs after approximately seven hours increased the health risk of the patients. Some of the patients' health was jeopardised, worsening their situation, others re-admitted and others even passing on. The introduction and extensive use of mobile technologies has transformed the delivery of health care. Mobile applications with early warning systems are now dominating the health sector in an attempt to alert medical practitioners to act promptly to the patients' needs. This paper reviews effects of mobile applications in the health sector as well as the success and failures of Mobile health applications. The assimilation of mobile applications in health care is marking an incredible venture in the health care industry.

Keywords: mHealth, mobile applications, success, failures, health sector, mobile technologies, adoption, patients, hospitals;

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Nadire Cavus**, Department of Computer Information systems, Near East University, Nicosia and 98010, Cyprus
E-mail address: nadire.cavus@neu.edu.tr

RISK ASSESSMENT OF THE EXTENDED-SPECTRUM BETA LACTAMASE (ESBL) PRODUCING ENTEROBACTERIACAE IN MEAT SAMPLES FOR PUBLIC HEALTH

Nilufer Ondes, Food Safety and Nutrition Department of İstanbul Aydın University, İstanbul/Turkey

İsmail Hakkı Tekiner, Food Engineering Department of İstanbul Aydın University, İstanbul/Turkey

Haydar Özpınar, Food Engineering Department of İstanbul Aydın University, İstanbul/Turkey

Abstract

Extended spectrum beta-lactamases (ESBLs) are the fastest spreading enzymes among Enterobacteriaceae family. It has become a worldwide concern for public health because the ESBL-producing bacteria can have un-anticipated adverse effects such as the dissemination of resistance in commensal to modern beta-lactam antibiotics. The objective of this study was to assess the occurrence of ESBL producing Enterobacteriaceae in the meat samples by using phenotypic methods. In this work, a total of 110 raw meat samples were collected in the region of Marmara. After pre-enrichment and inoculation on ESBL selective agar, ESBL-producing presumptive strains were characterized by Vitek®MS (bioMérieux), further phenotypically screened by agar disc diffusion and disc-diffusion-confirmation test. Following that, Minimal Inhibitory Concentration (MIC) determination was performed by Micronaut-S beta-lactamase VII kit (Merlin) and Software (Sifin) according to the criteria by CLSI (2013). The results revealed that 20.9% of 110 raw meat samples were contaminated with ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae. The most prevalent ESBL phenotypes were found as *E. coli* (30%), *C. brachii* (22%), *E. cloacae* (17%), *K. pneumoniae* (9%), *C. freundii* (9%), *S. fonticola* (4%), *K. intermedia* (4%), and *M. wisconsensis* (4%), respectively. This study revealed that the raw meat samples were significantly contaminated with ESBL-producing Enterobacteriaceae as well as a severe threat to the public health. Thus, meats may act a potential role for the spread of transfer of ESBL-producing-bacteria to the humans.

Keywords: Enterobacteriaceae, ESBL, Meat, Public Health

ADDRESS FOR CORRESPONDENCE: **Haydar Özpınar**, Food Engineering Department of İstanbul Aydın University, İstanbul/Turkey

E-mail address: niluferondes@hotmail.com
