



7<sup>th</sup> INTERNATIONAL  
**MEDITERRANEAN**  
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH CONGRESS

JANUARY 9-11, 2025 / VALENCIA, SPAIN

# ABSTRACT BOOK

Editor: Prof. Dr. Jose Rodolfo Hernandez CARRION

ISBN: 979-8-89695-006-6

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS



## ABSTRACT BOOK

### 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

January 9-11, 2025  
University of Valencia, Spain

#### Editor

Prof. Dr. Jose Rodolfo Hernandez CARRION

15.01.2025

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ISBN: 979-8-89695-006-6

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## CONGRESS ID

### TITLE OF CONGRESS

7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

### DATE - PLACE

January 9-11, 2025

University of Valencia, Spain

### EDITOR

Prof. Dr. Jose Rodolfo Hernandez CARRION

### ORGANIZATION

IKSAD-Institute of Economic Development and Social Researches

&

University of Valencia, Spain

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

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Dr. Nurlan AKHMETOV - Ahmet Yesevi University/ Kazakhstan

### PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (28)

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Romania, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Algeria, Albania, Morocco, France, Uzbekistan, Italy, Belgium, Kosova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Poland, Australia, Georgia, Serbia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Portugal, Ukraine, Colombia, Malaysia, Iran, Greece

### TOTAL ABSTRACTS: 266

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **141**

The number of abstracts from Türkiye: **125**

### LANGUAGES

Turkish, English



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

January 9-11, 2025  
University of Valencia, Spain

## Venue

Room 2-P-04  
Faculty of Economics  
2/second floor, corridor/Pasillo, room # 4  
2P04

## **FACE TO FACE PROGRAM**

**January 10, 2025 (Friday)**



<b>Time</b>	<b>Title</b>	<b>Author/Presenter</b>	<b>Affiliation</b>
<b>SESSION-1</b>	<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Prof. Dr. Ergül DEMİR</b>	
<b>14:00</b>	<b>MIGRATION, LAW, LITERATURE AND INTEGRATION: IMPLICATIONS FROM FAKİR BAYKURT'S NOVEL BLAST FURNACES</b>	<b>Ranegül CAMIZ Duygu YALÇIN</b>	<b>Erciyes University</b>
<b>14:10</b>	<b>REPRODUCTIVE TOURISM AND THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH CERTIFICATES IN TURKISH LAW</b>	<b>Ranegül CAMIZ</b>	<b>Erciyes University</b>
<b>14:20</b>	<b>ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' USE AND DESIGN OF CONCRETE MATERIALS IN MUSIC LESSONS</b>	<b>İrem AVGIN Gülnihal GÜL</b>	<b>Bursa Uludağ University</b>
<b>14:30</b>	<b>SCIENTIFIC STUDIES IN VIOLIN EDUCATION TRENDS: A LOOK FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT</b>	<b>Elif AYDIN Rasim Erol DEMİRBATIR</b>	<b>Bursa Uludağ University</b>
<b>14:40</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURE AND USABILITY OF THE STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE ADVISOR APPLICATION BASED ON EXPERT OPINIONS</b>	<b>Ergül DEMİR Muharrem ŞENGÜL Metehan GÜNGÖR Mustafa SARIAY</b>	<b>Ankara University Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University</b>

<b>SESSION-2</b>	<b>Moderator</b>	<b>Prof. Dr. Nursen SEÇKİN GÖRGÜN</b>	
<b>15:00</b>	<b>USE OF ONE-RANGE ADDITION THEOREMS FOR SLATER TYPE ORBITALS USING SELF-FRICTIONAL EXPONENTIAL TYPE ORBITALS AND POLYNOMIALS IN THE CALCULATION OF OVERLAP INTEGRALS</b>	<b>Nursen SEÇKİN GÖRGÜN</b>	<b>Trakya University</b>
<b>15:10</b>	<b>MULTI-RESPONSIVE 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE BASED "OFF-ON" FLUORESCENT SENSOR FOR ALUMINUM (III), ZINC (II) AND CADMIUM (II) IONS AND ITS BIOLOGICAL APPLICATION</b>	<b>Fatma Nur ARSLAN Merve OZBAY Ayse Seyma BUYUK Tugce BORAN Sukriye Nihan KARUK ELMAS</b>	<b>Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa</b>
<b>15:20</b>	<b>THE EFFECT OF STRENGTHENING TRAINING PROGRAM FLUID CONTROL AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT</b>	<b>Tuba KARABEY Şerife KARAGOZOGLU</b>	<b>Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Sivas Cumhuriyet University</b>
<b>15:30</b>	<b>END OF LIFE CARE IN THE EMERGENCY SERVICE</b>	<b>Tuba KARABEY Hüseyin YAMAN</b>	<b>Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University</b>
<b>15:40</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MUSCLE-SKELETAL PAINS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS IN OFFICE WORKERS; THE CASE OF ŞANLIURFA PROVINCE</b>	<b>İsmail PALALI</b>	<b>Harran University</b>
<b>15:50</b>	<b>EVALUATION OF THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF PARENTS OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN WITH AUTISM</b>	<b>Yekta ŞAHİN Merve PALALI Ceren SUVEREN Hıdır SULAK Ruxandra FOLOSTINA Loredena MARTINEZ Benedetta PESCE İsmail PALALI Halil EREN</b>	<b>Sanliurfa Youth and Sports Provincial Directorate Asociatia Romana de Psihopedagogie Aplicata, Romania European Platform for Rehabilitation, Brussels, Belgium Harran University</b>





# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

January 9-11, 2025  
University of Valencia, Spain

## ONLINE PROGRAM

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436**

**Passcode: 090909**

**<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/81303483436?pwd=p58sJcKRS6y8ZAmw5VibtkIfCNYgwy.1>**

### **PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (28):**

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, Romania, India, Nigeria, Pakistan, Algeria, Albania, Morocco, France, Uzbekistan, Italy, Belgium, Kosova, Bosnia and Herzegovina, Hungary, Poland, Australia, Georgia, Serbia, Saudi Arabia, Indonesia, Portugal, Ukraine, Colombia, Malaysia, Iran, Greece



## ÖNEMLİ, DİKKATLE OKUYUNUZ LÜTFEN / IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

### Önemli, Dikkatle Okuyunuz Lütfen

- ❖ Kongremizde Yazım Kurallarına uygun gönderilmiş ve bilim kurulundan geçen bildirimler için online (video konferans sistemi üzerinden) sunum imkanı sağlanmıştır.
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- ❖ Uygulama tablet, telefon ve PC'lerde çalışıyor.
- ❖ Her oturumdaki sunucular, sunum saatinden 15 dk öncesinde oturuma bağlanmış olmaları gerekmektedir.
- ❖ Tüm kongre katılımcıları canlı bağlanarak tüm oturumları dinleyebilir.
- ❖ Moderatör - oturumdaki sunum ve bilimsel tartışma (soru-cevap) kısmından sorumludur.

### Dikkat Edilmesi Gerekenler- TEKNİK BİLGİLER

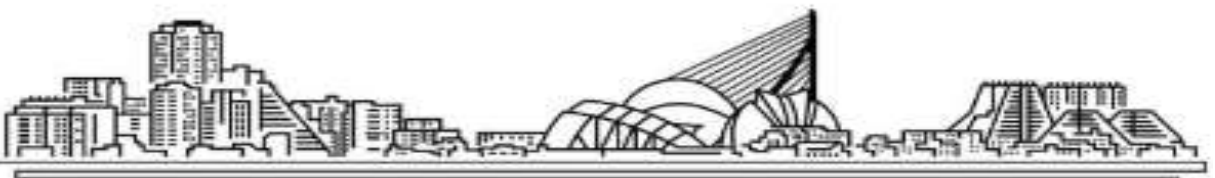
- ◆ Bilgisayarınızda mikrofon olduğuna ve çalıştığına emin olun.
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- ❖ The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- ❖ The participant must be connected to the session 15 minutes before the presentation time.
- ❖ All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- ❖ Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

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- ◆ Make sure your computer has a microphone and is working.
- ◆ You should be able to use screen sharing feature in Zoom.
- ◆ Attendance certificates will be sent to you as pdf at the end of the congress.
- ◆ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.



Session 1 / Hall-1

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kamil Arif KIRKIÇ**  
**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

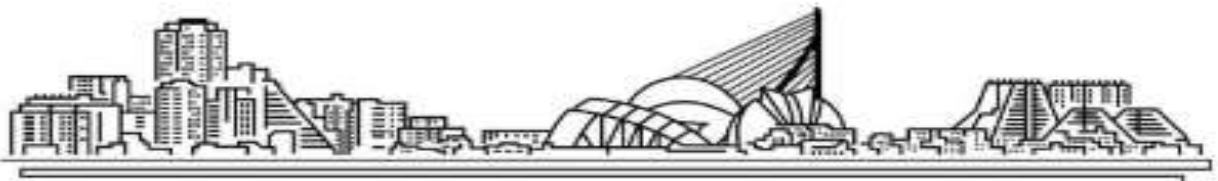
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT PAIR PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES IN ARDUINO PROGRAMMING EDUCATION ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT	Begüm PİŞKİN Nesrin ÖZDENER	Bahçeşehir University, Türkiye Marmara University, Türkiye
PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME WORKING EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE SECTOR: A STUDY ON WORK, LIFE AND EDUCATION BALANCE	Barış ÇIVAK	Anadolu University, Türkiye
AN EXAMINATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF FATHERHOOD	Emine Ela ŞİMŞEK	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
IMPROVING RECIPROCAL IMITATION SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER	Rana TATHAN Mehmet İNCE	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye
PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE POTENTIAL IN STUDENTS	Aliyeva Maralxanim Tofig gizi	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC DURING ORGANIZATION OF HOLIDAYS AND ENTERTAINMENTS IN KINDERGARTEN	Qaribova Arifa Hajibaba kızı	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
SOLUTION TO CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM USING MIXED INTEGER PROGRAMMING MODEL: AN APPLICATION FOR THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING	Sezin UZUNLAR Derya AKBULUT	Samsun University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF USING CREATIVE DRAMA METHOD IN 5TH GRADE ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP LEARNING AREA ON STUDENTS' CONCEPT PERCEPTIONS	Melis AKMAN Ayhan AKIŞ	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
SCALE FOR DETERMINING THE GEOMETRIC THINKING SKILLS LEVEL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE STUDENTS	Gamze Sarmaşık ABUR	Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Türkiye
RESEARCH TRAINING COMPETENCE SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Kamil Arif KIRKIÇ	İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Türkiye

All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time.

Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes.

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Session 1 / Hall-2

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Dr. Zeynep KESKİN**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ACROLEIN ON HUMAN PANCREATIC CELLS	Şükrüye KAMANLI Seval KONTAŞ YEDIER Ceren BÖRÇEK KASURKA Zülal ATLI ŞEKEROĞLU Vedat ŞEKEROĞLU	Ordu University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF SPIROMESIFEN PESTICIDE IN HUMAN LUNG EPITHELIAL CELLS	Ebru AKBULUT Ceren BÖRÇEK KASURKA Seval KONTAŞ YEDIER Zülal ATLI ŞEKEROĞLU Vedat ŞEKEROĞLU	Ordu University, Türkiye
TOXICITY INDUCED EXPERIMENTALLY WITH MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE IN ELDERLY RATS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF OLEUROPEIN	Serdal ÖĞÜT Gürkan BAYTAR Züleyha DOĞANYİĞİT Tuncer KUTLU	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye Germencik State Hospital, Türkiye Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF THORACIC CT IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF POST-TRAUMATIC PULMONARY PSEUDOCYSTS: AN ANALYSIS OF 6759 TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASES	Zeynep KESKİN Ömer ÖZBERK Kemal ÖDEV Hıdır ESME	Konya State Hospital, Türkiye Karatay University, Türkiye
AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TEETH	Gamze ÇAKMAK UYSAL Sinem AKGÜL	Gazi University, Türkiye
HYPERNATREMIA AND HYPOKALEMIA INDUCED BY INTRAVENOUS PHOSPHOMYCIN IN LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS	Sena GÜZEL KARAHAN Mefkürre DURMUŞ Nesligül ÖZDEMİR AYDURAN Volkan İNCE	İnönü University, Türkiye Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye
DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS DETECTED BY A CLINICAL PHARMACIST IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION PATIENTS	Sena GÜZEL KARAHAN Ahmet ÇAKIR Mefkürre DURMUŞ Nesligül ÖZDEMİR AYDURAN	İnönü University, Türkiye Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE IMMUNOSTIMULANT EFFECT OF INACTIVATED CUTIBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM ON FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE BY CYTOKINE LEVELS IN SPLEEN	Rojda SAĞLAM Fatih Ahmet KORKAK Zeliha KESKİN ALKAÇ Yaser VEZİR Hilal ZENGİN Gürdal DAĞOĞLU Sadettin TANYILDIZI	Fırat University, Türkiye Dollvet Biotechnology Inc. Şanlıurfa Türkiye
NURSING INTERVENTIONS IN ACUTE STROKE AND NEUROLOGICAL EMERGENCIES	Tuba KARABEY Eda KAYA	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye
THE EFFECTS OF UNPLUGGED CODING ACTIVITIES ON ALGORITHM LEARNING IN 24-36-MONTH-OLD CHILDREN	Utku KARA Bahar KARAGÜZEL Hilal ŞAHİN Tuğçe HİBE Zehranur YILMAZ Şehnaz CEYLAN	Karabük University, Türkiye



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Session 1 / Hall-3

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ebru ŞAHİN**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

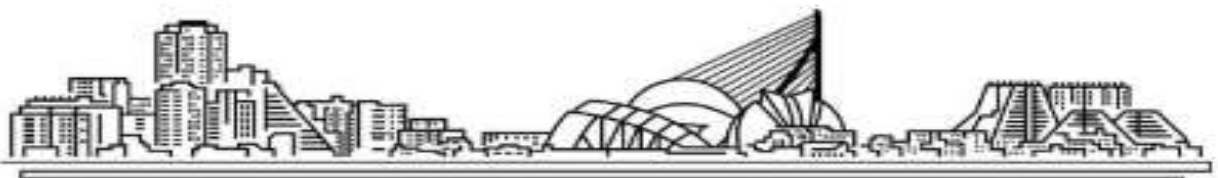
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
REFUGEE WOMEN, MIGRATION AND WOMEN'S HEALTH	Gamze YİĞİT UĞUR Sena KAPLAN	Atılım University, Türkiye Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NURSING	Nermin ALTUNBAŞ Sümeyye FIRAT Bahadır YILMAZ	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
OBESITY PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAMS	Nermin Altunbaş Bahadır Yılmaz Sümeyye FIRAT	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
THE HIDDEN SIDE OF INFERTILITY: THE MALE FACTOR	Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye
DIGITAL VIOLENCE: HAS THE SHAPE OF THE HAND AGAINST WOMEN CHANGED?	Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye
THE TWO-PRONGED APPROACH: IS LOTUS BIRTH AN ALTERNATIVE?	Merve ÖKSÜZ Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye
A THREAT TO FEMALE SEXUALITY: OBESITY	Merve ÖKSÜZ Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye
THE PLAN AND RESULTS OF THE WORLD RECORD NAMED "STROKES ARE TAKING PLANS IN THE BLACK SEA IN THE NAME OF WORLD HEALTH WORKERS AND FRIENDSHIP"	Kubilay ÇİMEN Ali KAYA	İstanbul Gelişim University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF URINARY INCONTINENCE ON FEMALE SEXUALITY	Nur Fidan VARLIK Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye
THE DEEP SCARS OF INFERTILITY: PSYCHOSOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SEXUAL REFLECTIONS	Nur Fidan VARLIK Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-4

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Dr. Anna KOPICZKO**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

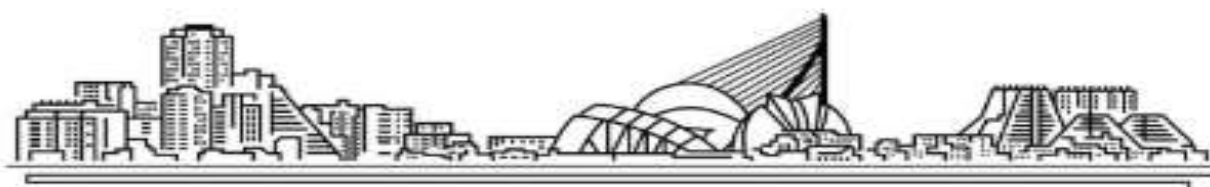
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EVALUATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN EUROPEAN ADULT MEN	Anna KOPICZKO Joanna CIEPLIŃSKA Wiktorina PIETRZAK Patrycja WIDŁAK	Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Poland
MOST IMPORTANT LIBRARY SERVICE FOR RESEARCHERS, BUT IT IS HIDDEN, SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION (SDI) SERVICE, FACT, FINDING AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LIBRARIES: A TECHNICAL STUDY	Rasheed Ahmed, Amna Tufail	Northern Border University, Saudi Arabia. Dubai Scholars School, Dubai, UAE
EDUCAR PARA LA PAZ DESDE LA EXPERIENCIA DE LAS VÍCTIMAS	Manuel Losada-Sierra	Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Colombia
CODINGQUEST: A GAME-BASED EDUCATIONAL PLATFORM FOR ENHANCING PROGRAMMING SKILLS	Eda Tabaku, Rinela Kapçiu (Topalli), Danjel Kalari	University “Aleksander Moisiu” Durres
REDEFINING ASSESSMENT IN DISTANCE EDUCATION: FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING IN THE HUMANITIES	Dr. Evangelia Manousou Kyriaki Rassia	Hellenic Open University
SECUENCIAS DIDÁCTICAS: UNA HERRAMIENTA DESCOLONIAL	João Alisson Nunes Silva Marsiel Pacífico	Formación de docentes para la educación básica
STUDENTS' NEEDS IN INTERNATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITIES: THE CASE STUDY OF HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY	Dr. Evangelia Manousou Thomas Vangelis	Hellenic Open University
THE MISSTEPS THAT MATTER: A STUDY OF INEFFECTIVE PRACTICES IN K-12 EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES	Monisha Sharma	Independent Scholar
THE UNCANNY, THE SURREAL AND THE ABSURD IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S “THE UNCONSOLED”: ECHOES OF KAFKA'S “THE TRIAL”	Blerina Zaimi	University of Tirana
THE CONTRIBUTION OF DISTANCE LEARNING TO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES	Eleni Niarchou Evangelia Manousou	Hellenic Open University

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**Session 1 / Hall-5****09.01.2025****Moderator: Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar****Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909****Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
NURSING CARE FOR PEOPLE UNDERGOING CAR-T CELL TREATMENT	Márcia ALVES Rosalita SÁ Cátia SANTOS Fanne RODRIGUES Rubina FREITAS	University of Madeira School of Health, Funchal, Portugal, Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hospital, SESARAM, Funchal, Portugal.
THE ORIGIN, PHYSIOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT WITH ANTIOXIDANTS OF LUNG DISEASES RELATED TO ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISORDERS	Assoc. Prof. Aliyev Aydin Niftali Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig Abaszade Zumrud Amirgulu Dr. Huseynzade Kheyranza Rasif Dr. Osmanova Aysel Hkumbat Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
THE ROLE OF FERRITIN IN OBESITY, IRON METABOLISM IN TYPE 2 DIABETES AND TREATMENT PRINCIPLES	Qasimova Gulnara Nisan Dr. Huseynzade Kheyranza Rasif Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig Dr. Ismayilova Konul Idris Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LUNG ABSCESS, TREATMENT, CAUSES AND ROLE OF RISK FACTORS	Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig Dr. Valiyeva Shafa Malik Dr. Osmanova Aysel Hkumbat Dr. Irzayeva Arzu Eldar Dr. Nagiyeva Urfana Bakhram Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN CARDBIOMARKERS (CARDIOTROPIN-1, MICRORNA) IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baydamirova Arzu Arif Assoc. Prof. Aliyev Aydin Niftali Assoc. Prof. Majidova Ulkar Mirzaga Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig Dr. Huseynzade Kheyranza Rasif Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
INDUCIBLE CLINDAMYCIN RESISTANCE IN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS: CLINICAL DETECTION AND RESISTANCE PROFILING USING THE D-TEST	ROSSI Manal, BENBOUBKER Moussa, BELCHKAR Salim, Yahyaoui Ghita, MAHMOUD Mustapha, OUMOKHTAR Bouchra	University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah, Morocco. Hassan II University Hospital, Fez, morocco





BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN RAISING PHEASANT CHICKS FROM HATCHING TO 8 WEEKS OF AGE	Dr. Ivan PAVLOVIC	Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia
STAT6 AS A BIOMARKER OF TRASTUZUMAB RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC HER2-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER	Oleksandr VYNNYCHENKO Roman MOSKALENKO	Sumy Regional Clinical Oncology Center, Sumy, Ukraine Sumy State University, Ukraine
FOLLOW-UP OF THE PERSON WITH HEMATO-ONCOLOGICAL DISEASE USING TELENURSING	Márcia ALVES Rosalita SÁ Cátia SANTOS Ana ALVES Peter BARROS Marisela MARQUES	Madeira University, Portugal Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, Portugal

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**Session 1 / Hall-6**

**09.01.2025**

**Moderator: Dr. Entela Kushta**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

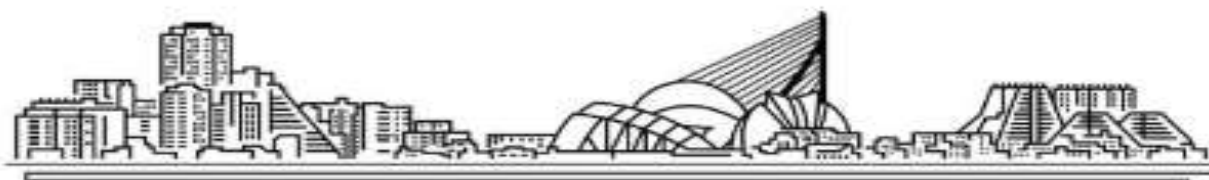
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF THE CESAREAN SECTIONS	Zeynalova Khuraman Sultanova Seadet Akhundova Natavan Mirzoyeva Khatira Ismayilova Arzu Ismayilova Sevinj Kerimova Sevinj	Azerbaijan Medical University
STRATEGIES FOR TAILORING AGE-SPECIFIC PHYSICAL PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG FOOTBALLERS	Rejnaldo Gjerazi	Sports University of Tirana, Albania
ASSESSING SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON SOCIAL PHENOMENA IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT	Dr. Entela Kushta PhD.Rovena Emazi	Sports University of Tirana
ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF STRESS EDUCATION ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S HEALTH-PROMOTING BEHAVIOR	Nadia Kaszyńska dr Sandra Trzcińska	The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Department of Physiotherapy, Warsaw, Poland.
THE ROLE OF NURSING EDUCATION IN CREATING A SAFE HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT	Murtaz Todadze Miranda Jankhoteli Elguja Todadze Sopio Macharashvili Devi khvedeliani	Georgian Technical University, Tbilisi, Georgia
POST-MORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF POMPE DISEASE BY EXOME SEQUENCING IN A MOROCCAN FAMILY	Najlae ADADI	Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques, Dakhla, Morocco
RISK FACTORS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CHLAMYDIAL CONJUNCTIVITIS	Dr. Nasirova Vafa Bahram Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullayeva Aybaniz Muzamil Dr. Ahmadova Sevinj Haday Prof. Akhundov Ramiz Atalla Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
FEATURES OF EPILEPSY IN NEUROINFECTIONS	Dr. Jafarova Gunay Rafael Dr. Mehtiyeva Shahla Namig Dr. Alakbarova Sevda Pasha	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan

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Session 2 / Hall-1

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Dr. Mine DEMİRTAŞ**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

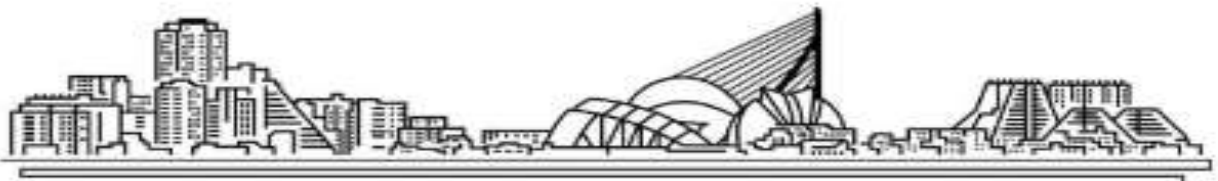
**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
INFORMATION DISORGANIZATION AND INFODEMIC IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A REVIEW FROM TURKEY'S PERSPECTIVE	Mine DEMİRTAŞ	İstanbul Beykent University, Türkiye
AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISO 14001 (ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT) AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	Murat AYDIN	Ankara University, Türkiye
AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISO/IEC 27001 (INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT) AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS	Murat AYDIN	Ankara University, Türkiye
THE MOTIVATIONS FOR LOGISTICS COMPANY TO TRANSITION TO ELECTRIC VEHICLE FLEETS: A CASE STUDY	Türkan Müge ÖZBEKLER	Yeditepe University, Türkiye
IS THERE ANY DIRECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?	Suat AKSOY	Ardahan University, Türkiye
APPLICATION OF KPI SYSTEM AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF A HOTEL ENTERPRISE	Əsədova Günay Cahangir qızı	Azerbaijan State University
IS THERE ANY DIRECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?	Suat AKSOY	Ardahan University, Türkiye
COMPETITION CREATED BY EMERGING SPACE ACTORS: AN ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE EASTERN SPACE POLICIES	Mahmut Can ÖZDEMİR	Yalova University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-2

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali ATEŞ**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 INFECTION ON HEMOGRAM PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN AGED 5–17 YEARS	Aysel Burcu İBİLİ Cemile Kübra ZEYBEK	Uşak University, Türkiye
PSEUDO-DISLOCATION OF THE WRIST ON X-RAY: X-RAY SHOOTING ERROR	Ali ATEŞ	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
A RARE COMPLICATION OF INTRAMEDULLARY NAILING WITH TITANIUM ELASTIC NAIL: TOTAL SEPARATION OF THE DISTAL RADIUS PHYSSIS LINE AND SEGMENTAL FRACTURE	Ali ATEŞ Andaç AKBAŞ	Karaman Education and Research Hospital, Türkiye
OBSTETRIC COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SINGLE-CENTER STUDY	Nesrin Atcı Ramazan Davran	Konya Medicana Hospital, Türkiye Reyhanlı MMT American Hospital, Türkiye
SHOULD THE EXTERNAL ANESTHESIA CART HAVE MAGILL FORCEPS? :CASE REPORT	Mehmet Selçuk ULUER Meltem MAVUŞ	Selçuk University, Türkiye
DIFFICULTIES IN ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT DUE TO TRACHEAL INJURY CAUSED BY IMPROPER HELMET USAGE IN A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT: CASE REPORT	Mehmet Selçuk ULUER Meltem MAVUŞ	Selçuk University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS ABOUT INTERNET-BASED SMILE DESIGN	Ayşegül HAZIR	Kırıkkale University, Türkiye
BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF ELLAGIC ACID	Meral EKİM Hasan EKİM	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOUT AND VENOUS DISEASES	Meral EKİM Hasan EKİM	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS SPECIALIZATION AND DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN THE FIELD OF MASS NUTRITION SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE LAST 17 YEARS IN TURKEY	Hatice BAYGUT	Süleyman Demirel University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-3

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Dr. Figen KAYA**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DEVELOPMENT OF CRYSTALLINE NANOCELLULOSE-REINFORCED EDIBLE FILMS FROM BEETROOT SKIN	Rukiye Nur ÜNGÜR Emrah KIRTIL	Gebze Technical University, Türkiye
GREEN SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COPPER, BORON AND CHITOSAN	Nesrin KORKMAZ Onur SARAÇOĞLU Fatma Nur KAÇAN Emircan DİNÇER	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ADDITION ON MORPHOLOGICAL, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND POROSITY IN BORON NITRIDE NANOSHEETS	Gülenay YELTİK Serra ERSOY Mücahid ÖZCAN Cengiz KAYA Figen KAYA	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF ZnO ON THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF POLY(ISOBORNYL METHACRYLATE-CO-ETHYL METHACRYLATE) COPOLYMER	Esra BARIM Pınar DEMİR	Munzur University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
PRODUCTION OF CITRUS FIBER AND PUMPKIN SEED OIL BY-PRODUCT BASED HYDROGEL AND EMULGEL AND INVESTIGATION OF THEIR RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES	Sümevra ÇİMEN Salih KARASU	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
ALÜMİNYUM MALZEMELERLE TASARLANMIŞ BACA SİSTEMLERİNİN ENERJİ PERFORMANSLARININ SİMÜLASYONLA ANALİZİ	Ahmet KARAHAN Figen BALO	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
SİMÜLASYON DESTEKLİ ÇEVREYE DUYARLI BACA TASARIMI: BURSA İLİ İÇİN ÖRNEK BİR ÇALIŞMA	Ahmet KARAHAN Figen BALO	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-4

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof.Asoc.Dr. Izela Tahsini**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR UNEMPLOYMENT-A CASE STUDY IN ALBANIA	Silva Kapia Besiana Çobani	Albanian University, Tirana, Albania University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania
THE IMPACT OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON MATHEMATICS LEARNING: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT APPLICATIONS AND TOOLS	Lekë Pepkolaj Silva Kapia	Metropolitan Tirana University Albanian University
THE PHENOMENON OF POVERTY - THE IMPACT OF CRISES AND MILITARY CONFLICTS	Roxana Moisoiu Cristian Tuduruta	
THE IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION: INSIGHTS FROM THE ALBANIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE	Dr. Dhurata Milori	Lecturer, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences
THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT FROM COLLEAGUES IN PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION: A CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS	Juna Muça Xhulia Musta Entela Kostrica	University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania College University Logos
HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND GENERATION Z INFLUENCE	Emira SPAHAJ Tedi SPAHAJ	Logos University College, Albania
STRENGTHENING LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AT LOCAL LEVEL IN ALBANIA	Prof.Asoc.Dr. Izela Tahsini	University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania
IMPROVING HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (HRIS)	Driss AIT-BOURIGUE Adil BENABOU Fatima Touhami	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco

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## Session 2 / Hall-5

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Anthony (Tony) Greville Shannon**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EFFECTIVE CAPSTONE UNITS	Anthony (Tony) Greville Shannon	Warrane College, The University of New South Wales
THE BENEFITS OF DIGITAL BANKING IN ALBANIA: A CATALYST FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH	Orkida ILOLLARI Ines KOCIAJ	Mediterranean University of Albania
FLAGRANCE: A PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK SHAPED BY PLAUSIBLE APPEARANCE	Dr. Rajae ZINE EL ABIDINE	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco
DETERMINANTS OF INCOME INEQUALITY: A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF THE GINI INDEX, THE CASE OF ALBANIA	Fabian Pjetri Leonard Boduri	University Metropolitan Tirana, Albania European University of Tirana, Albania
THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN ALBANIA	Leonard Boduri Fabian Pjetri	European University of Tirana, Albania University Metropolitan Tirana, Albania
IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE PERFORMANCE OF BANKING SECTOR AND IN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION	Skënder Uku Elona Shehu Orkida Ilollari	Agricultural University of Tirana, Abania Mediterranean University of Albania
ENHANCING ENTERPRISE SECURITY WITH ZERO TRUST ARCHITECTURE: MITIGATING VULNERABILITIES AND INSIDER THREATS THROUGH CONTINUOUS VERIFICATION AND LEAST PRIVILEGE ACCESS	MD Nazmul Hossain Syod Ahsanul Islam Ashik Sahariya Afroje Sorna Akter	RUDN University University of Dhaka
A PLATFORM FOR GENERATING FINANCIAL SCORE FROM FINANCIAL DATA FOR COMMERCIAL COMPANIES	Meltem Karşlı AYDIN Tolga BÜYÜKTANIR	AGRA Fintech Software Solutions Inc., Türkiye Yıldız Technical University, ürkiye.

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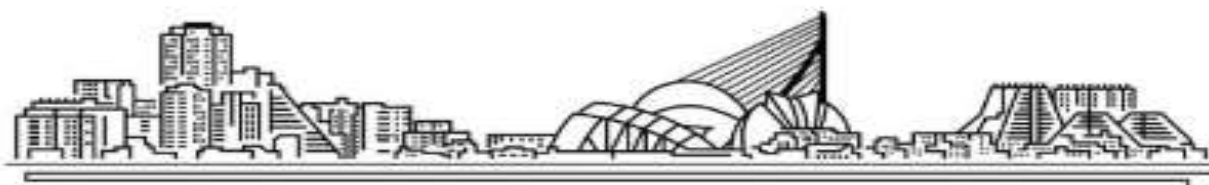
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**Session 2 / Hall-6****09.01.2025****Moderator: Ardit Shehi****Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909****Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30****Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-GANGLIOSIDE ANTIBODIES AND DYSIMMUNE PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIES IN A MOROCCAN POPULATION FROM THE SOUTH	Fguirouche A., Hazime R., Kissani N., Admou B.	Mohammed VI University Hospital, Marrakech, Morocco Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech, Morocco
SYNTHESIS OF 1-(4-BROMOPHENYL)-2-[2,2-DICHLORO-1-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)VINYLDIAZENE	PhD Nigar Ahmedova PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva PhD Sevinç Muhtarova Assoc. Prof. Shukufa Eyvazova Assoc. Prof. Naila Veysova Prof. Namiq Shikhaliyev	Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan Baku Engineering University, Baku, Azerbaijan
INVESTIGATION OF NON-COVALENT BONDS IN 1,1-DICHLORODIAZADIENES	PhD Nigar Ahmedova PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva PhD Sevinc Mukhtarova Associate professor Sima Musayeva Associate professor Ilhama Hamdullayeva Associate professor Gulnara Babayeva	Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
CHEMICAL PROFILE OF TRADITIONAL ALCOHOLIC DRINKS (RAKIA) FROM SOUTH ALBANIA	Ardit Shehi, Aida Dama, Kleva Shpati, Bledar Myrtaj, Aurel Nuro	Albanian University, Albania Tirana University, Albania
AN OVERVIEW ON CHEMICAL PROFILE OF SIDERITIS RAESERI WILD POPULATION BY USING HEAD SPACE TECHNIQUES	Jonida Salihila, Kleva Shpati, Aida Dama, Flora Qarri, Aurel Nuro	Vlora University "Ismail Qemali" Albanian University Tirana University
ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC MOLECULES AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS AS INDICATORS OF AUTHENTICITY AND QUALITY OF SEVERAL HONEY SAMPLES	Ariona Lubishtani, Blerona Gavazi, Miribane Dërmaku-Sopjani, Arleta Rifati-Nixha	University of Prishtina, Republic of Kosova
THE INTEGRATION OF GIS FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT (CASE STUDY: ERZEN RIVER AQUIFER)	MSc. Ana Dindi Dr. Elsa Dindi	Albanian University Polytechnic University of Tirana
ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN THE LANA RIVER	MSc. Ana Dindi	Albanian University

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Session 3 / Hall-1

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Banu GEBOLOĞLU**  
**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

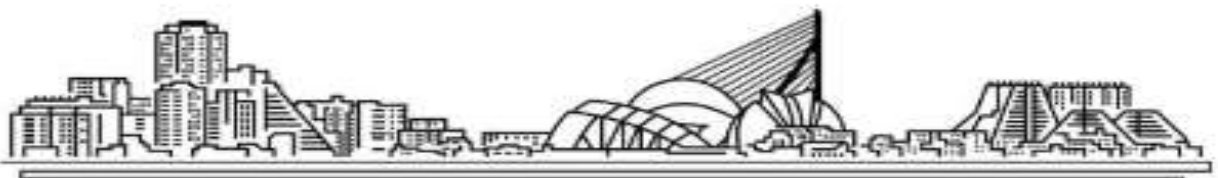
**Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF TWO ARTWORKS BY ZEKI FAİK IZER FROM 1942 IN DIFFERENT STYLES	Aybüke TECER GÜLENÇ Ali Akın AKYOL	Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye
ARCHAEOLOGICAL EVALUATION OF RAW MATERIAL PROPERTIES OF THE PRODUCTION OF TURQUOISE GLAZES OF THE SELJUK PERIOD	Gürbüz TAŞKIRAN Ali Akın AKYOL Murat BAYAZİT	Batman University, Türkiye Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF THE USE AND OUTCOMES OF 3D SCANNING BASED ON STRUCTURED LIGHT TECHNOLOGY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH	Mehmet Bilgi Er	Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli University, Türkiye
STYLE AND ATTITUDE IN CLASSICAL TURKISH MUSIC: AN EVALUATION BASED ON WORD MEANINGS	Banu GEBOLOĞLU	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye
POWER OF EXPRESSION IN CLASSICAL TURKISH MUSIC: THE IMPORTANCE OF DICTION	Banu GEBOLOĞLU	Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Türkiye
APHRODISIAS AS A UNESCO CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE: A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF RESIDENTS	İsmail Mert ÖZDEMİR	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
WATER SYSTEMS AS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES	Berfin Gönül YALÇIN Elif ÖRNEK	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
EBU HANİFAH IN THE CONTEXT OF HADITH METHOD AND FAITH	Emrullah FATİŞ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
THEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE CONTEXT OF QURAN AND RELIGION	Emrullah FATİŞ	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye
İSLAM SİYASET TARİHİNDE İZ BIRAKAN MÜSLÜMAN KADINLAR	Vesile ŞEMŞEK	Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye

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## Session 3 / Hall-2

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Sefa Emre YILMAZEL**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

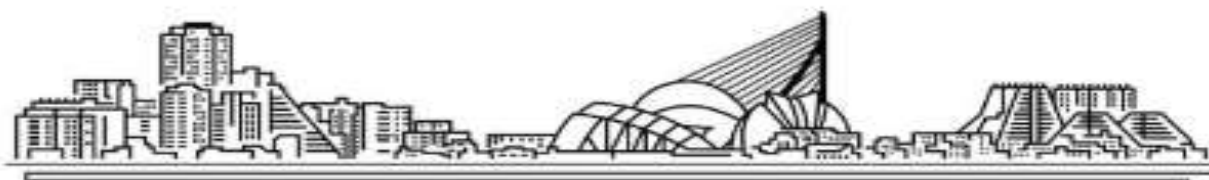
**Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
FARMERS' ADAPTATION TO GREEN PRODUCTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE MARKETING	Sefa Emre YILMAZEL Ahmet Balyaz	Bayburt University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF <i>ECHIUM ITALICUM</i> AGAINST MCF 7 AND HEPG2 CELL LINES	Dilek ARSLAN ATEŞŞAHİN Semih DALKILIÇ Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DAL KILIÇ Dudu BAYINDIR Elif CETINKAYA	Fırat University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF THE BIODEGRADATION CAPACITIES OF BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM MICROPLASTICS COLLECTED IN THE BARENTS SEA	Kerem Can TUNÇ Esin POYRAZOĞLU H. Halil BIYIK	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING OF OLEASTER ( <i>Elaeagnus angustifolia</i> L.) IN FUNCTIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION	Canan GÖKSU SÜRÜCÜ	Ministry of Agriculture and Forestry, Türkiye
RESEARCH ON POSSIBILITIES OF USING NUTMEG ( <i>M. FRAGRANS HOUTT</i> ) AS A FOOD ADDITIVE IN THE FOOD INDUSTRY	Osman SAĞLAM Murat ZORBA	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF MICROPLASTICS ON ANIMAL HEALTH	Meryem TOPRAK Ahmet ATEŞŞAHİN	Fırat University, Türkiye
MONITORING THE COLOUR STABILITY OF COLD-STORED SALMON FILLETS DURING SHELF LIFE	Esra AKKAYA	İstanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Türkiye
CHANGES IN SERUM MAGNESIUM LEVELS IN A STERILE INFLAMMATION MODEL INDUCED BY TURPENTINE OIL IN RABBITS	Mehmet ÇALIŞKAN	Fırat University, Türkiye

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**Session 3 / Hall-3**

**09.01.2025**

**Moderator: Dr. Osman URFA**

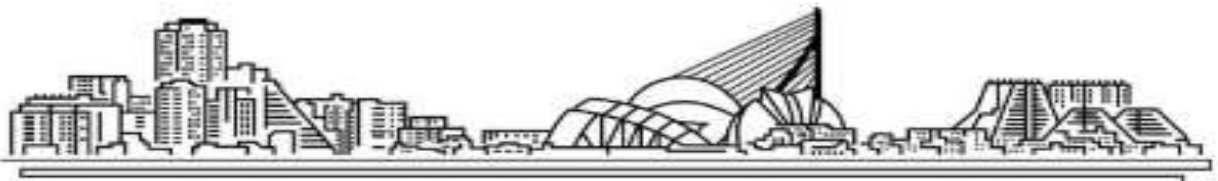
**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

<b>TITLE</b>	<b>AUTHOR(S)</b>	<b>AFFILIATION</b>
STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND JOB SATISFACTION	Erdem Anıl AKÇA Hatice ZEKAVET KABASAKAL	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE THINGS YOU DO QUESTIONNAIRE IN TURKISH ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS	Osman URFA Nickolai TITOV	Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Burdur, Türkiye Macquarie University, Australia
STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BRAND IMAGE	Merve ARSLAN Hatice ZEKAVET KABASAKAL	Dokuz Eylül University, Türkiye
EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AND ADJUSTMENT DISORDER IN INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCED IN AN EARTHQUAKE	Esra Hatun YILMAZ Emel Aner AKTAN	İstanbul Nişantaşı University, Türkiye

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**Session 3 / Hall-4****09.01.2025****Moderator: Cornelia NICHITA****Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909****Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00 (ziraat)**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
FREE RADICAL SCAVENGING PROPERTIES OF RIBES NIGRUM L. SELECTIVE EXTRACTS	Cornelia NICHITA	University of Bucharest, Romania National Institute for Chemical – Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Romania
QUALITY FRUITS OF WINTER SQUASH (CUCURBITA MOSCHATA DUCH.) CULTIVAR 'BUTTERMUT'	Kamila Bojko	West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin, Poland
EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT DRYING CONDITIONS, ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED EXTRACTION, AND ANTICANCER ACTIVITIES OF ANNONA MURICATA (SOURSOP) LEAVES	Nasiru Bilkisu Umar, Ahmad Faizal Bin Abdull Razis, Roselina Binti Karim, Norhayati Hussain	Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia. Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria
VALORIZATION OF THE DWARF PALM CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS FROM TETOUAN MOROCCAN REGION	K. NACIRI, A. KALILI, S. ATOUIFE, J. ELBIYAD, A. ELHABAZI, S. ESSAIH, A. ABOUKHALAF, A. BOUDBOUD, A. BELAHYANE, R. BELAHSEN	Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco. Moulay Ismail University, Morocco
PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS ROOTS EXTRACT OF GUIERA SENEGALENSIS	Ahmed Attahiru, Bashar Attahiru, Aminu H. Muhammad	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero, Nigeria
ENHANCING ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART PRACTICES THROUGH TARGETED EXTENSION INTERVENTIONS	Dhivya C, Arunkumar R	Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India
UNVEILING DIFFERENTIAL GENOTYPIC RESPONSES TO SOIL MOISTURE STRESS DURING EARLY PLANT STAGES IN RAPESEED (BRASSICA NAPUS L.)	Abdelghani Bouchyua, Abdelmajid Khabbach, Khalil Hammani, Abdelghani Nabloussi	National Institute of Agricultural Research, Morocco Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah University, Morocco
CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION IN UROPATHOGENIC STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE	Rafik Aniba, Asmaa Dihmane, Habiba Raqraq, Amina Ressmi, Kaotar Nayme, Mohammed Timinouni, Berrougui Hicham, Abdelouahed Khalil, Abouddihaj Barguigua	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco Pasteur Institute of Morocco, Casablanca, Morocco Ecole des Hautes Etudes de Biotechno-logie et de santé (EHEB), Casablanca, Morocco University of Sherbrooke, Canada
DETERMINATION OF MACROELEMENTS IN THE STEM OF CYDONIA OBLONGA MILLER BY ICP MS	Madrahimova S.D., Matmuratov B.Ya., Matchanov A.D.	Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan Tashkent Medical Academy, Uzbekistan

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## Session 3 / Hall-5

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Katarina Smakic**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTELLIGENT MONITORING SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME TRACKING AND PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDSLIDES	Majid Gurbanov PhD Gulnar Gurbanova Toghrul Mustafali Mohlat Karimzada Elcan Huseynzade	Institute of Control Systems, Baku, Azerbaijan Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan Baku Eurasian University, Baku, Azerbaijan
EXPLORING GPU ARCHITECTURE	Saša Salapura	PIM University, Bosnia and Herzegovina
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RISE OF DIGITAL TOTALITARIANISM	Divna Vuksanovic Katarina Smakic	University of Arts in Belgrade University Union Nikola Tesla
HIGH-GAIN PRINTED YAGI-UDA ANTENNA WITH RECONFIGURABLE RADIATION PATTERN USING PIN DIODES FOR WI-FI, WIMAX, AND 5G APPLICATIONS	Khoulood Mohammed Belhadj, Djalal Ziani Kerarti, Souheyla Ferouani	University of Ain Temouchent, Algeria LARATIC laboratory at National Institute of Telecommunications and ICT of Oran, Oran, Algeria
DATA FLOW OPTIMISATION IN BIG DATA ARCHITECTURES BASED ON CUSTOMER NEEDS	Sergio Claramunt Carriles Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu José Vicente Berná Martínez	Univesity of Alicante
UX/UI IN SMART CITY PLATFORMS: IMPROVEMENTS FOR EFFICIENT AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT	Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez Sergio Claramunt Carriles José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu José Vicente Berná Martínez	Univesity of Alicante
SMART ANALYTICAL: ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS FOR RESOURCE OPTIMISATION	Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez Sergio Claramunt Carriles José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu José Vicente Berná Martínez	Univesity of Alicante
AUTOMATIC SCALABILITY AND SECURE DATA MANAGEMENT IN MULTI-ORGANISATIONAL SYSTEMS	Sergio Claramunt Carriles Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu José Vicente Berná Martínez	Univesity of Alicante

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## Session 3 / Hall-6

09.01.2025

**Moderator: Malek GHAZO**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
POST-ISIS GOVERNANCE IN IRAQ: CHALLENGES OF RECONSTRUCTION, SECTARIANISM, AND POLITICAL STABILITY	Muhammad Munib Khalid Husnain Naseer	Minhaj University Lahore, Pakistan
THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY CHALLENGES AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS	Phd. cand Inesa Adhami (LL.M.)	Tirana University
THE ROLE OF PROPAGANDA IN SOCIAL ENGINEERING: A CASE STUDY ON CHINA'S SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM	Jahandar JABAROV	Independent researcher, Baku, Azerbaijan
EXTENSION SERVICES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC SHARE BUTTER TREES (VITELLARIAPARADOXA) DESTRUCTION IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA	Muhammad Jiya Lapai	Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University
THE LITERATURE OF POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY IN TURKEY: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS	Jahandar JABAROV	Independent researcher, Baku, Azerbaijan
ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN POSITION BASED ON RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FOR AGRO-FOOD PRODUCTS IN BAKU, AZERBAIJAN (SDG12)	Huseyn Guliyev	University of Economics in Katowice, Katowice, Poland
TRANSNATIONAL TELEWORKING AND VIRTUAL MIGRATIONS: SOME CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS	Rita Cardoso	Universidade Aberta
CHOICE OVERLOAD AS A COMPONENT OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS IN ALIGNMENT WITH CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTION	Malek GHAZO	University Of Pecs, Hungary
PUBLIC ACADEMIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (PAPP) TO ACT UPON SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES, TOWARDS MORE DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, EMPOWERMENT, CREATIVITY, AND INNOVATION	Malek Ghazo	University of Pecs, Hungary

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Session 1 / Hall-1

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Merve AÇIKGENÇ ULAŞ**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

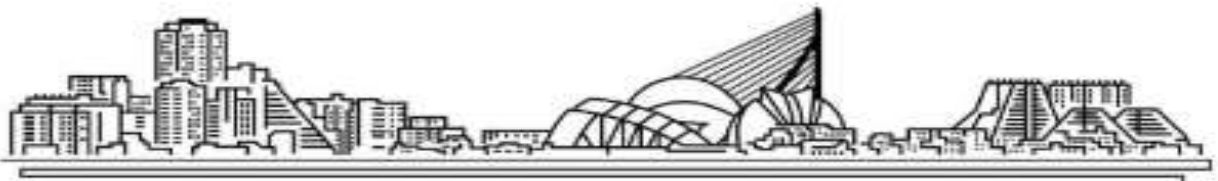
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
MASTER GRAPHIC DESIGNERS FROM SPAIN AND TURKEY LUIS DUBÓN PORTOLÉS AND İHAP HULUSİ GÖREY	Emel UZUNER	Bandırma Onyedi Eylül University, Türkiye
A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF 19TH-CENTURY SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS ON THE ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES OF İSTANBUL'S İSTIKLAL STREET AND BARCELONA'S LA RAMBLA	Zülbiye Hafsa ÖZDEMİR Mehtap ÖZDEMİR	Niğde Ömer Halisdemir University, Türkiye Afyon Kocatepe University, Türkiye
ADVANCES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT	Merve AÇIKGENÇ ULAŞ	Fırat University, Türkiye
THE SELECTION OF SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES IN THE REFUNCTIONALIZATION OF TRAIN STATIONS	Cansu AKDEMİR Esmâ TURHAN Fatma Seda ÇARDAK	Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University, Türkiye
GAZİANTEP ATATÜRK STREET-ORDU STREET AXIS, ITS IMPORTANCE AND CHANGE OVER TIME	Feyza KUYUCU Gaye CANSUNAR YETKİN	Gaziantep University, Türkiye
RE-FUNCTIONING THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONCEPT OF RE-PURPOSING: THE CASE OF CENDERE ART MUSEUM	Mert KILIÇASLAN Neslihan YILDIZ	İstanbul Gedik University, Türkiye
AN ANALYSIS ON LEARNING PROBLEMS IN ADULT PIANO EDUCATION	Gönül YENİ Verda KARAÇİL CERİT	İstanbul Nişantaşı University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-2

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Dr. Adnan CELİK**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

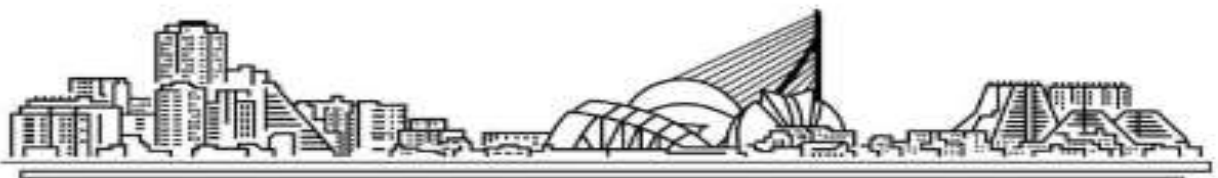
**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EXTERNAL GROWTH PAINS OF COMPANIES: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS	Adnan CELİK	Selcuk University, Turkiye
A HIDDEN KNOWLEDGE IN THE NEO-CLASSICAL MANAGEMENT APPROACH: A CODE OF SILENCE	Adnan CELİK	Selcuk University, Turkiye
ADVANCED RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN TURKISH AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING UNDER RESILIENCY: A FINANCIAL MODELING APPROACH	Abdul RAFAY Fatih YİĞİT	Altınbaş University, Turkiye
YAPAY ZEKANIN BENİMSENMESİNDE İTİCİ GÜÇLERİN BİRBİRİNE ETKİSİNİN ANALİZİ	Buket KARATOP Bahadır Mustafa URAL Ömer GENÇLER	İstanbul University - Cerrahpaşa, Turkiye
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED HR PROCESSES OF THE FUTURE	Buket KARATOP Erman AĞ Muhammed Burak Koçak	İstanbul University - Cerrahpaşa, Turkiye
ANALYZING SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE WITH PSI AND MABAC METHODS: A RESEARCH ON BORSA ISTANBUL FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2023	İbrahim YAVUZ	Kütahya Dumlupınar University, Turkiye
NON COMPETITION IN LABOR LAW	Mustafa KILIÇOĞLU Batuhan ESKİCİNDİL	Başkent University, Turkiye Lawyer, Ankara, Türkiye
VOLUNTEERING AS A CRITICAL PRACTICE FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT: EXPLORING AWARENESS, PARTICIPATION, AND VISION AMONG GEN Z	Mihriban AKYOL AKIN	İstanbul Beykent University, Turkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP) IN BUSINESSES USING THE VIKOR METHOD FOR COMPROMISE RANKING	Ali Huzeyfe ÇELİK Nesibe MANAV MUTLU	Nişantaşı University, Turkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-3

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Dr. Tanju TEKER**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
STABILITY OF AN UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE WITH VARIABLE DOUBLE DIHEDRAL ANGLE	Tolunay DAĞ Tuğrul OKTAY	Iskenderun Technical University, Türkiye Erciyes University, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENT AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MICROBIAL CELL-BASED AND EXTRACELLULAR PET DEGRADATION SYSTEMS	Esra GÜL Venhar ÇELİK Aziz AKSOY	Malatya Turgut Özal University, Türkiye
STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF 2D SnS <sub>2</sub> NANOSTRUCTURE AND THEIR VOC VAPOR DETECTION PROPERTIES	Ayşe Nur ŞAHİN Ahmet ALTINDAL Zeynep Güven ÖZDEMİR	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye İstanbul Technical University, Türkiye
SYNTHESIS OF PIn/ 2-D MoS <sub>2</sub> NANOCOMPOSITES IN VARIOUS RATIOS AND INVESTIGATION OF SUPERCAPACITOR PROPERTIES	Emre BEYAZAY Zeynep Güven ÖZDEMİR	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
IMPACT FAILURE ANALYSIS OF FRICTION WELDED SQUARE SECTION HARDOX450/AISI430 JOINTS	Oğuz TEKİN Tanju TEKER	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye
AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE WELD METAL IN FRICTION-WELDED DISSIMILAR STEEL JOINTS	Tanju TEKER Oğuz TEKİN	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye

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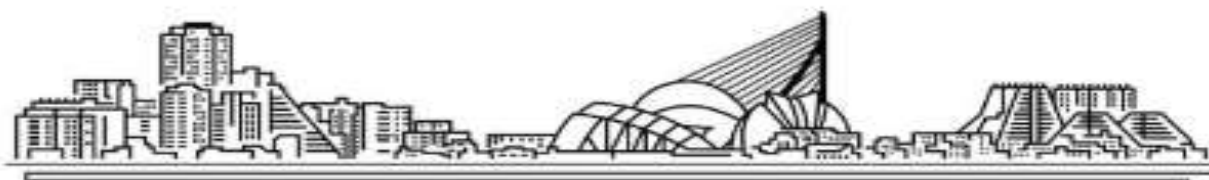
**Session 1 / Hall-4****11.01.2025****Moderator: Bogdan-Catalin Serban****Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909****Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
TRANSPORT PARAMETERS FOR H+ IONS IN H2 GAS	Željka Nikitović	Institute of Physics University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia
OPTIMIZING PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PARAMETERS USING META-HEURISTIC APPROACHES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JAYA ALGORITHM WITH MULTI-OBJECTIVE EVALUATION	Ismail Abazine, Mustapha Elyaqouti, El Hanafi Arjdal, Driss Saadaoui, Driss Ben Hmamou, Souad Lidaighbi, Imade Choulli, Abdelfattah Elhammoudy, Brahim Ydir	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco
MODELING MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF EPOXY RESIN WITH VARIABLE FILLER COMPOSITIONS: A MATLAB SIMULATION APPROACH	Aurela QAMILI Adhurim HOXHA	Albanian University, Albania Polytechnic University of Tirana, Albania
THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF HYBRID EPOXY COMPOSITES WITH MULTI-FILLER SYSTEMS: A SIMULATION APPROACH	Aurela QAMILI Adhurim HOXHA	Albanian University, Albania Polytechnic University of Tirana, Albania
V-GROOVED POLYMER OPTICAL FIBER OPTICAL POWER ESTIMATION ANALYSIS	Fatma Buse Çetin Şekip Esat Hayber	Bursa Uludag University, Türkiye SEGULA Technologies (Oyak Renault), Bursa, Türkiye
COREY REACTIONS	Bogdan-Catalin Serban Vlad Diaconescu Marius Bumbac	National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies-IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania
INDOOR POLLUTION: QUO VADIS?	Bogdan-Catalin Serban Vlad Diaconescu Marius Bumbac	University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania
TRIMETHYLAMINE RESISTIVE SENSOR	Bogdan-Catalin Serban Vlad Diaconescu Marius Bumbac	Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, Valahia University of Targoviste, 13 Sinaia Alley, 130004 Targoviste, Romania

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Session 1 / Hall-5

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Dr. Vasanthi Muniasamy**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00**

**Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF DIRECT RED 227 DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION UNDER UVC IRRADIATION USING MgO NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED BY GREEN METHOD	Mohamed AIT OUMERACI Tarek BERRAMA Hayet TIZI Ferial SAHOUI	University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria
GREEN SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND UTILIZATION OF MAGNESIUM OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FOR REMOVAL OF SUNSET YELLOW FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION	Mohamed AIT OUMERACI Tarek BERRAMA Hayet TIZI Ferial SAHOUI	University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, Algeria
REMOVING POLLUTANTS FROM WATER WITH HYBRID ADSORBENTS: WATER PURIFICATION	Djellouli Amir, Berredjem Yamina, Hattab Zhou, Guesmia Hadjer, Meheni mokhtar, Kechaye mohamed	Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras, Algeria University of soukahras, Algeria Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria. University of Biskra, Algeria Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA, Algeria Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiation (LPMR)
OPTIMIZING PHOSPHORIC ACID CONCENTRATION VIA MICROWAVE TECHNOLOGY: A STUDY OF PARAMETER EFFECTS	Rachid Bagoun, Mohamed EL Khouakhi, Omari Lhoussaine, Mohammed EL Asri	University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), Benguerir Morocco, OCP Group, BP 118, Jorf Lasfar, El Jadida, Morocco
SATELLITE IMAGE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM BASED ON AUTOREGRESSIVE MODEL WITH BAYES BACKPROPAGATION NEURAL NETWORK	Dr. Vasanthi Muniasamy	King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia
MOLECULAR SCREENING OF DIFFERENT $\pi$ LINKER BASED ORGANIC DYES FOR OPTOELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS: QUANTUM CHEMICAL STUDY	Hanane Etabti, Asmae Fitri, Adil Touimi Benjelloun, Mohammed Benzakour, Mohammed Mcharfi	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.
FOOD ADDITIVES DERIVED FROM MICROALGAE TO IMPROVE SHELF LIFE AND NUTRITIONAL QUALITY	Khadija EL-Moustaqim, Jamal Mabrouki, Driss Hmouni	Ibn Tofail University—KENITRA-University Campus, Morocco Mohammed V University in Rabat, Morocco

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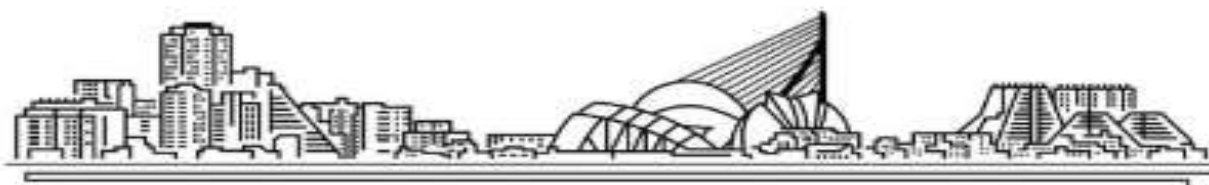
**Session 1 / Hall-6****11.01.2025****Moderator: Major Gheorghe GIURGIU****Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909****Valencia Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00****Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
A SHORT REVIEW ON ALOE VERA	S. Sherlin sheeba, k. Sneha, A. Ashwini, G.Asma begum, D. Anushya.	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research
THUTHI LEAF	Anushya,Dr.Saravanan,M.Monica ,Asma.G ,S.Sherlin ,Kuushi Singh	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,Chennai
MULTICRITERIA ONTOLOGY BASED METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION PROBLEM	Aicha Benelhadj Djelloul Seyyid Ahmed Medjahed	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,Chennai
AN OVERVIEW OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES: SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURE, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION	J. YESHWANTH, S. KALAIVANAN, R. DEVI, R. JOTHI LAKSHMI, Dr. R. SRINIVASAN	Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research,Chennai
FDA REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES	S. Keerthiga, V. Varalakshmi, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan, N. Jayaramakani	King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia
PHARMACY INFORMATICS AND TECHNOLOGY	S. Keerthiga, V. Varalakshmi, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan, N. Jayaramakani	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.
SELECTED NANOTECHNOLOGIES AND NANOSTRUCTURES FOR DRUG DELIVERY, NANOMEDICINE, AND CURE	V.sandhiyar	Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research,Chennai.
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS IN INHIBITING TNF- $\alpha$ PRODUCTION FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS THERAPY	Tasawar IQBAL Sidra ALTAF Nadeem AHMED Ume SALMA	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS IN MODULATING ALPHA-AMYLASE ACTIVITY FOR IMPROVED DIABETES MELLITUS CONTROL	Sidra ALTAF Tasawar IQBAL	University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan
MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF CULEX MOSQUITOES IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA	Ibrahim Zulu Olalekan, Dr Iyiola O.A, Onovo Daniel Okwuchukwu, Ikani Hannah Harris, Osayi Priscillia Imuetiyan, Amleni Aderewa .O, Olusegun Tawa Omolade	University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria
THE INFLUENCE OF IMUNIPLANT ON THE MICROBIOME IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE	Major Gheorghe GIURGIU, Prof dr Manole COJOCARU	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania

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Session 2 / Hall-1

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Prof. Dr. Figen BALO**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF ENERGY-OPTIMIZED DESIGN WITH CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS	İlknur ARI Figen BALO	Fırat University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATING THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF NATURAL STONES IN GREEN BUILDING DESIGN	İlknur ARI Figen BALO	Fırat University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF HEATING RATE ON THE THERMAL PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS CAUSING DISTORTION DURING COMPOSITE PART MANUFACTURING	Ebru AYDIN Afife Binnaz HAZAR YORUÇ Ayşe KAYAALP	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye Türk Havacılık ve Uzay Sanayii, Ankara, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPANDED INSULATION MATERIALS IN ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDING ENVELOPE	Hazal BOYDAK DEMİR Figen BALO	Dicle University, Türkiye
REVIT SUPPORTED ANALYSIS OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED WITH BLOCK BUILDING MATERIALS	Hazal BOYDAK DEMİR Figen BALO	Fırat University, Türkiye
OPTIMIZATION OF MULTI-OBJECTIVE PROBLEMS	Sümeyra CİHANGİROĞLU AKBEY Sedat SAVAŞ	Fırat University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-2

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Berrin ATALAY**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
IMAGE ENHANCEMENT IN WHITE BLOOD CELLS USING HYBRID (CHALE+GAUSS) FILTER AND FLASK-BASED WEB SERVICE INTEGRATION	Olcay PALTA Musa ÇIBUK Hanifi GÜLDEMİR	Bitlis Eren University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
DEEP LEARNING-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS: AN ENSEMBLE MODEL APPROACH	Olcay PALTA Musa ÇIBUK Hanifi GÜLDEMİR	Bitlis Eren University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
AN ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH OF POWER SYSTEMS	Enzel AYDIN Abdullah Erhan AKKAYA	İnönü University, Türkiye
CLASSIFICATION AND MODELING OF LIVER DISEASE VALUES USING MACHINE LEARNING	Berrin ATALAY Semih BABACAN	Erciyes University, Türkiye
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THE EFFECT OF USING BAOBAB CRUDE OIL AS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL ON EXHAUST EMISSIONS IN DIESEL ENGINES	Nurcan GÜNDOĞDU Hanbey HAZAR Hüseyin SEVİNÇ	Fırat niversity, Türkiye İnönü University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-3  
11.01.2025

**Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Halime Esra MERAM**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

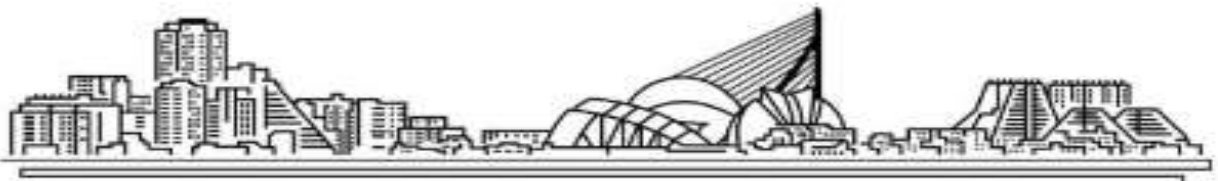
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TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DOES MORNING CHRONOTYPE AFFECT MENTAL HEALTH BY REDUCING MENSTRUAL SYMPTOM SEVERITY? THE ROLE OF SOCIAL JET LAG AS A VARIABLE	Halime Esra MERAM Ebru BEKMEZCİ Deniz Kocoglu Tanyer	Selçuk University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF EATING DISORDER LEVELS AMONG STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES	Erdil DURUKAN Nida TURGUT Pınar ÖZKAN	Balıkesir University, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENT OF DOUBLE-LAYER ANTI-REFLECTIVE COATINGS WITH HIGH MECHANICAL STRENGTH	Gül Merve GENÇER	Antalya Science University, Türkiye
SOY ISOFLAVONES: METABOLISM AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES	Ayşenur GÖK	Hacettepe University, Türkiye
INTERMITTENT FASTING, GUT-BRAIN AXIS, AND MENTAL HEALTH: ROLE OF MICROBIOTA	Yaren ARAY Hatun Şevval SAĞIN	İstanbul Esenyurt University, Türkiye
DIFFERENT COLIFORM BACTERIA SPECIES ISOLATION AND EFFICACY EVALUATION OF LYTIC BACTERIOPHAGES AGAINST	Semih DALKILIÇ Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DALKILIÇ Ömer KAYA Lütfü UYGUR	Fırat University, Türkiye
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AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF BRAND RECOGNITION IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR	Belgin AKSOY Bahar ÇELİK	Kutahya Health Sciences University, Türkiye

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## Session 2 / Hall-4

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Simon Aponno**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ROLE OF COMMUNITY-BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN NORTHWEST ETHIOPIA	Tesfaye Mengie KASSIE Proffesor. Szemethy László Róbert	Unniversity of Pécs, Hungary
EVALUATING THE ROLE OF FINANCING TO DEPOSIT RATIO (FDR) IN THE STABILITY OF GLOBAL ISLAMIC BANKS: EVIDENCE FROM OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS (2016–2023)	Moh. Alfiyan Lu'lu FIRDAUS	
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DEGREES VERSUS TRADE CERTIFICATE: UNPACKING HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BELIEFS ON PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS	Ágnes Sántha-Malomsoki	University of Pannonia
TOLERANCE EDUCATION BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM: THE KAMBIK SYSTEM AND JAMES BANKS FRAMEWORK IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS SORONG REGENCY	Simon Aponno	Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Ambon
EXAMINING THE DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION FOR PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA'S HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK	Dr. Juliana Philip Ndalnamu Dr. Daniel Marcel Dr. Maryam G. Asuquo	Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria
SKATEBOARDING AS CULTURAL RESISTANCE	Vinícius Mena Barreto Marsiel PACÍFICO	Universidade Estadual de Mato Grosso do Sul, Campo Grande, Brasil
MACHINE LIFE AND CHANGING HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND LIFESTYLE	Aref Barkhordari	University of Tehran, Iran
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## Session 2 / Hall-5

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Masumeh Gholizadeh**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DESIGN A TOOL FOR TRANSFERRING PATIENT CARE FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME IN IRAN	Masumeh Gholizadeh, Ali Janati, Hafseh Zarei	Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
COMPILATION OF POLICY BRIEF TO PROMOTE NATURAL BIRTH	Masumeh Gholizadeh, Ali Janati, Rahim Khodayari, Leila Akbari Aghdam	Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran
META-ANALYSIS OF EPILEPSY-ASSOCIATED CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES	Bismillah Iftikhar Sumbal Imran Asifa Javaid Saim Naseer Dr. Rizwana Raheel Dr. Lubna Shakir	Hajvery University, Pakistan
PHARMACOLOGY ASPECT OF THE CLITORIS TERNATEA	Selvakumar V, Vijayalakshmi M, Sheron Kevin S, Venkateshwaran, Ashwini A, Hamsini Eisha E	Bharath institute of higher education and research institute
DIVERSITY ANALYSIS OF GENETIC AND PHENOTYPIC TRAITS IN ALGERIAN LOCAL CHICKEN POPULATIONS	Ayed Soumia, Ghrissi Djallel eddine, Gaouar semir bechir	Abi bakr Belgaid University of Tlemcen Algeria University Of Souk Ahras Algeria
THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON DIETARY CHOICES	Justyna Siwiela-Tomaszczyk, Kamila Karwacka, Karolina Marczuk	University of Social and Medical Sciences in Lublin, Poland The University College of Applied Sciences in Chelm, Poland
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## Session 2 / Hall-6

11.01.2025

**Moderator: Moses Adeolu AGOI**

**Meeting ID: 813 0348 3436 / Passcode: 090909**

**Valencia Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30**

**Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EMPOWERING FUTURE PROFESSIONALS: THE ESSENTIAL INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL SKILLS EDUCATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULA	Juljana LAZE	University "Aleksandër Moisiu"
SOCIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORPHANED CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DHANGADHI	Anita Pant Dr. Sachin Sharma	Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur, India
UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AT RISK: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY AND CARDIOMETABOLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES IN THE NIGERIAN CONTEXT	Jamilu Lawal Ajiya, Sarki Adamu Musa	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano State, Nigeria
THE CHALLENGES OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA	Msc. Enea Stavre Msc. Migen Duka	Arkvizion ES, Tirane, Albania Metropolitan Tirana University, Tirane, Albania
A SURVEY ON THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING COMPUTER EDUCATION UNDER BIG DATA TECHNOLOGY: IMPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.
ANALYSIS OF ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE	Chayaraju BalaSai Nadagouda Kalyani K.Tharani Pallem Lokeswara reddy	G Pulla Reddy Engineering College (Autonomous): Kurnool, A.P, India
ART AND CREATIVITY IN THE INCLUSIVE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gordana DUKIĆ Ana-Marija ILIĆ Nikola DUKIĆ	Independent University of Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina University of Business Studies, Bosnia and Herzegovina Public Institution Home for Persons with Disabilities Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina

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# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## PHOTO GALLERY



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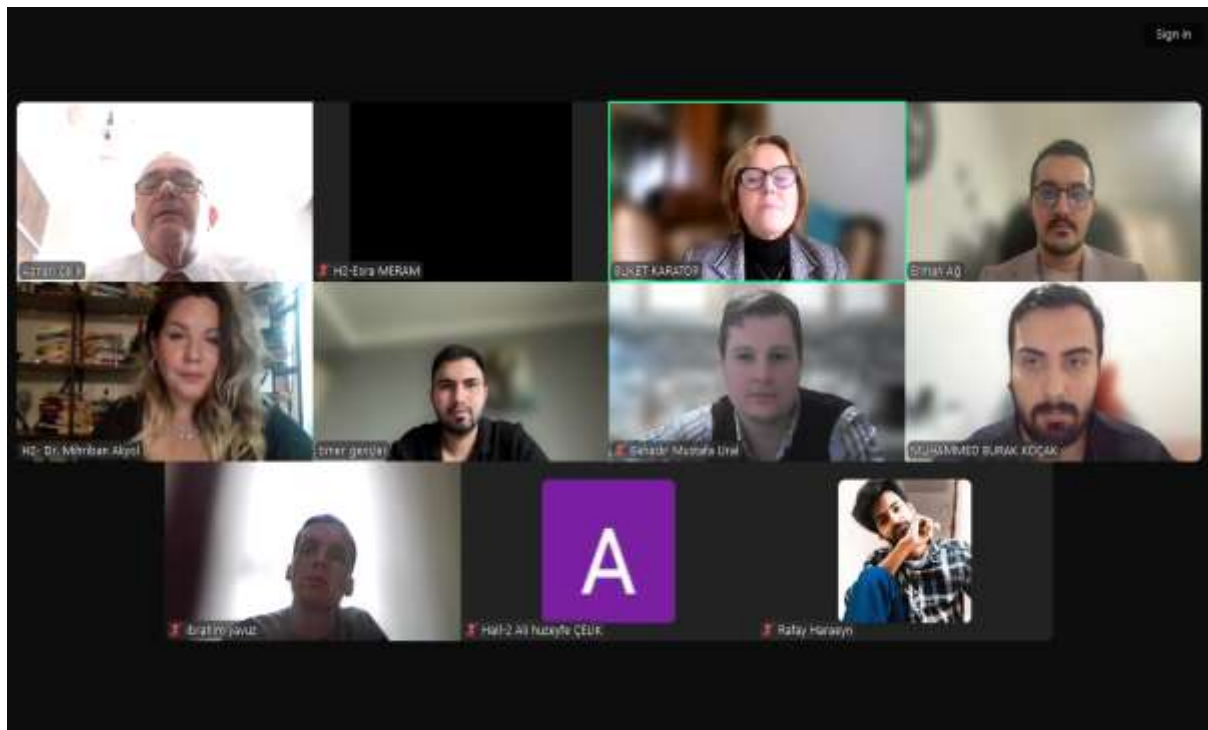
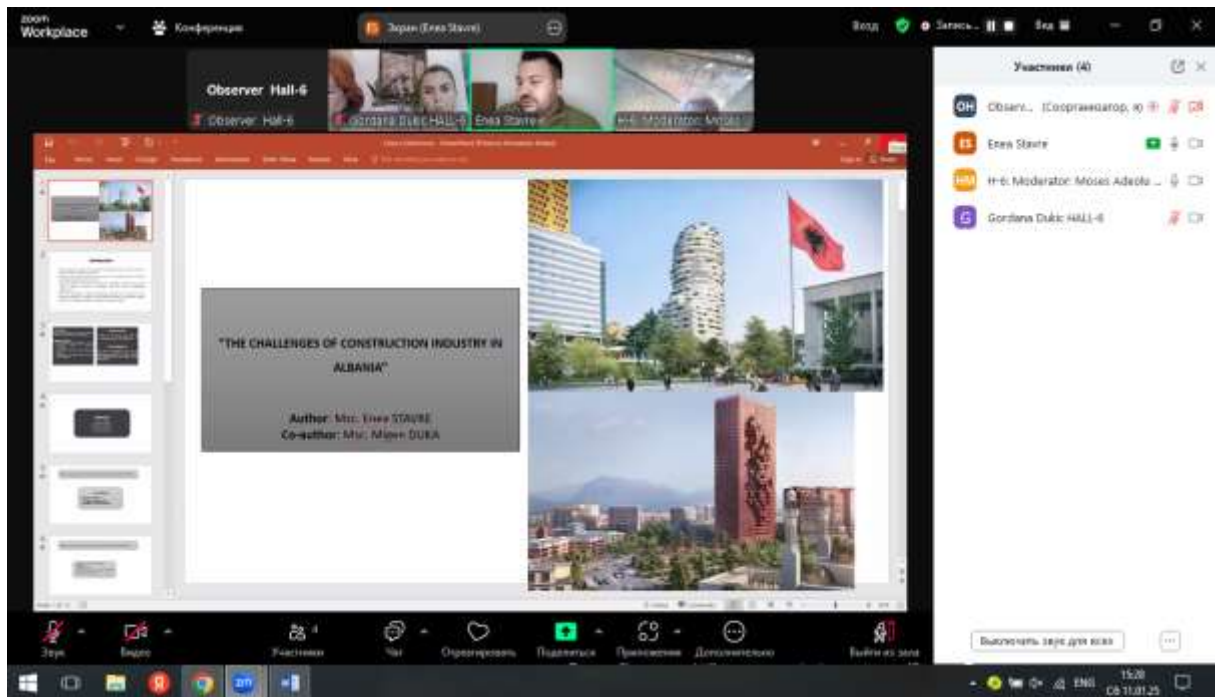
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ABSTRACT BOOK

January 9-11, 2025  
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## EN UYGUN UZLAŞIK YÖNTEMİ (VIKOR) İLE İŞLETMELERİN KURUMSAL KAYNAK PLANLAMASI (ERP)'NİN ÖNEMİ

### THE IMPORTANCE OF ENTERPRISE RESOURCE PLANNING (ERP) IN BUSINESSES USING THE VIKOR METHOD FOR COMPROMISE RANKING

*Ali Huzeyfe ÇELİK<sup>1</sup>*

*Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Büyük Veri Analitiği, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-6886-7733>

*Nesibe MANAV MUTLU*

*Dr, Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, İktisadi İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Yönetim Bilişim Sistemleri, İstanbul,  
Türkiye*

#### ÖZET

Kurumsal Kaynak Planlaması (ERP), bir işletmenin üretim, satış, satın alma ve muhasebe gibi çeşitli iş süreçlerini tek bir platformda entegre eden ve işletmenin farklı fonksiyonlarını bir araya getirmeyi hedefleyen yazılım çözümleridir. Yöneticilere aylık raporları beklemek zorunda kalmadan işletme faaliyetlerini anlık olarak izleme olanağı sunar. Aynı zamanda, iş birimleri, fonksiyonları ve bölgesel operasyonlar arasında bilgi akışını takip etme imkanı verir. İşletmelerin neden bir ERP sistemine ihtiyaç duyduğunu belirlemek ve bu ihtiyacı en iyi şekilde karşılayacak yazılımı seçmek, ERP yolculuğunun başlangıç noktasıdır. Ancak, milyon dolarlarla ifade edilebilecek maliyetler gerektiren bu tür bir karar süreci oldukça karmaşıktır. Bu çalışmada, ERP sistemi kullanmayı planlayan yöneticilere rehberlik edecek şekilde, ERP'nin sağlayabileceği avantajlar ve seçim sürecinde göz önünde bulundurulması gereken kritik faktörler ele alınmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kurumsal Kaynak Planlaması, ERP, Çok Kriterli Karar Verme, Malzeme İhtiyaç Planlaması

#### ABSTRACT

**Enterprise Resource Planning (ERP)**, solutions are software systems that integrate various business processes such as production, sales, procurement, and accounting onto a single platform, aiming to unify the different functions of an organization. They provide managers with the ability to monitor business activities in real time without having to wait for monthly reports. Additionally, they allow tracking the flow of information across business units, functions, and regional operations. Determining why a business needs an ERP system and selecting the software that best meets this need is the starting point of the ERP journey. However, this decision-making process, which may involve costs running into millions of dollars, is highly complex. This study addresses the advantages that an ERP system can offer and the critical factors to consider during the selection process, providing guidance for managers planning to implement an ERP system.

**Keywords:** Enterprise Resource Planning, ERP, Multi-Criteria Decision Making, Material Requirements Planning

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## ASSOCIATION OF ANTI-GANGLIOSIDE ANTIBODIES AND DYSIMMUNE PERIPHERAL NEUROPATHIES IN A MOROCCAN POPULATION FROM THE SOUTH

*Fguirouche A<sup>1,2</sup>, Hazime R<sup>1,2</sup>, Kissani N<sup>3</sup>, Admou B<sup>1,2</sup>*

- 1. Laboratory of immunology and HLA, Center of Clinical Research, Mohammed VI University Hospital, Marrakech, Morocco*
- 2. Biosciences Research Laboratory, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech, Morocco*
- 3. Department of Neurology, Mohammed VI University Hospital, Faculty of Medicine and Pharmacy, Cadi Ayyad University, Marrakech*

### ABSTRACT

Dysimmune Peripheral Neuropathies (DPN) correspond to the alterations of the functions of the peripheral nervous system due to immunological origins. This group of neuropathies is usually associated with autoantibodies to the glycoconjugate structures present in the peripheral nerves called anti-ganglioside antibodies.

In order to determine the frequency and the clinical significance of anti-ganglioside antibodies in a series of 29 patients from a Moroccan population, we used the technique of the immunodot/blot. To achieve this main objective, we have adopted the following approach: First, clinical data of patients were collected using a questionnaire containing sociodemographic, clinical and preclinical information. Then, Collection and delivery of blood samples to the laboratory for tests. Finally, Research and identification of anti-ganglioside antibodies.

Our results show results a fairly high positivity of these antibodies in 41.3% of the population studied. Anti-ganglioside IgG antibodies are more frequent with a percentage of 31% whereas IgM antibodies are detected in 10.3% of the population. However, the immunological profile of these autoantibodies is very variable according to the categories of neuropathies. GM1 IgM anti-ganglioside antibodies occur in 6.9% of cases with Guillain Barré syndrome and in 10.3% of cases with chronic polyradiculoneuropathies. The specificities IgG GD1b and GT1b appear in association at 6.9% of the cases. One of these patients has acute polyradiculoneuropathy while the other has Guillain Barré syndrome. GT1b antibodies of IgG isotype are present in one of our patients with Guillain Barré syndrome. Concerning multifocal motor neuropathy, the immunological profile corresponds to the presence of anti-GM3 antibodies.

Detection of anti-ganglioside antibodies is a new approach in neurology, which is considered as a part of the diagnostic and prognostic strategy for dysimmune peripheral neuropathies.

**Key words:** Peripheral neuropathy, anti-gangliosides antibodies, periphera, Guillain Barré, Multifocal motor neuropathy, Chronic polyradiculoneuropathy, Acute polyradiculoneuropathy , Immunodot/Blot

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## ÖRTME İNTEGRALLERİNİN HESABINDA ÖZ- SÜRTÜNME Lİ ÜSTEL TİPLİ ORBİTALLER VE POLİNOMLAR KULLANILARAK SLATER ORBİTALLERİNE AİT TEK- BÖLGELİ TOPLAMA TEOREMLERİNİN KULLANILMASI

### USE OF ONE-RANGE ADDITION THEOREMS FOR SLATER TYPE ORBITALS USING SELF-FRICTIONAL EXPONENTIAL TYPE ORBITALS AND POLYNOMIALS IN THE CALCULATION OF OVERLAP INTEGRALS

*Nurşen SEÇKİN GÖRGÜN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Prof. Dr, Trakya Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü, Edirne, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9235-871X>*

#### ÖZET

Hartree-Fock-Roothaan (HFR) yönteminde ortaya çıkan çok merkezli moleküler integrallerin en önemlisi örtme integralleridir. Bu integraller, HFR yönteminden başka diğer birçok teorik yaklaşım için de çok önemlidir. Çünkü örtme integralleri, hesaplamalarda doğrudan ortaya çıkarken diğer çok-merkezli moleküler integrallerin çözümünde yardımcı integral olarak da ortaya çıkmaktadır. Bu nedenle, örtme integralleri doğru ve etkin bir şekilde hesaplanmalıdır. HFR yöntemiyle moleküllerin yapısı ve özellikleri incelenirken, Üstel tipli orbitallerin (ETOs) kullanımı daha hassas sonuçlar elde etmek için Gaussian tipi Orbitallere (GTOs) göre daha uygundur. ETOs arasında tam ve kesirli baş kuantum sayılı Slater tipi orbitaller ( $\chi$ -ISTOs ve  $\chi$ -NISTOs) moleküler yapı hesaplamalarında kullanılan en basit analitik fonksiyonlardır. STOs üzerinden çok merkezli integrallerin hesabı için kullanılan yöntemlerden biri, STOs'e ait tek bölgeli toplama teoremleridir.  $\chi$ -ISTOs'un terimlerinde  $\chi$ -NISTOs'a ait bir- ve iki-merkezli tek-bölgeli toplama teoremleri standart konvensiyonda tanımlanan  $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -öz-sürtünme polinomlarının ( $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFPs) ve  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -öz-sürtünme üstel tipli orbitallerinin ( $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETOs) tam ortogonal baz kümelerinin yardımıyla I. I. Guseinov tarafından tanıtıldı.  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETOs ve  $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFPs'nin kökeni öz-sürtünme alanının kuantum teorisidir. Burada  $(\delta^*)$ ,  $(\delta^*) = (\alpha^*)$  veya  $(\delta^*) = (p_l^*)$  olarak tanımlanır,  $p_l^* = 2l + 2 - \alpha^*$  ve  $\alpha^*$  Lorentz sönümleme teorisine dayanan tam ( $\alpha^* = \alpha, -\infty < \alpha \leq 2$ ) veya kesirli ( $\alpha^* \neq \alpha, -\infty < \alpha^* < 3$ ) öz-sürtünme kuantum sayılarıdır. Bu çalışmada,  $\chi$ -NISTOs üzerinden örtme integralleri  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETOs'in tam ortogonal kümelerinin yardımıyla kurulan  $\chi$ -NISTOs'un bir- ve iki-merkezli tek-bölgeli toplama teoremleri kullanılarak hesaplandı. Elde edilen formüllere dayanarak bilgisayar programı oluşturuldu. Örtme integrallerinin seri açılım formüllerindeki seri değerlerinin yakınsaması,  $\chi$ -NISTOs'un parametrelerinin ve orbitallerin konumlarının keyfi değerleri için belirli durumların hesaplanmasıyla test edildi. Hesaplamalarda elde edilen sonuçlar literatür ile karşılaştırıldı. Hesaplama sonuçları iyi bir yakınsama oranı ve sayısal kararlılık gösterdi.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Örtme integralleri, Üstel tipli orbitaller, Tek-bölgeli toplama teoremleri.

#### ABSTRACT

The most important of the multicenter molecular integrals arising in the Hartree-Fock-Roothaan (HFR) method are the overlap integrals. These integrals are also very important for many other theoretical approaches besides the HFR method. Because while the overlap integrals arise directly in the calculations, they also arise as auxiliary integrals in the solution of other multicentre molecular integrals. Therefore, the overlap integrals must be calculated accurately and efficiently. When analysing the structure and properties of molecules by HFR method, the use of exponential type orbitals (ETOs) is more suitable according to Gaussian type orbitals (GTOs) for obtaining more sensitive results. The

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Slater type orbitals with integer and noninteger principal quantum number ( $\chi$ -ISTOs and  $\chi$ -NISTOs) among ETOs are the simplest analytical functions used in molecular structure calculations. One of the methods used for the calculation of multicenter integrals over STOs is one-range addition theorems for STOs. One- and two-center one-range addition theorems for  $\chi$ -NISTOs in terms of  $\chi$ -ISTOs were introduced with the help of complete orthogonal basis sets of  $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -self frictional polynomials ( $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFPs) and  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -self-frictional exponential type orbitals ( $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETOs) defined in standard convention by I.I. Guseinov. The origin of  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETO and  $\mathcal{L}^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFPs is the quantum theory of the self-frictional field. Here,  $(\delta^*)$  are defined as  $(\delta^*) = (\alpha^*)$  or  $(\delta^*) = (p_l^*)$ ,  $p_l^* = 2l + 2 - \alpha^*$  and  $\alpha^*$  are the integer ( $\alpha^* = \alpha, -\infty < \alpha \leq 2$ ) or noninteger ( $\alpha^* \neq \alpha, -\infty < \alpha^* < 3$ ) self frictional quantum numbers based on the Lorentz damping theory. In this work, overlap integrals over  $\chi$ -NISTOs are calculated using the one- and two-center one-range addition theorems of  $\chi$ -NISTOs established with the help of complete orthogonal sets of  $\psi^{(\delta^*)}$ -SFETO. On the basis of formulae obtained we constructed the computer programs. The convergence of series values in series expansion formulae of overlap integrals were tested by calculating certain cases for arbitrary values of parameters of  $\chi$ -NISTOs and location of orbitals. The results obtained in calculation are compared with the results of literature. The results of computation show good rate of convergence and numerical stability.

**Keywords:** Overlap integrals, Exponential type orbitals, One-range addition theorems.

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## PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF DIRECT RED 227 DYE IN AQUEOUS SOLUTION UNDER UVC IRRADIATION USING MgO NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED BY GREEN METHOD

*Mohamed AIT OUMERACI<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, department of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Tarek BERRAMA<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, department of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Hayet TIZI<sup>3</sup>*

*<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, department of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Feriel SAHOUI<sup>4</sup>*

*<sup>4</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, department of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

### ABSTRACT

Magnesium oxide nanoparticles (MgO-NPs) synthesized using *Rosmarinus officinalis*. The Biological method is less hazardous and environmentally friendly than the chemical one. The MgO-NPs were characterized using XRD, SEM-EDS, BET, FT-IR, and UV-Vis spectroscopy. The Mg-O bond's distinctive absorption peak was discovered in the FTIR spectrum at 410-437  $\text{cm}^{-1}$ . The results of XRD revealed a propensity for one strongest diffraction peak. The average diameter of MgO NP crystallites was 47 nm. MgO nanoparticles were used under UV light (Philips, 254 nm) for dye degradation in aqueous solution. The MgO photocatalyst is able to remove direct red 227 from water with strong photocatalytic activity, as evidenced by the results. After 100 min, total deterioration was achieved.

**Keywords:** MgO nanoparticles, Direct Red 227, Green synthesis, characterization, Photocatalytic activity.



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## GREEN SYNTHESIS, CHARACTERIZATION AND UTILIZATION OF MAGNESIUM OXIDE NANOPARTICLES FOR REMOVAL OF SUNSET YELLOW FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

*Mohamed AIT OUMERACI<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Tarek BERRAMA<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Hayet TIZI<sup>3</sup>*

*<sup>3</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

*Feriel SAHOU<sup>4</sup>*

*<sup>4</sup>Laboratory of Industrial Process engineering sciences, University of Sciences and Technology Houari Boumediene, departement of environmental engineering, Algiers, Algeria.*

### ABSTRACT

Magnesium oxide nanoparticles (MgO-NPs) were synthesized by green method, using juice extract from *Rosmarinus officinalis*. Fourier Transform-Infrared (FT-IR), X-ray diffraction (XRD), TGA and UV-Vis spectroscopy were used to characterize the Magnesium oxide. MgO NPs crystallites were 47 nm in size on average. Using UV-Vis spectroscopy, a distinctive absorption peak at 280 nm demonstrated the existence of MgO. In the FTIR spectrum, The Mg-O bond's distinctive absorption peak was discovered at 437.25 cm<sup>-1</sup>. The MgO nanoparticles is used to prove the ability of Magnesium oxide to degrade Sunset yellow in aqueous solution under UVC irradiation (254 nm, Philips). The MgO photocatalyst has a strong photocatalytic activity to remove dyes from water 99.9%, in 30min.

**Keywords:** MgO nanoparticles, biological synthesis, Sunset yellow, XR- diffraction, Photocatalytic degradation.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## TOXICITY INDUCED EXPERIMENTALLY WITH MONOSODIUM GLUTAMATE IN ELDERLY RATS AND INVESTIGATION OF THE POSSIBLE PROTECTIVE EFFECTS OF OLEUROPEIN

**Serdal OGUT<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof.Dr., Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nutrition and Dietetics,  
Faculty of Health Sciences, Aydın, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8863-7249>

**Gurkan BAYTAR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> PhD, Germencik State Hospital, Aydın, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1606-2938>

**Zuleyha DOGANYİĞİT<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Assoc.Prof.Dr., Yozgat Bozok University, Medical Faculty, Department of Histology and  
Embryology, Aydın, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6980-3384>

**Tuncer KUTLU<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> Assoc.Prof.Dr., Hatay Mustafa Kemal University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of  
Veterinary Pathology, Aydın, Türkiye.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8771-1256>

### ÖZET

Gıda endüstrisinde kullanılan Monosodyum Glutamat (MSG); hepatotoksisite, nörotoksisite, genotoksisite, immünotoksisiteye neden olur ve obezite ve diyabet gibi metabolik bozukluklarla ilişkilidir. Hassas gruplar olan yaşlılar, bu gıda katkı maddesinin olumsuz etkilerinden daha fazla etkilenmektedir.

Zeytinlerde bulunan ve antioksidan etkiye sahip fenolik bir fitokimyasal bileşik olan Oleuropein, anti-inflamatuar, anti-aterojenik, antikanser, antimikrobiyal, yaşlanma karşıtı, antiviral, hepatoprotektif ve nöroprotektif özelliklere sahiptir.

Amaç, zeytinlerde bulunan aktif madde olan oleuropeinin kronik MSG toksisitesine maruz kalan yaşlı sıçanlar üzerindeki koruyucu etkilerini araştırmaktır.

15 aylık ve üzeri yaştaki sıçanlar 4 gruba ayrıldı [Grup 1: Kontrol grubu, Grup 2: MSG grubu [500 mg/kg/gün MSG], Grup 3: Oleuropein grubu (200 mg/kg/gün), Grup 4: MSG + Oleuropein grubu]. 28 günlük deney protokolünün sonunda sıçanların kanı ve dokusu (karaciğer, beyin) toplandı ve biyokimyasal, immünohistokimyasal, histolojik ve histopatolojik analizlere tabi tutuldu.

Yaşlı sıçanlar MSG'nin toksik hasarından olumsuz etkilendi. Aynı zamanda Oleuropeinin koruyucu potansiyeli sayesinde hasarların olumlu yönde azaldığı görüldü.

Oleuropein, yaşlı sıçanlarda kronik monosodyum glutamat toksisitesinin olumsuz etkilerini etkili bir şekilde hafifleterek, MSG kaynaklı hasara karşı koruyucu bir ajan olarak potansiyelini vurgulamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yaşlı Beslenme Fizyolojik Olayları, Aroma Maddeleri, Oleuropein, Antioksidan Tepki Elementleri, Serbest Radikal Temizleyiciler.

**Teşekkür:** Proje, Türkiye Sağlık Enstitüleri Başkanlığı (TÜSEB) tarafından finanse edilmiştir (Kod: 2023-B-01 Proje No: 32900)

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### ABSTRACT

Monosodium Glutamate (MSG) which used in the food industry; causes hepatotoxicity, neurotoxicity, genotoxicity, immunotoxicity and is associated with metabolic disorders such as obesity and diabetes. The elderly, who are sensitive groups, may be more affected by the negative effects of this food additive.

Oleuropein, a phenolic phytochemical compound found in olives with antioxidant effects, has anti-inflammatory, anti-atherogenic, anti-cancer, antimicrobial, antiaging, antiviral, hepatoprotective and neuroprotective properties.

The aim was to investigate the protective effects of oleuropein, the active ingredient found in olives, on elderly rats exposed to chronic MSG toxicity.

Rats aged 15 months and over divided into 4 groups [Group 1: Control group, Group 2: MSG group [500 mg/kg/day MSG], Group 3: Oleuropein group (200 mg/kg/day), Group 4: MSG + Oleuropein group]. At the end of the 28-day experimental protocol, blood and tissue (liver, brain) of the rats collected and subjected to biochemical, immunohistochemical, histological and histopathological analyzes.

Old rats were adversely affected by the toxic damage of MSG. At the same time, it was observed that the damages were positively reduced thanks to the protective potential of Oleuropein.

Oleuropein effectively mitigates the adverse effects of chronic monosodium glutamate toxicity in elderly rats, highlighting its potential as a protective agent against MSG-induced damage.

**Keywords:** Elder Nutritional Physiological Phenomena, Flavoring Agents, Olea, Antioxidant Response Elements, Free Radical Scavengers.

**Acknowledgments:** The Project was financed by Turkiye Saglik Enstituleri Baskanligi (TUSEB) (Code: 2023-B-01 Project No: 32900)

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## PHYTOCHEMICAL SCREENING AND ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY OF AQUEOUS ROOTS EXTRACT OF *GUIERA SENEGALENSIS*

<sup>1</sup>Ahmed Attahiru, <sup>2</sup>Bashar Attahiru and <sup>1</sup>Aminu H. Muhammad

<sup>1</sup>Department of Pure and Industrial Chemistry, Faculty of Physical Sciences

Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero

Nigeria

<sup>2</sup>Department of Microbiology, Faculty of Life Sciences,

Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Aliero

Nigeria

### ABSTRACT

*Guiera senegalensis* is a flowering plant genus in the family *combretaceae*. *Guiera senegalensis* is the only known species in the genus, found in Tropical Africa in dry areas requiring much sunlight and light dry soil. The aim of this research work is to investigate the antimicrobial activity from roots of *Guiera senegalensis* against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli* and *Bacillus subtilis*. The plant roots were collected from Unguwar Galadima village “Aliero” town Kebbi State, Nigeria. The plant powder (200 g) was macerated with 600 ml of water in a 1000 ml conical flask for 72 hours. The mixture was filtered using Whatman filter paper number one, the filtrate was allowed to evaporate. The extract was used for phytochemical screening and for the determination of antimicrobial activity by disc diffusion method using Mueller Hinton agar medium, distilled water was used as negative control and ciprofloxacin as positive control. The results of phytochemical investigation of the crude aqueous extract revealed the presence of tannins, steroids, saponins, alkaloids, phenols, glycosides, flavonoids, terpenoids and anthraquinones. The antimicrobial activity of *Guiera senegalensis* aqueous roots extract shows that *Staphylococcus aureus* has the highest activity for all the concentrations ( $P < 0.05$ ) i.e. 25 mg/ml, 50 mg/ml and 75 mg/ml (5 mm, 7 mm and 8 mm) followed by *Bacillus subtilis* (3 mm, 4 mm and 6 mm) and then lastly followed by *Escherichia coli* (1 mm, 2 mm and 4 mm). All the tested concentrations are beyond that of ciprofloxacin. This study suggested that *Guiera senegalensis* roots extract might be used as a potential antimicrobial agent. The activity could be due to the presence of secondary metabolites in the roots extract of the plant.

**Key Words:** *Guiera senegalensis*, Concentrations, Ciprofloxacin, phytochemicals, Antimicrobial.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## DESIGN A TOOL FOR TRANSFERRING PATIENT CARE FROM HOSPITAL TO HOME IN IRAN

*Masumeh Gholizadeh, Ali Janati, Hafseh Zarei*

*<sup>1,2</sup>Iranian Center of Excellence in Health Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

*<sup>3</sup>Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Care transfer is the basic concept for providing quality patient care, continuity of health care and is an integral part of the care path.

**OBJECTIVE:** Designing a tool to transfer patient care from hospital to home in Iran.

**METHODES:** The current research was a multi-stage study that used extensive scoping review and qualitative study. In the final phase of the validation of the initial tool using the Delphi technique and a panel of experts who were selected through the snowball sampling method and their final comments regarding the proposed tool were applied and the tool was finalized.

**RESULTS:** The tools needed to transfer care are 3 categories, which include patient awareness measurement, process control, and medication management, each of which includes subcategories. As the tool for measuring the level of patient awareness includes the subcategory of discharge and patient risk assessment, process control includes the review of care transfer methods and the necessary coordination checklist, and drug management also includes the subcategory of drug control and drug problems.

**CONCLUSION:** This tool can monitor the level of readiness of all items involved in the transfer of care and inform the transferors of possible problems and challenges.

**KEYWORDS:** Transfer patient care from hospital to home, home care, safe care, and discharge planning

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## COMPILATION OF POLICY BRIEF TO PROMOTE NATURAL BIRTH

*Masumeh Gholizadeh, Ali Janati, Rahim Khodayari, Leila Akbari Aghdam*

<sup>1,2</sup>*Iranian Center of Excellence in Health Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Health Policy and Management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of Health Policy and Management, Msc student in field of healthcare management, School of Management and Medical Informatics, Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran*

### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** According to the World Health Report, natural childbirth is an important indicator in improving the health of mothers. In Iran's health system. Cesarean is increasing with a very significant speed without medical reasons.

**METHOD:** The current research was a multi-stage study that used comprehensive review and qualitative study.

**OBJECTIVE:** The purpose of this study is to prepare and formulate a policy package to promote natural childbirth in Iran, to provide suitable and proportionate policy options to reduce the rate of cesarean delivery and increase natural childbirth by extracting the effective factors

**FINDING:** main themes extracted from the qualitative phase include 1- providing facilities and facilities 2- training and providing information 3- material and spiritual support 4- and proper planning.

Finally, policy options in three main areas "programs to increase the cooperation of "physician", "programs to increase the power of mothers" and "management and monitoring programs" have been presented.

**CONCLUSION:** This policy brief can provide useful insight for policymakers and managers to make more qualified decisions, determine the status quo, allocate resources, and enforce policies.

**KEYWORDS:** Natural delivery, cesarean section, policy brief

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## META-ANALYSIS OF EPILEPSY-ASSOCIATED CARDIAC ABNORMALITIES

***Bismillah Iftikhar***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan*

***Sumbal Imran***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan*

***Asifa Javaid***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan*

***Saim Naseer***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan*

***Dr. Rizwana Raheel***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan / Lahore college for Women University , Lahore , Pakistan*

***Dr. Lubna Shakir***

*Hajvery University , Euro campus,Lahore , Pakistan*

### ABSTRACT

Epilepsy, impacting over 50 million individuals globally, poses a substantial risk of sudden unexpected death, with SUDEP. Notably, a history of epilepsy is associated with a 21% incidence of heart disease, significantly higher than the 12% observed in those without epilepsy. Heart disease is 2.4 times more prevalent among epilepsy patients aged 18-44 years, reaching 25.6% compared to 11.5% in those without epilepsy. Research into the "Epileptic Heart" syndrome reveals structural and autonomic changes in the heart linked to chronic epilepsy, leading to increased susceptibility to fatal arrhythmias. Studies using electrocardiography (ECG) and heart rate variability (HRV) assessments have identified significant abnormalities, including elevated QTc and QTd values, particularly among refractory epilepsy patients, suggesting heightened SUDEP risk in this subgroup. Autonomic dysfunction, characterized by sympathetic overactivity, has been implicated in cardiac fibrosis and arrhythmogenesis, contributing to cardiovascular complications in epilepsy.

The concept of an "ictal-Heart Syndrome" is supported by data showing that nearly 9% of epilepsy patients experience cardiovascular events (CVEs) within 30 days following ictal episodes, with rates varying across age groups. Those who suffer early CVEs face elevated long-term risks of hospitalization and mortality compared to individuals without epilepsy-related CVEs. Moreover, individuals with epilepsy have a 2–3 times higher risk of premature death, with SUDEP accounting for 2–18% of epilepsy-related deaths. The integration of routine cardiac evaluations, including resting 12-lead EKG and ambulatory EKG patch recording, into epilepsy management is crucial for detecting and managing cardiac issues associated with seizures. This multidisciplinary approach aims to optimize outcomes and reduce premature mortality by addressing cardiac comorbidities in epilepsy patients. These findings underscore the urgent need for comprehensive care strategies tailored to mitigate cardiovascular risks and improve long-term prognosis in this vulnerable population.

**Keywords:** Epilepsy, SUDEP, Cardiovascular disease, Ictal-Heart Syndrome, Autonomic dysfunction, Sudden cardiac death, Electrocardiography (ECG), Heart rate variability (HRV), Cardiac evaluation, Multidisciplinary care.

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### EVALUATING THE ASSOCIATION BETWEEN LIFESTYLE FACTORS AND BONE MINERAL DENSITY IN EUROPEAN ADULT MEN

**Anna KOPICZKO<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw,  
Department of Human Biology, Warsaw, Poland.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1222-113X>

**Joanna CIEPLIŃSKA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw,  
Department of Clinical Physiotherapy, Warsaw, Poland*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6836-6741>

**Wiktoria PIETRZAK<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*Doctoral School of the Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw, Poland.*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-7325-8091>

**Patrycja WIDLAK<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>*Józef Piłsudski University of Physical Education in Warsaw,  
Department of Human Biology, Warsaw, Poland.*

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3433-1310>

#### ABSTRACT

Aspects of lifestyle such as diet, physical activity, and daytime life may have different effects (positive or/and negative) on bone health especially bone loss or osteoporosis among older people. It is unclear whether lifestyle factors affect bone mineral density (BMD) in adult healthy men. The study aimed to evaluate the association between lifestyle factors and BMD in 300 men aged  $32.8 \pm 2.3$  years from Poland. BMD of the femoral neck (FN) and lumbar spine (LS) was assessed by densitometry (Norland XR-46, Swissray Medical Systems, Madison, WI, USA). Eating habits, consumption of dairy products, and protein intake were calculated from face-to-face interview data and Food Frequency Questionnaires. The International Physical Activity Questionnaire examined physical activity. Attitudes toward smoking were assessed using the Global Adult Tobacco Survey. The Sedentary Behavior Questionnaire was used to assess the amount of time spent sedentarily. The research results were analyzed with the use of Statistica software (v.11, Stat. Soft., USA). The results of the covariance analyses indicated that the main parameters affecting BMD in the FN were dairy product intake (medium effect:  $\eta^2 = 0.083$ ), and also protein intake (medium effect:  $\eta^2 = 0.082$ ) and physical activity (medium effect:  $\eta^2 = 0.115$ ). BMD in the LS was affected by physical activity (large effect:  $\eta^2 = 0.175$ ). It has been shown that the longer the time spent sitting, sedentary, the weaker the BMD in both the hip and spine. The results of the study confirm the important role of physical activity in maintaining bone health in adult men. Diet especially the consumption of dairy products and dietary protein intake is an important factor in positively influencing bone mineralization in men.

**Keywords:** bone mineral status, lifestyle, adult males



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## SOSYAL MEDYADA BİLGİ DÜZENSİZLİĞİ VE İNFODEMİ: TÜRKİYE AÇISINDAN BİR İNCELEME INFORMATION DISORGANIZATION AND INFODEMIC IN SOCIAL MEDIA: A REVIEW FROM TURKEY'S PERSPECTIVE

*Mine DEMİRTAŞ*

*Prof.Dr. İstanbul Beykent Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, Medya ve İletişim Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye*  
*ORSİD ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1157-1012>*

### ÖZET

Sosyal medya haberleri ve bilgileri milyonlarca kullanıcıya aynı anda aktarmakta ve iletiler hızla tüm dünyaya yayılmaktadır. Ancak sınırsız bilgiler kontrolsüzlüğü de beraberinde getirmekte, bilginin çok hızlı yayılmasıyla birlikte yanlış ve güvenilir olmayan bilgiler kaçınılmaz olarak paylaşımına sokulmaktadır. İnternetin ve sosyal medyanın yaygınlaşmasıyla bilginin üretilme ve iletilme biçiminde köklü değişiklikler meydana gelmiştir. Yaygın olarak erişilebilir, ucuz ve sofistike düzenleme ve yayınlama teknolojisi herkesin içerik oluşturmasını ve dağıtmasını hiç olmadığı kadar kolaylaştırmıştır. Eskiden özel olan bilgi üretimi ve tüketimi sosyal medya sayesinde kamusal hale gelmiştir. Bilginin yayılma hızı güçlenerek, haber döngüsü mobil telefonlar sayesinde çok hızlanmıştır. Ayrıca gerçek zamanlı olarak milyonlarca kişiye aktarılan bilgiye itiraz etme olasılığı da çok daha azalmıştır. Bireyler bilgi düzensizliği olarak adlandırılan bu durumun yarattığı kaotik bir ortamda yaşamak zorunda kalmaktadır.

Dezenformasyon uygulamaları adı verilen ve kasıtlı olarak manipüle edilip yayımlanan içeriklerin; mezenformasyon olarak adlandırılan ve kasıt olmadan yanlış servis edilen bilgi ve haberlerin, malenformasyon olarak tanımlanan ve bir birey ya da bir kuruma ait olup yayınlanmaması gereken özel bilgilerin zarar vermek amacıyla paylaşılması ve özel kalması gereken bilgilerin kamusal alana taşınması demek olan ve bilgi düzensizliği olarak adlandırılan uygulamaların söz konusu olduğu bir dünyada yaşamaktayız. Özellikle pandemi süresince, hastalık ile ilgili geniş kitleleri etkileyebilecek gerçek dışı haberlerin paylaşımlarındaki artış endişe verici olmuştur. Salgınlarda, acil durumlarda, krizlerde, afetlerde var olan bilgi boşluğu, söylentiler, doğrulanmamış bilgiler yada komplo teorilerinden oluşan bilgi kirliliği demek olan infodemi, halkın psikolojisini zorlayan en önemli unsur olmuştur. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, Türkiye’de pandemi döneminde sosyal medyada yaygınlaşan infodemik içerikler incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dezenformasyon, mezenformasyon, malenformasyon, infodemi, Covid-19 salgını

### ABSTRACT

Social media conveys news and information to millions of users at the same time, and messages spread rapidly around the world. However, unlimited information brings with it uncontrolled information, and with the rapid spread of information, false and unreliable information is inevitably shared. The widespread use of the Internet and social media has radically changed the way information is produced and transmitted. Widely accessible, cheap and sophisticated editing and publishing technology has made it easier than ever for anyone to create and distribute content. The formerly private production and consumption of information has become public thanks to social media. The speed of information dissemination has been strengthened, and the news cycle has been greatly accelerated thanks to mobile phones. In addition, the possibility of objecting to information transmitted to millions of people in real

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time has become much less likely. Individuals are forced to live in a chaotic environment created by this so-called information disorder.

We live in a world of disinformation practices, where content is intentionally manipulated and published; misinformation, where information and news are misrepresented without intent; and malinformation, where private information belonging to an individual or an organization that should not be published is shared for the purpose of causing harm and information that should remain private is brought into the public domain. Especially during the pandemic, the increase in the sharing of untrue news about the disease that could affect large masses has been alarming. Infodemic, which means information pollution consisting of information gaps, rumors, unverified information or conspiracy theories that exist in epidemics, emergencies, crises, and disasters, has been the most important factor that has been the most important factor that strains the psychology of the public. In this context, the study examines the infodemic content that has become widespread on social media during the pandemic period in Turkey.

**Keywords:** Disinformation, disinformation, misinformation, malinformation, infodemic, Covid-19 pandemic

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## AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISO 14001 (ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT) AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

*Dr. Murat AYDIN*

*Ankara University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences, Ankara, Turkey.*

*0000-0002-3928-2936*

### ABSTRACT

ISO 14001 is a well-known standard for environmental management systems (EMS) on a global level. It offers a structured framework for organizations to address and oversee their environmental concerns. In the fields of architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC), incorporating ISO 14001 principles can result in more sustainable practices, reduced environmental impacts, and improved project efficiency. The integration of ISO 14001 in the AEC industry involves implementing strategies to minimize waste, promote resource efficiency, and ensure compliance with environmental laws. This not only benefits the environment but also enhances the overall sustainability and resilience of AEC projects. By embracing ISO 14001, organizations can demonstrate their dedication to environmental responsibility, potentially gaining a competitive advantage and cultivating a positive public image.

This study aims to examine and assess the integration of ISO 14001 in architecture, engineering, and construction projects. The first section of the study outlines the objective of the research. The second section provides a review of relevant literature, including the relationship between ISO 14001, ISO 14004, and ISO 14002, as well as the definition of ISO 14001. The third section describes an explanation of the method, detailing the steps involved in implementing ISO 14001. The fourth section presents the findings obtained from implementing the principles of ISO 14001. The fifth section discusses the findings, covering the advantages, challenges, and examples of integrating ISO 14001 into AEC projects. The sixth section presents recommendations for how AEC organizations can evaluate the effectiveness of their environmental management using ISO 14001. Lastly, the seventh section gives the detailed results of the study.

**Keywords:** ISO 14001, environmental management, overview, architecture engineering and construction (AEC) projects, international organization for standardization (ISO).

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## AN OVERVIEW OF THE ISO/IEC 27001 (INFORMATION SECURITY MANAGEMENT) AND ITS INTEGRATION INTO ARCHITECTURE, ENGINEERING, AND CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

*Dr. Murat AYDIN*

*Ankara University, Graduate School of Natural and Applied Sciences,  
Ankara, Turkey.*

*ORCID NO: 0000-0002-3928-2936*

### ABSTRACT

ISO 27001 is a globally recognized standard that outlines the requirements for an Information Security Management System (ISMS). It was created to assist organizations in safeguarding their information assets by systematically managing risks related to information security. The standard covers a variety of processes and controls that are necessary for ensuring the confidentiality, integrity, and availability of data. In the architecture, engineering, and construction (AEC) industry, implementing ISO 27001 can be revolutionary, addressing the industry's distinct challenges related to data security and project management.

The aim of this study is to investigate and evaluate the implementation of ISO 27001 in AEC projects. It highlights the significance of incorporating a systematic approach to information security management and explores the benefits of this standard. The first section of the study outlines the aim of the research. The second section provides a review of relevant literature, including the relationship between ISO 27001, ISO 27002, ISO 27005, and ISO 27007, as well as the definition of ISO 27001. The third section describes an explanation of the method, detailing the steps involved in implementing ISO 27001. The fourth section presents the findings obtained from implementing the principles of ISO 27001. The fifth section discusses the findings, covering the benefits, challenges, and successful case studies of integrating ISO 27001 into AEC projects. The sixth section presents recommendations for how AEC organizations can evaluate the effectiveness of their information security management using ISO 27001. Lastly, the seventh section gives the detailed results of the study.

**Keywords:** ISO/IEC 27001, information security management, overview, architecture engineering and construction (AEC) projects, international organization for standardization (ISO).

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## POST-ISIS GOVERNANCE IN IRAQ: CHALLENGES OF RECONSTRUCTION, SECTARIANISM, AND POLITICAL STABILITY

*Dr. Muhammad Munib Khalid<sup>1\*</sup>,*

*<sup>1</sup> ORCID iD: 0009-0008-1299-3448, Minhaj University Lahore, Faculty of Social Sciences & Humanities, School of Political Science, Lahore, Pakistan.*

*Husnain Naseer<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup> Minhaj University Lahore, Social Sciences & Humanities, School of Political Science, Lahore, Pakistan*

### ABSTRACT

This article aims to explore the post-ISIS governance challenges in Iraq, focusing on the issues of reconstruction, sectarian divisions, and political stability. It seeks to evaluate the effectiveness of the Iraqi government's efforts in rebuilding war-torn areas, fostering national reconciliation, and promoting long-term stability in the aftermath of ISIS's territorial defeat.

The defeat of ISIS in 2017 marked a critical juncture for Iraq, ending a brutal occupation that left vast regions of the country in ruins. However, the aftermath of this victory brought to light deeper, long-standing issues within Iraq, including sectarianism, political fragmentation, and economic instability. The country's ethnic and religious diversity, coupled with external influence, further complicates efforts to establish a cohesive and functioning governance structure. The challenge of rebuilding both physical infrastructure and social cohesion remains a major obstacle to ensuring lasting peace.

This article employs a qualitative approach, analyzing primary and secondary sources such as governmental reports, interviews with Iraqi officials, and assessments by international organizations. It also incorporates case studies of key regions like Mosul and Anbar, focusing on post-conflict reconstruction efforts and their socio-political implications. Data from the UN and other NGOs are utilized to measure the effectiveness of aid and rebuilding initiatives. The study also examines scholarly literature on sectarianism and post-conflict governance in Iraq.

The findings suggest that while some progress has been made in rebuilding infrastructure in formerly ISIS-controlled regions, political and sectarian tensions continue to undermine broader governance efforts. Reconstruction has been uneven, with some areas receiving more attention and resources than others, leading to growing dissatisfaction among marginalized communities. Furthermore, Iraq's political system, weakened by corruption and sectarian patronage networks, struggles to provide effective governance. External actors, such as Iran and the United States, further complicate the political landscape, influencing internal decision-making processes.

The article recommends a more inclusive approach to governance that addresses sectarian grievances and ensures equitable distribution of resources across Iraq's diverse regions. Rebuilding efforts must prioritize the restoration of basic services and infrastructure, especially in marginalized areas, to foster social cohesion and prevent the re-emergence of extremism. Furthermore, strengthening Iraq's political institutions and curbing external interference will be essential in promoting long-term stability. International support should focus on fostering transparency, accountability, and local ownership of the reconstruction process.

**Keywords:** Post-ISIS Iraq, Reconstruction, Sectarianism, Political Stability, Governance.

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### EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT DRYING CONDITIONS, ULTRASONIC-ASSISTED EXTRACTION, AND ANTICANCER ACTIVITIES OF *ANNONA MURICATA* (SOORSOP) LEAVES

<sup>1,5</sup>Nasiru Bilkisu Umar,<sup>1,4</sup>Ahmad Faizal Bin Abdull Razis,<sup>2</sup>Roselina Binti Karim and <sup>1,3\*</sup>Norhayati Hussain,

<sup>1</sup>Department of Food Technology, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>2</sup>Department of Food Science, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>3</sup>Halal Products Research Institute, Universiti Putra Malaysia, Putra Infoport, 43400 UPM Serdang, Selangor

<sup>4</sup>Natural Medicines and Products Research Laboratory, Institute of Bioscience, Universiti Putra Malaysia, 43400, Serdang, Selangor, Malaysia.

<sup>5</sup>Department of Food Science and Technology Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, PMB 5001, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria

#### ABSTRACT

Nowadays, medicinal plants including *Annona muricata* (Soursop) leaves are regarded as the cornerstone of health preservation and care. *Annona muricata* (Soursop) leaves contain acetogenins (ACGs) which present antioxidant and anti-tumor activities; however, its method of drying and extraction of ACGs are very low and with a high expenditure of solvents; Thus, this study is aimed at developing an optimized system for the process conditions (temperature and time) to explore the potential use of aqueous extract of *Annona muricata* (Soursop) leaves. Response surface methodology (RSM) and central composite design were used to design the experiments, and it was found that the oven drying, and ultrasonic-assisted extraction (UAE) conditions have a significant impact on the total antioxidants and antitumor of *Annona muricata* (Soursop) leaves. 80°C and 19.11h were found to be the optimal oven drying conditions with total antioxidant of DPPH (82.13±0.509%), ABTS (77.27±0.336%), TPC (9.047±0.018mg/gGAE) and moisture content (MC) (5.57±0.152%) as compared to sun drying with DPPH (65.24±1.46%), ABTS (44.50±0.981%), TPC (6.072±0.615mg/gGAE) and MC (6.57±0.925%) whereas fresh *Annona muricata* (Soursop) leaves were found to have DPPH (25.24±0.061%), ABTS (39.76±1.141%), TPC (6.5±0.006mg/gGAE) and MC (65.94±0.08%). The numerical findings showed a good agreement with experimental data,  $R^2 = 0.9997, 0.9986, 0.998, 0.9998$  for DPPH, ABTS, TPC, and MC respectively. RSM reveals a temperature of 55°C and time of 46 min as the optimum conditions for ultrasonic-assisted extraction of *Annona muricata* dried leaves powder with validated total antioxidants of DPPH (79.04±0.207%), ABTS (93.98±0.015%), TPC (9.96±1.322mg/gGAE) and yield (86.13±0.153) whereas the macerated was found to have DPPH (67.88±0.007%), ABTS (73.98±0.415%), TPC (7.63±0.467mg/gGAE) and yield (80.38±0.153). The findings agree with experimental data of  $R^2 = 0.9944, 0.9962, 0.9993, \text{ and } 0.8908$  for DPPH, ABTS, TPC, and yield. The cytotoxic effects of both

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UAE and macerated *Annona muricata dried* leaves extracts against normal (HS-27) and colon cancer (Caco2) cell lines were determined using an MTT assay. All extracts exhibit both antioxidants and anticancer activities with UAE extract showing the highest antioxidant and cytotoxic activities. The extract's responses to free radicals and colon cancer (Caco2) can be attributed to phytochemicals like alkaloids, indoles, and phenols identified using qualitative phytochemicals test and LC-MS/MS analysis. Findings suggest that *Annona muricata dried* leaves extract are potential antioxidants and anticancer agents.

**Keywords:** *Annona muricata*, Acetogenins (ACGs), Antioxidant activity, Anticancer, cytotoxic activity.

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## POST-MORTEM DIAGNOSIS OF POMPE DISEASE BY EXOME SEQUENCING IN A MOROCCAN FAMILY

*Najlae ADADI*

*Higher Institute of Nursing Professions and Health Techniques, Dakhla, Morocco*

### ABSTRACT

**Background:** Pompe disease is an autosomal-recessive lysosomal storage disorder characterized by progressive myopathy with proximal muscle weakness, respiratory muscle dysfunction, and cardiomyopathy. Its prevalence ranges between 1/9000 and 1/40000. It is caused by compound heterozygous or homozygous mutations in the *GAA* gene, which encodes for the lysosomal enzyme alpha glucosidase (GAA), required for degrading of lysosomal glycogen. In this study, we report the case of a Moroccan consanguineous family with hypertrophic cardiomyopathy and sudden cardiac deaths at an early age; our patient was a 7 month-old Moroccan girl. She had a double first cousin also diagnosed as having HCM and he died suddenly at 8 months of age.

**Methods:** We performed a WES in the proband. To confirm the mutation detected by wes and to perform segregation analysis, Sanger sequencing was performed.

**Results:** WES identified the deleterious homozygous mutation c.236\_246delCCACACAGTGC (p.Pro79ArgfsX13) of *GAA* gene leading to a post mortem diagnosis of Pompe disease.

**Conclusion:** The identification of the genetic substrate in this patient confirmed the clinical diagnosis Pompe disease and allowed us to provide an appropriate genetic counseling to the family for the future pregnancies.

**Grant references:** <https://www.ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC6205784/>



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### EXTENSION SERVICES FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES AS AN INSTRUMENT FOR EFFECTIVE PREVENTION OF ECONOMIC SHARE BUTTER TREES (*VITELLARIA PARADOXA*) DESTRUCTION IN NORTH CENTRAL NIGERIA

*Muhammad Jiya Lapai Ph.D*

*Department of Continuing Education and Community Development*

*Faculty of Education and Arts*

*Ibrahim Badamasi Babangida University*

*Lapai, Niger State*

#### ABSTRACT

This study explores Extension Services for Rural Communities as an Instrument for Effective Prevention of Economic Share Butter Trees (*Vitellariaparodoxa*) Destruction in North Central Nigeria, which significantly threatens the livelihoods of rural communities that depend on these trees for economic survival. With the rising global demand for shea butter, sustainable management is crucial to preserving this resource. Women, as the primary processors of shea nuts, have historically relied on this industry for economic empowerment and life sustainability. However, unsustainable agricultural practices, deforestation, and climate change are contributing to the alarming decline of shea trees. The marginalization of rural communities, along with limited access to education and resources, exacerbates these issues, leading to increased poverty and food insecurity. Furthermore, the destruction of shea trees threatens cultural heritage, biodiversity, and ecological balance. To address these challenges, targeted extension services, education on sustainable practices, and community involvement are essential. Collaboration between government agencies, NGOs, and local communities is also recommended to ensure the long-term sustainability of shea butter production.

**Keywords:** Extension Services, Destruction, Shea Butter Tree, Rural Communities, Prevention, Economic, North Central, Nigeria

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**MOST IMPORTANT LIBRARY SERVICE FOR RESEARCHERS, BUT IT IS HIDDEN,  
SELECTIVE DISSEMINATION OF INFORMATION (SDI) SERVICE, FACT, FINDING  
AND IMPLEMENTATION IN THE LIBRARIES: A TECHNICAL STUDY**

*Rasheed Ahmed<sup>1\*</sup>, Amna Tufail<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>\*1</sup> Rasheed Ahmed, ORCID 0009-0007-9817-500X, Northern Border University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of General Subjects, Library Science, Arar, Saudi Arabia.*

*<sup>2</sup> Amna Tufail, Dubai Scholars School, Faculty of English Linguistics & Literature, Dubai, UAE.*

### **ABSTRACT**

In the aim of this paper is to explore and to make visible how to SDI Service work for research. Many library services that we take for granted are of great importance. This paper will emphasize the hidden aspects and features of SDI service. And the procedure will be explained due to which 100% increase in research will be possible, the best information will be provided to the researcher in less time, the researcher's time will be saved and there will be a great increase in their research activities.

**Keywords:** Library Sevices, SDI Service, Increase reseach.

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## ENHANCING ENTERPRISE SECURITY WITH ZERO TRUST ARCHITECTURE: MITIGATING VULNERABILITIES AND INSIDER THREATS THROUGH CONTINUOUS VERIFICATION AND LEAST PRIVILEGE ACCESS

*MD Nazmul Hossain*

*Faculty of Economics*

*Peoples' Friendship University of Russia name after Patrice Lumumba*

*(RUDN University)*

*Syod Ahsanul Islam Ashik*

*Dept. of International Relation*

*Peoples' Friendship University of Russia name after Patrice Lumumba*

*(RUDN University)*

*Sahariya Afroje*

*Dept. of International Relation,*

*Peoples' Friendship University of Russia name after Patrice Lumumba*

*(RUDN University)*

*Sorna Akter*

*Dept. of Bangla*

*University of Dhaka*

### ABSTRACT

Zero Trust Architecture (ZTA) represents a transformative approach to modern cybersecurity, directly addressing the shortcomings of traditional perimeter-based security models. With the rise of cloud computing, remote work, and increasingly sophisticated cyber threats, perimeter defenses have proven ineffective at mitigating risks, particularly those involving insider threats and lateral movement within networks. ZTA shifts the security paradigm by assuming that no user, device, or system can be trusted by default, requiring continuous verification and the enforcement of least privilege access for all entities. This paper explores the key components of ZTA, such as identity and access management (IAM), micro-segmentation, continuous monitoring, and behavioral analytics, and evaluates their effectiveness in reducing vulnerabilities across diverse sectors, including finance, healthcare, and technology. Through case studies and industry reports, the advantages of ZTA in mitigating insider threats and minimizing attack surfaces are discussed. Additionally, the paper addresses the challenges faced during ZTA implementation, such as scalability, integration complexity, and costs, while providing best practices for overcoming these obstacles. Lastly, future research directions focusing on emerging technologies like AI, machine learning, blockchain, and their integration into ZTA are examined to enhance its capabilities further.

**Keywords:** Zero Trust Architecture, enterprise security, insider threats, micro-segmentation, continuous verification, behavioral analytics, identity and access management (IAM)

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## CAR-T HÜCRE TEDAVİSİ GÖREN KİŞİLER İÇİN HEMŞİRELİK BAKIMI NURSİNG CARE FOR PEOPLE UNDERGOİNG CAR-T CELL TREATMENT

*Márcia ALVES<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *University of Madeira School of Health, Funchal, Portugal*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9118-2855>

*Rosalita SÁ<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> *Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hospital, SESARAM, Funchal, Portugal.*

*Cátia SANTOS<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup> *Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hospital, SESARAM, Funchal, Portugal.*

*Fanne RODRIGUES<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>4</sup> *Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hospital, SESARAM, Funchal, Portugal.*

*Rubina FREITAS<sup>5</sup>*

<sup>5</sup> *Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hospital, SESARAM, Funchal, Portugal.*

### ÖZET

CAR-T hücreleri ile yapılan tedavi, tedavi protokollerinin tanımlanmasını, ekibin eğitimini, sürekli izlemeyi, multidisipliner bir ekibin varlığını, uygun fiziksel yapıyı, veri yönetimi ve dokümantasyonu, etkili iletişimi, değerlendirme ve sürekli iyileştirmeyi içerir.

Amaç: CAR-T hücreleri ile tedavi edilen bireylere yönelik hemşirelik bakımına ilişkin bilimsel kanıtları haritalamak.

Metodoloji: Taramalı inceleme. 2019 ile 2024 yılları arasında rapor edilen, tam metin olarak çevrimiçi mevcut makaleleri, “Adoptif İmmünoterapi,” “Onkolojik Hemşirelik,” ve “Kritik Bakım Hemşireliği” anahtar kelimelerini kullanarak, “CAR-T hücreleri ile tedavi edilen bireylere hangi hemşirelik bakımları sağlanır?” sorusuna cevap aradık.

Sonuçlar: Kriterleri karşılayan ve tamamı nitel yöntemler kullanan 18 makale belirledik, bunların özellikle literatür taraması çalışmaları olduğunu tespit ettik.

Tartışma: Sonuçları analiz ederek, onları CAR-T hücreleri uygulanmadan önce, uygulama sırasında ve infüzyondan sonra yapılacak bakım olarak üç kategoriye ayırdık. İlk kategoride, hemşirenin bilgi düzeyi, CAR-T hücre tedavisi göreceк kişinin ve bakıcısının eğitimi, insan ve malzeme kaynaklarının hazırlanması ve CAR-T hücrelerinin infüzyonuna hazırlık konularına ayrıca alt kategoriler ekledik. Uygulama sırasında, tedavi göreceк kişiye ve bakıcısına yönelik eğitim, uygulama ve izleme, ayrıca kişiye ve bakıcısına duygusal ve psikolojik destek kategorilerine ayırdık. Uygulamadan sonra ise, kişinin izlenmesi, eğitim, taburculuk hazırlığı, gözetim ve tedavinin sürekliliği olarak alt kategorilere ayırdık.

Sonuç: Gelecek araştırmalar için bilimsel topluluğa teşvik ve CAR-T hücreleri ile tedavi gören kişilere yönelik hemşirelik bakımlarını teşvik eden stratejik programların gelişimine destek sağlanması.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Adoptif İmmünoterapi; Onkoloji Hemşireliği; Yoğun Bakım Hemşireliği.

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### ABSTRACT

The treatment with CAR-T cells involves defining treatment protocols, training the team, continuous monitoring, the existence of a multidisciplinary team, adequate physical structure, data management and documentation, effective communication, evaluation, and continuous improvement.

**Objective:** To map the scientific evidence on nursing care for individuals undergoing treatment with CAR-T cells.

**Methodology:** Scoping review. We considered articles reported between 2019 and 2024, available online in full-text, using descriptors like “Adoptive Immunotherapy,” “Oncological Nursing,” and “Critical Care Nursing” to answer the question, "What nursing care is provided to individuals undergoing treatment with CAR-T cells?"

**Results:** We identified 18 articles that met the criteria, all using qualitative methodologies, specifically literature review studies.

**Discussion:** By analyzing the results, we categorized them into three sections: care before the administration of CAR-T cells, care during administration, and care after infusion. In the first category, we further subdivided into the nurse's knowledge, education of the person undergoing CAR-T cell treatment and their caregiver, preparation of human and material resources, and preparation for the infusion of CAR-T cells. During administration, we subdivided into education for the individual undergoing treatment and their caregiver, administration and monitoring, and emotional and psychological support for the person and their caregiver. After administration, we subdivided into the monitoring of the individual, education of the individual and their caregiver, discharge preparation, vigilance, and continuity of treatment.

**Conclusion:** Encouragement to the scientific community for future research and support for the development of strategic programs with specific interventions to promote nursing care for individuals undergoing treatment with CAR-T cells.

**Keywords:** Immunotherapy Adoptive; Oncology Nursing; Critical Care Nursing.

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## THE EUROPEAN NEIGHBOURHOOD POLICY CHALLENGES AND FUTURE EXPECTATIONS

*Phd. cand Inesa Adhami (LL.M.)*

*Phd studies at the Law Faculty, Tirana University.*

### ABSTRACT

The idealism that produced the European Neighbourhood Policy in 2004, later provided in the Lisbon Treaty, very quickly has been faced with a lot of problematic issues of the EU and its neighbourhood. The main goal of European Neighbourhood Policy was to create a ring of countries around the EU with which the EU has close, peaceful and cooperative relations. Accomplishing this goal the EU created the European Neighbourhood Policy (ENP) which has been developed and improved over time until present days.

Actually, the European Union's neighbourhood is widely considered to be a 'ring of fire' facing profound challenges in its neighborhood. From the Arab Spring that has affected most of the countries of the southern and eastern Mediterranean to the Middle East Peace Process and now Ukraine and Israel conflicts which show that the ENP has failed in these ten years to achieve its goals, building well-governing states to EU's East and South.

This article provides firstly the evolution of the ENP, the legal bases and its policy making process. The article tends to respond to the following research questions:

- How much sustainable impact has the ENP produced in terms of creating the bases of stability and prosperity across the neighbourhood?
- Shall the ENP failed as a foreign policy in EU foreign international relations?

By analyzing these research questions, the article provides the reasons for creating and giving a new and completely different shape to the EU neighbourhood policy. A policy that should be capable of learning from the past, ready to accept risks, and widely supported by EU member states. A new ENP will be capable in transforming for better the role of the EU as an international actor aiming to focus in three main goals: integration, transformation and co-operation.

**Key words:** policy, ENP, EU, neighbourhood, TFEU

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### ZEKİ FAİK İZER'İN 1942 VE 1943 YILINA AİT FARKLI ÜSLUPTAKİ İKİ ESERİNİN RESTORASYONU VE KONSERVASYONU THE RESTORATION AND CONSERVATION OF TWO ARTWORKS IN DIFFERENT STYLES BY ZEKİ FAİK İZER FROM 1942 AND 1943

*Aybüke TECER GÜLENC*

*Öğretim Görevlisi, Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi,  
Sanat Eserleri Konservasyonu ve Restorasyonu Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1922-6125>*

*Ali Akın AKYOL*

*Prof. Dr. , Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi,  
Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım Bölümü, Tarihi Malzeme Araştırma ve Koruma Laboratuvarı  
(MAKLAB), Ankara, Türkiye.*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4174-575X>*

#### ÖZET

Zeki Faik İzer, Türk resim tarihinde D Grubu'nun kuruluşunda yer almış önemli bir figürdür ve modern Türk sanatının öncülerindedir. Hem figüratif hem soyut eserler üretmiş, özellikle 1930'lu yıllardan sonra Türk resminin evrimine önemli katkılarda bulunmuştur. Paris'te eğitim almış ve batı sanatının etkilerini Türk resmine taşımıştır. Soyut resmin Türkiye'deki ilk temsilcilerinden biri olarak, sanatında zaman zaman geleneksel öğeleri modern formlarla birleştiren bir dil kullanmıştır. Zeki Faik İzer, bu yönüyle, Türk resim sanatında hem Batı resim sanatından etkilenen hem de yerli değerlerle harmanlanan bir tarz yaratmıştır. Bu çalışmada, sanatçının 1942 ve 1943 yıllarına ait iki eserinin restorasyon ve konservasyon süreçleri ele alınmaktadır. Eserlerin özgünlüğünü koruma ve estetik değerlerini yeniden kazandırma amacıyla uygulanan restorasyon yöntemlerine odaklanılmaktadır. Üretim sürecinde sanatçının kullandığı malzemeler, uygulama teknikleri ve bunlarla beraber depolama koşullarından kaynaklanan fiziksel durumu belgelenmiş, bozulmaları detaylı olarak incelenerek fotoğraflanmıştır. Ayrıca belgeleme çalışmaları kapsamında eserlerin morötesi ışık, kızılötesi ışık ve X-ışınları ile çekimler yapılarak zemin ve boya katmanları incelenmiştir. Eserlerin restorasyon ve konservasyon süreçleri bütünüyle ele alınmış, tekniklerin ve malzemelerin kullanımına dair her bir aşaması ayrıntılı olarak ifade edilmiştir. Bu türde eserlerin korunması, hem sanatsal hem de kültürel anlamda değerlerinin sürdürülebilmesi için kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Zeki Faik İzer'in eserlerinin restorasyonu, sadece estetik açıdan değil, aynı zamanda kültürel mirasın korunması açısından da büyük bir önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma ile sanatçının hem malzeme kullanımı ve üslubu hakkında bilgiler elde edilmiş hem de gerçekleştirilen restorasyon çalışması ile eserlerin uğradığı tahribatın önüne geçilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Tablo Restorasyonu ve Konservasyonu, D Grubu, Konsolidasyon, Rötüş.

#### ABSTRACT

Zeki Faik İzer is a prominent figure in Turkish art history, known for his role in the establishment of the D Group and as a pioneer of modern Turkish art. Producing both figurative and abstract works, he made significant contributions to the evolution of Turkish painting, particularly after the 1930s. Educated in Paris, İzer brought the influences of Western art to Turkish painting. As one of the first representatives of abstract art in Turkey, he often employed a language that blended traditional elements with modern

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forms, creating a style that harmonized Western art with local values. This study examines the restoration and conservation processes of two works by Zeki Faik Izer from 1942 and 1943. The focus is on the restoration methods applied to preserve the originality of the artworks and restore their aesthetic value. The materials used by the artist during the creation process, the techniques applied, and the physical condition resulting from storage conditions have been documented. Detailed analyses and photographic documentation of the artworks' deterioration were conducted. Additionally, as part of the documentation process, ultraviolet, infrared, and X-ray imaging were used to study the layers of ground and paint. The restoration and conservation processes of the artworks are comprehensively addressed, with each stage of the techniques and materials used explained in detail. The preservation of such works plays a critical role in sustaining their artistic and cultural significance. The restoration of Zeki Faik Izer's works is essential not only for their aesthetic value but also for the preservation of cultural heritage. Through this study, valuable insights were gained into the artist's use of materials and style, and the restoration process successfully prevented further damage to the artworks.

**Keywords:** Restoration and Conservation of Paintings, The Group D, Painting, Consolidation, Retouching.



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## SELÇUKLU DÖNEMİ TURKUAZ RENKLİ SIRLARIN ÜRETİMİNE AİT HAMMADDE ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARKEOMETRİK YÖNDEN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ARCHAEOMETRIC EVALUATION OF RAW MATERIAL PROPERTIES OF THE PRODUCTION OF TURQUOISE GLAZES OF THE SELJUK PERIOD

**Gürbüz TAŞKIRAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Öğr.Gör., Batman Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım  
Bölümü, Batman, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8986-7724>

**Ali Akın AKYOL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Prof.Dr., Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve  
Onarım Bölümü, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4174-575X>

**Murat BAYAZİT<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Doç.Dr., Batman Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Seramik Bölümü, Batman, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1453-249X>

### ÖZET

Selçuklu dönemi çinilerinin renkli sır tekniği birçok yapıda görülmektedir. Dini ve kamusal mimari yapıların hem iç hem de dış mekanların da yaygın olarak kullanılmıştır. Sır uygulamalarına tuğla yüzeyi ve frit içerikli çamurdan üretilen formların yüzeyinde (karo, süs eşyası vb.) rastlanılmaktadır. Bu tip sırlar şeffaf renkli sır ve opak renkli sır teknikleriyle karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Özellikle turkuaz renkli sır uygulamalarına bakıldığında, aynı rengin farklı tonlara sahip olduğu görülmektedir. Buna bağlı olarak aynı yapı içerisinde kimi zaman birbirinden oldukça farklı turkuaz tonlarına sahip sırlı çini örneklerine de rastlanmaktadır. Bu durum dönem, coğrafi konum ve mimari yapı fark etmeksizin karşımıza çıkabilmektedir. Diğer taraftan, özellikle koruma ve onarım çalışmaları kapsamında eksik çinilerin yeniden üretiminde mevcut koruma tüzüklerine bağlı olarak belirgin bir ton farklılığı bilerek yaratılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, yeniden çini üretiminde özellikle renkli sırların kimyasal içerik bakımından incelenmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu amaç için sık olarak kullanılan tekniklerin başında X-ışını floresans (XRF) ve elektron mikroskobu – enerji saçımimli X-ışını (SEM-EDX) spektroskopisi teknikleri gelmektedir. Bu çalışmada, turkuaz rengin eldesinde başlıca kullanılan bakır, kurşun, kalay, alkali (sodyum, potasyum içeren) içeriklerinin renk oluşumundaki etkileri sır uygulama teknikleri ve pişirim koşulları ile birlikte ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, XRF ve SEM-EDX analizlerinin bu aşamalarda sağladığı avantajlar yorumlanmıştır. Böylelikle, günümüz restorasyonlarında yeniden üretimi yapılan turkuaz renkli çini sırlarının optimizasyonunun sağlanması noktasında bir alt yapı oluşturulması katkıda bulunulmaya çalışılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Turkuaz Sır, Arkeometri, Koruma ve Onarım, XRF, SEM-EDX

### ABSTRACT

The colored glaze technique of Seljuk period tiles can be seen in many structures. It was widely used in both interior and exterior spaces of religious and public architectural structures. Glaze applications are encountered on the surface of bricks and forms produced from frit-containing clay (tiles, ornaments, etc.). These types of glazes are encountered with transparent colored glaze and opaque colored glaze

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techniques. When we look at turquoise colored glaze applications in particular, it is seen that the same color has different tones. Accordingly, sometimes glazed tile samples with quite different turquoise tones are encountered in the same structure. This situation can occur regardless of the period, location and architectural structure. On the other hand, especially in the scope of conservation and restoration works, a distinct tone difference is intentionally created in the re-production of missing tiles, depending on the current restoration regulations. In this context, it is of great importance to examine especially colored glazes in terms of chemical content in re-production of tiles. The most frequently used techniques for this purpose are X-ray fluorescence (XRF) and electron microscope - energy dispersive X-ray (SEM-EDX) spectroscopy techniques. In this study, the effects of copper, lead, tin, alkali (including sodium, potassium) contents used in obtaining turquoise color on color formation were discussed together with glaze application techniques and firing conditions. In addition, the advantages provided by XRF and SEM-EDX analyses at these stages were interpreted. Thus, an infrastructure was tried to be created in order to provide optimization of turquoise colored tile glazes reproduced in today's restorations.

**Keywords:** Turquoise Glaze, Archaeometry, Conservation and Restoration, XRF, SEM-EDX

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## ARKEOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMALARDA YAPILANDIRILMIŞ IŞIK TEKNOLOJİSİNE DAYANAN 3 BOYUTLU TARAMANIN KULLANIM VE ÇIKTILARINA AİT DEĞERLENDİRMELER

### EVALUATION OF THE USE AND OUTCOMES OF 3D SCANNING BASED ON STRUCTURED LIGHT TECHNOLOGY IN ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESEARCH

*Mehmet Bilgi ER*

*Dr., Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi,*

*Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım Bölümü, Ankara, Türkiye*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9189-9685>*

#### ÖZET

Arkeolojide belgeleme, kalıntı ve buluntuların kazılar ile ortaya çıktığı anda ve sonrasındaki süreçlerde elde edilen bilginin çeşitli teknikler aracılığı ile kaydedilmesidir. Teknolojik gelişmeler ve ekipmanların daha erişilebilir olması, arkeoloji ve kültür varlıklarını koruma alanlarında yapılan 3 boyutlu (3B) belgeleme yöntemlerinin kullanılmasını olanak sağlamıştır. 3B belgeleme, özellikle son 20 yıldır arkeolojik alanında yapılan belgeleme çalışmalarında sıklıkla kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. 3B tarama, hedef objelerin boyutları açısından iki ana gruba ayrılabilir. İlk grup, mimari ölçekteki kalıntılar ve arkeolojik kazı alanlarından oluşmakta olup ikinci grupta ise taşınabilir nitelikte küçük boyutlu kalıntılar yer almaktadır. Her iki grupta yapılan tarama tekniği açısından farklı gereklilikler (doğruluk ve hassaslık vb.) bulunmaktadır. Dijital ortamda objenin ya da eserin korunma durumunun 3B model üzerinde gösterilmesi, dijital tamamlamalar, 3B yazıcılar ile kısmi tamamlama ya da replica üretimi ve ziyaretçiler için görselleştirme olası uygulamalardan bazılarıdır. Bu çalışmada, literatürde taşınabilir objeler üzerinde yapılandırılmış ışık tekniği ile yapılan çalışmalar incelenmiş, objelerin türleri/sayıları, doğruluk ve hassaslık, tarama amacı ve çıktıları açısından gruplanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, yapılandırılmış ışık tekniğinin arkeoloji alanındaki kullanımının anlaşılmasına; benzer yöntemler ile karşılaştırılarak avantaj ve dezavantajlarının belirlenmesine ve yöntemin arkeolojik alandaki kullanımın sınırlarının çizilmesine katkı sağlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapılandırılmış Işık Tekniği, 3B Tarama, Belgeleme, Arkeoloji, Koruma.

#### ABSTRACT

In archaeology, documentation is the recording of information obtained during and after the excavation of artifacts and finds, using various techniques. Advances in technology and increased accessibility to equipment have enabled the use of 3D documentation methods in the fields of archaeology and cultural heritage conservation. Over the past 20 years, 3D documentation has become a frequently used method in archaeological documentation studies. 3D scanning can be categorized into two main groups based on the size of the target objects. The first group consists of architectural-scale ruins and archaeological excavation sites, while the second group includes small, portable artifacts. Each group requires different scanning techniques due to various requirements, such as accuracy and precision. Possible applications include illustrating the preservation status of an object or artifact on a 3D model, digital completions, physical completions or replica production with 3D printers, and visualizations for visitors. In this study, works on portable objects using the structured light technique in the literature have been reviewed and categorized based on the types/numbers of objects, accuracy and precision, scanning purpose, and outputs. The result provides valuable insights into the contemporary applications of this technique in

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archaeology, facilitate the evaluation of its advantages and limitations through comparison with alternative methods, and establish the scope and constraints of its use within the archaeological applications.

**Keywords:** Structured Light Technique, 3D Scanning, Documentation, Archaeology, Conservation.

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## MULTI-RESPONSIVE 8-HYDROXYQUINOLINE BASED "OFF-ON" FLUORESCENT SENSOR FOR ALUMINUM (III), ZINC (II) AND CADMIUM (II) IONS AND ITS BIOLOGICAL APPLICATION

**Fatma Nur ARSLAN** <sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr., Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, K.O. Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, Karaman, Turkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5748-8268>

**Merve OZBAY** <sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Ass. Prof. Dr., Karamanoglu Mehmetbey University, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Department of Gastronomy and Culinary Arts, Karaman, Turkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7021-2952>

**Ayşe Seyma BUYUK** <sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Res. Ass., Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Toxicology, Istanbul, Turkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8934-0359>

**Tugce BORAN** <sup>4</sup>

<sup>4</sup>Ass. Prof. Dr., Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Toxicology, Istanbul, Turkiye

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4302-1947>

**Sukriye Nihan KARUK ELMAS** <sup>5\*</sup>

<sup>5</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr., Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Analytical Chemistry, Istanbul, Turkiye

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1661-5902>

### ABSTRACT

8-Hydroxyquinoline group is omnipresent in many fields like material, medicinal and supramolecular chemistry. It has been practiced in many applications as strong metal chelator, fluorescence marker, dye-sensitized solar cell (DSSC) and light-emitting diodes (OLED). The widespread usefulness of 8-Hydroxyquinoline and its derivatives is chiefly owing to the properties of metal chelation that have been reported for many years [1,2]. Herein, a novel multi-responsive 8-Hydroxyquinoline-based "OFF-ON" fluorescent chemosensor was designed and successfully synthesized. The chemosensor exhibited a sensitive response for Al<sup>3+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cd<sup>2+</sup> in ethanol-water medium and, remarkable decreases in emission intensity at 535 nm was detected. Selective and stronger interactions of the chemosensor with Al<sup>3+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cd<sup>2+</sup> were detected owing to the differences of stability and binding mode when forming their individual metal-sensor complexes. The binding properties of chemosensor with Al<sup>3+</sup>, Zn<sup>2+</sup> and Cd<sup>2+</sup> were investigated by infrared, fluorescence and <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectra. The experimental findings were theoretically confirmed by DFT computations. Moreover, cytotoxicity of the chemosensor was estimated and bio-imaging studies were performed to verify that the chemosensor successfully labors inside the living cells.

**Keywords:** Fluorescent sensor, Metal, 8-Hydroxyquinoline, Cytotoxicity, Cell imaging

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### THE ORIGIN, PHYSIOLOGY AND PRINCIPLES OF TREATMENT WITH ANTIOXIDANTS OF LUNG DISEASES RELATED TO ENDOCRINE SYSTEM DISORDERS

*Assoc. Prof. Aliyev Aydin Niftali*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Philosophy in  
Pharmacology, Associate Professor, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

*Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Assistant, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

*Abaszade Zumrud Amirgulu*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Normal Physiology, Asst. Teacher*

*Dr. Huseynzade Kheyransa Rasif*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, 2nd Department of Internal Diseases, Doctor Endocrinologist,  
Assistant, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

*Dr. Osmanova Aysel Hkumbat*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Doctor-Neonatologist, Senior Researcher, Doctor of Philosophy  
in Medicine, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4323-9625>*

#### ABSTRACT

The endocrine system comprises about 8 major glands; their impact on the respiratory system is a function of the level of hormone output, be it normal, increased, or decreased. These effects are more evident in the adult literature, some of which may be extrapolated to the pediatric population. Endocrine disorders may lead to pulmonary disease. Thyroid disorders may affect pulmonary function at the level of respiratory drive; parathyroid disorders may lead either to tetany with attendant laryngospasm or to muscle weakness from hypercalcemia.

**Keywords:** Endocrine system, Lung diseases, Physiology, Antioxidants, Treatment

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### THE ROLE OF FERRITIN IN OBESITY, IRON METABOLISM IN TYPE 2 DIABETES AND TREATMENT PRINCIPLES

***Qasimova Gulnara Nisan***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Philosophy in  
Pharmacy, Senior Lecturer, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Huseynzade Kheyransa Rasif***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, 2nd Department of Internal Diseases, Doctor Endocrinologist,  
Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Ismayilova Konul Idris***

*Azerbaijan Medical University 2nd Department of Internal Diseases, Doctor Endocrinologist,  
Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Doctor-Neonatologist, Senior Researcher, Doctor of Philosophy  
in Medicine, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4323-9625>

#### ABSTRACT

Iron can affect the clinical course of several chronic metabolic diseases such as type 2 diabetes, obesity, non-alcoholic fatty liver disease, and atherosclerosis. Iron overload can affect major tissues involved in glucose and lipid metabolism (pancreatic  $\beta$  cells, liver, muscle, and adipose tissue) and organs affected by chronic diabetic complications. Because iron is a potent pro-oxidant, fine-tuned control mechanisms have evolved to regulate entry, recycling, and loss of body iron. These mechanisms include the interplay of iron with transferrin, ferritin, insulin, and hepcidin, as well as with adipokines and proinflammatory molecules.

**Keywords:** Obesity, Ferrite, Type 2 Diabetes, Iron metabolism, Treatment



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### PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF LUNG ABSCESS, TREATMENT, CAUSES AND ROLE OF RISK FACTORS

***Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Valiyeva Shafa Malik***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Osmanova Aysel Hkumbat***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Irzayeva Arzu Eldar***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Nagiyeva Urfana Bakhram***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pulmonary Diseases, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

***Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar***

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Doctor-Neonatologist, Senior Researcher, Doctor of Philosophy  
in Medicine, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4323-9625>

#### ABSTRACT

A lung abscess may also be classified according to the underlying etiology. Primary lung abscess results from oropharyngeal secretion aspiration. Aspiration of oropharyngeal secretions may be secondary to various conditions, including dental or periodontal infections, sinusitis, altered states of consciousness, swallowing disorders, gastroesophageal reflux disease, frequent vomiting, necrotizing pneumonia, or immunocompromised individuals. Secondary lung abscesses arise from pulmonary conditions, including bronchial obstructions (eg, tumors, foreign bodies, or enlarged lymph nodes), existing lung conditions (eg, bronchiectasis, bullous emphysema, cystic fibrosis, infected pulmonary infarcts, or lung contusions). A lung abscess may also be classified according to the pathophysiologic mechanism of spread from extrapulmonary sites, which can be hematogenous (eg, abdominal sepsis, infective endocarditis, infected catheters, or septic thromboembolisms) or direct (eg, bronchoesophageal fistulas or subphrenic abscesses).

**Keywords:** Lung abscess, Pathophysiology, Treatment, Causes, Risk factors

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### THE IMPORTANCE OF MODERN CARDBIOMARKERS (CARDIOTROPIN-1, MICRORNA) IN THE DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF ARTERIAL HYPERTENSION IN GERIATRIC PATIENTS

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Baydamirova Arzu Arif**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Family Medicine ,Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine,  
Associate Professor, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

**Assoc. Prof. Aliyev Aydin Niftali**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Philosophy in  
Pharmacology, Associate Professor, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

**Assoc. Prof. Majidova Ulkar Mirzaga**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Philosophy in Pharmacy,  
Associate Professor, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

**Dr. Heybatova Milana Faig**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Assistant, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

**Dr. Huseynzade Kheyranza Rasif**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, 2nd Department of Internal Diseases, Doctor Endocrinologist,  
Assistant, Baku ,Azerbaijan*

**Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Doctor-Neonatologist, Senior Researcher, Doctor of Philosophy  
in Medicine, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4323-9625>

#### ABSTRACT

Communication with older patients is also cumbersome, participation of a relative or caregiver at consultation can be useful. Cardiovascular diseases remain the leading cause of death of adults over the age of 65. Among these diseases congestive heart failure, coronary artery diseases, hypertension, atrial fibrillation have the greatest significance. Healthy life years at the age of 65 are expected to be 9.4 years both in case of men and women. Because of the increased life expectancy, the main goal of geriatrics is not only to increase the number of healthy life years, but also to improve the quality of life of these years.

**Keywords:** Geriatric patients, Arterial hypertension, Cardiobiomarkers, Treatment,

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## Z KUŞAĞININ GÖNÜLLÜLÜK VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİNE YÖNELİK FARKINDALIK VE VİZYONU ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS AND VISION OF GEN Z REGARDING VOLUNTEERING AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT GOALS

*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mihriban Akyol Akın*

*İstanbul Beykent Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi*

*Orcid: Akyol Akın, M. (0000-0002-2718-6170)*

### ÖZET

Gönüllülük, toplumsal faydayı ve sosyal dayanışmayı güçlendiren, bireylerin toplumsal sorunlara çözüm üretme sürecine aktif katılımını sağlayan temel bir vatandaşlık pratiğidir. Aynı zamanda, gönüllülük çalışmaları bireylerin toplumsal bilincini geliştirmenin yanı sıra, sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmada da kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Birleşmiş Milletler' in 2030 Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma Hedefleri, dünya genelinde sosyal, ekonomik ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliği teşvik etmeyi ve bu konuda farkındalığı artırmayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, gençlerin katılımı ve farkındalığı, sürdürülebilir kalkınmanın sağlanmasında hayati bir öneme sahiptir. Gönüllülük faaliyetleri, gençlerin bu hedeflere katkı sağlayarak sürdürülebilir bir geleceğe yönelik bilinçli adımlar atmasına olanak tanımaktadır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı, gençlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ve gönüllülük faaliyetlerine yönelik farkındalık düzeylerini, katılım eğilimlerini ve vizyonlarını derinlemesine değerlendirmektir. Araştırmada, gençlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve gönüllülük arasındaki bağlantıyı ne ölçüde kavradıkları ve gönüllülük faaliyetleriyle sürdürülebilir kalkınmaya nasıl katkıda buldukları incelenecektir. Ayrıca, Türkiye'de üniversitelerde zorunlu olarak verilen gönüllülük çalışmaları dersinin gençler üzerindeki etkisi ve bu dersin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine yönelik farkındalık ve katılım üzerindeki rolü de bu araştırmanın bir parçası olarak değerlendirilecektir. Çalışmada, gönüllülük çalışmaları dersini başarı ile tamamlamış üniversite öğrencilerinden oluşan bir örneklem grubu kullanılarak; katılımcıların sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve gönüllülük konusundaki bilgi düzeyleri, motivasyonları, karşılaştıkları engeller ve bu konudaki vizyonları odak grup görüşmesi ile irdelenecek, elde edilen veriler sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve gönüllülük arasındaki farkındalık, vizyon ve katılım niyetleri gibi alt başlıkları içerecek tematik analiz yöntemi ile işlenecektir. Bu sayede katılımcıların sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedefleri hakkındaki bilgi düzeyleri, gönüllülük faaliyetlerine yönelik motivasyonları ve dijitalleşmenin gönüllülük çalışmalarına etkisi gibi çeşitli boyutlar detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilecektir.

Araştırma sonuçlarının, gençlerin sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine yönelik farkındalıklarını, gönüllülük faaliyetlerine katılım eğilimlerini ve bu faaliyetler aracılığıyla sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine yönelik vizyonlarını ortaya koyması beklenmektedir. Çalışma ayrıca, gençlerin katılımını teşvik edecek ve sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine yönelik farkındalığı artıracak stratejiler geliştirilmesine yönelik önemli öneriler sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

### ABSTRACT

**Volunteering as a Critical Practice for Sustainable Development: Exploring Awareness, Participation, and Vision Among Youth**

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Volunteering is a fundamental practice of citizenship that strengthens social welfare and solidarity while enabling individuals to actively engage in addressing societal challenges. Volunteer activities not only enhance societal consciousness but also play a critical role in achieving sustainable development goals (SDGs). The United Nations' 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development aims to promote global social, economic, and environmental sustainability and raise awareness in these areas. In this context, the participation and awareness of youth are vital for ensuring sustainable development. Volunteer activities provide young people with the opportunity to contribute to these goals and take conscious steps toward a sustainable future.

This study aims to comprehensively assess the awareness, participation tendencies, and vision of youth regarding the SDGs and volunteering activities. It seeks to investigate the extent to which young people understand the connection between sustainable development and volunteering and how they contribute to sustainable development through volunteering efforts. Additionally, the research examines the impact of the mandatory volunteering courses offered in Turkish universities on young individuals, focusing on how these courses influence awareness and participation related to sustainable development goals.

The research will use a sample group of university students who have successfully completed the volunteering course. Through focus group discussions, participants' levels of knowledge, motivations, challenges, and visions regarding sustainable development and volunteering will be explored. The collected data will be analyzed thematically, addressing subtopics such as awareness, vision, and intentions toward sustainable development and volunteering. Furthermore, the study will investigate dimensions such as participants' knowledge of the SDGs, their motivations for engaging in volunteer work, and the impact of digitalization on volunteering activities.

The findings are expected to reveal young people's awareness of the SDGs, their tendencies to participate in volunteering activities, and their visions for contributing to sustainable development through these activities. Additionally, the study aims to provide valuable recommendations for strategies that encourage youth participation and enhance awareness of the SDGs.

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## OTİZM SPEKTRUM BOZUKLUĞU OLAN ÇOCUKLARIN KARŞILIKLI TAKLİT BECERİLERİNİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ<sup>1</sup> IMPROVING RECIPROCAL IMITATION SKILLS OF CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER<sup>2</sup>

*Rana TATHAN*

*Öğretmen, BAİBÜ, Eğitim Fakültesi, Özel Eğitim, Bolu, Türkiye*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-6661-9658>*

*Mehmet İnce*

*Arş. Gör., BAİBÜ, Eğitim Fakültesi, Özel Eğitim, Bolu, Türkiye*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0849-9101>*

### ÖZET

Taklit becerileri, çocukların sosyal ve dil gelişimleri için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Çünkü taklit yoluyla çocuklar, çevrelerindeki insanların davranışlarını, duygularını ve iletişim yöntemlerini öğrenirler. Bu süreç, onların sosyal etkileşimlerini artırmasına ve dil becerilerini geliştirerek daha etkin bir şekilde iletişim kurmalarına yardımcı olur. Bu çalışmada, Karşılıklı Taklit Eğitimi'nin (KTE) Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu (OSB) olan çocukların taklit etme becerileri üzerindeki etkililiğinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada, denekler arası yoklama evreli çoklu yoklama modeli kullanılmıştır. Bu model, müdahalenin etkisini ölçmek ve zaman içinde değişiklikleri izlemek için uygun ve güvenilir bir yöntem olarak kabul edilmektedir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu, OSB tanısı almış ve taklit etme becerilerinde yetersizlik gösteren üç çocuk katılımcı oluşturmuştur. Katılımcıların yaşları 4 ile 6 arasında değişmekte olup, hepsi özel eğitim merkezlerinde eğitim almaktadır. Müdahale sürecinde, KTE yöntemi kullanılarak çocukların taklit etme becerileri desteklenmiştir. Eğitim oturumları haftada üç kez ve her biri 30 dakika olacak şekilde planlanmıştır. Oturumlar sırasında, çocukların doğal oyun ortamlarında yetişkin modellerin davranışlarını taklit etmeleri teşvik edilmiştir. Ayrıca, aileler ve öğretmenler de sürece dahil edilerek taklit etme becerilerinin genellenmesi ve sürdürülebilirliği hedeflenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, tüm katılımcılarda taklit etme düzeylerinde anlamlı bir artış olduğunu göstermiştir. Katılımcılar, müdahale öncesine göre daha fazla ve daha çeşitli taklit etme davranışları sergilemişlerdir. İzleme oturumlarında ise, tüm katılımcıların taklit etme düzeylerini uygulama evresinden 1 ve 3 hafta sonra da korudukları gözlenmiştir. Bu bulgular, KTE'nin taklit etme becerilerinin kalıcı olarak geliştirilmesinde etkili olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, taklit becerileri öğretimine yönelik alan yazın çerçevesinde tartışılmıştır. Gelecekteki araştırmalar için birkaç öneri sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Karşılıklı Taklit Eğitimi, Otizm Spektrum Bozukluğu, İletişim.

### ABSTRACT

Imitation skills are critically important for children's social and language development, as they enable children to learn behaviors, emotions, and communication methods by observing the people around

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them. This process helps enhance their social interactions and supports the development of language skills, allowing them to communicate more effectively. This study aims to examine the effectiveness of Reciprocal Imitation Training (RIT) in improving the imitation skills of children with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). The research employs a multiple probe design across participants with probe conditions, a reliable method for measuring intervention effects and monitoring changes over time. The study group consists of three children diagnosed with ASD who demonstrate deficiencies in imitation skills. The participants, aged between 4 and 6, are receiving education at specialized education centers. During the intervention, the RIT method was applied to support the children's imitation skills. Training sessions were conducted three times a week, each lasting 30 minutes. In these sessions, children were encouraged to imitate adult models' behaviors within natural play settings. Additionally, families and teachers were involved in the process to ensure the generalization and sustainability of imitation skills. The results revealed a significant increase in imitation behaviors across all participants. The children exhibited a greater frequency and variety of imitation behaviors compared to their baseline levels. Follow-up sessions conducted 1 and 3 weeks after the intervention showed that participants maintained their improved imitation skills. These findings indicate that RIT is effective in permanently enhancing imitation skills. The results are discussed within the framework of existing literature on imitation skill instruction, and several suggestions for future research are provided.

**Keywords:** Reciprocal Imitation Training, Autism Spectrum Disorder, Communication

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## İSPANYA VE TÜRKİYE'DEN USTA GRAFİK TASARIMCILAR LUIS DUBÓN PORTOLÉS VE İHAP HULUSİ GÖREY MASTER GRAPHIC DESIGNERS FROM SPAIN AND TURKEY

*Emel UZUNER<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Dr. Öğr., Bandırma Onyedü Eylül Üniversitesi, Sanat, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi. Grafik Tasarımı Bölümü, Bandırma, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8850-7663>

### ÖZET

İlk Türk uluslararası grafik tasarımcısı İhap Hulusi Görey ile İspanyol grafik sanatının önde gelen isimlerinden Luis Dubón Portolés'in çalışmalarına katkıları ve çalışmalarında ele aldıkları konuları karşılaştırmaktadır.

İspanyol grafik tasarımı 20. yüzyılın başlarında ressam ve grafik tasarımcı Luis Dubón Portolés'in çalışmalarından büyük ölçüde etkilenmiştir. Eserleri çeşitli konuları ele almaktadır. İspanya İç Savaşı sırasında Cumhuriyetçilerin yanında yer aldığı için Franco dönemindeki eserleri göz ardı edilmiştir. İspanyol grafik tasarımı Dubón'un eserleri sayesinde hem estetik hem de teknik ilerlemeler kaydetmiştir. Diğer yandan, Kahire'de doğup Almanya'da eğitim gören İhap Hulusi Görey, Türkiye'ye döndükten sonra Cumhuriyet döneminde hazırladığı afişlerle ün kazanmıştır. Türkiye'nin grafik tasarım modernleşmesine önemli katkılar sağlamıştır.

Bu çalışma, Dubón ve Görey'in yaratıcı grafik tasarım çalışmalarını karşılaştırarak, her iki sanatçının da kendi ülkelerinde grafik tasarımını nasıl geliştirdiklerini ve sanatsal miraslarını nasıl koruduklarını inceliyor. Sanatçıların geçmişleri, eserlerinin teknik ve sanatsal yaklaşımları ile toplum üzerindeki etkileri analiz edilerek karşılaştırılmıştır. Bu analiz, grafik tasarımın kültürel gelişimini anlamak için önemlidir. Her iki sanatçının da grafik sanatların gelişimindeki rollerini ve tarihsel-kültürel bağlamda nasıl değiştiklerini ortaya koymaktadır. Her iki sanatçı da geniş kitlelere ulaşarak ülkelerinde grafik tasarımın gelişmesine öncülük etmişlerdir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Grafik Tasarım, kültürel afiş, İhap Hulusi Görey, Luis Dubón Portolés.

### ABSTRACT

It compares the contributions of İhap Hulusi Görey, the first Turkish international graphic designer, and Luis Dubón Portolés, one of the leading figures of Spanish graphic art, and the subjects they addressed in their works.

Spanish graphic design was greatly influenced by the work of painter and graphic designer Luis Dubón Portolés (1892-1953) in the early 20th century. His works deal with a variety of subjects. During the Spanish Civil War he sided with the Republicans, so his works during the Franco era have been ignored. Spanish graphic design has made both aesthetic and technical advances thanks to Dubón's work. On the other hand, İhap Hulusi Görey (1898-1986), who was born in Cairo and educated in Germany, became famous with the posters he prepared during the Republican period after his return to Turkey. He made significant contributions to the modernisation of graphic design in Turkey.

This study compares the creative graphic design work of Dubón and Görey, examining how both artists developed graphic design in their respective countries and how they preserved their artistic heritage. The artists' backgrounds, the technical and artistic approaches of their works and their impact on society

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are analysed and compared. This analysis is important for understanding the cultural development of graphic design. It reveals the role of both artists in the development of graphic arts and how they have changed in the historical-cultural context. Both artists pioneered the development of graphic design in their countries by reaching large masses.

**Keywords:** Graphic Design, cultural poster, İhap Hulusi Görey, Luis Dubón Portolés.



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## RESEARCH TRAINING COMPETENCE SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY

*Assoc. Prof. Kamil Arif KIRKIÇ<sup>3</sup>*

*İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University, Faculty of Education,*

*Department of Educational Sciences, İstanbul, Türkiye*

*0000-0002-8902-437X*

### ABSTRACT

This research aims to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to determine research training. The study group comprises teachers working in state and private schools in Istanbul. The exploratory factor analysis (EFA) included 453 teachers. Data were collected from 347 teachers for confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). The sample was accessed via digital forms in the spring and summer of 2024. The teachers working in the Asian and European parts of Istanbul were reached. The framework obtained from the literature review and summaries from those who have received research training were shared with the field experts to determine the face and content validity. The draft measurement was finalized according to expert opinions. The draft scale formed after expert opinions consists of 44 items. The one-dimensional scale comprising 24 items that emerged from the analysis was subjected to confirmatory factor analysis (CFA). As a result of CFA, a 14-item single-factor structure was confirmed. The fit values calculated due to CFA are CMIN/df =2.913, RMSEA=.074, CFI=.975, GFI=.917, NFI=.963, TLI=.970 and SRMR=.021. The fit values were generally determined as perfect fit, and the GFI and RMSEA fit coefficients were determined as acceptable fit levels. The Cronbach Alpha of the scale was calculated as .958. This value shows that the structure has a high-reliability level. As a result of the study, the Research Training Competency Scale can be evaluated as valid and reliable.

**Keywords:** Research Competency, Researcher Teacher, Research Training, Teacher Research Training.

<sup>3</sup> This study is derived from the Researcher Teacher Training Program (RTTP) project, funded by the Technology Transfer Office (TTO) of the İstanbul Sabahattin Zaim University with the grant numbered BAP-2023-21.

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### INDUCIBLE CLINDAMYCIN RESISTANCE IN STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS: CLINICAL DETECTION AND RESISTANCE PROFILING USING THE D-TEST

**ROSSI Manal<sup>1</sup>, BENBOUBKER Moussa<sup>1</sup>, BELCHKAR Salim<sup>1</sup>, Yahyaoui Ghita<sup>2,3</sup>, MAHMOUD Mustapha<sup>2</sup>, OUMOKHTAR Bouchra<sup>1</sup>**

*1: University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah; Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and medicine dental; Human Pathology, Biomedicine, Environment Laboratory, Fez, Morocco.*

*2: Biomedical and Translational Research Laboratory, University of Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah; Faculty of Medicine, Pharmacy and medicine dental; Fez, Morocco.*

*3. Department of Microbiology and Molecular Biology, Hassan II University Hospital, Fez, morocco*

#### ABSTRACT

**Purpose:** Clindamycin is a crucial antibiotic used to treat infections caused by Staphylococcus aureus, particularly in cases of skin and soft tissue infections, including those caused by methicillin-resistant strains (MRSA). However, the emergence of clindamycin resistance poses significant challenges in clinical practice. Resistance mechanisms, primarily through target site modification via erm genes and the activity of efflux pumps, can lead to both inducible and constitutive resistance. Inducible resistance is particularly concerning as it can remain undetected until treatment begins, resulting in therapeutic failure. Therefore, accurate detection methods, such as the D test, are essential for guiding appropriate antibiotic therapy.

Monitoring the prevalence of clindamycin resistance is critical for effective infection management and informs antibiotic stewardship efforts.

**Materials and Method:** A total of 120 Staphylococcus aureus isolates were evaluated for susceptibility to routine antimicrobial agents using the Kirby-Bauer method. Methicillin resistance was detected using a cefoxitin disc on Mueller Hinton agar (MHA). The D test was conducted on all erythromycin-resistant and clindamycin-sensitive strains to identify inducible clindamycin resistance. Susceptibility testing for cefoxitin, erythromycin, and clindamycin was performed according to CLSI guidelines using the agar disk diffusion method, with D-shaped clindamycin susceptibility patterns categorized as D-test positive (D+).

**Results:** Five (4,17%) isolates showed inducible clindamycin resistance, 31 (25,83 %) showed constitutive resistance while remaining 14 (11,66 %) showed MS phenotype. Inducible resistance and constitutive resistance were found to be higher in MSSA as compared to MRSA.

**Conclusion:** We advocate for the routine use of the D test to detect inducible clindamycin resistance in Staphylococci, ensuring that clindamycin is appropriately reserved for severe MRSA infections based on antimicrobial susceptibility.

**Keywords:** Clindamycin resistance, constitutive MLSB phenotype, inducible MLSB phenotype, MRSA, MS phenotype, Staphylococcus aureus, D test, Disk diffusion.

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## SINIF ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MÜZİK DERSLERİNDE SOMUT MATERYALLERİ KULLANMA VE TASARLAMA DURUMLARI ELEMENTARY SCHOOL TEACHERS' USE AND DESIGN OF CONCRETE MATERIALS IN MUSIC LESSONS

*İrem AVGIN<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Doktora Öğrencisi, Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü,  
Bursa, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4526-6200>*

*Gülnehal GÜL<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü, Bursa,  
Türkiye.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9437-2419>*

### ÖZET

Bu araştırma, sınıf öğretmenlerinin müzik derslerinde somut materyalleri kullanma ve tasarlama durumlarını incelemeyi ve somut materyallerin müzik derslerinde kullanılabilirliğine ilişkin görüşlerinin tespit edilmesi amaçlamaktadır. Araştırma ilkökul düzeyinde müzik derslerini gerçekleştiren 1., 2., 3. ve 4. sınıf öğretmenlerini kapsamaktadır. Müzik dersinde yer alan soyut konuların somutlaştırılmasının öğrenme sürecini destekleyerek hedeflenen kazanımların daha kalıcı ve etkili bir şekilde elde edilebileceğini sağladığı düşünülmektedir. İlkokul dönemi müzik dersi müfredat programında yer alan konular kapsamında hedeflenen kazanımlara ulaşmada müzik eğitimi sürecinde somut materyallere yer verilmesinin gerekli görülmektedir. Bu düşünceyle araştırmada ilkökul düzeyinde sınıf öğretmenleri tarafından gerçekleştirilen müzik derslerinde somut materyallerin kullanılma durumu ve müzik eğitim sürecine katkısının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır.

Araştırmada çalışma grubu homojen örnekleme yöntemi ile belirlenen sınıf öğretmenlerinden oluşmaktadır. Veriler araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan ve 2 alan uzmanının görüşleri doğrultusunda son şekline getirilen yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu, sınıf öğretmenlerinin kullandıkları müzik ders planları ve araştırmacı günlükleri ile elde edilecektir toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler tematik analiz yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir.

Araştırma sonuçları ile ilkökul müzik eğitiminde somut materyallerin kullanılma durumunun ve hedeflenen kazanımlara ulaşmada materyal kullanımının önemini ortaya çıkarması beklenmektedir. Araştırmadan elde edilen sonuçların müzik derslerinde somut materyal kullanımının öğretim süreçlerine sağladığı katkılara ilişkin eğitimcilere rehberlik etmesi ve müzik eğitimi alanında uygulamaların iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunması öngörülmektedir. Bununla birlikte müzik eğitimi derslerine giren sınıf öğretmenlerine yol gösterici olacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Müzik eğitimi, ilkökul öğretmenleri, somut materyaller

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the use and design of concrete materials by elementary school teachers in music lessons and to determine their perceptions of the applicability of these materials in such lessons. The research focuses on elementary school teachers responsible for teaching music to 1st, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th-grade students. It is believed that concretizing abstract topics in music lessons supports the learning process and facilitates the achievement of intended outcomes more effectively and in a lasting way. Within the scope of the elementary music curriculum, integrating concrete materials into the music education process is considered essential for achieving the targeted learning objectives.

In this context, the study evaluates the use of concrete materials in music lessons conducted by elementary school teachers and their contributions to the music education process. The sample group consists of elementary school teachers selected through the maximum variation sampling method. Data were collected using a semi-structured interview form prepared by the researchers and finalized based on feedback from two field experts. The data were analyzed using content analysis.

The results of the study are expected to reveal the significance of using concrete materials in elementary music education and their role in achieving the intended outcomes. Additionally, the findings aim to provide guidance for educators on the contributions of concrete material use to teaching processes and to enhance music education practices. Furthermore, it is anticipated that the study will serve as a resource for elementary school teachers involved in music lessons.

**Keywords:** Music education, elementary school teachers, concrete materials

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## TRANSPORT PARAMETERS FOR $H^+$ IONS IN $H_2$ GAS

*Željka Nikitović*

*Institute of Physics University of Belgrade, Pregrevica 118, 11080 Belgrade, Serbia*

### ABSTRACT

Understanding plasma distribution, characteristics, and phenomena is important for the development and optimization of plasma equipment for semiconductor device fabrication, such as etching and deposition tools. For this reason, plasma simulation is currently used in every phase of equipment design, development and improvement.

In this work we present a cross sections sets for  $H^+$  in  $H_2$  gas where existing experimentally obtained data are selected and extrapolated. Monte Carlo simulation method is applied to accurately calculate transport parameters in hydro-

dynamic regime. These data are needed for modeling in numerous applications of technologically important. We discuss new data for  $H^+$  ions in  $H_2$  gas where mean and characteristic energy, flux and bulk values of reduced mobility and rate coefficients are given as a function of reduced electric field  $E/N$  (E-electric field, N-gas density).

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## DATA FLOW OPTIMISATION IN BIG DATA ARCHITECTURES BASED ON CUSTOMER NEEDS

*Sergio Claramunt Carriles*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0003-6841-1893*

*Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0009-9770-2052*

*José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0001-8991-7170*

*José Vicente Berná Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0002-9007-6054*

### ABSTRACT

In Big Data systems, efficiently managing the flow of data is one of the biggest challenges, as the large volumes of information generated by multiple users must be processed by various services in a distributed infrastructure. This unnecessarily increases the load on system resources, raises latency and creates redundancies that affect performance. This paper proposes an approach to optimise the use of services and system resources by routing each user's data exclusively to the services they require. A dynamic routing system is introduced that identifies the services required for each user, ensuring that data only passes through the services used at any given time, reducing resource consumption, latency and data redundancy. Furthermore, it is shown how this model allows updating both the number of services and the services available to users without affecting the overall data flow, significantly improving the flexibility and scalability of the system. Through a case study, significant improvements in the efficiency and use of resources are demonstrated, optimising performance for users, administrators and the overall architecture.

**Key words:** Data Flow, Big Data, Intelligent Routing, Resource Optimisation

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## UX/UI IN SMART CITY PLATFORMS: IMPROVEMENTS FOR EFFICIENT AND ADAPTIVE MANAGEMENT

***Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez***

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0009-9770-2052*

***Sergio Claramunt Carriles***

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0003-6841-1893*

***José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu***

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0001-8991-7170*

***José Vicente Berná Martínez***

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0002-9007-6054*

### ABSTRACT

A well-designed interface is essential to maximise operational efficiency and minimise potential errors in information handling, as well as mitigate frustration and ensure user satisfaction. In Big Data environments this frustration is much greater as current systems are not equipped to make optimal representations of information. In the specific case of smart cities, the problem is greater, since there are multiple representation platforms, one for each type of variable, reflecting the status and operation of different vertical applications such as electricity consumption, water, waste, CO<sub>2</sub>, among others, where in each of them, the representation does not follow a common pattern. These platforms that facilitate urban management depend on user interfaces that are sometimes not efficient and, given that they process large volumes of data, their design must facilitate fluid interaction with users, allowing fast and accurate decision making. Through an iterative process of analysis and evaluation, several critical areas for improvement in user interfaces have been identified, such as simplifying navigation, optimising the display of key information and implementing advanced tools to facilitate management. This article details the process to optimise the interfaces, the usability strategies applied and the results obtained in terms of improved operational efficiency. The improvements implemented have proven to enhance the user experience, allowing a clearer visualisation of data, a more intuitive and modern interface, faster access to management tools and greater responsiveness.

**Key words:** User experience, Usability, User interface, Smart Cities.

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### SMART ANALYTICAL: ANALYSIS AND REPRESENTATION OF MULTIDIMENSIONAL DATA IN URBAN ENVIRONMENTS FOR RESOURCE OPTIMISATION

*Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0009-9770-2052*

*Sergio Claramunt Carriles*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0003-6841-1893*

*José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0001-8991-7170*

*José Vicente Berná Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0002-9007-6054*

#### ABSTRACT

In the context of smart cities, the integration of digital technologies has proven to be crucial for the efficient management of resources and the improvement of citizens' quality of life. However, the information generated in these environments is becoming increasingly complex to understand. Thanks to the use of multidimensional representation systems, urban planners are able to process and represent all this information for data-driven decision making, bringing significant benefits in aspects of urban management such as: a reduction in the waste of resources, greater efficiency in the distribution of services and an optimisation in the accessibility and use of urban spaces. The aim is to transform cities into more efficient, sustainable and adaptable environments. Nowadays, intensive use is made of sensorisation, IoT networks and other sources of information, causing cities to generate millions of data on their state in real time, and it becomes very complex to represent. This work proposes a multidimensional analysis and visualisation system that offers any user, in an intuitive way, an optimal representation of the information, which aims to identify behavioural patterns, predict possible anomalies and optimise the management of resources in a proactive way.

**Key words:** Smart Cities, data visualisation, sustainability, monitoring



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## AUTOMATIC SCALABILITY AND SECURE DATA MANAGEMENT IN MULTI- ORGANISATIONAL SYSTEMS

*Sergio Claramunt Carriles*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0003-6841-1893*

*Juan Carlos Soriano Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0009-0009-9770-2052*

*José Manuel Sánchez Bernabéu*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0001-8991-7170*

*José Vicente Berná Martínez*

*Univesity of Alicante*

*ORCID 0000-0002-9007-6054*

### ABSTRACT

In environments where large volumes of data from various sources are managed, optimising the use of databases and ensuring their security is essential, especially when the data belongs to different user groups or organisations. The main challenges include the complexity of securing data from multiple organisations with diverse needs, as well as optimising resources in a high-volume data environment. This paper proposes a solution to optimise both performance and security of databases in systems intended to serve user organisations. The solution automates database scalability by creating separate instances for each organisation, allowing resources to be managed more efficiently. By redistributing data across multiple instances, performance and resource utilisation is significantly improved. In addition, an orchestrator system is introduced to act as an intermediary between applications and databases, making it easier to manage operations and monitor the system. This approach enhances security, as data is kept segmented by organisation, allowing organisation-specific security policies to be implemented. In addition, the solution offers automatic scalability and flexibility, ensuring that the system can easily adapt to the growth of each organisation and the increase in the number of organisations on the platform.

**Key words:** Database optimisation, Orchestrator, Data security, Automatic scalability, Management by organisations

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## 19.YY' DA YAŞANAN TOPLUMSAL DEĞİŞİMLERİN İSTANBUL İSTİKLAL CADDESİ VE BARCELONA LA RAMBLA CADDELERİNDEKİ MİMARİ YAPILARA ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI OLARAK DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### A COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF 19TH-CENTURY SOCIAL TRANSFORMATIONS ON THE ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURES OF ISTANBUL'S İSTIKLAL STREET AND BARCELONA'S LA RAMBLA

**Z. Hafsa ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, Niğde Ömer Halisdemir Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü,  
Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi Mimarlık Bölümü Rölöve ve Restorasyon Doktora Programı İstanbul,  
Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8763-5820>

**Mehtap ÖZDEMİR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Yüksek Sosyolog, Afyon Kocatepe Üniversitesi Sosyoloji Bölümü, Afyonkarahisar, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3406-2970>

#### ÖZET

19. yüzyıl, dünya genelinde kentlerin hızlı bir şekilde büyümeye başladığı, toplumların modernleşme ve sanayileşmenin etkisiyle köklü değişiklikler yaşadığı bir dönemdir. Bu süreç, sosyolojik yapının değişimiyle ortaya çıkan yeni ihtiyaçların mimariye yansımalarıyla şehirlerin kimliğine büyük etkilerde bulunmuştur. Barcelona ve İstanbul, bu dönüşümlerin iki önemli örneği olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. İstanbul'daki İstiklal ve Barcelona'daki La Rambla caddeleri, sadece sosyal ve ticari hayatın merkezleri değil, aynı zamanda dönemin kentsel ve mimari değişiminin sembolü haline gelmiştir.

Bu çalışma, 19. yüzyılda yaşanan mimari ve sosyolojik değişimlerin iki önemli kentsel alan olan Barcelona'daki La Rambla Caddesi ve İstanbul'daki İstiklal Caddesi üzerinden karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde değerlendirilmesini amaçlamaktadır. Her iki şehir de bu süreçte modernleşme etkilerinin artışıyla birlikte, ticaretin gelişimi, sanayileşme ve sosyolojik yapının değişmesi gibi nedenlerle önemli kentsel ve mimari değişimler yaşamıştır. İstiklal Caddesi halihazırda çok uluslu bir yapıya sahip olan Osmanlı Devleti'nin modernleşme çabalarının bir sonucu olarak kozmopolit bir yapıya bürünürken, La Rambla caddesi Barcelona'nın sosyal ve kültürel yapısının yansıdığı bir merkez haline gelmiştir. Çalışma çerçevesinde, bu iki cadde üzerinde meydana gelişen değişimlerin kent kimliği ve tarihsel bağlamı tartışılacaktır. Özellikle 19. yüzyılın sonunda her iki caddenin de ekonomik ve sosyal değişimlere verdikleri yanıt mimari ve sosyolojik açıdan karşılaştırılarak bir analiz yapılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** 19.yüzyıl, modernleşme, La Rambla, İstiklal, sosyolojik, mimari

#### ABSTRACT

The 19th century marks a period of rapid urban growth worldwide, where societies underwent profound transformations driven by modernization and industrialization. This process had a significant impact on the identity of cities as new needs arising from changes in the social structure were reflected in architecture. Barcelona and Istanbul stand out as two prominent examples of these transformations. Istanbul's Istiklal Street and Barcelona's La Rambla not only served as centers of social and commercial life but also became symbols of the urban and architectural changes of the era.

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This study aims to provide a comparative evaluation of the architectural and sociological transformations of the 19th century through the lens of two significant urban areas: La Rambla in Barcelona and Istiklal Street in Istanbul. Both cities experienced notable urban and architectural changes during this period due to the rise of modernization, the expansion of trade, industrialization, and shifts in the social structure. While Istiklal Street adopted a cosmopolitan character as a result of the Ottoman Empire's modernization efforts within its already multicultural structure, La Rambla emerged as a center reflecting Barcelona's social and cultural identity.

Within the scope of this study, the transformations that occurred on these two streets will be analyzed in terms of urban identity and historical context. In particular, a comparative analysis will be conducted to explore how both streets responded to the economic and social changes of the late 19th century from architectural and sociological perspectives.

**Keywords:** 19th century, modernisation, La Rambla, Istiklal, sociological, architecture

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## DEĞİŞKEN ÇİFT DİHEDRAL AÇILI BİR İNSANSIZ HAVA ARACININ DİNAMİK KARARLILIĞI STABILITY OF AN UNMANNED AERIAL VEHICLE WITH VARIABLE DOUBLE DIHEDRAL ANGLE

*Tolunay DAĞ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, İskenderun Teknik Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi,  
Havacılık ve Uzay Mühendisliği, Hatay, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1514-5336>*

*Tuğrul Oktay<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Erciyes Üniversitesi, Havacılık ve Uzay Bilimleri Fakültesi, Uçak Mühendisliği, Kayseri Türkiye.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4860-2230>*

### ÖZET

Hava araçlarının kararlılığı konforlu ve güvenilir uçuşlarda önemli bir parametredir. Özellikle ticari uçuşlarda kullanılan hava araçlarında kararlılık ve kontrol üzerine yapılan araştırma çalışmaları yapılmaktadır. Hava araçları geometrik yapısı ve kontrol yüzeyleri ile planlanan şekilde uçuşunu tamamlayabilmesi için tasarlanmıştır. Üzerinde üç eksen de ayrı ayrı moment oluşan hava araçları dengeleyicileri ve kontrol yüzeyleri ile bozuntuya karşı hava aracını dengede tutmaya çalışmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada tasarlanan bir insansız hava aracının çift dihedral açısının  $[\Gamma]$  değişkenlik göstermesi sonucunda hava aracının kararlılığına etkisi incelenecektir. Dihedral açıları gövdede ve kanadın ortasında ayrı ayrı değerler alarak değişkenlik göstererek hava aracının uçuş performansına etkisi incelenmiştir. İlk dihedral açısı  $\Gamma_1=5^\circ, 15^\circ, 20^\circ$  ve ikinci dihedral  $\Gamma_2= 15^\circ, 20^\circ, 25^\circ$  olacak şekilde tasarlanmıştır. 910 mm gövde uzunluğu ve 1250 mm kanat açıklığına sahip hava aracının bilgisayar destekli modellenmesi tamamlanmış ve kararlılığı sayısal simülasyon ile incelenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dihedral, Değişken Kanat, Kararlılık ve Denge, Uçuş Dinamiği.

### ABSTRACT

Stability of aircraft is an important parameter for comfortable and reliable flights. Research studies on stability and control, especially in aircraft used in commercial flights. Aircrafts are designed to complete their flight as planned with their geometric structure and control surfaces. It is designed to stabilize the aircraft against disturbances with aircraft stabilizers and control surfaces on which moments are generated separately in three axes. In this study, the effect of varying the double dihedral angle  $[\Gamma]$  of a designed unmanned aerial vehicle on the stability of the aircraft will be investigated. The effect of dihedral angles on the flight performance of the aircraft was examined by varying the dihedral angles by taking separate values in the fuselage and in the center of the wing. The first dihedral angle  $\Gamma_1= 5^\circ, 15^\circ, 20^\circ$  and the second dihedral  $\Gamma_2= 15^\circ, 20^\circ, 25^\circ$ . The UAV with 910 mm fuselage length and 1250 mm wingspan has been computer-aided modeled and its stability has been investigated by numerical simulation.

**Keywords:** Dihedral, Flight Dynamics, Morphing Wing, Stability and Balance.

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## KEMAN EĞİTİMİNDE BİLİMSEL ÇALIŞMALARIN EĞİLİMLERİ: GEÇMİŞTEN GÜNÜMÜZE BİR BAKIŞ

### SCIENTIFIC STUDIES IN VIOLIN EDUCATION TRENDS: A LOOK FROM THE PAST TO THE PRESENT

*Doktora Öğrencisi Elif AYDIN*

*Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Ana Bilim Dalı,*

*Müzik Eğitimi Bilim Dalı, Nilüfer, Bursa.*

*0000-0002-8618-2225*

*Prof. Dr. Rasim Erol DEMİRBAŞIR*

*Bursa Uludağ Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Güzel Sanatlar Eğitimi Bölümü,*

*Müzik Eğitimi Ana Bilim Dalı, Nilüfer, Bursa.*

*0000-0002-9472-3001*

#### ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, Türkiye'de keman eğitimi alanında geçmişten günümüze kadar gerçekleştirilen bilimsel çalışmalar incelenmiş ve bu çalışmaların eğilimlerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Keman eğitimi ve öğretimi ile ilgili bilimsel çalışmaların eğilimlerini analiz etmek, gelecekte yapılacak araştırmalara yön vermek ve bu alanda öneriler geliştirilmesine katkı sağlamak açısından önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda, ilgili alanyazında eğilim belirleme çalışmalarına sıkça rastlandığı dikkat çekmektedir. Araştırmanın verileri, TR Dizin veri tabanında 2005-2024 yılları arasında yayımlanmış ve "Keman Eğitimi" ile "Keman Öğretimi" anahtar sözcükleriyle ulaşılan 62 bilimsel çalışmadan oluşmaktadır. Verilerin analizinde, nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan doküman incelemesi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Bu kapsamda, seçilen bilimsel çalışmalar; yayın yılı, yayımlandığı kurum, makale türü, araştırma konuları, yöntem, örneklem/çalışma grubu, veri toplama araçları ve analiz yöntemleri gibi çeşitli kriterlere göre detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, keman eğitimi ve öğretimi üzerine yapılan çalışmaların hangi yıllarda yoğunlaştığı, hangi kurumlarda yayımlandığı, hangi araştırma yöntemlerinin daha sık kullanıldığı, örneklem veya çalışma gruplarının kimlerden oluştuğu, veri toplama ve analiz süreçlerinde hangi yöntemlerin tercih edildiği gibi konular ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, elde edilen bulgular, literatürdeki diğer çalışmalarla karşılaştırılarak benzerlik ve farklılıklar ortaya konulmuştur. Bu araştırmanın bulgularının, keman eğitimi alanındaki mevcut durumu anlamaya katkı sağlayarak bu alanda yapılacak yeni çalışmalara rehberlik edeceği düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** TR Dizin, keman eğitimi, keman öğretimi, bilimsel araştırma, eğilimler.

#### ABSTRACT

In this study, scientific studies conducted in the field of violin education in Turkey from past to present were examined, aiming to determine their trends. Analyzing the trends in scientific studies related to violin education and instruction is considered important for guiding future research and developing recommendations in this field. Accordingly, it is observed that trend analysis studies are frequently encountered in the related literature. The data for this research consist of 62 scientific studies published between 2005 and 2024 in the TR Dizin database, accessed using the keywords "Violin Education" and "Violin Instruction." The analysis of these studies employed the document review technique, a method of qualitative research. In this context, the selected studies were examined in detail based on various

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criteria, such as publication year, institution of publication, type of article, research topics, methodology, sample/study group, data collection tools, and data analysis techniques. The study addressed questions such as in which years the studies on violin education and instruction were more concentrated, the institutions where they were published, the research methods predominantly used, the composition of sample or study groups, and the data collection and analysis methods preferred. Additionally, the findings were compared with other studies in the literature to highlight similarities and differences. As a result, it is anticipated that the findings of this study will contribute to understanding the current state of violin education and provide guidance for future research in this field.

**Keywords:** TR Dizin, violin education, violin instruction, scientific research, trends.

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## PART-TIME AND FULL-TIME WORKING EXPERIENCES OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN THE SERVICE SECTOR: A STUDY ON WORK, LIFE AND EDUCATION BALANCE

### LİSANS ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN HİZMET SEKTÖRÜNDEKİ YARI ZAMANLI VE TAM ZAMANLI ÇALIŞMA DENEYİMLERİ: İŞ, YAŞAM VE EĞİTİM DENGESİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

*Asst. Prof. Dr. Barış ÇIVAK*

*Anadolu University, Faculty of Tourism, Department of Tourism Management*

#### ABSTRACT

It is noted in the literature that research on the work experiences of students employed in key components of the service sector, such as hotels, travel agencies, restaurants, bars, and cafes, has been overlooked. This study was designed to address this gap in the literature. This research aims to determine how part-time and full-time work affects the work, life, and educational balance of students in the service sector. A qualitative research method was employed, and the sample was selected from Eskişehir, a city in Turkey known for its student population. Data were collected through face-to-face interviews with 20 participants. The analysis revealed three main findings: (1) Economic concerns were identified as the primary drivers for students entering the workforce. (2) While employment provides financial freedom for students, it also has restrictive effects on education and social life. It was found that after periods of full-time work, students' time allocated to attending classes, participating in university activities, socializing, and self-care was significantly reduced. Full-time work was also determined to have potentially negative impacts on academic performance. (3) Part-time work hours were sufficient for students to sustain themselves financially while having fewer restrictive effects on both academic and social life. Full-time work was found to have a noticeably restrictive impact on students' social lives.

**Keywords:** Part-time working, full-time working, undergraduate students, education, service sector.

#### ÖZET

Literatürde, oteller, seyahat acenteleri, restoranlar, barlar ve kafeler gibi hizmet sektörünün alt alanlarında çalışan öğrencilerin iş deneyimlerine ilişkin araştırmaların göz ardı edildiği belirtilmektedir. Bu çalışma, literatürdeki bu boşluğu gidermek için tasarlanmıştır. Bu araştırma, yarı zamanlı ve tam zamanlı çalışmanın hizmet sektöründeki öğrencilerin iş, yaşam ve eğitim dengesini nasıl etkilediğini belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Nitel bir araştırma yöntemi kullanılmış ve örneklem, öğrenci nüfusuyla bilinen Türkiye'nin bir şehri olan Eskişehir'den seçilmiştir. Veriler, 20 katılımcıyla yapılan yüz yüze görüşmeler yoluyla toplanmıştır. Analiz sonucunda üç temel bulgu ortaya koyulmuştur: (1) Ekonomik kaygılar, öğrencilerin işgücüne girmesindeki birincil etken olarak belirlenmiştir. (2) İstihdam, öğrencilere finansal özgürlük sağlarken, eğitim ve sosyal yaşam üzerinde kısıtlayıcı etkileri de vardır. Tam zamanlı çalışma dönemlerinden sonra, öğrencilerin derslere katılmaya, üniversite faaliyetlerine katılmaya, sosyalleşmeye ve öz bakıma ayırdıkları zamanın önemli ölçüde azaldığı bulunmuştur. Tam zamanlı çalışmanın, akademik performans üzerinde potansiyel olarak olumsuz etkileri olduğu belirlenmiştir. (3) Yarı zamanlı çalışma saatleri, öğrencilerin hem akademik hem de sosyal yaşamları üzerinde daha az kısıtlayıcı etkiye sahipken finansal olarak kendilerini geçindirmeleri için yeterli olarak tespit edilmiştir. Tam zamanlı çalışmanın öğrencilerin sosyal yaşamları üzerinde belirgin bir kısıtlayıcı etkiye sahip olduğu ortaya çıkmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Yarı zamanlı çalışma, tam zamanlı çalışma, lisans öğrencileri, eğitim, hizmet sektörü.

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## PHARMACOLOGY ASPECT OF THE CLITORIS TERNATEA

*Selvakumar V, Vijayalakshmi M, Sheron Kevin S, Venkateshwaran, Ashwini A, Hamsini Eisha E*  
*Bharath institute of higher education and research institute*

### ABSTRACT

A member of the Fabaceae family, the butterfly pea is widely distributed throughout the world, but especially in tropical and subtropical areas. Because butterfly pea (*Clitoria ternatea*) contains flavonoid chemicals, which are mostly found in its roots, leaves, and flowers, locals frequently use it as a medicinal resource. Phenolic molecules called flavonoids have antioxidant qualities that protect cells from damage brought on by free radicals. Thorough mechanistic research has revealed that the hormetic dosage responses are mediated by common signalling pathways and the cross-pathway contacts they facilitate. According to these results, the idea of hormesis is central to wound healing, and it may have significant ramifications for clinical approaches, agent screening, and assessment. The purpose of this literature study is to investigate the many health advantages linked to butterfly peas. The purpose of this literature study is to investigate the many health advantages linked to butterfly peas. Antioxidants, anti-inflammatory, antidiabetic, antihyperlipidemic, hypoallergenic, antitussive, anti-aging, and antidepressant activities are among the beneficial attributes of butterfly pea blossoms, according to the review.

**Key words:** *Clitoris ternatea*, Pharmacology of *Clitoria ternatea*, Butterfly pea.



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## THE POTENTIAL OF LOCAL ECONOMIES IN THE MEDITERRANEAN REGION

*Prof. Zbigniew Grzmala*

*Department Of Management And Finance*

*Sgh-Warsaw School Of Economics, Poland*

*Orcid//0000-0001-8861-8486*

*Ass.Prof. Agnieszka Wójcik-Czerniawska, Phd, Mba*

*Department Of Management And Finance*

*Sgh\_ Warsaw School Of Economics, Poland*

*Orcid//0000-0002-9612-1952*

*Hieronim Jędrzejewski, Phd Candidate*

*Department Of Management And Finance*

*Sgh-Warsaw School Of Economics, Poland*

### ABSTRACT

The Mediterranean regions are a place of interaction between different cultures and people living in the areas surrounding the Mediterranean Sea - a central superhighway of transport, trade and cultural exchange. The Mediterranean regions, including: Spain, France, Italy, Greece, Turkey, Syria, Israel, Morocco, etc. **These regions face many economic challenges, ranging from regional inequalities, low per capita income, poor governance to population explosion.** To cope with all these obstacles, policies are being created to encourage, support and develop SMEs.

The Southern Mediterranean has the third fastest growing population in the world, with the working-age population increasing by 27.8%. The current rate of economic growth is unlikely to provide enough jobs for new entrants. Fiscal pressures are increasing, with the World Economic Outlook indicating an average annual growth of 0.6% for the Northern Mediterranean, compared with an average of 5% for the Southern Mediterranean.

**SMEs are mostly labour-oriented and have the potential to act as primary drivers of development. The development of SMEs increases competition by improving per capita income in the economy.** This can help generate increased opportunities on both the economic and political fronts. With the growing population and urbanization in the Mediterranean regions, a number of sustainability issues include inadequate infrastructure facilities, low political and economic growth, and environmental issues.

**Keywords:** smes, mediterranean , economies, development, potential

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## DIVERSITY ANALYSIS OF GENETIC AND PHENOTYPIC TRAITS IN ALGERIAN LOCAL CHICKEN POPULATIONS

*Ayed Soumia\*, Ghrissi Djallel eddine 2 Gaouar semir bechir 3*

*1Department of Biology/Abi bakr Belgaid University of Tlemcen Algeria*

*2 Department of Veterinary Mouhamed cherif masaadia University Of Souk Ahras Algeria*

*3Department of Biology Abi bakr Belgaid University of Tlemcen Algeria*

### ABSTRACT

“PRIMA SCALA-MEDI” project is focusing on genetic and phenotypic characterization of, as well as on adaptability research for, local breeds of sheep and chickens of the Mediterranean region. It is a multi-country project implemented in three North African (Tunisia, Algeria, Morocco) and two Southern European (France, Italy) countries. As to the chicken species, which is found in Algeria, the project comprises two parts: the first one is directed towards the description of the local populations’ diversity and the second one is aimed at the development of crossbreeding between two contrasting origins of local chickens.

A field survey was carried out among more than 100 farms located in five distinct agroecological and climatic regions of the country to further understand the local chicken populations and the farming practices. Data relating to farming practices, morphobiometric, and zootechnic indicators were accumulated during these surveys. In addition, biological samples in the form of blood were collected from each individual bird for molecular analyses, for instance, DNA-chip-assisted genotyping and epigenetic analyses using the LUMA technique. In total, 250 birds were sampled – 200 females and 50 males. ... The last group of 100 chickens were taken from the breeding institute of ITELV, who have been in a closed colony for more than 10 years, without any crossbreeding with exotic strains.

Following the DNA isolation, the DNA of the samples was analyzed using IMAGE001v2 DNA array (approx. 10k SNPs). Quality checking measures, Fst values and Principal Components Analysis (PCA) confirmed that the animals from the two ITELV centres, Baba-Ali and Tlemcen, and the village chickens from northern Algeria were genetically distinct. This differentiation is more likely caused by genetic drift or inbreeding among the closed ITELV herds. Respondents also mention that most of the farm management is done by females, and the chickens had different forms. The local chickens, however, demonstrated considerable genetic variation and low genetic structuring of diversity in geographical climatic zones.

**Keywords:** Scala Medi, Chicken, farmer, ITELV, Algeria, Phenotypic, Genotypic Diversity.

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## EDUCAR PARA LA PAZ DESDE LA EXPERIENCIA DE LAS VÍCTIMAS

*Manuel Losada-Sierra*

*Universidad Militar Nueva Granada, Colombia*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3681-8475>*

### RESUMEN

En 1966 el filósofo Theodor Adorno manifestaba que la exigencia de que Auschwitz no se repita es la primera de todas en la educación. Adorno se refería a la barbarie que había supuesto la exterminación de millones de seres humanos y la indiferencia que supuso este fenómeno en muchas conciencias ilustradas, que leyeron el sufrimiento de los seres humanos como parte de la marcha de la historia de la humanidad. Proponía Adorno una educación en la sensibilidad para disuadir a los hombres de golpear hacia el exterior sin reflexionar antes sobre sí mismos. Ya Rousseau se había ocupado de la pregunta ¿cómo alguien se desarrolla éticamente? Presenta como principio una repugnancia innata de ver el sufrimiento de los otros. Rousseau manifiesta su preocupación con el desarrollo del intelecto separado del buen carácter. La pregunta que nos hacemos los educadores frente a esta realidad es precisamente ¿Cómo desde la educación ayudar a sanar las heridas y construir una nación en la que podamos resolver pacíficamente nuestras diferencias, sin recurrir a la violencia y respetando a los que no piensan igual? Para desarrollar esta reflexión nos apoyaremos en primer lugar en el filósofo Emmanuel Levinas y el teólogo Johann Baptist Metz, quienes proponen el cultivo no solo de la razón, sino fundamentalmente del reconocimiento del otro como víctima que reclama responsabilidad. En segundo lugar, nos referiremos a las reflexiones de Guillermo Hoyos para reclamar la necesidad de una educación para la incertidumbre, es decir para la tolerancia y la responsabilidad por el otro, y que responda al énfasis que se ha hecho en la educación como perfeccionamiento personal. Finalmente, concluiremos cómo estas dos perspectivas de la compasión y la cooperación deben marcar el camino de una educación humanista para los retos contemporáneos de la educación.

**Palabras clave:** Educar para la paz, víctimas, compasión, cooperación

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### STAT6 AS A BIOMARKER OF TRASTUZUMAB RESISTANCE IN PATIENTS WITH METASTATIC HER2-POSITIVE BREAST CANCER

*PhD, Oleksandr VYNNYCHENKO*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5651-0323>

*Sumy Regional Clinical Oncology Center, Sumy, Ukraine*

*Roman MOSKALENKO*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2342-0337>

*Department of Pathology, Sumy State University, Ukraine*

#### ABSTRACT

Breast cancer is the most common cause of cancer-related mortality among women globally, including in Ukraine. Transcription factors play a crucial role in normal breast development and could serve as potential biological markers for identifying patients who are resistant to trastuzumab. This study aimed to explore the connection between STAT6 expression and the effectiveness of trastuzumab treatment in patients with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer. The present study included 78 patients diagnosed with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer who received treatment at the Sumy Regional Clinical Oncology Center. The criteria for inclusion in the study encompassed histologically and immunohistochemically confirmed HER2-positive breast cancer, metastatic stages, trastuzumab treatment, the availability of an archival tumor tissue sample, an age of over 18 years, and the absence of serious comorbidities that might result in the patient's death within the next two years. Immunohistochemical analyses were conducted on all tumor tissue samples utilizing monoclonal rabbit antibodies targeting STAT6 (clone EP325, Cell Marque, ready-to-use). Statistical evaluation was carried out using the Stata V.18.0 software environment (<https://www.stata.com>; 2024). STAT6 expression was observed in 71 out of 78 patients, accounting for 91.0%, which included 33 patients (42.3%) with low expression and 38 patients (48.7%) with high expression of STAT6. A lack of STAT6 expression was identified in 7 patients (9.0%). The majority of patients exhibiting low STAT6 expression did not have regional metastases ( $\chi^2=8.0451$ ,  $p=0.018$ ) and presented with well-differentiated tumors ( $\chi^2=5.9757$ ,  $p=0.048$ ). Most patients showing negative STAT6 expression experienced disease progression ( $\chi^2=53.3959$ ,  $p=0.0001$ ). The median progression-free survival was recorded at 4.2, 14.1, and 13.9 months for patients with negative, low, and high STAT6 expression, respectively (Log-rank  $p=0.0001$ ). The median overall survival durations were 17.8, 31.4, and 25.3 months for patients with negative, low, and high STAT6 expression, respectively (Log-rank  $p=0.0002$ ). Therefore, among patients diagnosed with metastatic HER2-positive breast cancer, 9.0% exhibited negative STAT6 expression. Negative STAT6 expression is linked to resistance to trastuzumab and poorer progression-free and overall survival outcomes.

**Keywords:** trastuzumab, resistance, breast cancer, STAT6.

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## SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK PERFORMANSININ PSI VE MABAC YÖNTEMLERİYLE ANALİZ EDİLMESİ: 2018-2023 DÖNEMİ İÇİN BORSA İSTANBUL ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA

### ANALYZING SUSTAINABILITY PERFORMANCE WITH PSI AND MABAC METHODS: A RESEARCH ON BORSA ISTANBUL FOR THE PERIOD 2018-2023

*İbrahim YAVUZ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kütahya Dumlupınar Üniversitesi, Simav Meslek Yüksekokulu, Finans-Bankacılık ve Sigortacılık Bölümü, Kütahya, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2099-0625>*

#### ÖZET

Çalışmada, Entegre Raporlama Türkiye Ağı (ERTA)'nın resmi internet sitesinde "Düzenleyici ve Denetleyici Kurumlar" olarak listelenen Borsa İstanbul'un 2018-2023 dönemi için finansal ve finansal olmayan performansının analiz edilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Performans analizi için Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Tekniklerinden (ÇKKV) yararlanılmıştır. Kriterlerin ağırlıklarının hesaplanmasında PSI yönteminden, alternatiflerin performans sıralamasının belirlenmesinde ise MABAC yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Çalışmada, iki adet ekonomik performans kriteri (net kâr/toplam aktif, net kâr/toplam öz kaynak), iki adet çevresel performans kriteri (toplam karbon emisyonu, toplam su tüketimi) ve iki adet sosyal performans kriteri (toplam personel sayısı, kadın personel oranı) olmak üzere toplam altı adet sürdürülebilirlik performans kriteri kullanılmıştır. PSI yöntemi sonuçlarına göre, en önemli kriter, 0,1871 ağırlık oranı ile KPO (Kadın Personel oranı) olurken, önem derecesi en düşük olan kriter, 0,1331 ağırlık oranı ile toplam su tüketimi olarak tespit edilmiştir. PSI yöntemi ile hesaplanan ağırlıklar, MABAC yöntemine entegre edilmiş ve alternatiflerin performans sıralaması belirlenmiştir. MABAC yöntemi sonuçlarına göre, Borsa İstanbul'un en iyi sürdürülebilirlik performansı gösterdiği yıl 2022 yılı, en kötü sürdürülebilirlik performansı gösterdiği yıl ise 2019 yılı olarak tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** PSI Yöntemi, MABAC yöntemi, Borsa İstanbul, Sürdürülebilirlik Performans Analizi

#### ABSTRACT

The study aims to analyze the financial and non-financial performance of Borsa Istanbul, which is listed as 'Regulatory and Supervisory Institutions' on the official website of the Integrated Reporting Türkiye Network (ERTA), for the period 2018-2023. Multi-Criteria Decision Making Techniques (MCDM) were used for performance analysis. PSI method was used to calculate the weights of the criteria and MABAC method was used to determine the performance ranking of the alternatives. A total of six sustainability performance criteria were used in the study: two economic performance criteria (net profit/total assets, net profit/total equity), two environmental performance criteria (total carbon emissions, total water consumption) and two social performance criteria (total number of personnel, female personnel ratio). According to the results of the PSI method, the most important criterion is KPO (Female Personnel Ratio) with a weight ratio of 0.1871, while the criterion with the lowest importance is TWC (total water consumption) with a weight ratio of 0.1331. The weights calculated by the PSI method were integrated into the MABAC method and the performance ranking of the alternatives was determined. According to the results of the MABAC method, the best sustainability performance of

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Borsa Istanbul was determined as 2022 and the worst sustainability performance was determined as 2019.

**Keywords:** PSI Method, MABAC method, Borsa Istanbul, Sustainability Performance Analysis

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## THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON DIETARY CHOICES

*Justyna Siwiela-Tomaszczyk<sup>1,2,\*</sup>, Kamila Karwacka<sup>3</sup>, Karolina Marczuk<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*University of Social and Medical Sciences in Lublin, Faculty of Medical Sciences, Lublin, Poland*

<sup>2</sup>*The University College of Applied Sciences in Chełm, The Institute of Human Nutrition Science and Agricultural, Chełm, Poland*

<sup>3</sup>*University of Social and Medical Sciences in Lublin, Lublin, Poland - The Student Scientific Club of Dietetics*

\* ORCID No: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2303-9285>

### ABSTRACT

Physical activity is undeniably essential for maintaining health, especially in response to the growing health issues associated with sedentary lifestyles. Regular exercise enhances energy expenditure, contributes to weight reduction, promotes muscle and bone mass growth, improves glucose tolerance and lipid profiles, and enhances overall well-being and mental health. Engaging in daily recreational physical activity lasting one to two hours can increase weekly energy requirements by an average of 1200-2500 kcal. Therefore, it is crucial to incorporate easily accessible nutrient-rich foods into the diet of physically active individuals. Awareness of the role of nutrition in health, especially when engaging in sports, can help reduce the incidence of chronic diseases and promote long-term physical fitness.

### Objective

This study aimed to assess the impact of systematic physical activity on dietary choices. It analyzed and compared the eating habits of two control groups: physically active and physically inactive individuals.

### Methodology

The research was conducted in the lubelskie voivodeship using a proprietary survey questionnaire consisting of 23 questions, including both open-ended and closed-ended items with options to select one or multiple answers. The survey included 191 participants. Based on the self-reported levels of physical activity, dietary choices were compared between active and inactive individuals, with those engaging in exercise at least twice a week classified as physically active.

### Results and Conclusions

The study included 121 women and 70 men, with the majority (129 individuals) aged 26-45, followed by the 18-25 age group (37 individuals). The 60+ age group was the least represented. Physically active participants constituted 69.6% of the respondents. Some responses allowed for an evaluation of the quality and nutritional value of consumed products.

### The study led to the following conclusions

1. Most respondents (116 individuals) reported positive dietary changes after starting regular physical activity, indicating a strong link between regular exercise and dietary awareness. This shift suggests that physically active individuals are more likely to reflect on their lifestyle and adopt healthier dietary choices, which could positively impact their overall health.
2. Half of the respondents considered their diet very healthy or relatively healthy.
3. Among physically active participants, an increase of balanced meals were observed, as reflected in responses about the frequency of consuming vegetables, fruits, meat, fish, dairy, and grain products.

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4. The vast majority of respondents (90%) acknowledged the need for education on the impact of physical activity and healthy eating on health. The high level of dietary awareness among physically active individuals suggests that physical activity not only benefits their physical fitness but also motivates them toward more conscious and balanced dietary choices.

To sum up, the results indicate that regular physical activity is a significant factor in shaping healthy eating habits. Physically active respondents tend to view their dietary choices positively, which may contribute to their well-being and improved health.

**Keywords:** physical activity, dietary choices, diet in physical activity.

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## TELENURSING KULLANILARAK HEMATO-ONKOLOJİK HASTALIĞI OLAN KİŞİNİN TAKİBİ FOLLOW-UP OF THE PERSON WITH HEMATO-ONCOLOGICAL DISEASE USING TELENURSING

**Márcia ALVES<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Madeira Üniversitesi Sağlık Yüksek Okulu, Funchal, Portekiz.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9118-2855>

**Rosalita SÁ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, SESARAM, Funchal, Portekiz.

**Cátia SANTOS<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, SESARAM, Funchal, Portekiz.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-7160-3182>

**Ana ALVES<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup> Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, SESARAM, Funchal, Portekiz.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-5120-5521>

**Peter BARROS<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup> Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, SESARAM, Funchal, Portekiz.

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7147-8116>

**Marisela MARQUES<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>6</sup> Dr. Nélio Mendonça Hastanesi, SESARAM, Funchal, Portekiz.

<sup>6</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-9623-3131>

### ÖZET

Hematolojik-onkolojik hastalığı olan kişi, tanının psikolojik etkisi ve tıbbi taburculuğa kadar olan süreç nedeniyle özel ihtiyaçlara sahiptir. Taburcu sonrası, hastalık ve tedavilere ilişkin semptomlar görülebilir.

Amaç: Telenursing yoluyla hematolojik-onkolojik hastalığı olan kişilerin takibi ile ilgili bilimsel kanıtları haritalamak.

Metodoloji: Sistematik İnceleme. "Telenursing", "Kemoterapi", "Hematoloji" ve "Onkoloji hemşireliği" gibi anahtar kelimeleri kullanarak 2014 ve 2023 yılları arasında yayımlanan makaleleri inceledik ve "Hematolojik-onkolojik hastalığı olan kişilerin takibi için telenursing'in faydaları nelerdir?" sorusuna yanıt aradık.

Sonuçlar: Belirlenen kriterlere uyan ve tamamı nitel yöntemler kullanan 21 makale tespit edildi.

Tartışma: Telenursing, semptomların izlenmesini sağlar, tedavi sonrası yan etkilerin yönetimini kolaylaştırır, gerçek komplikasyonları en aza indirir ve potansiyel komplikasyonları önler.

Sonuç: Gelecek araştırmalar için teşvik ve hematolojik-onkolojik hastalığı olan kişilerin sistematik takibi için stratejik programların geliştirilmesine destek sağlanması.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Telenursing; Hematoloji; Malign Neoplazi; Antineoplastik İlaçlar.

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### ABSTRACT

The person with hematologic-oncologic disease requires special needs, due to the psychological impact of the diagnosis and the journey until medical discharge. People, post-discharge, present symptoms related to the disease and treatments.

**Objective:** To map the scientific evidence on the benefits of monitoring people with hematologic-oncologic disease through telenursing.

**Methodology:** Systematic Review. We considered articles published between 2014 and 2023, using the descriptors "Telenursing", "Chemotherapy", "Hematology", and "Oncology nursing", addressing the question, "What are the benefits of monitoring people with hematologic-oncologic disease through telenursing?"

**Results:** We identified 21 articles meeting the outlined criteria, all employing qualitative methodology.

**Discussion:** Telenursing allows for symptom monitoring, manages side effects post-treatment, helps minimize actual complications, and prevents potential ones.

**Conclusion:** Encourages future research and supports the development of strategic programs for the systematic follow-up of people with hematologic-oncologic disease.

**Keywords:** Telenursing; Hematology; Malignant Neoplasm; Antineoplastic Agents;

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## DEGREES VERSUS TRADE CERTIFICATE: UNPACKING HUNGARIAN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' BELIEFS ON PATHWAYS TO SUCCESS

*Ágnes Sántha-Malomsoki PhD*

*University of Pannonia*

### ABSTRACT

The presentation examines Hungarian university students' beliefs about the value of obtaining a degree versus a trade certificate. This study aims to investigate students' perceptions of the significance and necessity of a degree in today's Hungarian and international labor markets. Conducted within a qualitative research framework, the study involved structured interviews with 20 university students. Data were analyzed using both deductive (theory-driven) and inductive (data-driven) approaches. The findings reveal diverse beliefs among students regarding the relative value of a degree compared to a skilled trade, offering insights into the perceived pathways to success in the labour market.

**Key words:** student beliefs, degree value, trade certification, labour market, qualitative research

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## STRATEGIES FOR TAILORING AGE-SPECIFIC PHYSICAL PREPARATION PROGRAMS FOR YOUNG FOOTBALLERS

*Rejnaldo Gjerazi*

*PhD Candidate, Sports University of Tirana, Albania*

### ABSTRACT

The physical preparation of young football players is a key determinant of their athletic development and long-term performance potential. This study explores strategies for tailoring age-specific training programs aimed at enhancing endurance, agility, and strength in footballers aged 13–14. Rooted in contemporary sports science and developmental physiology, the research emphasizes the need to align training methodologies with the unique physical and psychological characteristics of this age group.

This study proposes a framework for developing individualized training regimens by synthesizing existing literature and integrating insights from field-based interventions. The strategies outlined prioritize progressive overload, sport-specific agility drills, and age-appropriate strength conditioning, while minimizing the risk of overtraining and injury. Additionally, the study highlights the importance of periodization and recovery protocols in optimizing performance during this critical stage of physical and psychological maturation.

The results demonstrate that age-specific physical preparation strategies, underpinned by a comprehensive methodology incorporating progressive overload, targeted strength conditioning, and sport-specific agility exercises, significantly enhance endurance, agility, and strength. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, the study combines quantitative performance metrics with qualitative observations from field-based training interventions. The findings show a marked improvement in key athletic attributes, contributing to sustainable performance gains and injury prevention.

This study underscores the pivotal role of age-specific physical preparation in advancing the athletic development of youth football players. The proposed framework not only supports immediate performance gains but also fosters long-term, sustainable development aligned with the evolving physiological and psychological needs of adolescent athletes, ensuring their continued growth and success in football.

**Keywords:** Physical preparation, Endurance, Agility, Strength, Developmental physiology, Long-term athletic development

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## CHOICE OVERLOAD AS A COMPONENT OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS IN ALIGNMENT WITH CIRCULAR ECONOMY AND SUSTAINABILITY DIRECTION

*Malek GHAZO*

*University Of Pecs, Pecs, Hungary*

### ABSTRACT

This paper explores the concept of choice overload within behavioral economics, examining its impact on consumer decision-making and its alignment with sustainability and circular economy principles. Choice overload occurs when individuals face too many options, often resulting in decision fatigue, decreased purchase likelihood, and a shift in consumers' ideal points, ultimately affecting customer satisfaction and behavior. The study introduces a behavioral economics and sustainability transformation map, highlighting eight key issues that serve as drivers for behavioral shifts toward circular economy practices. Through the analysis of choice overload, this paper demonstrates the role of strategic assortment management in promoting sustainable consumer behavior by steering preferences toward smaller, more manageable selections. The findings underscore the importance of categorization strategies, such as taxonomic approaches, to reduce consumer frustration and enhance decision confidence, thereby supporting sustainable consumption patterns. The paper concludes with recommendations for policymakers and businesses to leverage behavioral insights in fostering sustainable choices that align with the goals of a circular economy.

**Keywords:** Choice overload, Behavioral economics, Sustainability, Circular economy, Framework

**JEL Classification:** D90, D91, E70, E71, Q01

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### PUBLIC ACADEMIC PRIVATE PARTNERSHIP FRAMEWORK (PAPP) TO ACT UPON SUSTAINABILITY CHALLENGES, TOWARDS MORE DIVERSITY, INCLUSION, EMPOWERMENT, CREATIVITY, AND INNOVATION

*Malek Ghazo*

*University of Pecs- Faculty of Business and Economics, Pecs, Hungary*

#### **ABSTRACT**

This paper presents the Public Academic Private Partnership (PAPP) framework, designed to address sustainability challenges through enhanced diversity, inclusion, empowerment, creativity, and innovation. The PAPP framework aligns with the United Nations Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs), particularly SDG 17, which emphasizes global partnerships for sustainable development. The model integrates four key layers—public, academic, private, and societal sectors—with a central "Ideas Layer" to facilitate continuous collaboration, problem-solving, and innovation. Each layer contributes unique strengths, fostering a system where schools, universities, research institutions, and industry partners collaborate to generate solutions for real-world sustainability challenges. By combining these sectors, the framework encourages the development of sustainable products, services, and solutions, supported by intellectual property protections and a feedback loop for continuous improvement. The study emphasizes the potential of PAPP to leverage artificial intelligence, enabling a smarter, more adaptive partnership model. This research contributes to the field of sustainable development by proposing a comprehensive, structured partnership framework that harnesses the strengths of diverse sectors to drive innovative, sustainable solutions.

**Keywords:** Hierarchal Framework, Educational system, creativity and innovation, partnership, PAPP Framework

**JEL Codes:** Q-Q01

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## A SHORT REVIEW ON ALOE VERA

*S. Sherlin sheeba, k. Sneha, A. Ashwini, G.Asma begum, D. Anushya.*

*Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research*

### ABSTRACT

The Aloe vera plant has been known and used for centuries for its health, beauty, medicinal and skin care properties. The name Aloe vera derives from the Arabic word “Alloeh” meaning “shining bitter substance,” while “vera” in Latin means “true.” 2000 years ago, the Greek scientists regarded Aloe vera as the universal panacea. The Egyptians called Aloe “the plant of immortality.” Today, the Aloe vera plant has been used for various purposes in dermatology. The botanical name of Aloe vera is Aloe barbadensis miller. It belongs to Asphodelaceae (Liliaceae) family, and is a shrubby or arborescent, perennial, xerophytic, succulent, pea- green color plant. It grows mainly in the dry regions of Africa, Asia, Europe and America. In India, it is found in Rajasthan, Andhra Pradesh, Gujarat, Maharashtra and Tamil Nadu

- Aloe vera is a commonly found household plant. It grows naturally in hot arid climates, like the desert (Aloe vera (aloe vera) (n.d.). Retrieved May 22, 2015). Aloe vera is a succulent plant, meaning parts of the plant are thicker in order to retain water. Aloe vera has a variety of uses and is found in many products. Aloe vera extracts are used cosmetically and medicinally (Aloe vera (aloe vera) (n.d.). Retrieved May 22, 2015). A glycoprotein found in the gel of the A. vera plant showed beneficial wound healing characteristics. The glycoproteins enhanced granulation and epithelialization in living organism models (Choi et al., 2001). In the laboratory setting, glycoproteins increased cell proliferation activity and enhanced epidermal tissue (Choi et al., 2001). Aloe vera extract also demonstrated anti-inflammatory activity. The mechanism of the anti-inflammatory activity was due to the inhibition of matrix metalloproteinase-9 on blood cells (Vijayalakshmi et al., 2012)

**KEY WORDS:** “Alloeh”, barbadensis Miller, glyco protein, mettaloprotienase.

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### MULTICULTURAL CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM OF SIMALUNGUN CULTURE IN FORMING STUDENTS' CHARACTER IN SIMALUNGUN REGENCY

*Rolandi H. Situmorang, S.Si, M.Pd*

*Christian University of Indonesia*

*ORCID iD : 0009-0004-5486-2148*

#### ABSTRACT

This article comprehensively analyzes multicultural Christian Religious Education (PAK) based on local wisdom of Simalungun culture in character building of students in Simalungun Regency. The problem discussed in depth is how to formulate and implement Simalungun local wisdom values such as Pesta Rondang Bittang, Tortor Sombah, Dayok Binatur, Tolu Sahundulan, Martidah, Marharoan Bolon and Habonaron do Bona into the curriculum and learning of multicultural PAK. The purpose of the study is to formulate an integrated implementation model of multicultural PAK based on local wisdom of Simalungun in order to form religious, nationalist, independent and mutual cooperation characters in students. The methodology used is qualitative research with descriptive argumentative research type. The approach taken includes a conceptual review of multicultural PAK and local wisdom of Simalungun, as well as an analysis of its implementation in building students' character through the actualization of these values in learning activities. The results obtained are the formulation of a multicultural PAK implementation model in Simalungun Regency by integrating local wisdom values such as gratitude, respect, resilience, cooperation, truth and justice into the curriculum and learning. Its implementation is carried out through the organization of local activities and traditions that involve the active participation of students. This model is expected to create a learning environment that does not only focus on academics, but also strengthens the cultural identity and moral character of students. This model will also provide space for students to explore and appreciate cultural diversity, so that they can grow into individuals who are more tolerant and sensitive to differences in society.

**Keywords:** Christian Religious Education, Multicultural, Multicultural PAK, Local Wisdom, Character, Implementation, Simalungun.



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## SELECTED NANOTECHNOLOGIES AND NANOSTRUCTURES FOR DRUG DELIVERY, NANOMEDICINE, AND CURE

*V.sandhiyar*

*Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.*

### ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology has emerged as a promising field with vast potential in the development of innovative drug delivery systems, nanomedicine, and therapeutic interventions. This abstract highlights selected nanotechnologies and nanostructures that have revolutionized drug delivery and contributed to advancements in nanomedicine and cure. Firstly, liposomes, a class of lipid-based nanostructures, have gained considerable attention due to their ability to encapsulate a wide range of drugs, improving their stability, solubility, and pharmacokinetic properties. Liposomal drug delivery systems have shown great efficacy in enhancing the therapeutic index of various drugs, including anticancer agents, antimicrobials, and anti-inflammatory drugs. Secondly, polymeric nanoparticles have exhibited immense potential in targeted drug delivery. These nanoparticles are typically composed of biocompatible and biodegradable polymers, allowing the controlled release of drugs at the desired site of action. Their small size and surface modification capabilities enable specific targeting of diseased tissues, reducing off-target effects and enhancing therapeutic outcomes. Moreover, carbon-based nanomaterials, such as carbon nanotubes and graphene, have demonstrated unique properties for drug delivery and nanomedicine. These nanomaterials possess high surface area, excellent mechanical strength, and superior electrical conductivity. They can be functionalized to carry therapeutic payloads and facilitate targeted drug delivery, while also enabling real-time monitoring and imaging of biological processes. In addition, metallic nanoparticles, such as gold and silver nanoparticles, have shown remarkable potential in various therapeutic applications. Their unique optical and electromagnetic properties have been harnessed for imaging, photothermal therapy, and targeted drug delivery. These nanoparticles can be functionalized with specific ligands to selectively target cancer cells or diseased tissues, leading to enhanced therapeutic efficacy. Furthermore, stimuli-responsive nanocarriers have emerged as a promising approach for controlled drug release. These nanocarriers can respond to various stimuli, such as pH, temperature, light, or enzymes, triggering the release of encapsulated drugs in a controlled and targeted manner. This spatiotemporal control over drug release allows for improved therapeutic outcomes and reduced systemic toxicity. Overall, the selected nanotechnologies and nanostructures discussed in this abstract demonstrate their significant potential in revolutionizing drug delivery, nanomedicine, and therapeutic interventions. Continued advancements in these areas hold promise for the development of more effective and personalized treatments, ultimately leading to improved patient outcomes and better healthcare practices.

**KEYWORDS:** Nanotechnology, nanostructures, Liposomal drug delivery, polymeric nanoparticles, metallic nanoparticles

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## OPTIMIZING PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEM PARAMETERS USING META-HEURISTIC APPROACHES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF JAYA ALGORITHM WITH MULTI- OBJECTIVE EVALUATION

*Ismail Abazine\*, Mustapha Elyaqouti\*, El Hanafi Arjdal\*, Driss Saadaoui\*, Driss Ben  
Hmamou\*, Souad Lidaighbi\*, Imade Choulli\*, Abdelfattah Elhammoudy\*, and Brahim Ydir\**

*\*Laboratory of Materials, Signals, Systems and Physical Modeling, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr  
University, Agadir, Morocco*

### ABSTRACT

Accurate parameter estimation is essential for optimizing the performance and efficiency of photovoltaic (PV) systems. This study focuses on evaluating the Jaya optimization algorithm for parameter determination in single-diode and double-diode PV models. To comprehensively assess its performance and robustness, the research incorporates multiple objective functions, including root mean square error (RMSE), mean absolute error (MAE), and mean absolute percentage error (MAPE). The Jaya algorithm is benchmarked against other state-of-the-art meta-heuristic methods, demonstrating superior accuracy, faster convergence, and adaptability across diverse PV models. The use of multiple objective functions enables a thorough evaluation of the trade-offs between precision and computational efficiency, offering a holistic framework for parameter estimation. Results highlight Jaya's ability to minimize estimation errors effectively, establishing it as a reliable and efficient choice for PV system modeling. Its simplicity, computational efficiency, and adaptability further enhance its appeal for real-world renewable energy optimization applications. Future research will explore hybrid optimization techniques and real-time implementations to enhance both accuracy and scalability, contributing to advancements in PV system modeling and the promotion of efficient energy solutions.

**Keywords:** Photovoltaic Modeling, JAYA Algorithm, RMSE, MAE, MAPE.

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### OPTIMIZING PHOSPHORIC ACID CONCENTRATION VIA MICROWAVE TECHNOLOGY: A STUDY OF PARAMETER EFFECTS

*Rachid Bagoun<sup>a,b</sup>, Mohamed EL Khouakhi<sup>b</sup>, Omari Lhoussaine<sup>c</sup>, Mohammed EL Asri<sup>a,b</sup>*

*<sup>a</sup>Laboratory of Applied Organic Chemistry, Faculty of Science and Techniques, University of Sidi  
Mohamed Ben Adbellah,*

*<sup>b</sup>Technology Development Cell (TechCell), Mohammed VI Polytechnic University (UM6P), Benguerir  
Morocco,*

*<sup>c</sup>OCP Group, BP 118, Jorf Lasfar, El Jadida, Morocco ,*

#### ABSTRACT

The concentration of phosphoric acid through microwave irradiation under vacuum conditions successfully achieved the desired  $P_2O_5$  levels in the final concentrate. This achievement was significantly influenced by factors such as irradiation time, sample volume, operating vacuum pressure, thermal insulation, and reactor geometry. Experimental design allowed us to investigate these variables, revealing their substantial effects on energy efficiency and the  $P_2O_5$  concentration (wt%). Notably, reactor geometry emerged as a critical factor due to its impact on the sample's surface area-to-volume ratio, which strongly affects energy efficiency.

**Keywords:** Enrichment phosphoric acid concentration, Phosphoric acid 27% wt  $P_2O_5$ , Phosphoric acid 54% wt  $P_2O_5$ , Energy efficiency, Microwave heating.

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## SATELLITE IMAGE RETRIEVAL SYSTEM BASED ON AUTOREGRESSIVE MODEL WITH BAYES BACKPROPAGATION NEURAL NETWORK

*Dr. Vasanthi Muniyasamy*

*Assistant Professor, Department of Computer Science,*

*King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia*

### ABSTRACT

The paper proposes a new method for satellite colour imagery retrieval, based on autoregressive model with Bayes backpropagation neural network (ARMBBPNN). This method segments input images into structure, microstructure, and texture components. In this method, the model parameters are estimated using a Bayes backpropagation neural network, ARMBBPNN driven and statistical features are extracted from the segmented components, formulates a feature vector for the query image and multivariate statistical tests are deployed to match the similarity of key and target images. The reference image in the database is indexed if the features of the query image match those of the feature-vector database and after that retrieve the indexed images. The suggested ARMBBPNN approach has been validated using three distinct benchmark data sets: SceneSat, PatternNet, and UC Merced. For the SceneSat data set, the ARMBBPNN approach produces average normalized modified retrieval rank and Mean Average Precision scores of 0.2218 and 0.7056, respectively. For the PatternNet and UC Merced data sets, the average normalized modified retrieval rank and mean average precision scores were 0.2307 and 0.6278, respectively, and 0.24168 and 0.7820, respectively. The acquired retrieval results show that the proposed ARMBBPNN technique outperforms the existing approaches.

**Keywords:** ARMBBPNN model, Bayes backpropagation neural network, structure components, microstructure components, and texture components

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### IMPACT OF DIGITALIZATION IN THE PERFORMANCE OF BANKING SECTOR AND IN CUSTOMER SATISFACTION

*Skënder Uku<sup>4</sup>*

*Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania*

*Elona Shehu<sup>5</sup>*

*Mediterranean University of Albania*

*Orkida Ilollari<sup>6</sup>*

*Mediterranean University of Albania*

#### ABSTRACT

The banking sector in Albania has great economic and social importance, and the digital transformation of this sector is considered one of the main factors to increase the performance of the sector itself as well as the efficiency and quality of customer service. This study analyzes the impact of the digitalization process on the main economic indicators of the banking sector as well as on customer service. The aims of this analyze is how to adopt new technologies and digital platforms has affected the efficiency, customer service and overall performance of the banking sector during the years 2019-2023. In this paper is implemented a comparative analyzes with other countries. Primary and secondary data are used to clear this study, based on bank information and reports, various studies in the field of banking digitalization, as well as customer questionnaires. The findings of this paper show that the digital transformation of the banking sector in Albania has been important in improving the efficiency and customer satisfaction. The analysis of the bank's financial performance between 2019 and 2023 shows a trend in net profit, driven by the use of digital platforms, automation and new customer behavior strategies. The main effects of process of digitalization are to reduce the operational costs as well as the increase of new revenue streams from digital services, also to increase customer satisfaction and bank competitiveness.

*Key words: Digitalization of Banking Sector; Investment Banking; Financial Performance; Financial Institution.*

**JEL Code: G2, G21, G24**

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<sup>4</sup>

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<sup>6</sup> [orkida.ilollari@umsh.edu.al](mailto:orkida.ilollari@umsh.edu.al)

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## ADVANCES IN ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE FOR THE STRUCTURAL DAMAGE ASSESSMENT

### YAPISAL HASAR DEĞERLENDİRMESİ ALANINDA YAPAY ZEKADAKİ GELİŞMELER

*Merve AÇIKGENÇ ULAŞ<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Fırat Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Elazığ, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8986-7791>

#### ÖZET

Afet sonrası yapılardaki hasarı tespit etmek, yapıların ve kullanıcıların güvenliğini sağlamada önemli bir adımdır. Geleneksel yaklaşımlar genellikle nispeten fazla iş gücü gerektiren, maliyetli, zaman alıcı ve hatalara açık olsa da, Yapay Zeka (YZ) teknolojilerinin ilerlemesi bu alanda çığır açan cevaplar sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, yapısal hasar tespiti alanındaki teknolojik gelişmeleri yapay zeka tabanlı tekniklere odaklanarak incelemektedir. Son yıllarda, yapıların fiziksel durumunu değerlendirmek için derin öğrenme, makine öğrenimi, görüntü işleme ve yapay zeka dahil olmak üzere sofistike yöntemler kullanılmaktadır. Özellikle, yapılardan veya binalardan toplanan verileri (görseller ve sensör okumaları vs.) analiz ederek, yapay zeka destekli sistemler hasarı erken tespit edebilmektedir. Bu sistemler, insan etkileşimine ihtiyaç duymadan muazzam veri kümelerini hızla değerlendirerek yapısal kusurları, çatlakları, deformasyonları ve diğer hasar türlerini tespit edebilir. Hatta yapının nihai durumunu belirlemek için karar destek sistemleri bile sunabilirler.

Yapay zeka tabanlı hasar tespit sistemlerinin faydaları ve zorlukları da bu makalede ele alınmaktadır. Bu teknolojilerin hasarı hassas, hızlı ve uygun maliyetli bir şekilde tespit etme kapasitesi büyük bir güvenlik avantajıdır. Ancak algoritma eğitimi, veri kalitesi ve algoritma doğruluğu gibi bazı zorluklar da vardır. Yapay zeka tabanlı bina sağlığı izleme sistemlerinin, bu teknolojiler gelişmeye devam ettikçe gelecekte çoğalması beklenmektedir. Özetle, yapay zeka ve veri toplama alanındaki gelişmeler binaların güvenliğini artırmada çok önemli olacak ve teknolojinin potansiyeli bina ve mühendislik sektörlerinde büyük atılımlara yol açacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Hasar Tespiti, Betonarme Yapılar, Yapay Zeka, Makine Öğrenmesi, Görüntü İşleme Algoritmaları.

#### ABSTRACT

Detecting damage to structures after a disaster is an important step in ensuring the safety of structures and users. While traditional approaches are often relatively labor-intensive, costly, time-consuming, and error-prone, the advancement of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technologies offers groundbreaking answers in this field. This paper examines technological advances in the field of structural damage detection with a focus on AI-based techniques. In recent years, sophisticated methods including deep learning, machine learning, image processing and artificial intelligence have been used to assess the physical condition of structures. In particular, by analyzing data collected from structures or buildings (images and sensor readings, etc.), AI-powered systems can detect damage early. These systems can detect structural defects, cracks, deformations and other types of damage by rapidly evaluating massive datasets without the need for human interaction. They can even provide decision support systems to determine the final condition of the structure.

The benefits and difficulties of AI-based damage detection systems are also discussed in this paper. The capacity of these technologies to detect the damage accurately, quickly and cost-effectively is a major

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security advantage. However, there are also some challenges such as algorithm training, data quality and algorithm accuracy. AI-based building health monitoring systems are expected to proliferate in the future as these technologies continue to evolve. In summary, advances in AI and data collection will be crucial in improving the safety of buildings, and the potential of the technology will lead to major breakthroughs in the building and engineering sectors.

**Keywords:** Damage Assessment, Reinforced Concrete Buildings, Artificial Intelligence, Machine Learning, Image Processing Algorithms.

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## SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR PAZARLAMA KAPSAMINDA ÇİFTÇİLERİN YEŞİL ÜRÜNLERE ADAPTASYONU FARMERS' ADAPTATION TO GREEN PRODUCTS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF SUSTAINABLE MARKETING

*Sefa Emre YILMAZEL<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Bayburt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü, Bayburt, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7666-209X>*

*Ahmet BALLYAZ<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup> Öğr., Bayburt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi Bölümü, Bayburt, Türkiye*

### ÖZET

Sürdürülebilir tüketim kapsamında çiftçilerin yeşil ürün ve teknolojilerin kullanımının artırılması gerekmektedir. Ancak çiftçilerin bu yöndeki tutumlarına yönelik çalışma sayısı oldukça kısıtlıdır. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada çiftçilerin yeşil ürünlere yönelik tutumları araştırılmıştır. Çalışmada Bayburt ilindeki 75 çiftçiden veri toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analizi yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda Bayburt ilindeki çiftçilerin yeşil ürünler ile ilgili olarak bilgi sahipliği oranının yüksek olduğu (%85) görülmüştür. Ayrıca halihazırda kullandıkları konvansiyonel ürünlerin ciddi anlamda ürünlerine ve topraklarına zarar verdiğinin de bilincinde oldukları görülmüştür (%76). Ancak çiftçilerin yeşil ürünler hakkında bilgi sahibi olduklarını düşünmelerine rağmen verim konusunda problem yaşayabileceklerini düşünenlerin sayısı azımsanmayacak seviyededir (%37). Çiftçilerin verim konusunda çekinceleri bulursa da yeşil ürünlerin çevreye yararlı olacağını düşünen katılımcıların sayısı memnun edici düzeydedir (%85). Ayrıca yeşil ürünlerin kendi tarlalarının kullanım süresine de olumlu yönde etki edeceğini düşünen katılımcıların sayısı oldukça yüksektir (%78). Bunlara ek olarak çiftçilere iklim değişikliği ile ilgili de bilgi verilerek yeşil ürünler ile iklim değişikliği bağlantısı da sorulmuştur. Çiftçilerin oldukça büyük bir bölümü (%72) yeşil ürün kullanımının iklim değişikliğinin etkilerini azaltmada faydalı olabileceğini düşünmektedir. Ancak bunlara rağmen çiftçilerin yeşil ürün kullanımında çekinceleri de bulunmaktadır. Çekinceler arasında ürünün maliyeti, ticari bakımından getirisi, iklim şartları, kimyasalın fazla olması, organik olmayışı, ürünü azaltması, hayvanlara olumsuz getirisi, toprağı verimsiz hale getirmesi, bilgisizlik gibi unsurlar ön plana çıkmıştır. Avantajları açısından ise maliyetinin düşük olması, toprağın verimini arttırması, doğal organik olması, ülke katkıları, süreklilik kapsamında devamlılık sağlama, ulaşılabilir ve kendileri tarafından üretebilir olması, tarlayı yormaması gibi cevaplar alınmıştır. Çiftçilerin en fazla kullandığı yeşil ürünler arasında ise yem bitkileri (%72) ve organik gübreler (%55) bulunmaktadır. Çiftçiler verimine ve maliyetine göre uzun vadede yeşil ürünleri daha fazla kullanmayı istediklerini belirtmişlerdir (%90). Dolayısıyla devlet ve ilgili kurumlar tarafından destek ve teşvik bekleyen çiftçi oranı oldukça yüksektir (%68). Ayrıca bu işlerin belirli bir plan proje doğrultusunda gerçekleşmesini savunan çiftçiler de bulunmaktadır (%32). Son olarak bu konuda eğitim ve bilinçlendirme gerektiğini belirten çiftçiler de yer almaktadır (%15). Bu bilgiler doğrultusunda çiftçiler yeşil ürünlere yönelik tutumları oldukça olumludur. Ancak bu ürünlerin kullanımı doğrultusunda elde edecekleri fayda-maliyet konusunda çekinceleri bulunmakta ve devlet tarafından desteklenmesi gerektiğini düşünmektedirler. Bu nedenle politika yapıcıların sürdürülebilirlik kapsamında yeşil ürün kullanımını özendirerek uygulamaları ön plana çıkarması gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeşil Ürünler; Adaptasyon, Sürdürülebilirlik, İçerik Analizi



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### ABSTRACT

Within the scope of sustainable consumption, farmers' use of green products and technologies should be increased. However, the number of studies on farmers' attitudes in this direction is quite limited. Therefore, this study investigated farmers' attitudes towards green products. In the study, data were collected from 75 farmers in Bayburt province. The data obtained were analyzed by content analysis method. As a result of the study, it was observed that the farmers in Bayburt province have a high rate of knowledge about green products (85%). They are also aware that the conventional products they are currently using are seriously damaging their crops and soils (76%). However, although farmers think that they have knowledge about green crops, the number of farmers who think that they may have problems with yields is considerable (37%). Although farmers have reservations about yield, the number of respondents who think that green products will be beneficial for the environment is at a satisfactory level (85%). In addition, the number of respondents who think that green crops will have a positive impact on the lifespan of their farms is quite high (78%). In addition, farmers were also informed about climate change and asked about the link between green products and climate change. A large proportion of farmers (72%) think that the use of green products can be beneficial in mitigating the impacts of climate change. However, despite these, farmers also have reservations about the use of green products. Among the reservations, factors such as the cost of the product, commercial return, climatic conditions, excessive chemicals, not being organic, reducing the crop, negative return to animals, making the soil inefficient, and lack of information came to the forefront. In terms of advantages, answers such as low cost, increasing soil fertility, being natural organic, contribution to the country, providing continuity within the scope of continuity, being accessible and can be produced by themselves, not tiring the field were received. Among the green products that farmers use the most are fodder crops (72%) and organic fertilizers (55%). Farmers stated that they would like to use green products more in the long term according to their yield and cost (90%). Therefore, the proportion of farmers expecting support and incentives from the government and relevant institutions is quite high (68%). There are also farmers who advocate that these works should be carried out in line with a specific plan and project (32%). Finally, there are also farmers who state that education and awareness-raising is needed in this regard (15%). In line with this information, farmers' attitudes towards green products are quite positive. However, they have reservations about the cost-benefit of using these products and think that they should be supported by the government. Therefore, policy makers should emphasize practices that will encourage the use of green products within the scope of sustainability.

**Keywords:** Green Products; Adaptation, Sustainability, Content Analysis

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### HIGH-GAIN PRINTED YAGI-UDA ANTENNA WITH RECONFIGURABLE RADIATION PATTERN USING PIN DIODES FOR WI-FI, WIMAX, AND 5G APPLICATIONS

*Khouloud Mohammed Belhadj<sup>1</sup>, Djalal Ziani Kerarti<sup>2</sup>, Souheyla Ferouani<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Department of Electronic and Telecommunications, Smart Structure Laboratory SSL of Temouchent, University of Ain Temouchent, Belhadj Bouchaib, Ain Temouchent, Algeria*

<sup>2</sup>*Department of Post Graduated and Specialties, LARATIC laboratory at National Institute of Telecommunications and ICT of Oran, Oran, Algeria*

<sup>3</sup>*Department of Electronic and Telecommunications, LTT laboratory of Tlemcen, University of Ain Temouchent, Belhadj Bouchaib, Ain Temouchent, Algeria*

#### ABSTRACT

This paper presents a study on a Printed Yagi-Uda antenna with a reconfigurable radiation pattern controlled by PIN diodes (BAR64-06) for Wi-Fi, WiMAX, and 5G networks. It starts with a single antenna element demonstrating its ability to switch between ON mode and OFF mode. In ON mode, the gain is 9.62 dBi with the main lobe at 0° and an angular width of 56.1°, while in OFF mode, the gain drops to 2.28 dBi with the main lobe at 5° and an angular width of 46.9°. The study then explores three operating modes (M1, M2, and M3) enabled by PIN diodes using two antenna elements: M1 has a narrow beam for point-to-point communications; M2 enhances gain for effective multipoint deployments like WiMAX networks; and M3 achieves uniform signal distribution for urban Wi-Fi networks and 5G backhaul connections. Overall, the results illustrate the antenna's dynamic beam adaptation capabilities providing essential flexibility for modern wireless communication systems that require precise radiation control and interference management.

**Keywords:** Reconfigurable radiation pattern, RF PIN diode, Yagi-Uda antenna, WIFI, WIMAX.

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## OKUL ÖNCESİ DÖNEM ÇOCUKLARININ BABA ALGISINA YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME AN EXAMINATION OF PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S PERCEPTIONS OF FATHERHOOD

*Emine Ela ŞİMŞEK<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Okul Öncesi Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Antalya, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1091-6333>*

### ÖZET

Bu araştırma, okul öncesi dönem çocuklarının babalarına yönelik algılarını anlamak amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Nitel bir araştırma olan çalışma, durum çalışması deseniyle yürütülmüştür. Araştırmaya yaşları 36-72 ay arasında değişen, 7'si kız ve 6'sı erkek olmak üzere toplam 13 çocuk katılmıştır. Çalışma grubunun belirlenmesinde kartopu örnekleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çocukların yaş gruplarına göre dağılımı; 36-48 aylık 3, 49-60 aylık 4 ve 61-72 aylık 6 çocuk şeklindedir. Veriler, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla toplanmış ve çocukların babalarına yönelik algılarını ortaya çıkarmak amacıyla sorular yöneltilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler, içerik analizi tekniğiyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulgularına göre, çocuklar babalarını yalnızca bir otorite figürü ya da disiplin sağlayıcı olarak görmemektedir. Babalar, çocuklar için aynı zamanda sevgi, güven ve rehberlik sunan bir destek kaynağıdır. Babalar, çocukların dünyasında hem eğitici hem de eğlendirici bir rol üstlenmekte, bu da çocukların gelişimlerini desteklemektedir. Bununla birlikte, bazı çocukların babalarına yönelik olumsuz algılar geliştirdiği; babalarını güvensizlik, mesafe ve korku gibi duygularla ilişkilendirdiği dikkat çekmektedir. Çocukların babalarını genellikle "kahraman", "ağaç" ve "aslan" gibi güçlü ve koruyucu metaforlarla tanımladığı; buna karşın bazı çocukların babalarını "fırtına" ya da "karanlık" gibi olumsuz çağrışımlarla ifade ettiği görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, çocukların gelişimlerinde kritik bir öneme sahip olan baba-çocuk ilişkisinin niteliğinin, çocukların babalarına yönelik algılarını hem olumlu hem de olumsuz yönde şekillendirdiği belirlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına dayanarak, babaların çocuklarıyla daha destekleyici ve yakın bir iletişim kurabilmesi için farkındalık artırıcı eğitim programları ve rehberlik çalışmaları hayata geçirilmesi önerilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Okul öncesi dönem, çocuk, baba algısı, baba rolü.

### ABSTRACT

This research was conducted to understand preschool children's perceptions of their fathers. As a qualitative study, it was carried out using a case study design. A total of 13 children participated in the research, consisting of seven girls and six boys aged between 36 and 72 months. The snowball sampling method was used to determine the study group. The distribution of children by age group included three children aged 36-48 months, four children aged 49-60 months, and six children aged 61-72 months. Data were collected through a semi-structured interview form, with questions aimed at revealing children's perceptions of their fathers. The obtained data were analyzed using content analysis techniques. According to the study's findings, children do not perceive their fathers solely as authority figures or disciplinarians. Fathers are also a source of love, security, and guidance for their children. They play both educational and entertaining roles in children's lives, supporting their development. However, it is noteworthy that some children have developed negative perceptions of their fathers, associating them with feelings of insecurity, distance, and fear. Children often describe their fathers using strong and protective metaphors such as "hero," "tree," and "lion," while some express their fathers with negative connotations like "storm" or "darkness." In conclusion, the quality of the father-child

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relationship, which is critical for children's development, shapes their perceptions of their fathers positively and negatively. Based on the research findings, it is recommended that awareness-raising training programs and guidance activities be implemented to help fathers establish more supportive and close communication with their children.

**Keywords:** Preschool period, child, perception of fatherhood, father role.

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## ÖĞRENCİLERİN İNTERNET KAYNAKLI GÜLÜŞ TASARIMI İLE İLGİLİ BİLGİ VE FARKINDALIKLARININ ANALİZİ ANALYSIS OF STUDENTS' KNOWLEDGE AND AWARENESS ABOUT INTERNET- BASED SMILE DESIGN

*Ayşegül HAZIR*

*Dr. Öğr. Gör., Kırıkkale Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Dişçilik Hizmetleri  
Bölümü, Kırıkkale, Türkiye*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7640-8243>*

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışma, Diş Protez Teknolojisi ve Ağız ve Diş Sağlığı programında öğrenim gören öğrencilerin internet kaynaklı gülüş tasarımı bilgilerine yönelik farkındalık düzeylerini değerlendirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır. Özellikle internetten elde edilen bilgilerin öğrencilerin tedavi karar süreçlerine etkisi incelenmiştir.

**Gereç ve Yöntemler:** Çalışma anket ile veri toplama yöntemi ile gerçekleştirildi. % 90 güven aralığında anket uygulanması gereken öğrenci sayısı 266 olarak belirlendi. Anket, katılımcılara Google Forms aracılığı ile uygulandı ve çevrimiçi ortamda sonuçlar toplandı. Toplamda 4 bölümde 15 soru, 266 kişilik bir popülasyona uygulandı. Sonuçlar deskriptif ve frekans analizleri kullanılarak analiz edildi.

**Bulgular:** Öğrencilerin %67'si interneti gülüş tasarımıyla ilgili bilgi edinmek için ilk kaynak olarak tercih etti. Ancak, %48,1'i internetten alınan bilgilerin tedavi sürecinde yeterli olmadığını belirtti. Gülüş tasarımında en önemli beklentinin diş sağlığının korunması olduğu tespit edildi. Ayrıca, internet ortamındaki gülüş tasarımı reklamlarını kısmen güvenilir bulanların oranı %55,3'tü. İnternet ortamında karşılaştıkları bir gülüş tasarımı bilgilendirmesi üzerine diş hekimine başvurular % 7,2 ve gülüş tasarımı işlemi yaptıranlar % 3 olarak belirlendi. İnternet ortamında karşılaştıkları gülüş tasarımlarında hastanın dişlerinde ne gibi hazırlık işlemleri yapıldığı konusunda yeterince bilgi sunulduğunu düşünenler % 6,8 ile son derece sınırlı bir kesimi oluşturdu. Kullanılan materyaller ile ilgili yeterince bilgi sunulduğunu düşünenler de % 8,3 ile yine oldukça küçük bir popülasyondur.

**Sonuç:** Öğrenciler interneti yaygın bir bilgi kaynağı olarak kullanmaktadır ancak güvenilirlik ve doğruluk konusunda tereddüt yaşamaktadırlar. Bu bulgular, diş hekimliği alanı eğitiminde internet kaynaklarının eleştirel değerlendirilmesine yönelik eğitimin artırılması gerektiğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gülüş tasarımı, internet, farkındalık

### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** This study was conducted to evaluate the awareness levels of students studying in the Dental Prosthesis Technology and Oral and Dental Health program regarding internet-based smile design information. In particular, the effect of information obtained from the internet on students' treatment decision-making processes was examined.

**Method:** The study was conducted using a survey method to collect data. The number of students to be surveyed at a 90% confidence interval was determined to be 266. The survey was administered to participants via Google Forms and the results were collected online. A total of 15 questions in 4 sections were administered to a population of 266. The results were analyzed using descriptive and frequency analyses.

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**Results:** 67% of the students preferred the internet as their first source to obtain information about smile design. However, 48.1% stated that the information obtained from the internet was not sufficient during the treatment process. It was determined that the most important expectation in smile design was the protection of dental health. In addition, the rate of those who found smile design advertisements on the internet to be partially reliable was 55.3%. Those who applied to a dentist after encountering a smile design information on the internet were determined as 7.2% and those who had a smile design procedure were determined as 3%. Those who thought that sufficient information was provided about what kind of preparation procedures were performed on the patient's teeth in the smile designs they encountered on the internet constituted an extremely limited segment with 6.8%. Those who thought that sufficient information was provided about the materials used were also a very small population with 8.3%.

**Conclusion:** Students use the internet as a common source of information, but they have doubts about reliability and accuracy. These findings indicate that training in critical evaluation of internet resources should be increased in dentistry education.

**Keywords:** Smile design, internet, awareness

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## INVESTIGATION OF NON-COVALENT BONDS IN 1,1-DICHLORODIAZADIENES

**PhD Nigar Ahmedova**

*Department of Organic Chemistry, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Orchid ID: 0009-0009-6245-4837*

**PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva**

*Department of Organic Chemistry, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Orchid ID: 0000-0002-9659-5218*

**PhD Sevinc Mukhtarova**

*Department of special techniques and technologies, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

*Orcid ID: 0000-0002-1388-2319*

**Associate professor Sima Musayeva**

*Department of special techniques and technologies, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

*Orcid ID: 0000-0002-9482-2405*

**Associate professor Ilhama Hamdullayeva**

*Department of special techniques and technologies, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

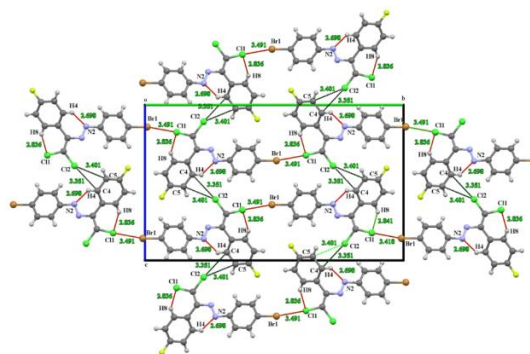
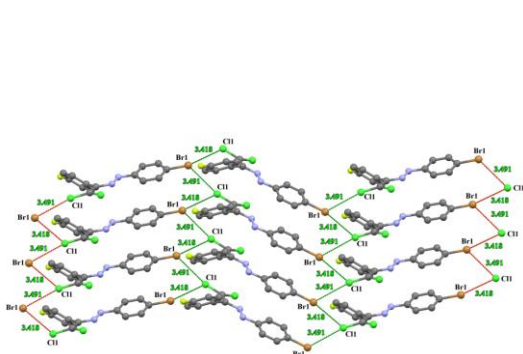
*<https://orcid.org/0009-0001-9343-7185>*

**Associate professor Gulnara Babayeva**

*Department of Analytical and Organic Chemistry, Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

### ABSTRACT

One of the things that has caused great interest in the final production materials is the non-covalent bond in the synthesized compounds. The observation of the halogen atoms based on this bond is of great interest to us in terms of the compound that combines all three halogen atoms and crystal chemistry. Thus, the study of the non-covalent bond between these atoms in the design of the molecule is a very relevant issue from the point of view of crystal chemistry. The synthesized method was combined with the structure of the X-ray. When we look at the molecular structure of dichlorodiazadiene, we see that it is non-covalent between the molecules.



**Keywords:** dichlorodiazadienes derivatives, non-covalent interaction.

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## SYNTHESIS OF 1-(4-BROMOPHENYL)-2-[2,2-DICHLORO-1-(4-FLUOROPHENYL)VINYLDIAZENE

**PhD Nigar Ahmedova**

*Department of Organic Chemistry, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Orchid ID: 0009-0009-6245-4837*

**PhD Gulnar Atakishiyeva**

*Department of Organic Chemistry, Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Orchid ID: 0000-0002-9659-5218*

**PhD Sevinç Muhtarova**

*Department of special techniques and technologies, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

*Orcid ID: 0000-0002-1388-2319*

**Assoc. Prof. Shukufa Eyvazova**

*Department of chemical technology, recycling and ecology, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan,*

*Orcid ID: 0009-0005-9848-5919*

**Assoc. Prof. Naila Veysova**

*Department of chemical technology, recycling and ecology, Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*0009-0005-9848-5919*

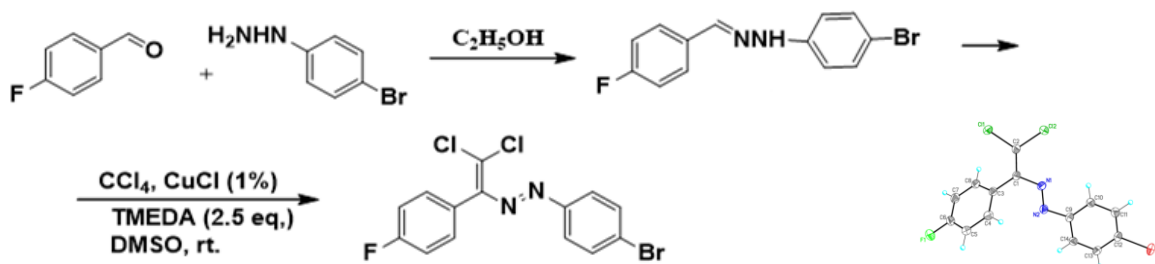
**Prof. Namiq Shikhaliyev**

*Department of Chemical Engineering, Baku Engineering University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

*Orcid ID: 0000-0002-6842-151X*

### ABSTRACT

It is known from the literature that fluorine-containing drugs are used as pesticides, etc. A small number of compounds are known that contain both chlorine, fluorine and bromine atoms in the molecule at the same time. For this reason, we have synthesized dichlorodiazadienes containing F in the aldehyde fragment and Br in the phenylhydrazine fragment. First, the corresponding phenylhydrazone of 4-fluorobenzaldehyde was synthesized with 4-bromophenylhydrazine, and from the latter, 1-(4-bromophenyl)-2-[2,2-dichloro-1-(4-fluorophenyl)vinyl]diazene was synthesized in the catalytic olefination reaction.





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The structure of the synthesized compound was confirmed by NMR and X-ray methods.

**Keywords:** dichlorodiazadienes derivatives, halogen atoms

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## LOJİSTİK ŞİRKETLERİN ELEKTRİKLİ ARAÇ FİLOLARINA GEÇİŞ MOTİVASYONLARI: BİR VAKA ÇALIŞMASI THE MOTIVATIONS FOR LOGISTICS COMPANY TO TRANSITION TO ELECTRIC VEHICLE FLEETS: A CASE STUDY

*Türkan Müge ÖZBEKLER<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Yeditepe Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, Lojistik Yönetimi,  
İstanbul, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1127-4325>*

### ÖZET

Türkiye'nin 2053 net sıfır emisyon hedefi, sera gazı emisyonlarını azaltmak için özellikle enerji verimliliği ve yenilenebilir enerji alanlarında çevresel olarak sürdürülebilir yatırımların yapılmasına dayanmaktadır. Lojistik sektörünün iklim değişikliği üzerindeki etkisi göz önüne alındığında, karayolu yük taşımacılığını karbondan arındırmak için elektrikli yük araçlarına geçiş büyük bir potansiyel taşımaktadır. Türkiye'de, lojistik şirketlerinin elektrikli araçları benimseme oranlarının artmasına hala ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Ancak bazı erken adaptasyon gösteren firmalar, yıllar içinde filolarını kademeli olarak genişleterek elektrikle çalışan karayolu yük taşımacılığına geçiş yapmıştır. Sektörde faaliyet gösteren şirketlerin filolarını tamamen elektrikli araçlara dönüştürerek radikal bir değişiklik yapmaya kararlı olduğunu görmek şu anda neredeyse imkânsız olsa da geleneksel araçlara ek olarak bir elektrikli araca sahip olmanın getirebileceği olası fırsatlardan yararlanmak için bir strateji oluşturdukları görülmektedir. Özellikle içten yanmalı motorların pazara hâkim olduğu gelişmekte olan ekonomilerde, lojistik şirketlerinin elektrikli araç filolarına geçişe yatırım yapma motivasyonunu anlamak, bu teknolojinin sektörde yaygınlaşmasını hızlandırmak için kritik öneme sahiptir. Elektrikli araçlarla ilgili mevcut literatürde esas olarak teknoloji ve performans, ilk yatırım ve işletme maliyetleri, ticarileştirme ve tanıtım ve şarj istasyonlarının kapasitesine odaklanılmakta ve konu bir lojistik şirketinin bakış açısından incelenmesi adına henüz fazlasıyla dikkat çekmemiştir. Bu nedenle bu çalışma, lojistik şirketlerinin filolarında elektrikli yük araçlarını benimsemelerine etki eden motivasyon faktörlerini keşfetmeyi ve bu teknolojinin daha geniş bir şekilde benimsenmesinde motivasyonun rolünü daha iyi anlamayı amaçlamaktadır. Bu makale nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan vaka analizi yöntemini kullanmaktadır. Yöntemin kapsamında, kentsel lojistikte karayolu yük taşımacılığı hizmeti veren, biri orta ölçekli ve sektörde nispeten yeni, diğeri ise büyük ölçekli ve sektörde deneyimli iki lojistik şirketinin filo yönetimi uzmanlarıyla yarı yapılandırılmış anketler kullanılarak yüz yüze derinlemesine görüşmeler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Toplanan veriler, karayolu taşımacılığında elektrikli araç kullanımına ilişkin literatür bağlamında kategorize edilmiş ve tanımlanmış motivasyon başlıkları altında yorumlanmıştır. Çalışma, lojistik firmalarının filolarını elektrikli araçlara dönüştürmesi için en önemli motivasyonun çevre dostu bir marka yaratma olduğunu varsaydıklarını, ancak birincil motivasyonun şirketin iç faktörleriyle ilgili operasyonel ve bakım tasarruflarının uzun vadeli avantajlarında yattığına ulaşmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Vaka Analizi, Elektrikli Yük Araçları, Lojistik Sektörü, Karayolu Yük Taşımacılığı.

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### ABSTRACT

Turkey's 2053 net zero emissions target is mainly based on enabling environmentally sustainable investments, particularly in energy efficiency and renewable energy, to reduce greenhouse gas (GHG) emissions. Considering the importance of the logistics sector due to its impact on climate change, the transition to electric freight vehicles (EFV) to decarbonize road freight transport has great potential. In Turkey, logistics companies' adoption of electric vehicles still needs to grow. However, some early adopter firms have gradually expanded their fleet to perform electrifying road freight transport over the years. Although it is almost impossible to see companies operating in the sector at this point determined to make a radical change by transforming their fleets into entirely electric vehicles, they are creating a strategy to take advantage of the possible opportunities that owning an electric vehicle in addition to traditional vehicles may bring. Especially in emerging economies where internal combustion engines (ICE) dominate the market, understanding the logistics company's motivation to invest in the transition to electric vehicle fleets is critically significant for accelerating the diffusion of this technology in the sector. However, the existing literature on electric vehicles mainly focuses on technology and performance, initial investment and operating costs, commercialization and promotion, and capacity of charging stations, attentions have yet to be made to analyze it from a logistics company's perspective. Therefore, this work aims to explore motivational factors leading logistics companies to adopt EFVs for their fleets to provide a better understanding of motivation's role in the broader adoption of this technology. This paper employs the case analysis method as one of the qualitative research methods. Within the method's scope, face-to-face in-depth interviews using semi-structured questionnaires were conducted with fleet management experts of two logistics companies, one medium-sized and relatively new to the sector and the other large-sized and versed in the sector, providing road freight services in urban logistics. The collected data was categorized within the context of the literature framework on the use of electric vehicles in road transport and interpreted under defined motivation headings. The study found that while logistics firms assumed the creation of an environmentally friendly brand would be the most important motivation for electrifying their fleets, the primary motivation lies in the long-term advantages of operational and maintenance savings related to internal factors to the company.

**Keywords:** Case Analysis, Electric Freight Vehicles, Logistics Sector, Road Freight Transport.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## DETERMINANTS OF INCOME INEQUALITY: A MULTIVARIATE ANALYSIS OF THE GINI INDEX, THE CASE OF ALBANIA

*Fabian Pjetri*

*Faculty of Economics, University Metropolitan Tirana, Albania*

*Leonard Boduri*

*Faculty of Economics, Business and Development, European University of Tirana, Albania*

### ABSTRACT

Income inequality remains a significant challenge for many economies. This study investigates the macroeconomic determinants of income inequality, as measured by the GINI index, for the period 1999-2023. Using a multivariate analysis of country-level data sourced from the World Health Organization (WHO) and the World Bank, we examine the impact of GDP per capita, unemployment, inflation, foreign direct investment (FDI), government expenditure, and the price level ratio (PLR) on income inequality. Our findings suggest that economic growth, as measured by GDP per capita, is a key driver of reducing income inequality. However, the effectiveness of growth in reducing inequality depends on the distribution of its benefits and the presence of redistributive policies. Unemployment, while not a direct driver of inequality in our model, can exacerbate disparities through job losses and reduced income opportunities. Inflation, though not a significant factor in our analysis, can erode the purchasing power of low-income households, potentially contributing to increased inequality. The impact of FDI on inequality is complex. While FDI can stimulate economic growth and job creation, its distributional effects depend on the host country's absorptive capacity and government policies. Government expenditure can play a crucial role in reducing inequality through targeted social programs, but its effectiveness depends on its design and implementation. The price level ratio, while not a direct determinant in our model, can indirectly affect inequality through its impact on purchasing power. Overall, our results highlight the importance of a multifaceted approach to address income inequality. Policies aimed at promoting economic growth, reducing unemployment, controlling inflation, and ensuring equitable distribution of the benefits of growth are essential for achieving a more equitable society.

**Keywords:** Income Inequality, GINI Index, Macroeconomic Determinants, GDP per Capita, Unemployment, Inflation, FDI, Government Expenditure, Price Level Ratio, Multivariate Analysis.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### THE IMPACT OF REMITTANCES ON HOUSEHOLD CONSUMPTION IN ALBANIA

*Leonard Boduri*

*Faculty of Economics, Business and Development, European University of Tirana, Albania*

*Fabian Pjetri*

*Faculty of Economics, University Metropolitan Tirana, Albania*

#### **ABSTRACT.**

This study investigates the impact of remittances on household consumption in Albania over the period 1997–2023. Using a quantitative approach, the analysis employs a regression model to examine the relationship between remittance inflows and household consumption, measured by Final Consumption Expenditure (FCE). Control variables, including the unemployment rate, inflation rate, and price level ratio (PLR), are incorporated to account for broader economic conditions. The data, sourced from the World Bank (WorldBank, 2024) and the Albanian Institute of Statistics (Instat.gov.al, 2024), provide a comprehensive basis for the analysis. The findings highlight the significant role of remittances in enhancing household consumption and improving living standards in Albania. Additionally, the study offers valuable insights for policymakers to design strategies that maximize the developmental impact of remittances on the Albanian economy.

**Keywords:** Remittances, Household Consumption, Consumption Expenditure, Albania, Economic Development, Unemployment, Price Level Ratio.

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## CODINGQUEST: A GAME-BASED EDUCATIONAL PLATFORM FOR ENHANCING PROGRAMMING SKILLS

*Eda Tabaku<sup>1</sup>, Ranela Kapçiu (Topalli)<sup>2</sup>, Danjel Kalari<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>University “Aleksander Moisiu” Durrës, ORCID ID: 0009-0000-4876-6927,

<sup>2</sup>University “Aleksander Moisiu” Durrës, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4096-0589,

<sup>3</sup>University “Aleksander Moisiu” Durrës, danjelkalari@students.uamd.edu.al

### ABSTRACT

Programming skills are pivotal for success across diverse sectors in today’s digital era. However, acquiring these skills poses significant challenges for students, necessitating interactive and innovative learning methodologies. This paper explores the development and evaluation of CodingQuest, an educational game-based platform designed to facilitate the acquisition of programming skills through experiential learning.

CodingQuest seeks to foster an engaging and effective learning environment by integrating game mechanics—such as levels, challenges, rewards, and feedback loops—with structured programming exercises. Grounded in game-based learning theories and programming pedagogy, the platform offers a dynamic framework that promotes active learning and skill enhancement. The implementation process employs appropriate programming languages, frameworks, and tools to ensure the platform's usability and performance. Comprehensive user testing and evaluation are conducted to assess CodingQuest's impact on learning outcomes. Qualitative and quantitative feedback from users is systematically analyzed to identify strengths, limitations, and avenues for further refinement.

This study underscores the transformative potential of gamified learning platforms in programming education. By seamlessly blending educational content with engaging game elements, CodingQuest exemplifies how innovative approaches can enhance student motivation and proficiency. The findings provide valuable insights for educators, developers, and policymakers aiming to optimize programming instruction through cutting-edge, interactive technologies.

**Keywords:** Game-Based Learning, Programming Education, Educational Technology, Gamification, Interactive Learning Platforms

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### THE ROLE OF THORACIC CT IN THE DIAGNOSIS OF POST-TRAUMATIC PULMONARY PSEUDOCYSTS: AN ANALYSIS OF 6759 TRAFFIC ACCIDENT CASES POSTTRAVMATİK PULMONER PSÖDOKİSTLERİN TANISINDA TORAKS BT'NİN ROLÜ: 6759 TRAFİK KAZASI OLGUSU ÜZERİNE BİR ANALİZ

**Zeynep KESKİN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>MD. Dept of Radiology, Konya City Hospital. Konya, Turkey

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6496-8748>

**Ömer ÖZBERK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>MD. Dept of Radiology, Konya City Hospital. Konya, Turkey

<sup>2</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4004-4991>

**Kemal ÖDEV<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr. Dept of Radiology, Konya Chamber of Commerce Karatay University, Faculty of Medicine.  
Konya, Turkey

<sup>3</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4688-7626>

**Hudır ESME<sup>4</sup>**

Prof. Dr. Thoracic Surgery Clinic. Konya City Hospital. Konya, Turkey

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0184-5377>

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** Post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts are infrequent yet significant complications that arise following blunt chest trauma. These cyst-like lesions are formed when air escapes into the lung parenchyma due to tearing forces, leading to cavitary lesions within the lung tissue. This study aims to analyze and present the clinical and radiological characteristics of 40 cases diagnosed with post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts in the context of relevant literature.

**Materials and Methods:** This retrospective study was conducted on 6759 patients who sustained traffic-related injuries and underwent thoracic computed tomography (CT) scans between October 2020 and August 2024. The primary objective was to evaluate the role of thoracic CT in the diagnosis and follow-up of post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts and to elucidate the tomographic features associated with these lesions. From the analyzed cohort, 40 patients were identified with post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts. The mean age of these patients was 36.2 years, with a demographic breakdown of 70% male and 30% female.

**Results:** The results highlight that thoracic CT serves as an indispensable tool for the rapid and accurate identification of post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts. The imaging characteristics observed include well-defined margins, fluid-air levels, and varying degrees of surrounding parenchymal infiltration. These features play a crucial role in differentiating pseudocysts from other potential complications such as abscesses or hematomas. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the importance of timely diagnosis, which can guide appropriate clinical management and treatment strategies for affected patients.

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**Conclusion:** In conclusion, thoracic CT is essential for the diagnosis and monitoring of post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts, enabling clinicians to make informed decisions regarding patient management. This study contributes valuable insights into the understanding of post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocysts and underscores the significance of advanced imaging techniques in clinical practice. The findings presented herein aim to enhance the existing literature and provide a basis for further research in this area.

**Keywords:** Post-traumatic pulmonary pseudocyst, thoracic CT, traffic accident, clinical management, tomographic characteristics

### ÖZET

**Giriş:** Posttravmatik pulmoner psödokistler, künt göğüs travmalarının ardından ortaya çıkan nadir ancak önemli komplikasyonlardır. Bu kist benzeri lezyonlar, akciğer parankiminde meydana gelen yırtılmalar sonucu havanın akciğer dokusuna sızması ile oluşan kaviter lezyonlardır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, posttravmatik pulmoner psödokist tanısı konulan 40 olgunun klinik ve radyolojik özelliklerini mevcut literatür ışığında analiz ederek sunmaktır.

**Materyal ve Metod:** Bu retrospektif çalışma, Ekim 2020 ile Ağustos 2024 tarihleri arasında trafik kazası geçiren ve toraks bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) çekilen 6759 hasta üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın temel amacı, toraks BT'nin posttravmatik pulmoner psödokistlerin tanı ve takibindeki rolünü değerlendirmek ve bu lezyonlarla ilişkili tomografik özellikleri ortaya koymaktır. Analiz edilen olgular arasından 40 hastada posttravmatik pulmoner psödokist tespit edilmiştir. Bu hastaların yaş ortalaması 36,2 yıl olup, %70'i erkek ve %30'u kadındır.

**Sonuçlar:** Elde edilen bulgular, toraks BT'nin posttravmatik pulmoner psödokistlerin hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde tanınmasında vazgeçilmez bir araç olduğunu göstermektedir. Görüntüleme özellikleri arasında iyi tanımlanmış kenarlar, sıvı-hava seviyeleri ve çevre parankimal infiltrasyonun çeşitli dereceleri yer almaktadır. Bu özellikler, psödokistlerin abse veya hematoma gibi diğer potansiyel komplikasyonlardan farklılaştırılmasında kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Ayrıca, zamanında tanının önemi vurgulanmakta olup, bu durum uygun klinik yönetim ve tedavi stratejileri için yönlendirici olmaktadır.

**Sonuç:** Sonuç olarak, toraks BT, posttravmatik pulmoner psödokistlerin tanı ve takibinde kritik bir rol oynamakta, klinik yönetim konusunda bilgiye dayalı kararlar alınmasına olanak tanımaktadır. Bu çalışma, posttravmatik pulmoner psödokistlerin anlaşılmasına değerli katkılar sağlamayı ve ileri araştırmalar için bir temel oluşturmayı amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Posttravmatik pulmoner psödokist, toraks BT, trafik kazası, klinik yönetim, tomografik özellikler



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## EVALUATION OF THE BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES OF *Echium italicum* AGAINST MCF 7 AND HEPG2 CELL LINES

**Dilek ARSLAN ATEŞŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr, Fırat Üniversitesi, Baskil Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1528-9367>

**Semih DALKILIÇ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr, Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6892-247X>

**Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DALKILIÇ<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Fırat Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Doğum Kadın Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği,  
Elazığ, Türkiye

**Dudu Bayındır<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0206-3203>

**Elif ÇETİNKAYA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Fırat Üniversitesi, Baskil Meslek Yüksekokulu, Bitkisel ve Hayvansal Üretim, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0660-8535>

### ÖZET

*Echium* genusunun sahip olduğu sekonder metabolitler oldukça önemli fonksiyonlara sahip olup bilim dünyasının ilgi odağı olmuştur. *Echium italicum* L. (kurtkuyruğu) diğer bir adıyla İtalyan bugloss bitkisi, Boraginaceae familyasına ait önemli tıbbi bir bitkidir. Bu çalışmada, *E. italicum* bitkisinin iki farklı çözücüde (metanol ve hekzan) ve farklı konsantrasyonlarda ekstraktları hazırlanmıştır. Sitotoksik aktivite insan meme kanseri (MCF-7) ve insan karaciğer kanseri (HepG2) hücre hatlarında, MTT (3- (4,5-dimetiltiazol-2-il) -2,5 difeniltetrazolyum bromür) yöntemi ile hücre canlılığı ölçülerek belirlenmiş olup, antioksidan aktivitesi ise 2,2-Difenil-1-Pikrilhidrazil (DPPH) radikal süpürücü kapasitesi yöntemi ile tespit edilmiştir. Antimikrobiyal aktivitesi ise; kuyucuk yöntemi ile tayin edilmiş olup, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus megaterium* ve *Candida albicans* mikroorganizmaları kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre *E. italicum* bitkisinin hekzan ile hazırlanan ekstraktlarının (50, 75, 100 mg/mL) 15±0.2 mm zone çapıyla *C. albicans*'a karşı en yüksek antimikrobiyal aktiviteyi gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Ayrıca tüm ekstraktlar arasında, metanolle hazırlanan *E. italicum* ekstraktının (800 µg/ml) HepG2 hücre hattı üzerinde en yüksek sitotoksik etkiye sahip olduğu (%23) belirlenmiştir. *E. italicum*' un her iki çözücü ile hazırlanan ekstraktlarının antioksidan aktivite gösterdiğini ortaya koymuştur. Hekzan ile hazırlanan ekstraktın DPPH'teki IC<sub>50</sub> değeri 20.7 iken, metanol ile hazırlanan ekstraktın DPPH radikal süpürme inhibisyon aktivitesinin yüzde değişimi %37.6 olarak hesaplanmıştır. Çalışmadan elde edilen veriler *E. italicum*' un antikanser, antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan etkilerinin olduğunu, daha kapsamlı araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulduğunu göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** *Echium italicum*, sitotoksik, antimikrobiyal, antioksidan aktivite, kanser hücre hatları (MCF7 ve HepG2).

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### ABSTRACT

Secondary metabolites of the genus *Echium* have very important functions and have been the centre of interest of the scientific world. *Echium italicum* L., also known as Italian bugloss, is an important medicinal plant belonging to the Boraginaceae family. In this study, extracts of *E. italicum* were prepared in two different solvents (methanol and hexane) and at different concentrations. Cytotoxic activity was determined by measuring cell viability in human breast cancer (MCF-7) and human liver cancer (HepG2) cell lines by MTT (3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyltetrazolium bromide) method and antioxidant activity was determined by 2,2-Diphenyl-1-Picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical scavenging capacity method. Antimicrobial activity was determined by well method and *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus megaterium* and *Candida albicans* microorganisms were used. According to the results obtained, it was determined that the extracts of *E. italicum* prepared with hexane (50, 75, 100 mg/mL) showed the highest antimicrobial activity against *C. albicans* with a zone diameter of  $15 \pm 0.2$  mm. In addition, among all extracts, *E. italicum* extract prepared with methanol (800 µg/ml) was found to have the highest cytotoxic effect (23%) on HepG2 cell line. It was revealed that the extracts of *E. italicum* prepared with both solvents showed antioxidant activity. While the  $IC_{50}$  value of the extract prepared with hexane in DPPH was 20.7 µg/mL, the percentage change of DPPH radical scavenging inhibition activity of the extract prepared with methanol was calculated as 37.6%. The data obtained from the study show that *E. italicum* has anticancer, antimicrobial and antioxidant effects and more comprehensive research is needed.

**Keywords:** *Echium italicum*, cytotoxic, antimicrobial, antioxidant activity, cancer cell lines (MCF7 and HepG2).

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## MUSKAT CEVİZİNİN (*M. FRAGRANS HOUTT*) GIDA ENDÜSTRİSİNDE KATKI MADDESİ OLARAK KULLANIM OLANAKLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI

**Osman SAĞLAM<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Gıda Mühendisi, Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-9580-8377>

**Murat ZORBA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Doç. Dr., Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3763-3453>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, muskat cevizinin (*Myristica Fragrans Houtt*) gıdalarda katkı maddesi veya ingredient olarak kullanılabilirliğini araştırmayı amaçlamıştır. Çalışma kapsamında muskat cevizinde kimyasal analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizler sonucunda muskat cevizinin nem, toplam kül, toplam yağ ve protein içerikleri sırasıyla ortalama  $11,79\pm 0,32$ ,  $2,09\pm 0,01$ ,  $30,13\pm 0,04$  ve  $14,64\pm 0,09$  olarak belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen yağın içeriğinde yoğun mumsu madde içerdiği gözlenmiştir. Öğütülen muskat cevizinde uçucu yağ eldesi için mikrodalga ve klevenger düzeneği ekstraksiyonu olma üzere iki farklı ekstraksiyon sistemi kullanılmış ve analiz sonucunda her iki ekstraksiyon için de uçucu yağ içeriği %5 olarak bulunmuştur. Elde edilen uçucu yağların antioksidan kapasite ve antimikrobiyal özelliklerini belirlemek amacıyla analizler gerçekleştirilmiş ve %DPPH antioksidan kapasite değeri mikrodalga ekstraksiyonu için  $72,75\pm 1,20$  ve klevenger düzeneği ile ekstraksiyon için ise  $76,60\pm 0,73$  olarak bulunmuştur. Bu ise, muskat cevizi uçucu yağlarının iyi bir antioksidan kapasiteye sahip olduklarını göstermektedir. Antimikrobiyal aktivite açısından incelenen muskat cevizi uçucu yağlarının *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus cereus*, *Salmonella typhi* üzerine antimikrobiyal aktiviteleri tespit edilmiştir. Muskat cevizi uçucu yağlarından yeni ürün formülasyonu (kek, kurabiye, meyve suyu, dondurma) geliştirme çalışmaları devam etmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** muskat cevizi, uçucu yağ, antioksidan kapasite, antimikrobiyal aktivite

### ABSTRACT

In this study, it is aimed to investigate the usability of nutmeg (*Myristica Fragrans Houtt*) as a food additive or as an ingredient in foods. Through the study, chemical analyses were carried out on nutmeg. As a result of the analyses, moisture, total ash, total fat and protein contents of nutmeg were determined as  $11.79\pm 0.32\%$ ,  $2.09\pm 0.01\%$ ,  $30.13\pm 0.04\%$  and  $14.64\pm 0.09\%$  on average, respectively. It was observed that the crude oil contains intense waxy substances. Two different extraction systems, microwave and clevenger extraction, were used to obtain essential oil from ground nutmeg and as a result of the analysis, the essential oil content was found to be 5% for both extractions. Analyses were carried out to determine the antioxidant capacity and antimicrobial properties of the obtained essential oils and the %DPPH antioxidant capacity value was found to be  $72.75\pm 1.20\%$  for microwave extraction and  $76.60\pm 0.73\%$  for extraction with the clevenger apparatus. This shows that nutmeg essential oils have a good antioxidant capacity. Antimicrobial activities of nutmeg essential oils examined in terms of antimicrobial activity were determined against *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Escherichia coli*, *Bacillus*

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*cereus*, *Salmonella typhi*. The development of new product formulations (cake, cookies, fruit juice, ice cream) from nutmeg essential oils are being studied.

**Keywords:** nutmeg, essential oil, antioxidant capacity, antimicrobial activity

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## GÖÇ, HUKUK, EDEBİYAT VE ENTEGRASYON: FAKİR BAYKURT'UN *YÜKSEK FIRINLAR* ROMANINDAN ÇIKARIMLAR MIGRATION, LAW, LITERATURE AND INTEGRATION: IMPLICATIONS FROM FAKİR BAYKURT'S NOVEL *BLAST FURNACES*

**Ranegül CAMIZ**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Doktor, Erciyes Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi, Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk Anabilim Dalı,  
Kayseri, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7011-3807>

**Duygu YALÇIN**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi Sosyal Bilimler Enstitüsü, Türk Dili ve Edebiyatı  
Yüksek Lisans Programı, Antalya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5599-3351>

### ÖZET

İtme-çekme teorisi, göçü, olumsuz faktörlerin (itme) ve cazip koşulların (çekme) bir sonucu olarak açıklar. İtme faktörleri, göçmenlerin geldikleri ülkelerdeki ekonomik zorluklar, siyâsî istikrârsızlık veya toplumsal baskılar gibi olumsuz koşulları içerirken; çekme faktörleri, ev sahibi ülkelerde sunulan daha iyi yaşam standartları, istihdam olanakları ve toplumsal güvenlik gibi cazip unsurları ifade eder. Yerel entegrasyon ise, kişilerin, hukukî, sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel boyutlarda, buldukları ülkeye entegre olmalarını sağlayan kademeli bir süreçtir. İnsanın yer değiştirme deneyimi, yalnızca fiziksel bir hareket değil, aynı zamanda hukukî, kültürel ve duygusal boyutları da içeren çok yönlü bir olgudur. Entegrasyon sürecindeki dil bariyeri, kültürel farklılıklar ve toplumsal ön yargılar, göçmenlerin topluma uyum sağlamasını zorlaştırır ve dışlayıcı politikalar entegrasyonun önünde engel oluşturabilir. Entegrasyon politikaları, hem itme hem de çekme faktörlerini göz önünde bulundurarak, göçmenlerin yeni toplumlarına katkıda bulunabilecekleri kapsayıcı bir ortam yaratmayı hedeflemelidir. Göçmen işçilerin entegrasyonu da, hukukun düzenleyici ve kapsayıcı rolünü gerektiren çok boyutlu bir süreçtir. Entegrasyon politikalarının temelinde, göçmenlerin insan onuruna uygun yaşam koşullarına erişimini sağlayan yasal düzenlemeler yer almalıdır. Hukuk, yalnızca kurallar koyan bir araç değil, aynı zamanda toplumsal eşitliği sağlayan bir zemin olarak, göçmen işçilerin haklarının korunmasında ve toplumsal uyumun güçlendirilmesinde kritik bir rol oynar.

Fakir Baykurt'un *Yüksek Fırınlar* adlı romanı, Almanya'ya işçi olarak giden Türk göçmenlerin deneyimlerini merkezine alarak, göç olgusunun hukukî, kültürel ve insanî boyutlarını derinlemesine işler. Göçmenlerin çalışma izinleri, sosyal güvenlik hakları ve sendikalaşma hareketleri gibi entegrasyon süreçlerindeki karşılaştıkları zorluklar, romanda ele alınan konular arasındadır. Roman, göçmenlerin yalnızca işçi olarak görülmesine, insan hakları ve toplumsal entegrasyon süreçlerinden dışlanmalarına dikkat çeker. Göçmenlerin hukukî statüsü, onların toplumsal hayata katılımını sınırlarken, aynı zamanda ayrımcılığın ve dışlanmanın da bir aracı hâline gelir. Roman, ev sahibi toplumun da kapsayıcı politikalar geliştirmesi gerektiğini vurgular. Hukuk, bu bağlamda, göçmenlerin yalnızca haklarını değil, aynı zamanda maruz kaldıkları adaletsizliği de belirleyen bir mekanizma olarak karşımıza çıkar. Baykurt'un eseri, edebiyatın göçmenlerin hikâyelerini insanîleştirme gücünü gözler önüne serer. Bu tür edebî eserler, hukukî düzenlemelerin toplumsal etkilerini eleştirel bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirirken, empati kurulmasına ve insan haklarına dayalı bir anlayışın inşâsına katkı sağlar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Göç ve Edebiyat, Edebiyat ve Hukuk, Entegrasyon, Fakir Baykurt, Göçmen İşçi.

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### ABSTRACT

The push and pull theory explains migration as a result of negative factors (push) and attractive conditions (pull). Push factors include negative conditions such as economic difficulties, political instability or social pressures in the countries where migrants come from, while pull factors refer to attractive elements such as better living standards, employment opportunities and social security offered in the host countries. Local integration, on the other hand, is a gradual process that enables individuals to integrate into their country of residence in legal, social, economic and cultural dimensions. The human experience of displacement is not only a physical movement, but also a multifaceted phenomenon that includes legal, cultural and emotional dimensions. Language barriers, cultural differences and social prejudices during the integration process make it difficult for migrants to adapt to society, and exclusionary policies can be an obstacle to integration. Integration policies should aim to create an inclusive environment where migrants can contribute to their new society by considering both push and pull factors. The integration of migrant workers is also a multidimensional process that requires the regulatory and inclusive role of the law. The basis of integration policies should be legal regulations that ensure that immigrants have access to living conditions that are in line with human dignity. Law, not only as a tool that sets rules but also as a platform that ensures social equality, plays a critical role in protecting the rights of immigrant workers and strengthening social harmony.

Fakir Baykurt's novel *Blast Furnaces* examines the legal, cultural and human dimensions of the phenomenon of migration in depth by focusing on the experiences of Turkish immigrants who went to Germany as workers. The difficulties immigrants face in integration processes such as work permits, social security rights and labour movements are among the topics covered in the novel. The novel draws attention to the fact that immigrants are seen only as workers and are excluded from human rights and social integration processes. While the legal status of immigrants limits their participation in social life, it also becomes a tool of discrimination and exclusion. The novel emphasizes that the host society should also develop inclusive policies. In this context, law emerges as a mechanism that determines not only the rights of immigrants but also the injustice they are exposed to. Baykurt's work demonstrates the power of literature to humanize the stories of immigrants. While evaluating the social effects of legal regulations from a critical perspective, such literary works contribute to the establishment of empathy and the construction of an understanding based on human rights.

**Keywords:** Migration and Literature, Literature and Law, Integration, Fakir Baykurt, Migrant worker.

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## ÜREME TURİZMİ VE YABANCI DOĞUM BELGESİNİN TÜRK HUKUKU AÇISINDAN ETKİLERİ

### REPRODUCTIVE TOURISM AND THE EFFECTS OF FOREIGN BIRTH CERTIFICATES IN TURKISH LAW

*Ranegül CAMIZ*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Doktor, Erciyes Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi, Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk Anabilim Dalı,  
Kayseri, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup> *ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7011-3807>*

#### ÖZET

Kişinin sağlığa ilişkin herhangi bir hizmet almak amacıyla bir başka ülkeye yaptığı seyahat olarak tanımlanan sağlık turizmi, farklı özelliklerinden hareketle ayrımlara tâbi tutulmaktadır. Üreme turizmi de sağlık turizminin alt dalı olarak kabul edilen alanlardan birisidir. Üreme turizmi doğal yollarla ebeveyn olamayan kişilerin, çocuk sahibi olma arzularının sonucu olarak ortaya çıkmış ve günümüzde sıklıkla tercih edilir hâle gelmiştir. Bu tercihin temelinde pek çok farklı sebep yatsa da özellikle gelişen tıbbî teknoloji ile birlikte üremeye yardımcı tedâvi yöntemlerinin çeşitlilik kazanmış olması; buna karşın pek çok ülkenin hâlen bu yöntemlerden bazılarını yasal olarak izin vermemesi kişilerin yurtdışına seyahat etmesinin en önemli gerekçesidir. Türkiye’de yasal olarak izin verilen üremeye yardımcı tedâvi yöntemlerinden yararlanmak amacıyla ülkemize gelen hastalar kadar, yurt dışına giden Türk vatandaşları ve Türkiye’de ikâmet eden yabancıların sayısı da her geçen gün artmaktadır.

Üreme turizminde tüp bebek, aşılama, yumurtalık uyarımı ve embriyo dondurma gibi yöntemlerin yanı sıra donör sperm ve yumurta kullanımı, embriyo transferi ve taşıyıcı annelik gibi teknolojik yöntemler de uygulanmaktadır. Üreme turizmi kapsamında üremeye yardımcı tedâvi yöntemlerinin sınıraşan şekilde uygulanması başta çocuğun soybağı meselesi olmak üzere milletlerarası özel hukuk bağlamında pek çok sorunu gündeme getirir. Bu sorunlardan birisi de dünyaya gelen çocuk hakkında yabancı ülke makamlarınca düzenlenen doğum belgelerinin Türk hukukunda nasıl etki doğuracağıdır. Nüfus Hizmetleri Kanunu’na (NHK) göre, doğumun bildirilmesinde dayanak belge olarak kullanılabilen resmî belgelerden biri, sağlık kurumları tarafından düzenlenen doğum belgesidir. Söz konusu belgeler, mahkeme kararı niteliğinde olmadığından, bu belgelerin Türkiye’de hukukî sonuç doğurabilmesi için Milletlerarası Özel Hukuk ve Usul Hukuku Hakkında Kanun kapsamında tanıma veya tenfiz yoluna başvurulamaz. Hukuk Muhakemeleri Kanunu’na (HMK) göre, yabancı doğum belgesinin Türk hukukunda resmî belge niteliği taşıyabilmesi için, belgenin düzenlendiği devletin yetkili makamı veya o ülkedeki Türk konsolosluk makamı tarafından onaylanması gerekir. Bu bağlamda çalışmamızda, söz konusu belgeye dayanarak nüfus kütüğünde bir işlem yapıp yapılamayacağı sorusu, başta HMK ve NHK olmak üzere yürürlükteki mevzuat hükümleri kapsamında cevaplandırılmaya çalışılacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Üreme turizmi, yabancı doğum belgesi, üremeye yardımcı tedâvi yöntemleri.

#### ABSTRACT

Health tourism, defined as a person’s travel to another country to receive any health-related service, is categorized based on its various characteristics. Reproductive tourism is also one of the areas considered as a sub-branch of health tourism. Reproductive tourism emerged as a result of the desire of people who could not become parents naturally to have children and has become frequently preferred today. Although there are many different reasons behind this preference, the fact that assisted reproductive

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treatment methods have become more diverse, especially with the developing medical technology; on the other hand, the fact that many countries still do not legally allow some of these methods is the most important reason for people to travel abroad. In addition to patients coming to our country to benefit from assisted reproductive treatment methods legally permitted in Turkey, the number of Turkish citizens going abroad and foreigners residing in Turkey is also increasing day by day.

In reproductive tourism, in addition to methods such as in vitro fertilization, insemination ovarian stimulation and embryo freezing, technological methods such as the use of donor sperm and eggs, embryo transfer and surrogacy are also applied. The cross-border application of assisted reproduction treatment methods within the scope of reproductive tourism brings up many issues in the context of international private law, especially the issue of paternity of the child. One of these issues is how birth certificates issued by foreign authorities for the newly born child will have an impact in Turkish law. According to the Civil Registration Services Law (NHK), one of the official documents that can be used as a basis for reporting birth is the birth certificate issued by health institutions. Since these documents do not have the nature of a court decision, recognition or enforcement cannot be sought within the scope of the Turkish Private International and Procedural Law Act in order for these documents to have legal consequences in Turkey. According to the Code of Civil Procedure (HMK), in order for a foreign birth certificate to have official document status in Turkish law, it must be approved by the competent authority of the state where the document was issued or the Turkish consular authority in that country. In this context, our study will attempt to answer the question of whether a transaction can be made in the population register based on the document in question, within the scope of the current legislation, especially the HMK and NHK.

**Keywords:** Reproductive tourism, foreign birth certificate, assisted reproductive treatment methods.



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### ASSESSMENT OF CITIZEN POSITION BASED ON RESPONSIBLE CONSUMPTION AND PRODUCTION FOR AGRI-FOOD PRODUCTS IN BAKU, AZERBAIJAN (SDG12)

*Huseyn GULIYEV*

*Doctoral student at University of Economics in Katowice, Republic of Poland*

*ORCID ID: 0009-0005-7731-431X*

#### **ABSTRACT**

**Purpose.** In the context of the world's constantly growing population, it is important to think about the future and make decisions considering future generations. The Sustainable Development Goals adopted by the United Nations guide humanity on this path. This study attempts to examine the position of Azerbaijani citizens on sustainable consumption of agrifood within the framework of SDG 12.

**Methodology.** The study reviews previous studies on Sustainable Consumption and data on the production and consumption indicators of agricultural products in Azerbaijan, and conducts a survey based on a sample size on the Baku population to clarify the position of citizens and analyzes the results descriptively.

**Findings.** The results show that although special attention is paid to the sustainable development goals in Azerbaijan, the awareness of sustainability among the Baku population, especially the elderly, is low. The population is willing to buy healthier products, but sustainability plays a very small role as a selection criterion between products. It is noted that the population has a low level of food waste, and they also positively view the separation of food waste and its collection in special containers, which in turn creates an ideal basis for projects based on a circular economy.

**Keywords:** Azerbaijan, Agrifood, Sustainable Development, Sustainable Consumption, SDGs

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## TRANSNATIONAL TELESWORKING AND VIRTUAL MIGRATIONS: SOME CHALLENGES AND IMPLICATIONS

*Rita Cardoso*

*Doctoral Student at Universidade Aberta*

*ORCID NO: 0009-0004-5232-0601*

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this work is to address how the globalization process, in conjunction with information and communication technologies (and in particular, with the internet), along with the specific context of the COVID-19 pandemic, have contributed to the consolidation of teleworking, and in particular of transnational teleworking, as a new form of work that goes beyond national borders.

In this context, and having made the distinctions between similar legal figures, such as the so-called digital nomadism, we propose to analyze the effects that transnational teleworking has in terms of mobility and migration practices and policies, suggesting the hypothesis that we can now speak of “virtual migration”, characterized by the displacement of the workforce and no longer (or no longer only) the physical movement of people given the possibility of hiring, also, in a virtual environment.

Considering the difficulties and challenges inherent to the figure under study, namely the fact that these relationships take place in cyberspace, there are several obstacles to its regulation, such as the applicable legal system, the protection of teleworkers and the tax and social security implications of providing labour in this way.

Finally, we will look at the measures adopted by countries such as Brazil or the Member States of the European Union in order to regulate the provision of this kind of labour, concluding that it is extremely difficult to define common transnational rules.

**Key words:** globalization; transnational telework; cyberspace; migration; regulation.

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### RISK FACTORS, DIAGNOSIS AND TREATMENT OF CHLAMYDIAL CONJUNCTIVITIS

**Dr. Nasirova Vafa Bahram**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Ophthalmology, Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine,  
Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9848-3455>

**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullayeva Aybaniz Muzamil**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Ophthalmology, Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine,  
Associate Professor, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9913-9074>

**Dr. Ahmadova Sevinj Haday**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Ophthalmology, Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine,  
Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-2777-9401>

**Prof. Akhundov Ramiz Atalla**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Pharmacology, Doctor of Biological  
Sciences, Professor, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2992-5376>

**Dr. Karimova Rena Jabbar**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Doctor-Neonatologist, Senior Researcher, Doctor of Philosophy  
in Medicine, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-4323-9825>

#### ABSTRACT

Chlamydial conjunctivitis results from accidental transfer of genital discharge infected with Chlamydia trachomatis, an obligate intracellular parasite, into the eye. C Trachomatis infects moist mucosal surfaces producing covert damage principally by triggering a localised cell-mediated immune response which is magnified by repeated exposure to infection. The hallmark signs include conjunctival injection with large inferior follicles and a superior papillary reaction. Commonly, the condition will have persisted for over three weeks despite treatment with topical antibiotics. Unlike common viral conjunctivitis, chlamydia infection tends to affect the cornea in terms of peripheral subepithelial infiltrates and diffuse superficial punctuate keratitis.

**Keywords:** Chlamydia, Conjunctivitis, Risk factors, Diagnostics, Treatment

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## FEATURES OF EPILEPSY IN NEUROINFECTIONS

**Dr. Jafarova Gunay Rafael**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Neurology, Doctor Neurologist, Assistant  
Baku, Azerbaijan*

**Dr. Mehtiyeva Shahla Namig**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Neurology, Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine, Doctor  
Neurologist, Baku, Azerbaijan*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-7540-4054>

**Dr. Alakbarova Sevda Pasha**

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department of Neurology, Doctor of Philosophy in Medicine, Doctor  
Neurologist, Assistant, Baku, Azerbaijan*

### ABSTRACT

According to some authors, the basis of several neurological disorders, including epilepsy, lies in the neuroinfection agents. For many years, it was believed that acute infectious diseases such as tick-borne encephalitis and meningococcus played a leading role in the genesis of the epileptic process of postinfectious etiology. As for chronically persistent infections that are somewhat tropic to the central nervous system and cause chronic inflammation, such as human herpes simplex viruses (mainly types 1, 2, 6, 7, and their various combinations), cytomegalovirus, Epstein–Barr virus (mononucleosis), human immunodeficiency virus, as well as toxoplasma and mycoplasmas, their role in the development of the epileptic process has been studied in experimental and clinical conditions.

**Keywords:** Neuroinfections, Epilepsy, Characteristics

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## 24-36 AY BEBEKLERDE BİLGİSAYARSIZ KODLAMANIN ALGORİTMA ÖĞRENMEYE ETKİLERİ

### THE EFFECTS OF UNPLUGGED CODING ACTIVITIES ON ALGORITHM LEARNING IN 24-36-MONTH-OLD CHILDREN

**Utku KARA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Öğretmen, Çocuk Gelişimi ve Eğitimi Doktora Öğrencisi, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri,  
Çocuk Gelişimi, Karabük, Türkiye

**Bahar KARAGÜZEL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Çocuk Gelişimci, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri, Çocuk Gelişimi, Düzce, Türkiye.

**Hilal ŞAHİN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Çocuk Gelişimci, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri, Çocuk Gelişimi, Bursa, Türkiye.

**Tuğçe HİBE<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Çocuk Gelişimci, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri, Çocuk Gelişimi, Ordu, Türkiye.

**Zehranur YILMAZ<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>Çocuk Gelişimci, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri, Çocuk Gelişimi, Yozgat, Türkiye.

**Şehnaz CEYLAN<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup>Akademisyen, Profesör Doktor, Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri, Çocuk Gelişimi, Karabük,  
Türkiye

#### ÖZET

Bu araştırma, 24-36 aylık çocukların bilgisayarsız kodlama etkinliklerine katılımını ve bu etkinliklerin bilişsel gelişim üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. 24-36 aylık çocuklara yönelik kodlama ve algoritma eğitimi üzerine çalışmalar sınırlıdır (Lee, 2019). Bu çalışma, algoritmik düşüncenin gelişimine dair önemli bir katkı sunmayı ve literatüre yeni bir perspektif kazandırmayı hedeflemektedir. Kodlama, işlemlerin sıralı bir şekilde düzenlenmesini içerir ve algoritmik düşünmenin gelişiminde kritik bir öneme sahiptir (Aytekin ve ark., 2018; Bers, 2019; Özyürek ve ark., 2024a). Bilgisayarsız kodlama, elektronik cihazlar kullanılmadan gerçekleştirilen etkinlikler olup, algoritma ve kodlamanın temel kavramlarını öğrenmek için etkili bir yöntemdir (Koca, 2020; Özyürek ve ark., 2024c). Bu etkinlikler, dikkat, problem çözme ve sıralama gibi bilişsel becerilerin yanı sıra sosyal-duygusal ve motor gelişime katkı sağlar (Brennan & Resnick, 2012; Kazakoff & Bers, 2014; Kara, 2010; Özyürek ve ark., 2024b). Araştırma, nitel bir durum çalışması olarak yürütülmüş ve Karabük İl Halk Kütüphanesi Bebek Kütüphanesi'nden 24-36 aylık bebeklere sahip 10 gönüllü ebeveyn, kriter örnekleme yöntemiyle seçilmiştir. Veri toplama sürecinde "Kişisel Onam Formu", "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", yarı yapılandırılmış görüşmeler ve bilgisayarsız kodlama etkinlikleri kullanılmıştır. Altı haftalık süreçte tanışma, uygulama, dönüt ve değerlendirme aşamaları gerçekleştirilmiştir. Veriler, Utku KARA ve ekibinin geliştirdiği "MAVİ" paket programı ile analiz edilmiş ve MAXQDA analiz sonuçları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Bulgular, bilgisayarsız kodlamanın çocukların dikkat, sıralama, gruplama, problem çözme gibi bilişsel becerileri ve sosyal-duygusal gelişimlerine olumlu katkı sağladığını göstermiştir. Bu tür eğitimlerin bireysel ve toplumsal gelişime katkı sunabileceği vurgulanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kodlama, Bilgisayarsız Kodlama, Algoritma, Bebeklik Dönemi

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## ABSTRACT

This study examines the participation of 24-36-month-old children in unplugged coding activities and their impact on cognitive development. Research on coding and algorithm training for children in this age group is limited (Lee, 2019). This study aims to make a significant contribution to the development of algorithmic thinking and offer a new perspective to the existing literature. Coding involves the sequential organization of processes and plays a critical role in developing algorithmic thinking (Aytekin et al., 2018; Bers, 2019; Özyürek et al., 2024a). Unplugged coding, carried out without the use of electronic devices, includes activities with materials such as cards, puzzles, and pens, and is an effective method for learning the fundamental concepts of algorithms and coding (Koca, 2020; Özyürek et al., 2024c). These activities contribute not only to cognitive skills such as attention, problem-solving, and sequencing but also to social-emotional and motor development (Brennan & Resnick, 2012; Kazakoff & Bers, 2014; Kara, 2010; Özyürek et al., 2024b). The research was conducted as a qualitative case study, with 10 volunteer parents and their 24-36-month-old children, registered at the Baby Library of the Karabük Provincial Public Library, selected through criterion sampling. Data collection included a "Personal Consent Form," "Personal Information Form," semi-structured interviews, and unplugged coding activities. Over a six-week period, stages of introduction, application, feedback, and evaluation were implemented. The data were analyzed using the "MAVİ" software package developed by Utku KARA and his team, and the results were compared with those from MAXQDA. The findings indicate that unplugged coding positively impacts cognitive skills such as attention, sequencing, grouping, and problem-solving, as well as social-emotional development. The study highlights that such educational activities can contribute to both individual and societal development from an early age.

**Keywords:** Coding, Unplugged Coding, Algorithm, Infancy



**TÜBİTAK** Proje, Tübitak desteği ile gerçekleştirilmiştir.

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# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## KÜLTÜR PEYZAJI OLARAK SU SİSTEMLERİ VE KÜLTÜR PEYZAJLARININ DÜZENLEYİCİ YAPISI WATER SYSTEMS AS CULTURAL LANDSCAPES AND LEGAL FRAMEWORK OF CULTURAL LANDSCAPES

*Berfin Gönül YALÇIN*

*Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi,  
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Beşiktaş, İstanbul.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0001-6929-8595*

*Doç. Dr. Elif ÖRNEK*

*Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi,  
Şehir ve Bölge Planlama Bölümü, Beşiktaş, İstanbul.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9835-2693*

### ÖZET

Kültür peyzajları, insan ve doğal çevrenin karşılıklı etkileşimi sonucu oluşan, kapsamaları gereğince çok yönlü ve bütüncül bir yaklaşımla ele alınması gereken ortamlardır. Bu kavram, ilk kez 1992 yılında, alanların insanlık için evrensel önemini ve etkileşimden meydana gelen doğasını vurgulamak amacıyla Dünya Mirası kapsamında ele alınmıştır. İnsanoğlunun suya içme, kullanma ve politik bir güç olarak elinde bulundurma çabaları tarih boyunca hep söz konusu olmuş ve suya erişebilmek için kaynaklar doğrudan ya da dolaylı olarak doğal alanlara üzerinde gerçekleştirilen müdahaleler ile kullanılmıştır. Su kaynaklarının yetersiz ya da elverişsiz olduğu durumlarda ise kentin gereksinim duyduğu su, mesafeleri akılcı yöntemler ile kat ederek kente sağlanmıştır. Bu temelde insanların doğal çevreden istifade etmek suretiyle ona etkide bulunduğu bir ortamı ve onun koşullarını öğrenip deneyimlemek zorunda olduğu bir süreci çağırır.

Bu araştırmada da amaçlanan, antik devirlerden kalan su ile ilişkili sistemlerin var olabilmelerini sağlayan doğal çevrenin ve sistemlerin ayrılmaz ikili doğasının kültür peyzajı potansiyelini saptamak ve bu doğrultuda ilişki ve etkileşime dayanan ortamı kuramsal çerçeve ve yasal düzenlemeler bağlamında ele alıp ortama olan olası etkileri değerlendirmektir. Temel kavramsal çerçeveye ilişkin araştırma, yayınlar vasıtasıyla kuramlar, modeller ile yaklaşımlara ve örnek olaylara dayanan literatür taraması ve sözleşme, yönerge, politika ve ilkelerin incelendiği mevzuat araştırması olmak üzere iki şekilde sağlanmıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda tespit edildiği üzere su ile ilişkili sistemlerin dünya mirası kapsamında ele alınmakta olup doğrudan kültür peyzajı olarak ele alındığı örnek ise henüz bulunmamaktadır. Araştırma dahilinde su ile ilişkili sistemler kültür peyzajları kapsamında miras kategorileri koruma disiplini dahilinde değerlendirilmiş mevcut ve olası etkiler saptanmıştır.

Genel olarak günümüz şehirlerinin hala birçoğunda suyun önceki devirlerdekine benzer alanlardan tahsis edildiği gözlemlenince, bu sistemlerin tarih boyunca arazi kullanımı, hesaplama ve yönetimi gibi konularda önemli bir bilgi birikimi ve ustalık gerektirdiği anlaşılmaktadır. Günümüz teknolojisinin olmadığı bir kesitte üretilen doğaya müdahale ve onunla etkileşim sonucu üretilen su sistemleri insan aklının olağanüstü bir örneğidir. Bu nedenle, bu mirasın korunarak gelecek nesillere bir değer ve bilgi kaynağı olarak aktarılması kentlerin tıpkı geçmişte olduğu gibi günümüzde de suyu yönetim çabaları içinde bulunması nedeniyle gereklidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Su Kültürü, Antik Su Sistemleri, Kültür Peyzajı, Yasal ve Kurumsal Yapı, Kentsel Bellek.

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### ABSTRACT

Cultural landscapes are environments that are formed as a result of the interaction of human and natural environments and should be handled with a multifaceted and holistic approach due to their scope. This concept was first recognized as a World Heritage in 1992 in order to emphasize the universal importance of landscapes for humanity and their interactive nature. Throughout history, human beings have been in an effort to access, use and hold water as a political power. In this direction, in cases where water resources are insufficient, water has been provided to natural areas directly or indirectly through rational interventions. This process represents an environment of experience in which humans influence and benefit from the natural environment.

The aim of this research is to determine the cultural landscape potential of the inseparable dual nature of the natural environment and the systems that enable the existence of water-related systems from ancient times, and in this direction, to evaluate the possible effects on the environment based on relationship and interaction in the context of theoretical framework and legal regulations. The research on the basic conceptual framework was conducted in two ways: literature review based on theories, models, approaches and case studies through publications, and legislative research examining conventions, directives, policies and principles. As a result of the research, it was determined that water-related systems are addressed within the scope of world heritage, but there is no example where they are directly addressed as cultural landscapes. Within the scope of the research, the heritage categories of water-related systems within the scope of cultural landscapes were evaluated within the discipline of conservation and current and potential impacts were identified.

In general, considering that many of today's cities still allocate water from areas similar to those of previous eras, it is understood that these systems require significant knowledge and mastery in matters such as land use, calculation and management throughout history. The water systems produced as a result of intervention in nature and interaction with it in the absence of today's technology are an extraordinary example of human intelligence. Therefore, preserving this heritage and sustaining it as a source of value and knowledge for future generations is necessary as cities are engaged in efforts to manage water today, just as they were in the past.

**Keywords:** Water Culture, Ancient Water Systems, Cultural Landscape, Legal and Institutional Structure, Urban Memory.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### ASSESSING SOCIAL SUPPORT AND THE IMPACT OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY ON SOCIAL PHENOMENA IN THE SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT

**Dr. Entela Kushta**

*Sports University of Tirana, Falulteti i Veprimparise Fizike dhe Rekreacionit  
Departament of Management of Sport and Tourism*

**PhD.Rovena Emazi**

*Sports University of Tirana, Falulteti i Veprimparise Fizike dhe Rekreacionit  
Departament of Management of Sport and Tourism*

#### ABSTRACT

In our rapidly evolving modern society, significant changes in lifestyles have led to a worrying trend among high school students. The school environment is the ideal place to address the social problems they face. Research has convincingly demonstrated the complex relationship between the engagement of young people in school with as much physical activity as possible, which affects their overall health. This study aims to examine the frequency and characteristics of young people's participation in physical activities, as well as their impact on strengthening solidarity among students. The study also aims to assess the social support that the school provides. A structured questionnaire was used to conduct this study, which was distributed to 1044 high school students who were randomly selected from different schools, ensuring a broad representation from several regions of the country. The analysis of the collected data was carried out using the SPSS statistical software. This program was used to analyze the percentages and distribution of the responses to the questionnaire. The results of the questionnaire show that the majority of students (59%) participate regularly in physical activities, while 26% do so very often, indicating a significant commitment to physical activities. Physical activities have a great impact on strengthening solidarity and respect among students, with 82% of students thinking that they have a strong impact. Regarding the support provided by the school for physical activities, 56% of students rate the support as average, and only 4% consider the support to be very good. Regarding social phenomena such as bullying and discrimination, the majority of students (46%) think that school staff are little interested in these issues. Regarding bullying and discrimination, 59% of students felt that they were rarely bullied, and 64% of students rate the school's support for preventing these phenomena as weak. The results showed that young people are emotionally involved in physical activities and think that they have a significant impact on strengthening solidarity among students. However, the support and management of these impacts by social workers remains an unresolved issue for most students.

**Keywords:** Physical activity, social aspects, social support, school institutions

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## MODELING MECHANICAL BEHAVIOR OF EPOXY RESIN WITH VARIABLE FILLER COMPOSITIONS: A MATLAB SIMULATION APPROACH

*Aurela QAMILI<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>PhD, Albanian University, Faculty of Applied Sciences and Economics, Department of Engineering, Tirana, Albania.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5600-9798>

*Adhurim HOXHA<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Asoc. Prof, Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics Engineering, Department of Physics Engineering, Tirana, Albania.

### ABSTRACT

Epoxy resin is a polymeric composite very used in industries like electronics, automotive, and aerospace. They offer enhanced mechanical properties and thermal stability.

This study aims to investigate the mechanical behavior of these composites reinforced with silica nanoparticles and carbon nanotubes (CNTs) by focusing on tensile strength and Young's modulus. Firstly, the Materials and Background section gives the required knowledge about epoxy resin, silica nanoparticles, and carbon nanotubes, then Matlab has been used for finite element simulations under the effect of different filler concentrations (10%, 20%, 30%) and distributions (uniform and random).

Results show that silica fillers consistently improve stiffness, while CNTs offer significant tensile strength improvement. Uniform dispersion is required to minimize stress localization. Uniform filler distribution provides predictable reinforcement, while random distributions give stress irregularities. This emphasizes the importance of controlled filler placement. The findings highlight the need for optimized filler design and dispersion to balance strength and stiffness. Future work consists of experimentally validating the results and trying hybrid filler systems for mechanical property optimization.

**Keywords:** epoxy resin, polymeric composite, silica nanoparticles, carbon nanotubes, Matlab.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE AND THE RISE OF DIGITAL TOTALITARIANISM

*Divna Vuksanovic*<sup>7</sup>

*Faculty of Dramatic Art, University of Arts in Belgrade*

*ORCID0000-0002-2288-0796.*

*Katarina Smakic*<sup>8</sup>

*Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union Nikola Tesla*

*ORCID0009-0003-3838-9525*

### ABSTRACT

The ongoing digitization of all aspects of life remains insufficiently scrutinized. In the era of late capitalism—characterized by the pervasive use of emerging technologies and artificial intelligence—the utilization and control of intelligent systems raise significant concerns. In this context, knowledge assumes a central role, both in manipulating these systems and in delegating decision-making authority to them. However, the deployment of knowledge as a tool of power risks fostering digital totalitarianism, a phenomenon explored in this article. The text also examines the potential for humanizing these processes by emphasizing transparency and active human involvement in interpreting the operations of artificial intelligence. These dynamics are analyzed through the lens of interactions with so-called "other consciousnesses" illustrated by the "Chinese Room" thought experiment and the metaphor of "black boxes".

**Keywords:** digital totalitarianism, artificial intelligence, knowledge, power, late capitalism, transparency, human participation

<sup>7</sup> Faculty of Dramatic Art, University of Arts in Belgrade, vuksanovic.divna@gmail.com, ORCID0000-0002-2288-0796.

<sup>8</sup> Faculty of Diplomacy and Security, University Union Nikola Tesla, katarinasmakic@gmail.com, ORCID0009-0003-3838-9525.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL CONDUCTIVITY OF HYBRID EPOXY COMPOSITES WITH MULTI-FILLER SYSTEMS: A SIMULATION APPROACH

*Aurela QAMILI<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>PhD, Albanian University, Faculty of Applied Sciences and Economics, Department of Engineering, Tirana, Albania.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5600-9798>

*Adhurim HOXHA<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Asoc. Prof, Polytechnic University of Tirana, Faculty of Mathematics and Physics Engineering, Department of Physics Engineering, Tirana, Albania.

### ABSTRACT

The electrical and mechanical properties of polymeric composites are well known by scientists in different fields like electronics, telecommunications, and the automotive industry. Enhancing these properties is very important to achieve the requirements of these always-developing fields.

The thermal and electrical conductivity characteristics of hybrid epoxy composites reinforced with carbon nanotubes (CNTs) and silica nanoparticles are examined in this work. Because of their high thermal diffusivity, silica nanoparticles are well known for their capacity to improve thermal conductivity. Still, carbon nanotubes (CNTs) offer superior electrical conductivity because of their impressive aspect ratio and conductive qualities. The synergistic effects of mixing various fillers are examined to maximize the performance of epoxy composites for multipurpose applications.

Matlab has been used to simulate a finite element model (FEM) of hybrid epoxy systems with varying filler composites and volume. Both random and uniform filler distributions are considered to consider their impact on the conductivity.

Material properties such as thermal and electrical conductivities for silica, CNTs, and epoxy are derived from the literature and applied to the model. The study includes Representative Volume Element (RVE) generation, filler property assignment, and simulation execution under steady-state thermal and electrical boundary conditions.

The results show how hybrid epoxy composites can be used for various purposes in electronics and thermal control. This work provides a computational foundation for further experimental studies and the development of high-performance composite materials tailored for thermal and electrical applications.

**Keywords:** polymeric composite, epoxy resin, hybrid fillers, conductivity, Matlab.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## REDEFINING ASSESSMENT IN DISTANCE EDUCATION: FOSTERING CRITICAL THINKING IN THE HUMANITIES

*Dr. Evangelia Manousou*

*Hellenic Open University*

*ORCID number: 0000-0001-9900-1625*

*Kyriaki Rassia*

*Hellenic Open University*

*ORCID number: 0009-0008-4885-7325*

### ABSTRACT

The transition to online education, accelerated by the COVID-19 pandemic, has fundamentally reshaped assessment practices, particularly in the humanities, where critical thinking is a cornerstone. This paper examines the challenges and opportunities of designing assessment questions that foster critical thinking in distance education. It emphasizes the importance of aligning assessments with higher-order cognitive skills such as inquiry, analysis, synthesis, and evaluation. Key strategies include using open-ended questions, scenario-based tasks, collaborative projects, and portfolio assessments to encourage deep engagement and reflection.

The integration of generative AI tools and technological advancements has introduced both opportunities and concerns, particularly regarding academic integrity and inclusivity. Designing context-specific and personalized tasks can mitigate these challenges, fostering authentic student engagement. Additionally, scaffolding assessments to build on prior knowledge and progressively develop higher-order skills ensures that evaluations remain meaningful and transformative.

The paper advocates for a collaborative approach among educators, instructional designers, and institutional leaders to create robust and inclusive assessment practices. By addressing ethical concerns, accessibility issues, and the role of AI, educators can design assessments that are equitable and reflective of diverse student needs. As a result, leveraging technology to support creativity and critical thinking, must be a priority, equipping educators with the tools to inspire intellectual growth and adaptability in an evolving educational landscape.

**Keywords:** Critical Thinking, Humanities Assessment, Distance Education

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## YEŞİL BİNA TASARIMINDA DOĞAL TAŞLARIN ENERJİ PERFORMANSLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASI INVESTIGATING THE ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF NATURAL STONES IN GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

**İlknur ARI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Fırat University, Institute of Science, Business and Engineering Management, Elazığ-Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2638-2265>

**Figen BALO<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Fırat University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Elazığ-Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5886-730X>

### ÖZET

Türkiye, hızlı ekonomik ve endüstriyel büyüme ile birlikte artan bir enerji talebine sahiptir. Türkiye'nin enerji tüketimi, son yıllarda önemli ölçüde artmıştır. Bu nedenle enerji kaynaklarının verimli kullanımı ve enerji tasarrufu, sürdürülebilir bir gelecek için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Yeşil bina, çevresel sürdürülebilirliği ve enerji verimliliğini ön planda tutan, doğal kaynakları etkin bir şekilde kullanan ve çevreye minimum zarar veren yapıların tasarımı ve inşasıdır. Yeşil bina tasarımında çevre dostu ve yerel olarak temin edilen malzemeler tercih edilmektedir. Bir binanın işletme sürecinde karbon emisyonlarını azaltmak için, erken tasarım aşamalarında simülasyon programlarıyla desteklenen ve uygun malzemelerle tasarlanan binalar, enerji verimliliği ve karbon salınımının kontrolünde etkilidir.

Bu çalışmada, Elazığ ili iklim şartlarında 100 m<sup>2</sup> alana sahip çatılı bir köy evi tasarlanmıştır. Duvar örgü malzemesi olarak sekiz farklı yerel doğal taş (Midyat taşı, Nemrut dağı taşı, Mardin taşı, Şanlıurfa taşı, Karacadağ taşı, Hasankeyf taşı, Karadağ taşı ve Alıdağ taşı) ve üç farklı yalıtım malzemesi (cam elyaf levha, mineral elyaf levha ve poliüretan levha) kullanılarak yirmi dört farklı alternatif senaryo oluşturulmuştur. Kullanılan malzemelerin farklı kombinasyonları sandviç duvar yapısı dikkate alınarak IES-VE simülasyon programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları enerji performansları ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından değerlendirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarının Elazığ ilinde enerji verimli ve yeşil bina tasarımı ile ilgili çalışmalar yapan tasarımcılar, yöneticiler, mühendisler ve mimarlar için değerlendirilebilir bir çalışma olması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeşil bina, IES-VE simülasyon programı, Sürdürülebilir enerji, Doğal taş.

### ABSTRACT

Turkey has an increasing energy demand along with rapid economic and industrial growth. Turkey's energy consumption has increased significantly in recent years. Therefore, efficient use of energy resources and energy saving are of great importance for a sustainable future. Green building is the design and construction of buildings that prioritize environmental sustainability and energy efficiency, use natural resources effectively and cause minimal damage to the environment. Environmentally friendly and locally sourced materials are preferred in green building design. In order to reduce carbon emissions during the operation process of a building, buildings that are supported by simulation programs in the early design stages and designed with appropriate materials are effective in controlling energy efficiency and carbon emissions.



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In this study, a roofed village house with an area of 100 m<sup>2</sup> was designed in the climatic conditions of Elazığ province. Twenty-four different alternative scenarios were created using eight different local natural stones (Midyat stone, Mount Nemrut stone, Mardin stone, Şanlıurfa stone, Karacadağ stone, Hasankeyf stone, Karadağ stone and Alidağ stone) and three different insulation materials (glass fiber board, mineral fiber board and polyurethane board) as walling materials. Different combinations of the materials used were analyzed with IES-VE simulation program considering the sandwich wall structure. The analysis results were evaluated in terms of energy performance and environmental sustainability. The results of the analysis are intended to be an evaluable study for designers, managers, engineers and architects working on energy efficient and green building design in Elazığ province.

**Keywords:** Green building, IES-VE simulation program, Sustainable energy, Natural stone.

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## BETON YAPI MALZEMELERİYLE ENERJİ AÇISINDAN OPTİMAL TASARIMIN SİMÜLASYONLA ANALİZİ SIMULATION ANALYSIS OF ENERGY-OPTIMIZED DESIGN WITH CONCRETE BUILDING MATERIALS

**İlknur ARI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Fırat University, Institute of Science, Business and Engineering Management, Elazığ-Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-2638-2265>

**Figen BALO<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Fırat University, Faculty of Engineering, Metallurgical and Materials Engineering,

Elazığ-Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5886-730X>

### ÖZET

Dünya genelinde enerji tüketimi, sanayi devriminden bu yana büyük bir artış göstermiştir. Enerji tüketimi, ekonomik büyüme, nüfus artışı ve teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte sürekli olarak artmaktadır. Türkiye'nin enerji tüketimi, 2025 yılında 380.2 TWh, 2030 yılında 455.3 TWh ve 2035 yılında 510.5 TWh olarak öngörülmektedir. Türkiye, enerji ihtiyacını karşılamak için büyük ölçüde enerji ithalatına bağımlıdır. Bu nedenle enerji verimliliği oldukça önemli bir konudur. Kyoto Protokolü'ne uyum sağlamak amacıyla, tüm ülkelerin 2030 yılına kadar konut ve ticari binalarda karbon emisyonlarını belirli bir seviyeye düşürerek enerji verimli bina altyapısını oluşturması gerekmektedir. Beton yapı malzemeleri, enerji tasarrufu ve sürdürülebilirlik açısından çeşitli avantajlar sunmaktadır. Binalarda beton yapı malzemeleri kullanılarak erken tasarım aşamalarında bir binanın en iyi performansı sağlayacak malzemelerle tasarlanması için kullanılan simülasyon programları önem kazanmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada, Erzincan ili iklim şartlarında 80 m<sup>2</sup> alana sahip bir ilaç deposu çatısız olarak tasarlanmıştır. Duvar örgü malzemesi olarak yedi farklı beton yapı malzemesi (güçlendirilmiş beton, beton blok, boşluklu beton, karo beton, beton levha, otovlaklı gaz beton ve gaz beton) ve yalıtım malzemesi olarak poliüretan sert köpük kullanılarak yirmi bir farklı alternatif senaryo oluşturulmuştur. Kullanılan malzemelerin farklı kombinasyonları dıştan yalıtımlı, içten yalıtımlı ve sandviç duvar yapısı dikkate alınarak IES-VE simülasyon programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları en optimal enerji ve çevre kirliliğine sebep olan karbondioksit salınımını minimumu indiren malzeme kombinasyonunu belirlemek amacıyla değerlendirilmiştir. Analiz sonuçlarının Erzincan ilinde binalarda enerji verimliliği, çevre kirliliği azaltılması konusunda çalışan yöneticilere örnek bir uygulama olarak sunulması hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Enerji verimliliği, IES-VE simülasyon programı, Çevre kirliliği, Beton.

### ABSTRACT

Energy consumption worldwide has increased dramatically since the industrial revolution. Energy consumption is continuously increasing along with economic growth, population growth and technological developments. Turkey's energy consumption is projected to be 380.2 TWh in 2025, 455.3 TWh in 2030 and 510.5 TWh in 2035. Turkey is heavily dependent on energy imports to meet its energy needs. Therefore, energy efficiency is a very important issue. In order to comply with the Kyoto Protocol, all countries are required to reduce carbon emissions in residential and commercial buildings

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to a certain level and create energy efficient building infrastructure by 2030. Concrete building materials offer various advantages in terms of energy saving and sustainability. In the early design stages of using concrete building materials in buildings, simulation programs used to design a building with materials that will provide the best performance are gaining importance.

In this study, a pharmaceutical warehouse with an area of 80 m<sup>2</sup> was designed without a roof in the climatic conditions of Erzincan province. Twenty-one different alternative scenarios were created using seven different concrete construction materials (reinforced concrete, concrete block, concrete with voids, concrete tile, concrete slab, aerated concrete with autovacuum and aerated concrete) as walling materials and polyurethane rigid foam as insulation material. Different combinations of the materials used were analyzed with IES-VE simulation software considering externally insulated, internally insulated and sandwich wall structure. The results of the analysis were evaluated in order to determine the most optimal combination of materials that minimizes carbon dioxide emissions that cause energy and environmental pollution. It is aimed to present the results of the analysis as a sample application to the managers working on energy efficiency and environmental pollution reduction in buildings in Erzincan province.

**Keywords:** Energy efficiency, IES-VE simulation program, Environmental pollution, Concrete.

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## İŞ HUKUKUNDA REKABET YASAĞI NON-COMPETITION IN LABOR LAW

**Mustafa KILIÇOĞLU**

*Başkent Üniversitesi Hukuk Fakültesi İş ve Sosyal Güvenlik Hukuku Anabilim Dalı, Öğretim Üyesi,  
Ankara, Türkiye*

*Orcid No: 0000-0001-9050-0735*

**Batuhan ESKİCİNDİL**

*Avukat*

*Orcid No: 0009-0004-2615-489X*

### ÖZET

İş Hukukunda “Rekabet Yasağı” 4857 sayılı İş Kanunu’nun 25/2’de yer alan “işçinin sadakat borcu” kapsamında ele alınır. Sadakat borcu ayrıca 6098 sayılı Türk Borçlar Kanunu’nun “Hizmet sözleşmesi”, bölüm başlığı altında belirtilen ve “Özen ve sadakat borcu” kenar başlığı altında da yer verilen TBK md.396/f.3’de yasak olarak gösterilmiştir. “Rekabet yasağı” normatif olarak, TBK md.444-447 maddeleri arası -koşulları, sınırlandırılması, sonuçları ve sona ermesi- düzenlenmiştir. İşçinin rekabet yasağına aykırı eylemlerinden doğan işveren zararlarını gidermek yükümlüğünde “cezai şart” kavramı gündeme gelir. 6102 sayılı Türk Ticaret Kanun’unun md. 4/f.1, c’ye göre bu konudaki uyuşmazlıkların iş mahkemelerinin görev alanına girmesinin önünü açmıştır. Biz incelememizde TBK’da açıkça yer alan rekabet yasağı kavramının, işçinin sadakat borcu kapsamında ele alırken yargı kararları ışığında, her iki hukuk disiplini arasındaki ilkeleri irdeleyerek, ölçüt getirmeye çalışacağız.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İşçinin Sadakat Borcu, Rekabet Yasağı, Cezai Şart, Görevli Mahkeme

### ABSTRACT

In Labor Law, “Non-Competition” is considered within the scope of the “employee's loyalty obligation” under Article 25/2 of the Labor Law No. 4857. The obligation of loyalty is also indicated as a prohibition in Article 396/f.3 of the Turkish Code of Obligations No. 6098 under the section heading “Service contract”, which is also included under the subheading “Obligation of care and loyalty”. “Non-competition” is normatively regulated between Articles 444-447 of the TCO - its conditions, limitation, consequences and termination. The concept of “penalty clause” comes to the fore in the obligation of the employer to compensate the damages arising from the acts of the employee contrary to the prohibition of competition. Article 4/f.1, c of the Turkish Commercial Code No. 6102 paves the way for disputes on this subject to fall within the jurisdiction of the labor courts. In our examination, we will try to bring a criterion by analyzing the principles between both legal disciplines in the light of judicial decisions, while addressing the concept of non-competition, which is clearly included in the TCO, within the scope of the employee's loyalty obligation.

**Key Words:** Employee's Loyalty Obligation, Non-Competition, Penalty Clause, Competent Court.

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## ÜST ANTERİOR DİŞLERİN ESTETİK REHABİLİTASYONU AESTHETIC REHABILITATION OF MAXILLARY ANTERIOR TEETH

**Gamze ÇAKMAK UYSAL<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Arş.Gör.Dt , Gazi Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Restoratif Diş Tedavisi, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-5731-2051>

**Sinem AKGÜL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Doç.Dr, Gazi Üniversitesi, Diş Hekimliği Fakültesi, Restoratif Diş Tedavisi, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2458-3533>

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Ön bölgede yer alan dişlerde diastema varlığı hastaları rahatsız etmekte ve estetik beklentilerini artırmaktadır. Bu yüzden günümüzde diş hekimlerine başvuru sıklığı artmıştır. Bu olgu sunumunun amacı üst çene anterior dişlerin kompozit rezin restorasyonlar ile estetik ve fonksiyonel açıdan rehabilitasyonunu sağlamaktır.

**Vaka Raporu:** 35 yaşındaki erkek hasta, üst çene anterior bölgesinde yer alan diastemaları sebebiyle kliniğimize başvurdu. Herhangi bi sistemik hastalığı olmayan, düzenli bir ilaç kullanmayan hastaya ağız içi ve radyografik muayene yapıldı. Tedavi seçenekleri açıklandıktan sonra konservatif ve ekonomik bir tedavi olduğu için direkt rezin restorasyonlarla tedaviye karar verildi. Rubberdam ile izolasyon sağlandı. Dişler %37'lik ortofosforik asit (Panora 200 etching gel, İmicryl Dental, Konya, Türkiye) kullanılarak 60 saniye boyunca pürüzlendirildi. Universal bond (G-Premio BOND, GC Europe N.V) 10 saniye uygulandı. Dişlerin yüzeyleri kompozit rezin ile (Estelite Asteria A1B, Tokuyama Dental, Japan) restore edildi. Bitirme işlemlerinden sonra yüzey parlatma işlemi 2 farklı renkte disk (Clearfil, Twist Dia, Kuraray Japan) ile tamamlandı. Hastaya oral hijyen eğitimi verildi ve takibe alındı. Restorasyonlar 6 ay sonraki kontrol seansında değerlendirildi ve hastanın sağlıklı olarak kullandığı tespit edildi.

**Sonuç:** Direkt kompozit rezin restorasyonlar, tek seansta tamamlanması ve ekonomik bir tedavi olması yönüyle hastaya memnuniyet sağlamıştır. Tedavi hastanın hem estetik beklentilerini karşılamış ve hem de hastaya kabul edilebilir estetik bir görünüm kazandırmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** diastema, anterior dişler, estetik, rezin kompozit

### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The presence of diastema in the anterior teeth disturbs patients and increases their aesthetic expectations. Therefore, the frequency of dental visits to dentists has increased. The aim of this case report is to provide aesthetic and functional rehabilitation of maxillary anterior teeth with composite resin restorations.

**Case Report:** A 35-year-old male patient presented to our clinic with diastemas in the anterior region of the maxilla. The patient, who had no systemic disease and did not use any regular medication, underwent intraoral and radiographic examination. After explaining the treatment options, it was decided to treat with direct resin restorations as it is a conservative and economical treatment. Isolation was provided with Rubberdam. The teeth were roughened for 60 seconds using 37% orthophosphoric acid (Panora 200 etching gel, Imicryl Dental, Konya, Turkey). Universal bond (G-Premio BOND, GC Europe N.V) was applied for 10 seconds. The surfaces of the teeth were restored with composite resin (Estelite Asteria A1B, Tokuyama Dental, Japan). After finishing, surface polishing was completed with

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2 different coloured discs (Clearfil, Twist Dia, Kuraray Japan). The patient received oral hygiene training and was followed up. The restorations were evaluated at the control session 6 months later and it was determined that the patient was using them in a healthy manner.

**Conclusion:** Direct composite resin restorations provided satisfying results for both patient and clinician with the advantages such as being an economical alternative and being performed in single session. The treatment met the patient's aesthetic expectations and provide an acceptable aesthetic appearance.

**Key words:** diastema, anterior teeth, aesthetics, resin composite

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SABAH KRONOTİPİ MENSTRUAL SEMPTOM ŞİDDETİNİ AZALTARAK MENTAL SAĞLIĞI ETKİLİYOR MU? BAŞKA BİR DEĞİŞKEN OLARAK SOSYAL JETLAGIN ROLÜ

DOES MORNING CHRONOTYPE AFFECT MENTAL HEALTH BY REDUCING MENSTRUAL SYMPTOM SEVERITY? THE ROLE OF SOCIAL JET LAG AS A VARIABLE

*Halime Esra MERAM*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Assistant Prof, Selçuk University, Nursing Faculty, Department of Obstetric and Gyneceologic Nursing, Konya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9439-1369>

*Ebru BEKMEZCİ*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> PhD, Selçuk University, Nursing Faculty, Department of Obstetric and Gyneceologic Nursing, Konya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4009-8423>

*Deniz Kocoglu Tanyer*<sup>3</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Prof, Selçuk University, Nursing Faculty, Department of Public Health Nursing, Konya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9496-8749>

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışma, üniversite öğrencilerinde menstrüel semptom şiddeti ve mental sağlık ilişkisini açıklamada kronotip ve sosyal jetlagın rolü ve ilişkisini incelemek amacıyla yapıldı.

**Yöntem:** Araştırma, ilişki arayıcı desenedir. Türkiye'de bir devlet üniversitesinde öğrenim gören toplam 1064 kız öğrenci çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Veriler, "Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu", "Sabahçıl-Akşamcıl Anketi (SAA)", "Menstruasyon Semptom Ölçeği (MSÖ)", Genel Sağlık Anketi (GS) ve "Sosyal Jetlag (SJL)" kullanılarak toplanmıştır. SPSS 29 ve Jamovi 2.4.14 programları aracılığı ile tek yönlü varyans analizi, yol analizi, aracılık analizi ve çoklu regresyon analizleri yapılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Öğrencilerin %14,2'si sabah, %17,9'u akşam kronotipi özelliğindedir. Karma ve akşamcıl kronotip özellik gösteren öğrencilerde MSÖ'de benzer ortalamalar elde edildi. Sabah kronotipteki öğrenciler MSÖ'de her iki gruptan anlamlı düzeyde düşük bir ortalamaya sahipti ( $p < 0,001$ ). Öğrencilerde menstrüel semptom şiddeti ile mental sağlık düzeyi arasındaki ilişkide toplam etki 0,230'dur. Dolaylı etkiler SAA aracılığıyla 0,019 ve SJL aracılığıyla 0,012'dir.

**Sonuç:** Sonuç olarak, sabah kronotipi özelliği gösteren öğrencilerde menstrüel semptom şiddeti azalmıştır. Bu bağlamda, sabah kronotipinin menstrüel semptom şiddetinde koruyucu etkisinin olduğu söylenebilir. Öğrencilerin, menstrüel semptom düzeyi, kronotip ve sosyal jet lag aracılığı ile dolaylı olarak ruh sağlığı düzeylerini etkilemiştir. Sağlık hizmeti sunan profesyonellerin, öğrencilerin uyku kalitesi, menstrüel semptomları ve mental sağlıklarını iyileştirmek için kronotip odaklı sağlık eğitimi ve danışmanlık hizmetlerini sunmaları önemlidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** kronotropi, mental sağlık, menstrüel semptom, sosyal jet lag.

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### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** This study was conducted to examine the role and relationship of chronotype and social jet lag in explaining the relationship between menstrual symptom severity and mental health among university students.

**Method:** The study was designed a predictive correlational. A total of 1064 female students studying at a public university in Turkey were included. Data were collected using the “Introductory Information Form”, “Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire (MEQ)”, “Menstrual Symptom Questionnaire (MSQ)”, “General Health Questionnaire (GHQ12)”, and “Social Jet Lag (SJL)”. One-way analysis of variance, path analysis, mediation analysis and multiple regression analyses were conducted using SPSS 29 and Jamovi 2.4.14 programs.

**Findings:** 14.2% of the students are morning chronotype and 17.9% are evening chronotype. Students with mixed and evening chronotype characteristics had similar mean in the MSQ. Students in the morning chronotype had a significantly lower mean on the MSQ than both groups ( $p < 0.001$ ). In the relationship between menstrual symptom severity and mental health level, the total effect is 0.230. The indirect effects are 0.019 through MEQ and 0.012 through SJL.

**Conclusion:** As a result, menstrual symptom severity decreased in students with morning chronotype. In this context, it can be said that morning chronotype has a protective effect. Students' menstrual symptom levels indirectly affected their mental health levels through chronotype and social jet lag. It is important for health care professionals to provide chronotype-focused health education and counseling services to improve students' sleep quality, menstrual symptoms and mental health.

**Keywords:** chronotopy, mental healths, menstrual semptom, social jet lag.



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### FLAGRANCE: A PROCEDURAL FRAMEWORK SHAPED BY PLAUSIBLE APPEARANCE

*Dr. Rajae ZINE EL ABIDINE*

*Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco*

#### ABSTRACT

The relationship between plausible appearance and the initiation of a flagrante delicto investigation reveals a delicate balance between urgency and procedural safeguards. In criminal procedural law, plausibility serves as a critical threshold, situated between suspicion and proven evidence, to justify immediate and coercive investigative measures.

The analysis begins with the legal and theoretical foundations of plausible appearance, emphasizing its role in legitimizing police intervention. It then explores the transition from appearance to plausibility, highlighting jurisprudential developments and their impact on investigative practices.

By examining legal principles and key case law, the study demonstrates how plausible appearance serves as a procedural cornerstone, ensuring that flagrante delicto investigations remain both efficient in addressing criminal offenses and respectful of fundamental rights.

**Key words:** Plausible appearance, criminal procedure, flagrance, urgency.

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## HAVAYOLU SEKTÖRÜNDE MÜŞTERİ MEMNUNİYETİNİN SINIFLANDIRILMASI: MODERN MAKİNE ÖĞRENİMİ ALGORİTMALARININ PERFORMANS KARŞILAŞTIRMASI

### CLASSIFICATION OF CUSTOMER SATISFACTION IN AIRLINE INDUSTRY: PERFORMANCE COMPARISON OF MODERN MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHMS

*Gamze EREN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> Öğrenci, Fırat Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme, Elâzığ, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3041-4579>

*Ahmed İhsan ŞİMŞEK<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Fırat Üniversitesi, İktisadi ve İdari Bilimler Fakültesi, İşletme, Elâzığ, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2900-3032>

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, havayolu sektöründe müşteri memnuniyetini sınıflandırmak ve memnuniyetin temel belirleyicilerini tespit etmek amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmanın ana hedefi, makine öğrenimi algoritmalarını kullanarak doğru sınıflandırma sonuçları elde etmek ve havayolu firmalarının müşteri deneyimlerini iyileştirmelerine yönelik stratejiler geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunmaktır. Çalışmada kullanılan veri seti, bir havayolu firmasının müşteri geri bildirimlerini içermekte ve uçuş deneyimleri ile genel memnuniyeti temsil eden 24 özelliği kapsamaktadır. Veri ön işleme sürecinde eksik veriler temizlenmiş, kategorik değişkenler sayısallaştırılmış ve sınıf dengesizliği ADASYN yöntemiyle giderilmiştir. Yedi farklı makine öğrenimi algoritması (LightGBM, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, AdaBoost, Logistic Regression, KNN ve Decision Tree) kullanılarak sınıflandırma performansı test edilmiş ve hiperparametre optimizasyonu uygulanmıştır. Sonuçlar, LightGBM algoritmasının müşteri memnuniyetini sınıflandırmada en yüksek doğruluk (%96,35) ve ROC AUC (%99,48) değerlerine ulaştığını göstermiştir. Random Forest ve Gradient Boosting gibi diğer algoritmalar da yüksek performans sergilerken, Logistic Regression ve KNN daha düşük doğruluk oranları ve daha yüksek hata oranları ile bu problem için daha az uygun bulunmuştur. LightGBM, en yüksek doğruluk ve ROC AUC değerlerini sağlayarak müşteri memnuniyetinin etkili bir şekilde sınıflandırılmasında lider olmuştur. Random Forest, dengeli tahminler yaparak yüksek performans sergilemiştir. Gradient Boosting ve AdaBoost yöntemleri de ne çıkmıştır. Bu çalışma, havayolu sektöründe müşteri memnuniyetini sınıflandırmada modern makine öğrenimi algoritmalarının yüksek potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. LightGBM, düşük hata oranları ve yüksek performansı ile işletmelerin hizmet kalitesini artırmak için etkili bir araç olduğunu kanıtlamıştır. Çalışma, müşteri memnuniyeti analizlerinde algoritmaların performansını karşılaştırmalı olarak değerlendirerek literatüre katkı sağlamaktadır. Araştırma, yalnızca bir havayolu firmasına ait verilerle sınırlı olduğundan, daha geniş bir veri seti ile kapsam genişletilebilir. Ayrıca, müşteri memnuniyetini etkileyen faktörlerin belirlenmesi için daha derinlemesine analizler yapılabilir ve işletme stratejileri ile bu modellerin entegrasyonu sağlanabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** ADASYN Yöntemi, Havayolu Sektörü, Makine Öğrenimi Algoritmaları, Müşteri Memnuniyeti.

#### ABSTRACT

This study focuses on classifying customer satisfaction in the airline industry and identifying key factors that influence satisfaction using machine learning algorithms. The dataset used consists of 24 features

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representing various aspects of flight experiences and overall satisfaction. The data preprocessing steps involved cleaning missing values, transforming categorical variables into numerical ones, and addressing class imbalance using the ADASYN method. To evaluate classification performance, seven machine learning algorithms were tested: LightGBM, Random Forest, Gradient Boosting, AdaBoost, Logistic Regression, KNN, and Decision Tree. Hyperparameter optimization was applied to enhance the performance of each model. Among all the algorithms, LightGBM demonstrated the highest performance, achieving an accuracy of 96.35% and an ROC AUC of 99.48%. Random Forest and Gradient Boosting also showed strong performance, producing balanced predictions. On the other hand, Logistic Regression and KNN performed less effectively, with lower accuracy rates and higher error rates compared to the other algorithms. The study emphasizes the high potential of modern machine learning techniques for accurately classifying customer satisfaction in the airline industry. LightGBM emerged as the leading algorithm due to its ability to achieve high accuracy and low error rates, making it an effective tool for improving service quality in businesses. The results also underscore the importance of selecting the right algorithm for classification tasks in customer satisfaction analysis. In conclusion, this research contributes to the growing body of knowledge on customer satisfaction in the airline industry, offering a comparative analysis of machine learning models. While the study is based on data from a single airline, it suggests that future research could expand the scope with larger datasets and conduct more detailed analyses to better understand the factors influencing customer satisfaction and how to integrate these insights into business strategies.

**Keywords:** Airline Industry, Customer Satisfaction, Machine Learning Algorithms, ADASYN Method, Classification Performance.

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## TÜRKİYE'DE SİYASET SOSYOLOJİSİ LİTERATÜRÜ: TEMATİK BİR İNCELEME THE LITERATURE OF POLITICAL SOCIOLOGY IN TURKEY: A THEMATIC ANALYSIS

*Jahandar JABAROV*

*Bağımsız araştırmacı (Bakü, Azerbaycan)*

ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0075-2398>

### ÖZET

Bu makale, Türkiye'de siyaset sosyolojisi alanında yürütülen araştırmaların güncel eğilimlerini ve eksik kalan temalarını analiz etme ihtiyacından doğmuştur. Siyaset sosyolojisi, toplumun sosyo-politik yapısını anlamak adına güç, otorite ve toplumsal dinamikleri incelerken, Türkiye'de bu alanda yapılan çalışmalar belirli temalara yoğunlaşmakta, bazı önemli başlıklar ise ihmal edilmektedir. Toplumun dinamik bir yapıya sahip olması, kimlik, din ve devlet-toplum ilişkileri gibi konuların derinlemesine ele alınmasını gerektirmektedir. Bu bağlamda, Türkiye'nin değişen sosyo-politik yapısında, siyaset sosyolojisinin katkıları, mevcut literatürün eksikliklerinin belirlenmesi ve bu alandaki akademik çalışmaların daha kapsamlı bir çerçevede ele alınması açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Makale, kapsamlı bir literatür taraması yerine tematik yoğunluk analizini tercih ederek, Türkiye'deki siyaset sosyolojisi çalışmalarında öne çıkan konuları belirlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Din-siyaset ilişkisi, kimlik ve siyaset, gençlik ve siyasal katılım gibi temaların yoğun olarak ele alındığı, buna karşın medya ve siyaset, toplum mühendisliği gibi konuların daha az incelendiği saptanmıştır. Ayrıca, Türkiye'nin çok kültürlü yapısının kimlik politikalarına olan akademik ilgiyi artırdığı, bunun din ve devlet-toplum ilişkilerine dair çalışmalarda belirgin olduğu ifade edilmiştir. Araştırmanın sonuçları, Türkiye'deki siyaset sosyolojisi literatüründe kimlik, din ve devlet-toplum ilişkileri gibi alanların güçlü bir ilgi gördüğünü, diğer temaların ise görece sınırlı kaldığını göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda, çalışmanın Türkiye'de siyaset sosyolojisi araştırmalarında eksik kalan alanları tespit ederek gelecekteki araştırmalara yön verebileceği ve alana katkı sağlayabileceği öne sürülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Türkiye, Siyaset Sosyolojisi, Tematik Analiz, Güncel Dinamikler, Literatür İncelemesi.

### ABSTRACT

This article arises from the need to analyze the current trends and under-explored themes in the field of political sociology in Turkey. Political sociology examines power, authority, and social dynamics to understand the socio-political structure of society. However, in Turkey, studies in this field tend to focus on certain themes, leaving significant topics underexplored. The dynamic nature of Turkish society calls for an in-depth examination of issues such as identity, religion, and state-society relations. In this context, political sociology's contributions are crucial for identifying gaps in the existing literature and for expanding the scope of academic studies in the field. Instead of conducting a comprehensive literature review, this article employs a thematic density analysis to identify prominent themes in Turkey's political sociology studies. It finds that while topics like religion-politics relations, identity and politics, and youth political participation are widely explored, themes such as media and politics and social engineering receive comparatively less attention. Additionally, the multicultural fabric of Turkey has heightened academic interest in identity politics, which is reflected in studies on religion and state-society relations. The findings reveal that themes like identity, religion, and state-society relations are prominent in Turkey's political sociology literature, whereas other topics remain relatively limited. In

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this regard, this study aims to identify the underrepresented areas in political sociology research in Turkey, thus offering potential directions for future studies and contributing to the field.

**Keywords:** Türkiye, Political Sociology, Thematic Analysis, Current Dynamics, Literature Review.

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## PROPAGANDANIN TOPLUMSAL MÜHENDİSLİKTE ROLÜ: ÇİN'İN SOSYAL KREDİ SİSTEMİNE İLİŞKİN VAKA ÇALIŞMASI THE ROLE OF PROPAGANDA IN SOCIAL ENGINEERING: A CASE STUDY ON CHINA'S SOCIAL CREDIT SYSTEM

*Jahandar JABAROV*

*Bağımsız araştırmacı (Bakü, Azerbaycan)*

*ORCID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0075-2398>*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, toplumsal mühendislik ve propaganda kavramlarının etkileşimli doğasını inceleyerek, dijital çağda sosyal kontrolün nasıl yeniden şekillendiğini ele almaktadır. Özellikle Çin'in Sosyal Kredi Sistemi, bu kavramların somut bir örneği olarak analiz edilmiş ve sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi davranışların devlet tarafından nasıl yönlendirildiği incelenmiştir. Kavramsal çalışma ve vaka çalışması yöntemleriyle yapılan bu analiz, toplumsal mühendisliğin hukuki, sosyal ve ekonomik araçlarla nasıl desteklendiğini ortaya koymaktadır. Sistem, sembolik ve maddi teşvikler aracılığıyla vatandaşların rejime uygun davranışlar sergilemesini sağlarken, propaganda bu sürecin etkin bir bileşeni olarak rol almaktadır. Bu bağlamda, devletin belirlediği sosyal normların içselleştirilmesi ve bireylerin davranışlarının manipüle edilmesi, toplumsal mühendisliğin ve propagandanın dijital teknolojilerle nasıl iç içe geçtiğini göstermektedir. Makale, bu tür mekanizmaların toplumsal bütünlük ve sosyal kontrol üzerindeki etkilerini teorik ve pratik boyutlarda tartışarak, literatüre hem teorik katkı sağlamayı hedeflemekte hem de Çin'in Sosyal Kredi Sistemi örneği üzerinden somut bir vaka analizi sunmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Toplumsal mühendislik, Propaganda, Vaka Çalışması, Sosyal Kredi Sistemi, Sosyal Kontrol Mekanizmaları.

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the interactive nature of the concepts of social engineering and propaganda, exploring how social control is being reshaped in the digital age. Specifically, China's Social Credit System is analyzed as a concrete example of how these concepts are operationalized to guide social, economic, and political behaviors by the state. Through a combination of conceptual analysis and case study methodology, the research reveals how social engineering is reinforced through legal, social, and economic instruments. The system encourages citizens to engage in state-approved behaviors via symbolic and material incentives, with propaganda serving as a crucial element in this process. In this context, the internalization of state-imposed social norms and the manipulation of individual behavior illustrate the intertwining of social engineering and propaganda with digital technologies. The paper discusses the impact of these mechanisms on social cohesion and control from both theoretical and practical perspectives, trying to offer a significant contribution to the literature by providing a theoretical framework alongside a concrete case analysis through the example of China's Social Credit System.

**Keywords:** Social Engineering, Propaganda, Case Study, Social Credit System, Social Control Mechanisms.

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## THE BENEFITS OF DIGITAL BANKING IN ALBANIA: A CATALYST FOR FINANCIAL INCLUSION AND ECONOMIC GROWTH

***Orkida ILOLLARI***

*Mediterranean University of Albania*

*ORCID- 0000-0002-7169-9256*

***Ines KOCIAJ***

*Mediterranean University of Albania*

*ORCID ID: 0009-0009-4840-9693*

### ABSTRACT

This article examines the transformative role of digital banking in Albania, emphasizing its substantial contributions to financial inclusion, economic growth, and operational cost efficiency. As of 2024, over 67% of Albanians with internet access actively use digital banking platforms, reflecting a significant shift in consumer behavior<sup>9</sup>. Mobile payments and remittances have been central to this growth, with digital channels providing faster and cheaper financial solutions. These innovations have proven especially beneficial for underserved populations, particularly in rural areas, where traditional banking services have been limited. Through digital platforms, Albanians can access banking services such as account management, remittance transfers, and online payments without the need to visit physical branches. Moreover, digital banking has been pivotal in integrating Albania's financial ecosystem into the broader European market, supporting cross-border trade and local business growth. However, the sector faces persistent challenges, including low digital literacy rates, cybersecurity threats, and infrastructural gaps, particularly in rural regions. Addressing these challenges is essential for the continued growth and equitable benefits of digital banking. This paper concludes with several policy recommendations, including initiatives to enhance digital literacy through educational campaigns, infrastructure investments to ensure broader access to high-speed internet, and improved cybersecurity frameworks to protect users and institutions. By overcoming these barriers, Albania can fully harness the potential of digital banking, positioning it as a key driver of financial inclusion and economic prosperity.

**Keywords:** Digital Banking; Financial Inclusion; Economic Growth; Mobile Payments; Cybersecurity.

<sup>9</sup> <https://www.statista.com/outlook/fmo/banking/digital-banks/albania>

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### THE UNCANNY, THE SURREAL AND THE ABSURD IN KAZUO ISHIGURO'S "THE UNCONSOLED": ECHOES OF KAFKA'S "THE TRIAL"

*Blerina Zaimi, PhD(c)*

*University of Tirana, Faculty of Foreign Languages, Department of English*

#### ABSTRACT

Kazuo Ishiguro's fourth novel, *The Unconsoled* (1995), was received with mixed reviews. While some critics and reviewers praised the novelty of its treatment of themes and style, others found it baffling and disorienting. The world of *The Unconsoled* proceeds with the logic of a dream, much like Kafka's *The Trial* with its suffocating atmosphere. The novel's strange and eerie occurrences in familiar settings, its surreal disruptions of time and space, and its incongruously absurd situations all contribute to making the real seem unreal. These elements position the novel in a unique space between realism and fabulism.

The aim of this paper is to explore the above mentioned elements of the uncanny, the surreal, and the absurd in Kazuo Ishiguro's *The Unconsoled*, while also drawing parallels with Franz Kafka's *The Trial*. In interviews, Kazuo Ishiguro has cited Franz Kafka as one of his literary influences. Although the tone and the focus of these two novels differs, it is evident that *The Unconsoled* owes much to *The Trial*. Both novels evoke a pervasive sense of hopelessness and helplessness, immersing the reader in a world where the protagonists are caught in a whirlwind of extraordinary events over which they have no control. In this paper, I will argue that the uncanny, the surreal, and the absurd form the core of both works.

**Keywords:** The Unconsoled, The Trial, uncanny, surreal, absurd.



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### BIOSECURITY MEASURES IN RAISING PHEASANT CHICKS FROM HATCHING TO EIGHT WEEKS OF AGE

*Academician prof. Dr Ivan PAVLOVIC*

*Scientific Institute of Veterinary Medicine of Serbia, Belgrade, Serbia*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4751-6760>

#### ABSTRACT

After hatching, pheasant chicks are moved to special buildings where they will be until they are 8 weeks old. From the perspective of pheasants' well-being, the classic method with drains is much more acceptable and in Serbia it is exclusively used in raising pheasant chicks. Buildings for the reception of pheasants consist of rooms that are divided into boxes, the floor of which is covered with sawdust or sand, in which the heaters are located. The rooms with heaters are built in two rows, and the communication between the rooms is done by means of passages, which can be closed if necessary. Heaters, the number of which depends on the size of the room, feeders and waterers are installed in each room. The base is covered with a 3-4 cm thick layer of sand or gravel. At the time of introducing the pheasants, the temperature in the premises must be 26°C. Outlets with a canopy, fenced with braided wire, are connected to the premises. When the pheasants are 15 days old, the exits between the rooms with the artificial heater and the outlet are opened. On the first day, the optimal room temperature is 27°C, with it being lowered by one degree each day. Lighting is continuous for 24 hours. Before the pheasants move in, the buildings must be mechanically cleaned, washed, disinfected and painted. Wire parts of buildings - drains and canopies, are mechanically cleaned and disinfected. The feeders and drinking troughs are mechanically cleaned and then disinfected similarly to poultry farming. The soil of the outlet is prepared identically as in the aviaries. Within this phase, control of the microbiological status of food and control of fourteen- to twenty-one-day-old chickens for the presence of salmonella is carried out. In this period, the planned vaccinations and prevention against coccidiosis are carried out.

**Keywords:** pheasant chicks, farm breeding, biosecurity measure

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## EFFECTIVE CAPSTONE UNITS

*Anthony (Tony) Greville Shannon*

*Warrane College, The University of New South Wales*

*ORCID number: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0116-0666>*

### ABSTRACT

Capstone units in senior undergraduate and junior postgraduate programs are introductions to research, often with group work. In these units, students are required to apply a variety of knowledge and skills from previous units that they have studied to solve an industry-based project as part of work integrated learning. Genuine group working in a team is an added dimension of difficulty as it requires the ability to frame questions, rather than merely answer them.

Capstone projects can be related to Work Integrated Learning, which has different goals but they can link students who are approaching graduation with significant experiential learning and relevant industry placements. The standard expected of a capstone project in accountancy, for instance, is what could be provided to the Chief Executive Officer of an accountancy firm to advise a client of a suitable project in which to invest. Thus, the final precise and concise report must exhibit the technical knowledge bound up in the commercial context of the particular project, expressed in clear and simple language which can illuminate all the pros and cons for the potential investors, and their commercial backers, to make a decision (with sufficient references to support the recommendations and other suggestions).

Capstone weaknesses can be when the work is at a mere descriptive level, rather than analytic, leading naturally into synthesis, evaluation and recommendations. Thus, learning outcomes for a capstone subj need to have the following format, for example in a commerce degree:

- a) Complete appropriate advanced level research that identifies and provides assistance in solving real world problems at professional accounting, management, or public relations areas in a practical business setting.
- b) Plan and conduct a project to solve a professional accounting, management, or public relations problem in a practical business setting
- c) Identify advanced capacity to recognise the importance of considering for any business problem the wider business contexts such as accounting and financial implications; management implications; public relations implications; human resource management implications, organizational structure implications, and/or other organizational resource implications
- d) Demonstrate ability in incorporating the wider business context implications in a comprehensive research-based report on the solution to a professional accounting, management and/or public relations problem in a practical business setting
- e) Communicate effectively the outcomes of conducting a research-based project to solve a professional accounting, management and/or public relations problem in a practical business setting.
- f) Group-work in order to learn the strengths of effective teamwork.

**Keywords:** analysis. communication, evaluation, research integrated learning, teamwork.

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## SECUENCIAS DIDÁCTICAS: UNA HERRAMIENTA DESCOLONIAL

*João Alisson Nunes Silva*

*Marsiel Pacífico*

*Formación de docentes para la educación básica*

### RESUMEN

Considerando la necesidad de organizar eficientemente el trabajo didáctico y establecer aprendizajes significativos para mejorar la calidad educativa en escuelas cada vez más heterogéneas y diversas, este estudio discute aspectos relevantes para la construcción de secuencias didácticas (SD) que promuevan la educación descolonial. Por lo tanto, este trabajo tiene como objetivo definir qué es una secuencia didáctica y sus orígenes, destacar factores relevantes en la construcción de estas secuencias y analizar los conceptos de decolonialidad y cómo puede contribuir, cuando se vincula a las secuencias didácticas (SD), a la construcción de una educación significativa y respetuosa de los individuos. Para lograr la investigación propuesta, realizaremos un estudio bibliográfico sobre SD, colonialidad y decolonialidad. Así, siguiendo este camino, verificamos que el desarrollo de secuencias didácticas basadas en la decolonialidad amplía las perspectivas educativas, ya que considera la diversidad cultural y promueve una educación más inclusiva, crítica y contextualizada.

**Palabras clave:** Secuencias didácticas, decolonialidad, educación, aprendizaje.

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### CHEMICAL PROFILE OF TRADITIONAL ALCOHOLIC DRINKS (RAKIA) FROM SOUTH ALBANIA

*Ardit Shehi<sup>1</sup>, Aida Dama<sup>1</sup>, Kleva Shpati<sup>1</sup>, Bledar Myrtaj<sup>2</sup>, Aurel Nuro<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Department of Pharmacy, Faculty of Medicinal Sciences, Albanian University, Albania*

*<sup>2</sup>Department of Chemistry, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Tirana University, Albania*

#### ABSTRACT

This study present data on chemical profile for alcoholic composition of the most known Albanian traditional drink (rakia) from Kolonje, Permet and Skrapar areas (South Albania). These areas are the most popular in Albania in terms of variety and quality of brandy produced by farmers. This alcoholic beverages is obtained from the distillation of fruit fermentation products such as grapes, plums, mulberry, etc. The chemical composition of rakia is mainly composed by ethanol/water (between 45 – 60% ethanol) and other alcohols (including methanol and heavy alchools). Also, in rakia can be found aldehydes, ketones, esters and other compounds which build the unique bouquet of these drinks. Rakia samples were collected in March 2024 at various farmers of Kolonja (12 samples), Permet (11 samples) and Skrapar (14 samples). Samples of grape, plum, juniper, mulberry, berry and mare fruit brandies were taken in the study. Chemical profile of alcohols in rakia samples was performed on the GC/FID apparatus. The samples were injected directly into the split mode (50:1) at 250°C. The VF-1ms capillary column was used to separate alcohols from brandy samples and FID detector (at 280°C) was used for their identification. For all rakia samples, the main alcohol was ethanol. The presence of methanol was almost for all samples (more than 85% of samples) but its level were always lower than permitted levels, based on Albanian and EU norms. Presence of alcohols with three or four carbonatoms was noticed especially in some rakia of juniperus, mulberry, etc. These alcohols affect in the unique bouquet of these drinks. Note that their levels were lower than 0.005% and does not affect in the rakia quality for the consumers, making these alcoholic beverages attractive and demand in the Albanian market.

**Keywords:** Rakia, Alcoholic composition, Ethanol, Methanol, GC/FID

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## V-GROOVED POLYMER OPTICAL FIBER OPTICAL POWER ESTIMATION ANALYSIS

*Fatma Buse ÇETİN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Bursa Uludag University Electrical Electronics Engineering Bursa, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>*SEGULA Technologies (Oyak Renault), Bursa, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0001-6912-3442>*

*Şekip Esat HAYBER<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Assoc. Prof., Bursa Uludag University Electrical Electronics Engineering Bursa, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0062-3817>*

### ABSTRACT

This study investigates the optical power loss characteristics of V-groove polymer optical fibers (POFs) analytically and experimentally. A simple mathematical model is developed using geometric optics approaches to predict the optical output power and loss as a function of groove angle, depth, and number. This model analyzes the effects of groove parameters and fiber diameter on the optical output power. The output power calculations based on the input power also show us the lateral power losses. A low-cost and efficient groove fabrication process has been realized, and V-grooves with constant groove angle and varied depth values have been machined into POFs with diameters of 1 mm, 2 mm, and 3 mm for use in the experiments. By studying the effect on the optical output power when the number of grooves is varied between 5 and 25, it is observed that the behavior obtained from the experimental results is consistent with the analytical results. The results show that the optical output power for V-groove POF structures can be estimated with at least 95% accuracy by optimizing the ratio of groove depth to fiber core radius for a given groove angle. This study demonstrates that both analytical and experimental methods can be effectively combined in designing V-groove POFs and provides a guide for optimizing the output power with lateral radiation.

**Keywords:** Polymer Plastic/Optical Fiber; Geometrical Optics; V-Grooved POF; Optical Power

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## TƏLƏBƏLƏRDƏ YARADICILIQ POTENSIALININ İNKİŞAFI PROBLEMLƏRİ PROBLEMS OF DEVELOPING CREATIVE POTENTIAL IN STUDENTS

*Əliyeva Maralxanım Tofiq qızı*

*Pedaqogika üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, baş müəllim*

*Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti*

*“İncəsənət və fiziki tərbiyə” fakültəsi*

*“Musiqi və onun tədrisi texnologiyası” kafedrası*

*Azərbaycan, Bakı şəhəri, Üzeyir Hacıbəyli küçəsi, 68*

*Aliyeva Maralxanım Tofiq qızı*

*Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Senior Lecturer*

*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*

*Faculty of Arts and Physical Education*

*Department "Music and technology of its teaching"*

*Azerbaijan, Baku city, Uzeyir Hajibeyov street, 68*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2005-6090*

### XÜLASƏ

Məqalə öyrənənlərin yaradıcılıq potensialının inkişafı məsələlərimə həsr edilmişdir. Burada yaradıcılıq potensialı anlayışının məğzi açıqlanmış və onun aşkarlanıb inkişaf etdirilməsinin zəruri olduğu göstərilmişdir. Burada qeyd olunur ki, müasir dünyada insan öz qabiliyyətlərindən ən səmərəli şəkildə istifadə etməyə hazır olmalıdır, bilik və bacarıqlarını qeyri-standart şəraitdə tətbiq etməli, müasir dünyada elm və texnikada baş verən bütün dəyişikliklərə tez və keyfiyyətli reaksiya verməyi bacarmalıdır. Müasir təhsil tələbələrə yaradıcılıqlarını artırmağı öyrətməyə kömək etməlidir, çünki bəşəriyyətin təkəvül qüvvəsi yaradıcı şəxsiyyətlərdir. Belə şəxsiyyətlərin yetişdirilməsi pedaqogika elminin mühüm məsələsidir. Çünki cəmiyyətin hər bir üzvünün yaradıcılıq potensialı inkişaf etdirilməmə bəşəriyyət məhv ola bilər.

**Açar sözlər:** yaradıcılıq potensialı, kommunikativ potensial, akseoloji potensial, qnoseoloji potensial, bədii potensial

### ABSTRACT

The article is devoted to issues of development of the creative potential of learners Here, the essence of the concept of creativity potential is explained and it is shown that it is necessary to discover and develop it. It is noted here that in the modern world, a person should be ready to use his abilities in the most efficient way, apply his knowledge and skills in non-standard conditions, and be able to respond quickly and qualitatively to all changes occurring in science and technology in the modern world. Modern education should help teach students to increase their creativity, because the evolutionary force of humanity is creative personalities. Training such personalities is an important issue of pedagogic science. Because if the creative potential of every member of society is not developed, humanity may perish.

**Key words:** creativity potential, communicative potential, axiological potential, epistemological potential, artistic potential

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## ELLAJİK ASİDİN BİYOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİ VE KLİNİK UYGULAMALARI BIOLOGICAL PROPERTIES AND CLINICAL APPLICATIONS OF ELLAGIC ACID

**Dr. Meral EKİM**

*Doç. Dr. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7146-5935>, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü*

**Dr. Hasan EKİM**

*Prof. Dr. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7245-3872>, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Kalp ve Damar Cerrahisi AD*

### ÖZET

Ellagik asit; nar, böğürtlen, frenk üzümü, ahududu, çilek, üzüm ve kuru meyvelerde (ceviz, badem) yeşil çay ve konyak, rom ve İskoç viskisi gibi damıtılmış içeceklerde bulunan bir polifenolik flavonoiddir. Çeşitlilikleri ve kimyasal karmaşıklıkları ile karakterize edilen ellagitanninler, asidik veya alkalın koşullar altında hidroliz yoluyla ellajik asit verebilen hidrolize edilebilir tanenler sınıfına aittir. Günümüzde bu bileşiklere olan ilginin artması, temel olarak fenolik antioksidan özelliklere bağlı olarak sağlık açısından faydalı etkiler sunan yeni ürünlerin tüketimi ve geliştirilmesi ile ilişkilidir. Ellajik asit ve türevleri, sağlık açısından önemli derecede faydalı etkileri olan ve ileri teknik uygulamalar için potansiyele sahip doğal biyoaktif bileşiklerdir. Buna göre, kanser ve nörodejeneratif hastalıklar da dahil olmak üzere birçok oksidatif bağlantılı kronik hastalığa karşı faydalı sağlık etkileri nedeniyle Ellajik asit, dikkate değer bir bilimsel ilgi yaratmıştır. Birçok çalışma, Ellajik asit'in oksidatif hasarla ilişkili kronik hastalıklara karşı önemli sağlık yararları sağladığını göstermiştir, bunlara çeşitli kanser türleri, kardiyovasküler hastalıklar ve nörodejeneratif bozukluklar dahil edilmiştir. Ellajik asit, intrinsek kaskadın XII faktörünün aktivasyonu yoluyla kan pıhtılaşmasını teşvik ederek yara iyileştirici özelliklere sahiptir. Ayrıca antimikrobiyal veya antiviral aktivitelere sahiptir. Bu nedenle Ellajik asit, yüksek değerli bir antioksidan, antiinflamatuvar ve kemopreventif ajan olarak kabul edilmekte olup, gıda, kozmetik ve ilaç endüstrilerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu bileşiğin ayrıca nöroprotektif, hepatoprotektif, nefroprotektif, kardiyoprotektif, antifibrotik, antiaterosklerotik, antiarteriyel, antinosiseptif, antiöstrojenik, cildi koruyucu, yara iyileştirici, osteojenik, antimikrobiyal, antiviral ve antiparaziter etkiler gösterdiği gösterilmiştir.

Doğal olarak oluşan biyoaktif ve farmakolojik olarak aktif bir polifenolik bileşik olarak bilinen Ellajik asit, çok sayıda hastalık ve rahatsızlığı tedavi etmek için farmakolojik potansiyellere ek olarak dikkate değer geniş bir terapötik aktivite yelpazesine sahiptir. Ellajik asit'nin hastalıklarda faydalı etkilerinin altındaki mekanizmaların ayrıntılı olarak bilinmesi hastalıklarla baş etmedeki olası rollerinin bulunmasına ve gerçekleştirebilecek diğer farmasotik ve nutrosotik etkilerinin oluşumuna neden olacağından ileri bilimsel çalışmaların yapılması faydalı olacaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** ellajik asit, ellagitanninler, polifenolik bileşik, antioksidan, antiinflamatuvar.

### ABSTRACT

Ellagic acid is a polyphenolic flavonoid found in pomegranates, blackberries, blackcurrants, raspberries, strawberries, grapes and dried fruits (walnuts, almonds), green tea and distilled beverages such as cognac, rum and Scotch whisky. Characterized by their diversity and chemical complexity, ellagitannins belong to the class of hydrolyzable tannins that can yield ellagic acid by hydrolysis under acidic or alkaline conditions. The current increased interest in these compounds is mainly related to the



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consumption and development of new products that offer beneficial health effects due to phenolic antioxidant properties. Ellagic acid and its derivatives are natural bioactive compounds with significant health benefits and potential for advanced technical applications. Accordingly, Ellagic acid has generated considerable scientific interest due to its beneficial health effects against many oxidative-related chronic diseases, including cancer and neurodegenerative diseases. Many studies have shown that Ellagic acid provides significant health benefits against chronic diseases associated with oxidative damage, including various types of cancer, cardiovascular diseases and neurodegenerative disorders. Ellagic acid has wound healing properties by promoting blood coagulation through activation of factor XII of the intrinsic cascade. It also has antimicrobial or antiviral activities. Therefore, Ellagic acid is considered a high-value antioxidant, anti-inflammatory and chemopreventive agent and is widely used in the food, cosmetics and pharmaceutical industries. This compound has also been shown to exhibit neuroprotective, hepatoprotective, nephroprotective, cardioprotective, antifibrotic, antiatherosclerotic, antiallergic, antinociceptive, antiestrogenic, skin protective, wound healing, osteogenic, antimicrobial, antiviral and antiparasitic effects.

Ellagic acid, known as a naturally occurring bioactive and pharmacologically active polyphenolic compound, has a remarkable wide range of therapeutic activities in addition to pharmacological potentials for treating numerous diseases and disorders. Detailed knowledge of the mechanisms underlying the beneficial effects of ellagic acid in diseases will lead to the discovery of its possible roles in coping with diseases and the formation of other possible pharmaceutical and nutraceutical effects, so further scientific studies will be beneficial.

**Keywords:** ellagic acid, ellagitannins, polyphenolic compound, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory.

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## GUT HASTALIĞI VE VENÖZ HASTALIKLAR ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GOUT AND VENOUS DISEASES

**Dr. Meral EKİM**

*Doç. Dr. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7146-5935>, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri  
Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü*

**Dr. Hasan EKİM**

*Prof. Dr. <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7245-3872>, Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Kalp ve  
Damar Cerrahisi AD*

### ÖZET

Derin ven trombozu ve pulmoner emboli alt tipleri de dahil olmak üzere venöz tromboembolizm, dünya çapında ölüm ve sakatlığın önde gelen nedenlerinden biridir. Venöz tromboemboli, dünya çapında her yıl yaklaşık 10 milyon insanı etkilemektedir. Gut hastalığı uzun süreli hiperüriseminin sonucu olarak monosodyum urat kristallerinin eklem ve dokularda birikimi sonucu ortaya çıkan, akut artrit atakları ile karakterize yaygın ve tedavi edilebilen inflamatuvar bir hastalıktır. Etkilenen eklemde şiddetli ağrı, şişlik, kızarıklık ve hassasiyet ile karakterize artrit, en sık ayak birinci metatars eklemde görülüp genellikle monoartikülerdir. Gut gibi inflamatuvar artritler kardiyovasküler hastalık riskinin artmasıyla ilişkilendirilmiştir. Ancak gutun öncüsü olarak hiperüriseminin varlığının mı yoksa gutun kendisinin mi kardiyovasküler hastalık için bağımsız bir risk faktörü olup olmadığı tartışmalıdır. Ürik asidin çeşitli mekanizmalar yoluyla vasküler hasara neden olduğu varsayılmaktadır. Bunlardan biri reaktif oksijen türleri aracılığıyla gerçekleşir ve vasküler endotel hücrelerin inflamasyonu ve vasküler düz kas hücrelerinin proliferasyonu ile sonuçlanır. Pürin metabolizması sürecinde, ürik asit üretimiyle eş zamanlı olarak süperoksit dahil reaktif oksijen türleri üretilir. Ürik asidin üretimiyle birlikte üretilen O<sub>2</sub> tarafından nitrik oksit biyoyararlanımı azalır ve bu durumun endotel disfonksiyona neden olduğu varsayılmaktadır. Vasküler endotel hücrelerin inflamasyonu, koagülasyonu teşvik ederek ve antikoagülasyon mekanizmalarının aktivitesini azaltarak, fibrinolizi baskılayarak ve endotel disfonksiyon oluşturarak pıhtılaşma sistemine müdahale eder. Enflamatuvar durumlar hem aterosklerozun ilerlemesi hem de venöz sistemde trombus oluşumu için önemli risk faktörleridir.

Dünya çapında yaygınlığı artan bir durum olan hiperürisemi, gut, tip 2 diyabet, hipertansiyon ve kardiyovasküler hastalık ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. Kanıtlar yüksek serum ürik asit seviyeleri ile endotel disfonksiyon, inflamasyon ve protrombotik durum arasındaki bağlantıları desteklese de, hiperürisemiyle kardiyovasküler hastalıklar arasındaki fizyopatolojik ilişki tartışmalı olmaya devam etmektedir.

Gut ve venöz tromboemboli arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi, bu hastalık açısından yüksek risk taşıyan hastaları hedeflemek ve bu hastaları önleme amacıyla uygun sağlık bakımı sağlamak için venöz tromboemboliye ilişkin potansiyel risk faktörlerinin tespit edilmesine yardımcı olabilir. Sonuç olarak, ürik asit çeşitli klinik senaryolarda trombotik ortamın bir belirteci olarak kabul edilmiştir. Ancak bu nedensel ilişki hala tartışmalıdır. Dolayısıyla gut şiddetinin venöz tromboembolizm riski üzerindeki etkisini ve yeni potansiyel terapötik hedefi belirlemek için daha fazla ileriye dönük yüksek ve kalitede klinik çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gut, Venöz Tromboemboli, Derin Ven Trombozu, Pulmoner Emboli

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### ABSTRACT

Venous thromboembolism, including the subtypes deep vein thrombosis and pulmonary embolism, is a leading cause of death and disability worldwide. Venous thromboembolism affects approximately 10 million people worldwide each year. Gout is a common and treatable inflammatory disease characterized by acute attacks of arthritis resulting from the deposition of monosodium urate crystals in joints and tissues as a result of long-term hyperuricemia. Arthritis characterized by severe pain, swelling, redness, and tenderness in the affected joint, most commonly seen in the first metatarsal joint of the foot, is usually monoarticular. Inflammatory arthritis such as gout has been associated with an increased risk of cardiovascular disease. However, it is controversial whether the presence of hyperuricemia as a precursor to gout or gout itself is an independent risk factor for cardiovascular disease. Uric acid is assumed to cause vascular damage through several mechanisms. One of these is through reactive oxygen species, resulting in inflammation of vascular endothelial cells and proliferation of vascular smooth muscle cells. In the process of purine metabolism, reactive oxygen species, including superoxide, are produced simultaneously with the production of uric acid. The bioavailability of nitric oxide is reduced by the O<sub>2</sub> produced with the production of uric acid, and this is assumed to cause endothelial dysfunction. Inflammation of vascular endothelial cells interferes with the coagulation system by promoting coagulation and reducing the activity of anticoagulation mechanisms, suppressing fibrinolysis and producing endothelial dysfunction. Inflammatory conditions are important risk factors for both the progression of atherosclerosis and thrombus formation in the venous system.

Hyperuricemia, a condition with increasing prevalence worldwide, has been associated with gout, type 2 diabetes, hypertension, and cardiovascular disease. Although evidence supports links between elevated serum uric acid levels and endothelial dysfunction, inflammation, and a prothrombotic state, the pathophysiological relationship between hyperuricemia and cardiovascular disease remains controversial.

Determining the relationship between gout and venous thromboembolism may help identify potential risk factors for venous thromboembolism to target patients at high risk for this disease and provide appropriate healthcare to prevent these patients. As a result, uric acid has been considered a marker of thrombotic environment in various clinical scenarios. However, this causal relationship is still controversial. Therefore, further prospective high-quality clinical studies are needed to determine the impact of gout severity on the risk of venous thromboembolism and new potential therapeutic targets.

**Keywords:** Gout, Venous Thromboembolism, Deep Vein Thrombosis, Pulmonary Embolism.

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## DEVELOPMENT OF DOUBLE-LAYER ANTI-REFLECTIVE COATINGS WITH HIGH MECHANICAL STRENGTH

*Gül Merve GENÇER<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Antalya Science University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Antalya, Turkey*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7087-609X>

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction and Purpose:** The systems having a good anti-reflective property produced with surface coating methods generally have low durability due to low bonding strength to the substrate. The aim of this study is to develop a method that not only demonstrates an enhanced anti-reflective property but also has high coating durability, while being easy to produce and apply. To achieve this goal, samples with two layers consists of different solid content ratios and coating thicknesses were studied in detail, and a model was developed.

**Materials and Methods:** Stock solutions of TiO<sub>2</sub> and modified SiO<sub>2</sub> were prepared using tetraisopropyl titanium propoxide (TIPT), tetraethyl orthosilicate (TEOS), and methyltrimethoxysilane (MTMOS) (TEOS:MTMOS ratio of 2:1) as precursor materials, in an ethanol (EtOH) solvent medium, and synthesized via the sol-gel method with particle sizes of 15 nm or below (particle size analysis was performed using a Zetasizer Nano-ZS, Malvern Instruments). These solutions were diluted with EtOH and applied using the dip-coating method at different speeds to achieve varying coating thicknesses and solid content ratios, resulting in a total of 144 different two-layer coated samples. The coatings have been cured at 350°C. Optical properties were characterized using a UV-Visible spectrophotometer. Coatings with antireflective properties below 1.5% were subjected to cross-cut tests in accordance with the ASTM D3359 standard.

**Results:** As a result of measurements performed with a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at 550 nm wavelength, 9 samples with low reflectivity (%R value below 2) were obtained (the %R value of uncoated glass is 10.26). Among these samples, the one with a %R value of 1.2 was found to have excellent coating adhesion with the substrate according to the cross-cut test results.

**Discussion and Conclusion:** The current study has shown that the coating surface durability of double-layered systems, which can exhibit good anti-reflective properties, can be excellently high.

**Key Words:** Antireflective Coatings, Sol-Gel Process, Multilayer, Polycarbonate Surface

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## SOY ISOFLAVONES: METABOLISM AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITIES

*Ayşenur GÖK<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*PhD., Hacettepe University, Ankara, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6211-4666>*

### ABSTRACT

Growing evidence suggests that soy isoflavones may offer various health benefits, prompting increased research interest in their mechanism of action. This study comprehensively examined the metabolic and biological effects of soy isoflavones, mainly genistein, daidzein, and glycitein, in the human body. Isoflavones exist in different chemical forms such as aglycones,  $\beta$ -glucosides, 6''-O-malonyl- $\beta$ -glucosides, and 6''-O-acetyl- $\beta$ -glucosides. The digestion, absorption, and metabolism of these forms are discussed in detail. This review describes the crucial roles of  $\beta$ -glucosidase enzymes in the small intestine. These enzymes convert isoflavones to aglycones, facilitating their absorption and the subsequent phase II conjugation reactions in the liver. Furthermore, this review examines the role of endogenous enzymes and the intestinal microbiota in isoflavone metabolism. The intestinal microbiota can convert isoflavones into various metabolites including equol, O-desmethylangolensin (O-DMA), and dihydrodaidzein. This review presents a detailed analysis of the diverse biological activities of soy isoflavones and their metabolites, including their estrogenic/anti-estrogenic, antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and anti-cancer properties. The potential role of these activities in the prevention and treatment of menopausal symptoms, cardiovascular diseases, osteoporosis, and some types of cancers has been emphasized. In conclusion, this review provides information that illuminates the potential benefits of soy isoflavones on human health and their complex metabolic processes. Further studies should be conducted to better understand the effects of soy isoflavones and their metabolites.

**Keywords:** Soy isoflavones, metabolism, gut microbiota, cancer, bioactivity

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### ÖRGÜTSEL İLETİŞİM İLE İŞ TATMİNİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ BAĞLAMINDA TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALAR STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY IN THE CONTEXT OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL COMMUNICATION AND JOB SATISFACTION

*Erdem Anıl AKÇA<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Psikolojik Danışman, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık Yüksek Lisans Programı, İzmir, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-4022-2036>*

*Hatice Zekavet Kabasakal<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık, İzmir, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3450-1060>*

#### ÖZET

Örgütsel iletişim, örgütün vizyon ve misyonu doğrultusunda örgüt içi ve örgüt dışı tüm paydaşlar arasında gerçekleştirilen düşünce ve duyguların aktarılmasını içeren iletişim türüdür. İş tatmini ise çalışanların gösterdikleri performans neticesinde elde etmeyi bekledikleri sonuçlar ve gerçekte elde ettikleri sonuçlar arasındaki farkı karşılaştırmaları sonucu ortaya koydukları duygusal tepkidir. Bu çalışma örgütsel iletişim ve iş tatmini arasındaki bağlantıyı incelemektedir. Bu inceleme sırasında nicel araştırma yöntemi olan sistematik derleme yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada Türkiye’de yayınlanmış 12 makale ve 9 tez üzerinde çalışılmıştır. Bu çalışmalar ele alındığında farklı meslek gruplarında ve yaş düzeylerinde bulunan bireylerle çalışıldığı görülmüştür. Yapılan çalışma sonucunda örgütsel iletişim ve iş tatmini arasında anlamlı ve pozitif yönde bir ilişki bulunmuştur. Örgütler içerisinde iletişimin artırılması gerekliliği ile tüm bu çalışmaların ortak sonucu olarak karşılaşılmıştır. Örgütsel iletişim ve iş tatmininin; örgütsel bağlılık, örgütsel vatandaşlık, örgütsel adalet, örgütsel güven ve örgüt kültürü ile arasında anlamlı ve pozitif yönde ilişkiler olduğu da saptanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Örgütsel iletişim, iletişim, iş tatmini.

#### ABSTRACT

Organizational communication is a type of communication that involves the transmission of thoughts and emotions among all internal and external stakeholders of an organization in line with its vision and mission. Job satisfaction, on the other hand, is the emotional response individuals exhibit as a result of comparing the outcomes they expect to achieve through their performance with the outcomes they actually attain. This study examines the connection between organizational communication and job satisfaction. A systematic review method, a quantitative research approach, was employed in this investigation. The study analyzed 12 articles and 9 theses published in Turkey. These studies revealed that individuals from various professional groups and age levels were involved. The findings indicated a significant and positive relationship between organizational communication and job satisfaction. A

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common conclusion of all these studies was the necessity of enhancing communication within organizations. Furthermore, it was determined that organizational communication and job satisfaction are significantly and positively related to organizational commitment, organizational citizenship, organizational justice, organizational trust, and organizational culture.

**Keywords:** Organizational communication, communication, job satisfaction.

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## PANCAR KABUĞUNDAN KRİSTAL NANOSELÜLOZ TAKVİYELİ YENİLEBİLİR FİLMERİN GELİŞTİRİLMESİ DEVELOPMENT OF CRYSTALLINE NANOCELLULOSE-REINFORCED EDIBLE FILMS FROM BEETROOT SKIN

**Rukiye Nur ÜNGÜR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Department of Chemical Engineering, Gebze Technical University, 41400, Kocaeli, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-3012-3689>

**Emrah KIRTIL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Department of Chemical Engineering, Gebze Technical University, 41400, Kocaeli, Turkey

<sup>2</sup> Department of Physical Chemistry, Complutense University of Madrid, Moncloa - Aravaca, 28040  
Madrid

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9619-1678>

### ÖZET

Petrol bazlı ambalaj malzemelerinin çevresel yükünün giderek artması, sürdürülebilir alternatiflerin geliştirilmesini zorunlu kılmaktadır. Doğal polimerlerden üretilen yenilebilir filmler, biyobozunurlukları ve doğrudan tüketim potansiyelleri sayesinde atıkları azaltarak çevre dostu bir çözüm sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Türkiye’de yüksek miktarda üretilen bir tarımsal ürün olan pancarın tüketim atığı durumundaki kabuğunu, çevre dostu ve yenilebilir ambalaj filmlerinin üretimi için bir biyopolimer kaynağı olarak değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu atık malzemenin işlevsel bir ambalaj malzemesine dönüştürülmesi, döngüsel ekonomi ilkeleriyle uyumlu olup, atık azaltımı ve sürdürülebilir malzeme geliştirme zorluklarını ele almaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yenilebilir filmler genellikle mekanik zayıflıklar, yüksek su çözünürlüğü ve yetersiz bariyer özellikleri gibi sınırlamalara sahiptir ve bu durum, pratik uygulamalarını kısıtlamaktadır. Bu zorlukların üstesinden gelmek için, filmlerin yapısal ve fonksiyonel özelliklerini geliştirmek amacıyla takviye ajanı olarak %3 ve %6 (w/v) oranlarında kristal nanoselüloz (CNC) eklenmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında filmlerin kalınlık, opaklık, renk, su çözünürlüğü, çekme dayanımı, kopma uzaması, su buharı geçirgenliği (WVP) ve görsel analiz gibi özellikleri incelenmiştir. İlk sonuçlar, CNC'nin dahil edilmesinin fonksiyonel özellikleri önemli ölçüde iyileştirdiğini göstermektedir. Film kalınlığı, CNC takviyesiyle yoğunlaşmayı yansıtarak, takviyesiz filmlerdeki 0,12 mm’den %6 CNC içeren filmlerde 0,26 mm’ye yükselmiştir. Su çözünürlüğü, kontrol filmlerindeki %60’tan CNC takviyeli örneklerde %40’ın altına düşerek su direncinde iyileşme sağlanmıştır. Çekme dayanımı, 10 MPa’dan 15,6 MPa’ya çıkarak CNC’nin mekanik takviye etkisini ortaya koymuştur. Sonuçlar, CNC ile güçlendirilmiş pancar kabuğu filmlerinin, geliştirilmiş mekanik ve bariyer özelliklere sahip, sürdürülebilir ve yenilebilir ambalaj malzemeleri olarak potansiyelini ortaya koymaktadır. Film formülasyonlarını optimize etmek amacıyla optik ve bariyer özelliklerine ilişkin analizler devam etmektedir. Bu çalışma, tarımsal atıkların azaltılması ve konvansiyonel plastiklere olan bağımlılığın azaltılması gibi çift yönlü faydalar sunarken, CNC takviyesiyle performans sınırlamalarını ele alarak çevre dostu ambalaj çözümlerine giden yolda umut vadetmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yenilebilir Ambalaj, Pancar Kabuğu, Kristalin Nanoselüloz, Biyobozunur Malzemeler, Sürdürülebilirlik



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### ABSTRACT

The increasing environmental burden of petroleum-based packaging materials necessitates the development of sustainable alternatives. Edible films, derived from natural polymers, present a promising solution by offering biodegradability and direct consumption potential, further minimizing waste. This study focuses on the valorization of beetroot skin, an abundant agro-industrial residue often discarded as waste, as the primary biopolymer source for producing eco-friendly, edible packaging films. By transforming this waste material into functional packaging, the research aligns with circular economy principles and addresses the dual challenge of waste reduction and sustainable material development. However, edible films often suffer from mechanical weaknesses, high water solubility, and poor barrier properties, limiting their practical application. To address these challenges, crystalline nanocellulose (CNC) was incorporated at 3% and 6% (w/v) concentrations as a reinforcement agent to enhance the structural and functional properties of the films. The study includes a comprehensive characterization of the films, focusing on thickness, opacity, color, water solubility, tensile strength, elongation at break, water vapor permeability (WVP), and visual analysis. Initial results demonstrate that CNC incorporation significantly enhances functional properties. Film thickness increased from 0.12 mm in non-reinforced films to 0.26 mm with 6% CNC, reflecting the densifying effect of the reinforcement. Water solubility decreased from 60% in control films to below 40% in CNC-reinforced samples, indicating improved water resistance. Tensile strength improved from 10 MPa to 15.6 MPa, showcasing the mechanical reinforcement achieved through CNC addition. These results highlight the potential of CNC-reinforced beetroot skin films as sustainable, edible packaging materials with enhanced mechanical and barrier properties. Further analyses of optical and barrier characteristics are ongoing to optimize film formulations for food packaging applications. This study underscores the dual benefits of reducing agricultural waste and mitigating reliance on conventional plastics while addressing critical performance limitations through CNC reinforcement.

**Keywords:** Edible Packaging, Beetroot Skin, Crystalline Nanocellulose, Biodegradable Materials, Sustainability

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## IMPROVING HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT THROUGH THE IMPLEMENTATION OF A HUMAN RESOURCES INFORMATION SYSTEM (HRIS)

*Driss AIT-BOURIGUE*

*Multidisciplinary Research Laboratory in Economics and Management, Faculty of Economics and Management, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco.*

*Adil BENABOU*

*Multidisciplinary Research Laboratory in Economics and Management, Faculty of Economics and Management, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco.*

*Fatima Touhami*

*Multidisciplinary Research Laboratory in Economics and Management, Faculty of Economics and Management, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco.*

### ABSTRACT

The integration of advanced technologies, particularly Human Resources Information Systems (HRIS), has transformed organizational management by streamlining processes and enhancing efficiency. This study examines the impact of HRIS implementation on the management of resources in higher education institutions, focusing on the Sultan Moulay Slimane University. Specifically, it evaluates the deployment of a software for management and its role in improving operational efficiency and administrative oversight. The research adopts a conceptual framework to explore the hypothesized causal relationship between HRIS adoption and enhanced organizational performance. It also identifies key success factors for effective implementation, including communication and training. To validate the hypotheses, a qualitative methodology was employed, using semi-structured interviews with 17 permanent university members from various departments. The collected data were analyzed through NVivo software, which facilitated an in-depth examination of user feedback and system outcomes. The findings reveal that the software significantly enhances the management and monitoring of academic schedules, contributing to greater organizational efficiency. Moreover, the study highlights communication and training as critical drivers of successful HRIS adoption, fostering user satisfaction and effective system utilization. These factors collectively influence both individual and institutional performance. Furthermore, this research underscores the strategic importance of integrating HRIS in higher education institutions. It provides actionable insights for organizations aiming to modernize their administrative systems and achieve operational excellence. The conclusions emphasize the need for a systematic and user-centered approach to HRIS implementation to maximize its benefits.

**Keywords:** Human Resources Information System (HRIS), Human Resources, Organizational Management, Organizational Efficiency, System Implementation, Higher Education.

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## THE ROLE OF NURSING EDUCATION IN CREATING A SAFE HEALTHCARE ENVIRONMENT

*Murtaz Todadze*

*PhD student of Georgian Technical University*

*Miranda Jankhoteli*

*Georgian Technical University, Doctor of Business Administration*

*Elguja Todadze*

*Master of law*

*Sopio Macharashvili*

*Doctor of Business Administration*

*Devi khvedeliani*

*Doctor of Law, Professor*

### ABSTRACT

In the modern healthcare system, where patient safety is a top priority, the professional competence of nurses plays a crucial role. Growing demands for the quality of medical care emphasize training highly qualified specialists who can make informed and sound clinical decisions.

The article discusses the pedagogical aspects of nursing education aimed at developing nurses' professional competence. The focus is on enhancing knowledge, skills, and professional attitudes, promoting clinical thinking, interpersonal skills, teamwork, and adherence to the principles of ethical decision-making.

Special emphasis is placed on the legal framework that defines standards of competence and the professional responsibilities of nurses. The impact of legislation on nursing practice, the necessity of compliance with regulatory requirements, and their influence on patient outcomes are analyzed. To ensure patient safety, compassion and professionalism should be balanced while adhering to legal and ethical principles.

The article also highlights the role of modern technologies in continuing education. Regular training, online platforms, simulation centers, and mobile applications facilitate the updating of knowledge and skills without interrupting work processes. These tools also enhance professional networks and support the sharing of experiences.

Special attention is given to the development of motivational systems, such as financial incentives, career advancement opportunities, and certifications that recognize professionalism. The collaboration between medical institutions and educational organizations is noted as essential for ensuring the continuity of professional education and enhancing nurses' competitiveness.

The results of the quantitative and expert research presented in this paper confirm that innovative pedagogical approaches significantly impact the professional competence of nurses. This impact, combined with adherence to legal and ethical standards, directly contributes to improving patient safety and the overall quality of medical care.

**Key Words:** Nursing education; Patient safety; Clinical skills; Problem-based learning; Professional development.

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## GÜNLÜK AKTİVİTELER ÖLÇEĞİNİN TÜRK ERGEN VE YETİŞKİNLERDE GEÇERLİK VE GÜVENİRLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF THE RELIABILITY AND VALIDITY OF THE THINGS YOU DO QUESTIONNAIRE IN TURKISH ADOLESCENTS AND ADULTS

*Osman URFA<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr, Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı, Burdur, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9821-671X>*

*Nickolai TITOV<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup> Professor Dr, Macquarie University, School of Psychological Sciences, Sydney, Australia.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7268-729X>*

### ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı Günlük Aktiviteler Ölçeğinin Türkçe formunu oluşturmak ve bu formun geçerlik ve güvenilirliğini incelemektir. Bu amaçla bu çalışmaya üç farklı örnekleme (552, 245, 124) toplam 921 ergen ve yetişkin (319 erkek, 602 kadın) katılmıştır. Örneklem 1 (n=552) Günlük Aktiviteler Ölçeği ile birlikte Hasta Sağlık Anketi, Yaygın Anksiyete Bozukluğu Testi ve Yaşam Doyumu Ölçeği kullanırken, Örneklem 2 (n=245) sadece Günlük Aktiviteler Ölçeği doldurmuştur. Örneklem 1 ve 2'ye katılan kişilerden hareketle ölçeğin yapı geçerliği doğrulayıcı faktör analizi (DFA) ve keşfedici yapısal eşitlik modellemesi (ESEM) ile incelendi. Örneklem 1'den gelen verilerden ise kriter geçerliği için günlük aktiviteler ile depresyon, kaygı ve yaşam doyumu arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir. Örneklem 3 (n=124) ise 2 hafta ara ile yapılan test tekrar test güvenilirliğine için kullanılmıştır. DFA (CFI=0,987, TLI=0,983, RMSEA=0,042, SRMR=0,038) ve ESEM (CFI=0,995, TLI=0,987, RMSEA=0,042, SRMR=0,018) sonucunda ölçeğin orijinal 15 madde ve 5 faktörlü yapısı doğrulanmıştır. Madde faktör yükleri ESEM'de 0,41 ile 0,97 arasında, DFA'da 0,46 ile 0,86 arasındadır. Kriter geçerliği ise günlük aktiviteler ile depresyon ve kaygı arasında negatif yönlü, yaşam doyumu arasında pozitif ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Test tekrar test güvenilirliği için 2 hafta ara ile yapılan ölçümler arasında anlamlı fark yoktur ( $p>0,05$ ) ve sınıf-içi korelasyon katsayıları 0,79 ile 0,94 arasındadır. Tüm analizler, ölçeğin Türkçe formunun yapı geçerliği, kriter geçerliği, iç tutarlık güvenilirliği ve test tekrar test güvenilirliği için yeterli kanıt sunmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** günlük aktivite, ruh sağlığı, geçerlik, güvenilirlik.

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to create a Turkish version of the Things You Do Questionnaire (TYDQ) and to examine the reliability and validity of the Turkish version. A total of 921 adolescents and adults (319 males, 602 females) in three different samples participated in this study. Sample 1 (n=552) used the Patient Health Questionnaire-9 (PHQ-9), Generalized Anxiety Disorder-7 (GAD-7) Scale, and Satisfaction with Life Scale (SLS) together with the TYDQ, whereas sample 2 (n=245) completed only the TYDQ. The construct validity of the TYDQ was examined using confirmatory factor analysis (CFA) and exploratory structural equation modelling (ESEM) in Samples 1 and 2. For criterion validity, the relationship between the TYDQ, PHQ-9, GAD-7, and SLS was examined using data from Sample 1. Sample 3 (n=124) was used for test-retest reliability with a 2-week interval. According to CFA (CFI=0.987, TLI=0.983, RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.038) and ESEM (CFI=0.995, TLI=0.987, RMSEA=0.042, SRMR=0.018), the original 15-item, 5-factor structure of the TYDQ has acceptable fit

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indices in the current sample. Item factor loadings ranged from 0.41 to 0.97 in ESEM and from 0.46 to 0.86 in CFA. Criterion validity showed that the TYDQ was negatively correlated with PHQ-9 and GAD-7 and positively correlated with SLS. For test-retest reliability, there was no significant difference between measurements taken at 2-week intervals ( $p>0.05$ ), and intraclass correlation coefficients ranged from 0.79 to 0.94. All analyses provided sufficient evidence for the construct validity, criterion validity, internal consistency, and test-retest reliability of the Turkish version of the TYDQ.

**Keywords:** daily activity, things you do, mental health, validity, reliability.

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## YAPAY ZEKANIN GELİŞİMİNDE HERHANGİ BİR YÖNLENDİRME VAR MIDIR? IS THERE ANY DIRECTION IN THE DEVELOPMENT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE?

*Suat AKSOY<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ardahan Üniversitesi, İİBF, İktisat, Ardahan, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6772-6768*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Yapay Zeka (YZ) teknolojisinin gelişiminin ve yönünün arkasındaki aktörler incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın ana sorusu şu şekilde oluşturulmuştur; *Bu kadar önemli bir potansiyele sahip ve içinde bulunduğumuz yüzyılın simgesi olabilecek YZ'nin şu anki gelişiminde bilinçli bir yönlendirme var mıdır?* Başka bir ifadeyle YZ'nin toplum üzerindeki etkilerinin nasıl şekilleneceği tek başına YZ teknolojisine mi bağlıdır yoksa bu teknolojiye büyük yatırımlar yapan ve onu yönlendiren az sayıda aktörün bilinçli yönlendirmeleri mi belirleyici olmaktadır? Bu bağlamda YZ araştırmalarına harcanan para takip edilerek YZ'nin yönüne dair çıkarımlarda bulunulmuştur. Ayrıca YZ yatırımlarına dair kamu ve özel sektördeki yatırımlar karşılaştırılmıştır. Elde edilen bulgulara göre YZ araştırma harcamalarının büyük bir bölümünün az sayıdaki büyük teknoloji firmaları tarafından gerçekleştirildiği ve bir kısmının da başta otoriter bir devlet olan Çin olmak üzere hükümetler tarafından gerçekleştirildiği görülmüştür. Bu çalışma YZ teknoloji politikalarının dikkatli bir şekilde ele alınması gerektiğine dikkat çekme amacı taşır. Dolayısıyla YZ'nin şu anki gelişiminde birkaç büyük teknoloji firmaların liderliğinde/elinde olmaması gerektiği ve kullanımının otoriter eğilimleri engelleyecek şekilde adil ve demokratik bir anlayışla yönlendirilmesi gerekir. Bu noktada eğer YZ'ya bir yön belirlenecekse etik değerler, mahremiyet, insan hakları ve toplumun genel çıkarı gözetilen bir anlayışla oluşturulmalıdır ve bu çalışmada bu kapsamda bazı politika önerilerine yer verilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapay Zeka Yönü, AI Yatırımları, Büyük Teknoloji Firmaları, Hükümetler.

### ABSTRACT

This study examines the actors behind the development and direction of Artificial Intelligence (AI) technology. The main question of the study is as follows; *Is there a conscious direction in the current development of AI, which has such an important potential and can be the symbol of the century we are in? In other words, does the shape of the effects of AI on society depend solely on AI technology or is it determined by the conscious direction of a small number of actors who make large investments in this technology and direct it?* Thus, inferences will be made about the direction of AI. For this purpose, inferences about the direction of AI were made by tracking the money spent on AI research. Here, public and private sector investments in AI investments were compared. According to the findings, it was seen that a large part of AI research expenditures was carried out by a small number of large technology companies and some of them were carried out by governments, especially China, which is an authoritarian state. This study aims to draw attention to the fact that AI technology policies should be

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handled carefully. Therefore, in its current development, AI should not be under the leadership/hands of a few big technology companies and its use should be directed with a fair and democratic understanding that will prevent authoritarian tendencies. At this point, if a direction is to be determined for AI, it should be created with an understanding that considers ethical values, privacy, human rights and the general interest of society, and this study includes some policy recommendations in this context.

**Keywords:** Direction of Artificial Intelligence, AI Investments, Big Tech Companies, Governments.

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### ANALYSIS OF THE IMPACT OF STRESS EDUCATION ON YOUNG PEOPLE'S HEALTH- PROMOTING BEHAVIOR

*Nadia Kaszyńska*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Department of Physiotherapy, Warsaw, Poland.*

*dr Sandra Trzcińska*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> *The Maria Grzegorzewska University, Department of Physiotherapy, Warsaw, Poland.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6085-3932>

#### ABSTRACT

**Introduction.** Stress has a huge impact on the human body, both positively and negatively. While short-term stress motivates, its long-term experience demotivates and can have serious consequences that negatively affect many aspects of our physical and mental health.

**Objective.** Study of the impact of education on stress on health-promoting behaviors of young people.

Research material and method. The survey was conducted on 20 people aged 17-21 (average age 19). The study was pilot. Two surveys were conducted before and after awareness workshops, which covered the scope of knowledge about the impact of stress on the body and ways of dealing with it.

**Results.** The study showed that all the people surveyed experience daily stress. The majority of the respondents (80%) responded that they feel stress very often, of which 75% of the stress felt was demotivating stress. The majority of the study group (60%) could not cope with stress, despite the fact that 70% responded that they knew ways and techniques of dealing with it. After conducting educational workshops, awareness of the impact of stress on the body increased to 75%. Half of the respondents expressed a desire to use the presented stress management techniques in their daily lives.

**Conclusions.** Activities aimed at raising knowledge about coping with stress produce positive results, have a beneficial effect on the pro-health behaviors of young people.

The subject of the conducted pilot studies is an important social aspect and a basis for further continuation of research.

**Keywords:** stress, awareness of stress, health prevention, pro-health behaviors.



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UŞAQ BAXÇASINDA BAYRAM VƏ ƏYLƏCƏLƏRİN TƏŞKİLİ ZAMANI MUSIQININ  
ƏHƏMİYYƏTİ

THE IMPORTANCE OF MUSIC DURING ORGANIZATION OF HOLIDAYS AND  
ENTERTAINMENTS IN KINDERGARTEN

**Qaribova Arifə Hacıbaba qızı,**

*Pedaqogika üzrə fəlsəfə doktoru, dosent*

*Azərbaycan Dövlət Pedaqoji Universiteti*

*“İncəsənət və fiziki tərbiyə” fakültəsi*

*“Musiqi və onun tədrisi texnologiyası” kafedrası*

*Azərbaycan, Bakı şəhəri, Üzeyir Hacıbəyli küçəsi, 68*

**Qaribova Arifa Hajibaba kızı**

*Doctor of Philosophy in Pedagogy, Docent*

*Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University*

*Faculty of Arts and Physical Education*

*Department "Music and technology of its teaching"*

*Azerbaijan, Baku city, Uzeyir Hajibeyov street, 68*

*ORCID.ORQ / 0000-0001-8059-5566*

## XÜLASƏ

Məqalədə uşaq baxçalarında bayram şənliklərində musiqinin rolu, əyləncələrin təşkili formaları barəsində danışılır. Qeyd olunur ki, böyük emosional təsir qüvvəsinə malik olan musiqi uşaqlarda münasib əhval-ruhiyyə yaradır: təntənəli, fərəhli, şən, sevincli. Məqalədə həmçinin bayram şənliklərinin quruluşu, onların hazırlanması və aparılması məsələlərinə baxılır. Burada qeyd olunur ki, tərbiyə vasitələrindən biri kimi bayram şənliklərinin əhəmiyyəti təkcə musiqinin təsiri ilə deyil, həmçinin burada mövcud olan müxtəlif incəsənət növlərinin qarşılıqlı əlaqəsi, bu əlaqənin mövzunun tam dolğun açıqlanması üçün daha böyük imkanları ilə müəyyənləşdirilir. Məqalənin əsas ideyası bundadır ki, bayram şənlikləri təkcə əyləncə, uşaqların öyrəndikləri bacarıqların nümayişi deyil, həm də musiqi vasitəsilə onların mənəvi və ideoloji tərbiyəsinin davamı kimi çıxış edir.

**Açar sözlər:** bayram, əhval-ruhiyyə, musiqi, emosiya, fəaliyyət növləri, ssenari

## ABSTRACT

The article discusses the role of music in holiday celebrations in kindergartens, the forms of organizing entertainment. It is noted that music, which has a great emotional impact, creates an appropriate mood in children: solemn, joyful, cheerful, joyful. The article also considers the issues of the organization of holiday celebrations, their preparation and conduct. It is noted that the importance of holiday celebrations as one of the means of education is determined not only by the influence of music, but also by the interaction of various types of art present here, and the greater opportunities for this interaction to fully disclose the topic. The main idea of the article is that holiday celebrations are not only entertainment, a demonstration of the skills learned by children, but also serve as a continuation of their spiritual and ideological education through music. .

**Key words:** holiday, mood, music, emotion, types of activities, script

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## TREN İSTASYONLARININ YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRİLMESİNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR MALZEME VE YAPIM TEKNİĞİ SEÇİMİ THE SELECTION OF SUSTAINABLE MATERIALS AND CONSTRUCTION TECHNIQUES IN THE REFUNCTIONALIZATION OF TRAIN STATIONS

**Cansu AKDEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Alparslan Türkeş Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Adana, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-8545-4352>

**Esmâ TURHAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Alparslan Türkeş Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Adana, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-4044-5874>

**Fatma Seda ÇARDAK<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Alparslan Türkeş Bilim Ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Adana, Türkiye.*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8232-5137>

### ÖZET

Koruma anlayışı, yapıların geçmişle gelecek arasında bir köprü kurmasını ve sosyal, kültürel, toplumsal sürekliliğinin sağlanmasını hedefler. Bu bağlamda, tarihi mirasın korunmasında izlenen yöntemlerden biri, yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmesidir. Yeniden işlevlendirme süreci, tarihi yapıların hem sürekliliğini sağlamayı hem de tarihi değerlerini korumayı amaçlar. Ayrıca, bu çalışmalar yalnızca kültürel sürdürülebilirliği desteklemekle kalmaz, aynı zamanda yapım teknikleri ve kullanılan malzemelerin seçiminde ekolojik sürdürülebilirliğe de katkıda bulunur.

Endüstri Devrimi'nden itibaren sanayinin gelişiminde önemli bir rol oynayan tren istasyonları, tarihi karakterleri ve dönemin teknik özelliklerini yansıttıkları için kültürel miras değeri taşımaktadır. Tarih boyunca, kentlerin sosyal, ekonomik ve kültürel etkileşimlerine ev sahipliği yapan bu yapılar, toplumsal mekânlar olarak işlev görmüştür. Ancak, değişen kullanıcı ihtiyaçları ve teknolojik gelişmelerle birlikte bazı tren istasyonları zamanla işlevini yitirmiştir. Kullanılmayan bu istasyon yapıları, korunarak ve yeni işlevlerle donatılarak tekrar toplumsal yaşama kazandırılmıştır.

Yeniden işlevlendirme sürecinde, modern gereksinimlere yanıt verirken tarihi yapıların sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerine uygun şekilde korunması, tasarım ve uygulama açısından önemli bir sorun olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yeniden işlevlendirme projelerinde sürdürülebilir malzeme ve yapım tekniklerinin seçim ve uygulamalarını araştırmak, aynı zamanda kültürel kimliği koruyan ekolojik yapı yaklaşımlarını değerlendirmektir.

Araştırmada, dünyanın farklı bölgelerinde yer alan dört tren istasyonu örneği incelenmiştir: Megalit Müzesi (Portekiz), Merinos İstasyonu Sosyal Tesisi (Bursa, Türkiye), Google Genel Merkezi (New York, ABD) ve Gare Maritime Alışveriş Merkezi (Brüksel, Belçika). Bu yapıların restorasyon süreçleri, literatür taraması ve karşılaştırmalı analiz yöntemleriyle değerlendirilmiştir. Özellikle geri dönüştürülebilir malzemelerin (cam, ahşap, çelik gibi) kullanımı ve uygulanan yapım teknikleri detaylı bir şekilde incelenmiştir.

Elde edilen bulgular, tarihi yapıların estetik ve kültürel değerlerini korurken, sürdürülebilir malzeme ve yapım teknikleri kullanılarak enerji verimliliğinin artırılabileceğini göstermektedir. Sonuç olarak,

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yeniden işlevlendirme projelerinde sürdürülebilirlik anlayışının önemi ve gerekliliği bir kez daha vurgulanmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Malzeme, Sürdürülebilir Yapım Tekniği, Yeniden İşlevlendirme, Tarihi Tren İstasyonu.

### ABSTRACT

The concept of conservation seeks to bridge the past and the future, ensuring the continuity of social, cultural, and societal values through the preservation of historical structures. One key method in this preservation process is the adaptive reuse of buildings, which not only maintains the physical continuity of these structures but also safeguards their historical significance. In doing so, adaptive reuse contributes to both cultural and ecological sustainability by emphasizing the use of environmentally friendly construction techniques and materials.

Since the Industrial Revolution, train stations have been central to industrial development, holding cultural and historical value through their architectural character and reflection of the technological advances of their respective eras. These buildings have traditionally served as social spaces, facilitating the economic, cultural, and social exchanges of cities. However, with changing transportation needs and technological advancements, many train stations have lost their original function. These abandoned structures are now being reintroduced to public life through adaptive reuse, integrating new functions while preserving their historic identity.

The adaptive reuse process presents a significant challenge in balancing the preservation of historical integrity with the need to address modern requirements and sustainability goals. This study aims to explore the selection and implementation of sustainable materials and construction techniques in adaptive reuse projects, with a particular focus on ecological building strategies that also preserve cultural identity.

The research analyzes four train station examples from diverse global contexts: the Megalith Museum (Portugal), Merinos Station Social Facility (Bursa, Turkey), Google Headquarters (New York, USA), and the Gare Maritime Shopping Center (Brussels, Belgium). A comprehensive literature review and comparative analysis of the restoration processes of these sites were conducted, with special attention to the use of recyclable materials (such as glass, wood, and steel) and innovative construction methods.

The findings indicate that integrating sustainable materials and construction techniques not only enhances energy efficiency but also ensures the preservation of the aesthetic and cultural values of these historic structures. Ultimately, this study highlights the importance of incorporating sustainability principles into adaptive reuse projects to create a harmonious balance between historical preservation and modern environmental needs.

This version keeps the core content intact while enhancing the formal academic tone and ensuring clarity. If you'd like to expand or focus on specific areas, feel free to adjust further.

**Keywords:** Sustainability, Sustainable Material, Sustainable Construction Technique, Adaptive Reuse, Historic Train Station.

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## BAKIR, BOR ve KİTOSANIN YEŞİL YOLLA SENTEZİ ve KARAKTERİZASYONU GREEN SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF COPPER, BORON AND CHITOSAN

**Doç.Dr. Nesrin KORKMAZ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç.Dr., Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Kenevir Araştırmaları Enstitüsü, Temel Bilimler ve Sağlık,  
Yozgat, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7896-1042>

**Prof.Dr. Onur SARAÇOĞLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri, Tokat Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8434-1782>

**Fatma Nur KAÇAN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Yozgat Bozok Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, İleri Malzemeler ve Nanoteknoloji, Yozgat,  
Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0657-6433>

**Emircan DİNÇER<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Bahçe Bitkileri, Tokat, Türkiye.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4793-4770>

### ÖZET

Nanoteknoloji, 1 ila 100 nm arasında değişen boyutlarda yapılan bilim, mühendislik ve teknoloji çalışmalarında, çok küçük ölçekte yapılan çalışmalar bütünüdür. Nanopartiküller nanoteknolojinin temelini oluşturmaktadır. Nanopartiküller farklı şekillerde üretilebilme kolaylığı nedeniyle ilgi çekici nano ölçekli sistemlerdir. Nanopartiküllerin küçük boyutu, yüzey alanı çözünürlüğü ve çok işlevliliği birçok yeni araştırmaya olanak sağlamaktadır. Nanopartiküller sahip oldukları eşsiz özelliklerden dolayı mühendislik, tıp, farmakoloji, endüstriyel, biyomedikal ve teknolojik uygulamalarda özellikle kozmetik, gıda, tekstil, elektronik, medikal ve biyoteknoloji alanında yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Nanopartiküller, şekillerine, boyutlarına, kimyasal ve fiziksel özelliklerine, bileşenlere göre farklı türdedir ve farklı kategorilerde incelenebilir. Yaygın olarak kullanılan nanopartiküller; metal nanopartiküller, metal oksit nanopartiküller, karbon temelli nanopartiküllerdir. Nanopartiküllerin sentezi için fiziksel, kimyasal ve yeşil sentez yöntemleri kullanılmaktadır. Yeşil sentez fiziksel ve kimyasal sentez yöntemlerine kıyasla toksik etki göstermeyen, basit, hızlı, çevre dostu ve sürdürülebilir bir sentez yöntemi olduğundan dolayı son yıllarda sıkça kullanılmaktadır. Yeşil sentez yönteminde mikroorganizmalar, mantarlar ve bitkiler nanopartikül üretimi için kullanılmaktadır. Bakteri ve mantarların kullanımına kıyasla bitki bazlı yeşil sentez daha kolay gerçekleşmekte ve ekonomik olarak daha avantajlıdır. Yeşil sentez ile üretimde bitkinin kabukları, meyveleri, yaprakları veya tamamı tercih edilebilir. Karakterizasyon teknikleri nanopartikül sentezinde deneysel basamaklarda oluşan ürünlerin izlenmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. Bu sayede sentezi etkileyen faktörler (sıcaklık, pH, konsantrasyon etkisi gibi) incelenebilmekte, sentezin başarısı (verimi) ve elde edilen NP'lerin özellikleri belirlenebilmektedir. Bu çalışmada kiraz ağacı atık yapraklarından yeşil sentez yoluyla bakır oksit (CuO), bor (B) ve kitosan nanopartikülleri sentezlenmiştir. Sentez çalışmasında atık yaprakların sulu özütleri çıkartılarak indirgeyici ajan olarak kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen nanopartiküllerin karakterizasyonları UV-Vis spektrofotometrisi, XRD (X-ışını kırınımı), SEM (Taramalı elektron mikroskobu) ve EDX (Enerji dağılımlı X-ışını spektroskopisi) analizleri yapıldı. Çalışma sonunda atık

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yapraklardan elde edilen sulu özütün içerisindeki fitokimyasallar iyi bir indirgeyici ajan olarak davranarak CuO, B ve kitosan nanopartiküllerin ucuz, kolay ve çevre dostu bir şekilde sentezlenmesine olanak sağladığı bulunmuştur.

Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK 1003 - Öncelikli Alanlar Ar-Ge Projeleri Destekleme Programı kapsamında (Proje No: 222O605) desteklenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** CuO NP, B NP, Kitosan NP, Yeşil sentez, Karakterizasyon.

### ABSTRACT

Nanotechnology is the sum of studies carried out on a very small scale in science, engineering and technology studies carried out in sizes ranging from 1 to 100 nanometers. Nanoparticles form the basis of nanotechnology. Nanoparticles are interesting nanoscale systems due to the ease of production in different shapes. The small size, surface area resolution and multifunctionality of nanoparticles enable many new research opportunities. Nanoparticles are widely used in engineering, medicine, pharmacology, industrial, biomedical and technological applications, especially in the fields of cosmetics, food, textile, electronics, medical and biotechnology due to their unique properties. Nanoparticles are of different types according to their shapes, sizes, chemical and physical properties, and components and can be examined in different categories. Commonly used nanoparticles are; metal nanoparticles, metal oxide nanoparticles, carbon-based nanoparticles. Physical, chemical and green synthesis methods are used for the synthesis of nanoparticles. Green synthesis is a non-toxic, simple, fast, environmentally friendly and sustainable synthesis method compared to physical and chemical synthesis methods, and has been used frequently in recent years. In the green synthesis method, microorganisms, fungi and plants are used for nanoparticle production. Plant-based green synthesis is easier and more economically advantageous compared to the use of bacteria and fungi. In green synthesis, plant peels, fruits, leaves or the whole plant can be preferred in production. Characterization techniques make it possible to monitor the products formed in the experimental steps of nanoparticle synthesis. In this way, the factors affecting the synthesis (such as temperature, pH, concentration effect) can be examined, the success (yield) of the synthesis and the properties of the obtained NPs can be determined. In this study, copper oxide (CuO), boron (B) and chitosan nanoparticles were synthesized from cherry tree waste leaves via green synthesis. In the synthesis study, aqueous extracts of waste leaves were extracted and used as reducing agents. The obtained nanoparticles were characterized by UV-Vis spectrophotometry, XRD (X-ray diffraction), SEM (Scanning electron microscopy), and EDX (Energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy) analyses. At the end of the study, it was found that the phytochemicals in the aqueous extract obtained from waste leaves acted as a good reducing agent, allowing the synthesis of CuO, B, and chitosan nanoparticles in a cheap, easy, and environmentally friendly way.

This study was supported within the scope of TUBITAK 1003 - Priority Areas R&D Projects Support Program (Project No: 222O605).

**Keywords:** CuO NP, B NP, Chitosan NP, Green synthesis, Characterization.

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## UNESCO KÜLTÜREL MİRAS DEĞERİ OLARAK AFRODİSİAS ANTİK KENTİ: YEREL HALKIN FARKINDALIĞI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA APHRODISIAS AS A UNESCO CULTURAL HERITAGE VALUE: A STUDY ON THE AWARENESS OF RESIDENTS

*İsmail Mert ÖZDEMİR*

*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Aydın Adnan Menderes Üniversitesi, Karacasu Memnune İnci MYO, Turizm ve Otel  
İşletmeciliği, Aydın, Türkiye.*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6465-1740>*

### ÖZET

Birleşmiş Milletler Eğitim, Bilim ve Kültür Örgütü'nün (UNESCO) dünya mirası listesinde yer alan kültürel değerler, şehirlerin marka değerini güçlendirmektedir. Bu değerlerin korunmasına ve sürdürülebilirliğine yönelik alınacak yönetim kararlarında yerel halk paydaşının aktif katılımı önemlidir. Yerel halkın kültürel miras değerlerine yönelik farkındalığı, miras alanlarının bütünlüğünün korunması ve uzun vadeli başarısı üzerindeki temel belirleyicilerden biridir. UNESCO'nun önemli bir kültürel miras değeri olarak Aydın İlinin Karacasu ilçesinde yer alan Afrodisias Antik Kenti, sanat başta olmak üzere birçok özelliği ile tüm dünyaya mal olmuş önemli bir arkeolojik alandır. Kent bu özellikleri ile ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde turistlerin ilgisini çekmektedir. Afrodisias antik kentinin öneminden yola çıkılan bu çalışmada, Karacasu halkının kente ilişkin farkındalık düzeyini tespit etmek hedeflenmiştir. Çalışmada nicel araştırma yöntemi olarak anket tekniği ile 216 katılımcıdan veri toplanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler üzerinde demografik değişkenlere göre farklılık analizleri (T-Testi, ANOVA) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bulgular, Afrodisias antik kentinin taşıdığı öneme yönelik yerel halkın farkındalığının yüksek olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. Ancak, kentin tarihi ve ayırt edici özellikleri ile ilgili farkındalığın düşük seviyede olduğu görülmüştür. Bulgular sonucunda ayrıca, antik kente yönelik farkındalık düzeylerinin bazı demografik değişkenlere göre farklılık gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Çalışma, bulgular doğrultusunda yerel yönetimlere ve turizm planlamacılarına yönelik önerilerle sonlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kültürel miras farkındalığı, Afrodisias Antik Kenti, Dünya Kültürel Mirası, Karacasu, UNESCO.

### ABSTRACT

Cultural values included in the world heritage list of the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organisation (UNESCO) strengthen the brand value of cities. Active participation of local community stakeholders is important in the management decisions to be taken for the protection and sustainability of these values. Resident's awareness of cultural heritage values is one of the key determinants of preserving the integrity and long-term success of heritage sites. The city attracts national and international tourists with these features. As an important cultural heritage value of UNESCO, Aphrodisias Ancient City, located in Karacasu district of Aydın Province, is an important archaeological site that has been known to the whole world with its many features, especially art. Based on the importance of the ancient sites of Aphrodisias, this study aims to determine the level of awareness of Karacasu residents about the city. In the study, data were collected from 216 participants with the survey technique as a quantitative research method. Difference analyses (T-Test, ANOVA) were performed on the data obtained according to demographic variables. The findings revealed that the awareness of the residents about the importance of the ancient city of Aphrodisias is high. However, it was observed that

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the awareness of the historical and distinctive features of the city was at a low level. As a result of the findings, it was also determined that awareness levels towards the ancient city differed according to some demographic variables. The study concluded with recommendations for local administrations and tourism planners in line with the findings.

**Keywords:** Cultural Heritage Awareness, Aphrodisias Ancient City, World Cultural Heritage, Karacasu, UNESCO.

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### THE EFFECT OF STRENGTHENING TRAINING PROGRAM FLUID CONTROL AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN INDIVIDUALS RECEIVING HEMODIALYSIS TREATMENT

**Tuba KARABEY<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr., Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Emergency Aid and  
Disaster Management, Tokat, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2334-656>

**Şerife KARAGÖZOĞLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Prof. Dr., Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Sivas,  
Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9558-0786>

#### ABSTRACT

Nurses, who are in close communication with the patient, undertake important responsibilities in meeting the needs of the patient and intervening. At this point, nursing theories will guide nurses. Theories serve as a guide for nurses in the clinical decision-making and critical thinking process. This study was conducted to evaluate the effect of a strengthening training program based on Roy Adaptation Model and Orem Self-Care Model on fluid control and quality of life in individuals receiving hemodialysis treatment. The study is in the type of experimental research designed in a randomized controlled, pre-post design. The sample of the study consisted of 110 patients, including the Roy Adaptation Model training group (n=55) and the Orem Self-Care Model training group (n=55). Chi-Square, Friedman F, Mann Whitney U tests were used in statistical analysis. In our study, it was determined that the strengthening training program applied in line with both nursing models significantly decreased fluid intake and increased their quality of life in consecutive follow-ups after the program compared to the pre-programme in patients in both groups. It was also found that the quality of life of the patients increased as the fluid control increased. It has been concluded that the systematic strengthening training program applied to hemodialysis patients based on different nursing models positively affects fluid control and quality of life of the patients. With the applied systematic training program, the quality of life and fluid control levels of the patients have increased. In order to achieve successful results in the hemodialysis process, it is important for nurses to maintain their professional support and empower individuals with repetitive and systematic training programs based on nursing models.

**Keywords:** hemodialysis; patient education; Roy Adaptation Model; Orem Self-Care Model; fluid control; quality of life



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## TAVŞANLARDA TURPENTINE OIL İLE OLUŞTURULAN STERİL İNFLAMASYON MODELİNDE SERUM MAGNEZYUM DÜZEYLERİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİM CHANGES IN SERUM MAGNESIUM LEVELS IN A STERILE INFLAMMATION MODEL INDUCED BY TURPENTINE OIL IN RABBITS

*Mehmet ÇALIŞKAN<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, İç Hastalıkları A.B.D., Elazığ, Türkiye*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8843-8394>*

### ÖZET

Magnezyum immün yanıtın ve inflamatuvar reaksiyonların düzenlenmesinde önemli bir immünmodülatör faktör olarak rol almaktadır. Yapılan klinik araştırmalarda inflamatuvar seyirli bir çok hastalık ve sendromda serum magnezyum düzeylerinin sağlıklı bireylere göre düşük olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ancak magnezyum seviyelerindeki bu düşüşün inflamasyona zemin hazırlayan bir faktör mü yoksa inflamasyonun bir sonucu mu olduğu belirlenememiştir. Bu çalışmada klinik çalışmalarda ortaya çıkan sebep-sonuç belirsizliğinin araştırılması için deneysel bir steril inflamasyon modelinde serum magnezyum düzeylerindeki değişim araştırıldı. Materyal olarak inflamasyon grubunda 12 adet ve kontrol grubunda 8 adet olmak üzere toplam 20 adet 4-6 aylık yaşlarda dişi Yeni Zelanda ırkı tavşanın denek olarak kullanıldığı daha önceki bir projeden (TÜBİTAK-1220614) elde edilmiş olan kan serumları kullanıldı. Bahsedilen araştırmada inflamasyon grubuna steril inflamasyon oluşturmak için deri altı yol ile 5 ml turpentine oil (çam terebenti yağı), kontrol grubuna ise aynı şekilde 5 ml %0,9 NaCl enjekte edildi. Mevcut araştırmada enjeksiyondan 6, 12, 24 ve 72 saat sonra alınmış olan serum örneklerinden magnezyum düzeyleri ölçüldü. Serum magnezyum düzeylerinin inflamasyon grubunda 12. saatte ( $p=0,002$ ), 24. saatte ( $p<0,001$ ) ve 72. saatte ( $p<0,001$ ) kontrol grubuna göre önemli düzeyde düşüş gösterdiği tespit edildi. Elde edilen bulgular tavşanlarda deneysel steril inflamasyonun akut dönemde serum magnezyum düzeylerinde düşüşe sebep olduğunu ve inflamatuvar hastalıklarda sıklıkla görülen hipomagnezeminin inflamasyonun bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkabileceğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** turpentine oil, tavşan, steril inflamasyon, serum magnezyum

### ABSTRACT

Magnesium plays a significant role as an immunomodulatory factor in the regulation of immune responses and inflammatory reactions. Clinical studies have shown that serum magnesium levels are lower in individuals with various inflammatory diseases and syndromes compared to healthy individuals. However, it remains unclear whether this decrease in magnesium levels is a factor that predisposes to inflammation or a consequence of it. This study aimed to investigate the cause-and-effect uncertainty observed in clinical studies by examining changes in serum magnesium levels in an experimental sterile inflammation model. The material used in the study was obtained from a previous project (TÜBİTAK-1220614), where a total of 20 female New Zealand rabbits, aged 4–6 months, were used as subjects, with 12 rabbits in the inflammation group and 8 in the control group. In the aforementioned study, 5 ml of turpentine oil (pine turpentine oil) was injected subcutaneously into the inflammation group to induce sterile inflammation, while the control group received an injection of 5 ml of 0.9% NaCl in the same manner. In the present study, magnesium levels were measured in serum samples collected 6, 12, 24, and 72 hours after the injection. It was found that serum magnesium levels in the inflammation group significantly decreased at the 12-hour ( $p=0.002$ ), 24-hour ( $p<0.001$ ), and 72-

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hour ( $p < 0.001$ ) time points compared to the control group. The results suggest that experimental sterile inflammation in rabbits causes a decrease in serum magnesium levels during the acute phase, and that hypomagnesemia, commonly observed in inflammatory diseases, may arise as a consequence of inflammation.

**Keywords:** turpentine oil, rabbit, sterile inflammation, serum magnesium

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## FARKLI KOLİFORM BAKTERİ TÜRLERİNE KARŞI LİTİK BAKTERİYOFAJLARIN İZOLASYONU VE ETKİNLİĞİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ISOLATION AND EFFICACY EVALUATION OF LYTIC BACTERIOPHAGES AGAINST DIFFERENT COLIFORM BACTERIAL SPECIES

**Doç. Dr. Semih DALKILIÇ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 23000, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6892-247X>

**Dr. Lütfiye KADIOĞLU DALKILIÇ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Fırat Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, 23000, Elazığ, Türkiye

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6791-3811>

**Ömer KAYA<sup>1\*</sup>**

Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 23000, Elazığ, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7044-1472>

**Lütfü UYGUR<sup>1</sup>**

Fırat Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, 23000, Elazığ, Türkiye.

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5113-2703>

### ÖZET

Antibiyotik direncinin yaygınlaşması, dünya genelinde ciddi bir halk sağlığı problemi haline gelmiştir. Özellikle koliform bakteriler gibi insanlarda ciddi enfeksiyonlara neden olan patojenlerin geleneksel antibiyotiklere karşı direnç geliştirmesi, yeni tedavi yöntemlerinin bulunmasını zorunlu hale getirmiştir. Bu bağlamda, bakteriyofajlar (fajlar) antibiyotiklere alternatif olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Fajlar, bakterilere spesifik olarak bağlanan ve onları lizis yoluyla yok eden virüslerdir. Bu çalışmada, Elazığ bölgesindeki çeşitli çevresel kaynaklardan izole edilen koliform bakterilere karşı etkili litik fajların izolasyonu ve etkinliğinin değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında Elazığ'da hastane atıkları, kanalizasyon suyu ve mesire alanlarından toplam 6 atık su örneği toplanmıştır. Numuneler steril kaplara alınarak laboratuvara taşınmıştır. Toplanan su örneklerinden koliform bakterilerin izolasyonu için Nutrient agar besiyerleri kullanılmıştır. İzole edilen koloniler Gram boyama, seçici besiyeri ve kimyasal testlerle tanımlanmıştır. Fajların izolasyonu için filtrasyon yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Numuneler, millipore filtrelerden geçirilerek bakteriyel hücrelerden arındırılmıştır. Ardından, koliform bakterilerle karıştırılarak sıvı ortamda inkübe edilmiştir. Bu işlem sonunda oluşan süpernatant, fajların varlığını göstermek amacıyla plak analizinde kullanılmıştır. Saflaştırılmış faj süspansiyonları, izole edilen 5 farklı bakterilerle (*K. pneumoniae*, *S. Aureus*, *B. Megaterium*, *Acinetobacter sp.* ve *S. agalactiae*) karıştırılarak çift tabaka agar yöntemiyle plak testine tabi tutulmuştur. Elde edilen plakların büyüklükleri ve morfolojik özellikleri değerlendirilmiştir. *K. pneumoniae*, *S. aureus* ve *B. megaterium* türlerine karşı izole edilen fajlar, güçlü litik aktivite göstermiş ve belirgin plaklar oluşturmuştur. *Acinetobacter sp.* ve *S. agalactiae* türlerine karşı herhangi bir plak oluşumu gözlemlenmemiştir, bu da fajların bu bakterilere özgül olmadığını düşündürmektedir. Elde edilen plakların çapları 1-3 mm arasında değişmiştir. Bazı fajlar geniş ve berrak plaklar oluştururken, diğerleri küçük ve bulanık plaklar meydana getirmiştir. Bu durum, fajların farklı lizis kapasitelerine ve etkinliklerine işaret etmektedir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, bakteriyofajların koliform bakterilere karşı etkili bir biyolojik ajan olabileceğini göstermiştir. Ancak, fajların konakçı özgülüğü nedeniyle tüm bakterilere karşı etkili olmaması, tedavi stratejilerinde faj

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kokteyllerinin önemini ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, çevresel koşulların ve bakteriyel çeşitliliğin faj etkinliğini etkileyebileceği göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Bu çalışma, litik bakteriyofajların koliform bakterilere karşı potansiyel bir biyolojik kontrol yöntemi olabileceğini göstermektedir. Antibiyotik direnciyle mücadelede faj terapisi, gelecekte önemli bir alternatif olarak değerlendirilebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Antibiyotik direnci, Bakteriyofaj, Koliform bakteriler, Litik faj.

### ABSTRACT

The spread of antibiotic resistance has become a serious public health problem worldwide. Especially pathogens that cause serious infections in humans, such as coliform bacteria, have developed resistance to conventional antibiotics, making it necessary to find new treatment methods. In this context, bacteriophages (phages) have attracted attention as an alternative to antibiotics. Phages are viruses that specifically bind to bacteria and destroy them by lysis. The aim of this study was to isolate and evaluate the efficacy of lytic phages against coliform bacteria isolated from various environmental sources in Elazığ region. Within the scope of the study, a total of 6 wastewater samples were collected from hospital wastes, sewage water and recreational areas in Elazığ. The samples were placed in sterile containers and transported to the laboratory. Nutrient agar media were used for the isolation of coliform bacteria from the collected water samples. The isolated colonies were identified by Gram staining, selective media and chemical tests. Filtration method was used for the isolation of phages. Samples were filtered through millipore filters to remove bacterial cells. They were then mixed with coliform bacteria and incubated in liquid media. The resulting supernatant was used in plaque analysis to demonstrate the presence of phages. Purified phage suspensions were mixed with 5 different isolated bacteria (*K. pneumoniae*, *S. Aureus*, *B. Megaterium*, *Acinetobacter* sp. and *S. agalactiae*) and subjected to plaque assay by double layer agar method. The size and morphological characteristics of the plaques obtained were evaluated. Phages isolated against *K. pneumoniae*, *S. aureus* and *B. megaterium* species showed strong lytic activity and formed distinct plaques. No plaque formation was observed against *Acinetobacter* sp. and *S. agalactiae*, suggesting that the phages were not specific for these bacteria. The diameters of the plaques obtained varied between 1-3 mm. Some phages formed large and clear plaques, while others formed small and turbid plaques. This indicates different lysis capacity and efficiency of the phages. The results of the study showed that bacteriophages may be an effective biological agent against coliform bacteria. However, phages are not effective against all bacteria due to host specificity, which highlights the importance of phage cocktails in treatment strategies. Furthermore, it should be considered that environmental conditions and bacterial diversity may affect phage efficacy. This study shows that lytic bacteriophages may be a potential biological control method against coliform bacteria. Phage therapy may be considered as an important alternative in the fight against antibiotic resistance in the future.

**Keywords:** Antibiotic resistance, Bacteriophage, Coliform bacteria, Lytic phage.

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## SAĞLIK SEKTÖRÜNDE MARKA TANINIRLIĞININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ÜZERİNE AMPİRİK BİR ÇALIŞMA AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON THE EVALUATION OF BRAND RECOGNITION IN THE HEALTHCARE SECTOR

**Belgin AKSOY<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Sağlık Yönetimi Ana Bilim Dalı,  
Kütahya, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6180-5991>

**Bahar ÇELİK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Dr. Öğr Üyesi, Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Sağlık Yönetimi  
Bölümü, Kütahya, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2494-5343>

### ÖZET

Marka tanınırlığı, tüketiciler tarafından bir ürüne yönelik tutumu iyileştirerek güveni artırmaktadır. Bu nedenle marka tanınırlığı hakkında yapılan çalışmalar önem arz etmektedir. Günümüzde, özellikle aynı kategoride binlerce çeşit ürünün bulunduğu dikkate alındığında bu önem giderek artmaktadır. Marka tanınırlığı, öncelikle tüketicilerin bir marka konusunda farkındalığının oluşturulması stratejilerinden oluşmaktadır. Daha sonra o markanın bilinirliğinin oluşturulması için gerekli stratejilerin uygulanmasını gerektirmektedir. Pek çok sektörde marka tanınırlığına yönelik uygulanan stratejiler yeterli düzeyde iken bu kavramın sağlık sektöründe kullanılması son derece kısıtlıdır. Her ne kadar sağlık alanında hastaların bir müşteri olarak kabul edilmesi yeterince kabul görmese de özellikle sağlık hizmetlerinin ve sağlık hizmet ve ürünlerine olan talebin artması, bu kavramın kullanılmasını kaçınılmaz hale getirmektedir. Bu nedenle sağlık alanında marka bilinirliği kavramını ön plana çıkarmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı sağlık sektöründe, marka tanınırlığı özelinde marka bilinirliği ve marka farkındalığının ilişkisini inceleyerek bu iki unsurun demografik değişkenlere göre durumunu değerlendirmektedir. Ampirik bir araştırma olan bu çalışmada anket yolu ile 404 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Elde edilen bu verilerin 396'sı analizde kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonunda marka bilinirliği ve marka farkındalığı arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişkinin olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Ek olarak marka bilinirliği ve farkındalığı, farklı demografik değişkenlerden etkilenmektedir. Sağlık sektöründe bu iki kavrama yönelik çalışmalar son derece kısıtlı olduğundan araştırmanın literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Pazarlama, Marka Tanınırlığı, Marka Bilinirliği, Marka Farkındalığı

### ABSTRACT

Brand recognition has been shown to increase consumer trust through improved attitude towards the product (Smith, 2023). Consequently, there is a growing body of research focusing on brand recognition, particularly in the context of the numerous products available in today's market. Brand recognition can be understood as a combination of strategies aimed at enhancing consumer consciousness of a particular brand. Following this understanding, the subsequent step involves the implementation of the necessary strategies to create brand awareness. While strategies for brand recognition have been implemented to a sufficient degree in many sectors, the concept is still in its infancy in the health sector. The acceptance of patients as customers in the field of health is not yet sufficiently established, but the increasing

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demand for specialised health services and products makes the use of this concept inevitable. For this reason, the concept of brand awareness in the field of health is becoming increasingly important. The objective of this study is to examine the relationship between brand awareness and brand recognition in the health sector and to evaluate the status of these two elements according to demographic variables. In this empirical study, 404 participants were reached through a questionnaire, and 396 of these data were used in the analysis. The analysis revealed a significant positive relationship between brand awareness and brand recognition. The study also found that brand awareness is affected by different demographic variables. Since studies on these two concepts in the health sector are extremely limited, it is thought that the research will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** Marketing, Brand Recognition, Brand Awareness, Brand Consciousness.

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## EVALUATION OF AWARENESS OF RATIONAL DRUG USE ACCORDING TO LEVEL OF TECHNOLOGY USE

**Seda GERMİYANOĞLU<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Öğrenci, Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Sağlık Yönetimi,  
Kütahya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8991-5972>

**Bahar ÇELİK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Kütahya Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Sağlık Yönetimi,  
Kütahya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2494-5343>

### ÖZET

Akılcı ilaç kullanımı, ilaç stoklarının yönetimi ve ilaç ekonomisinin kontrolü açısından hem gelişmiş hem de gelişmekte olan ülkelerde büyük öneme sahip bir kavramdır. Bu bağlamda, ilaç endüstrisi, sağlık çalışanları, eczacılar, sağlık politikası yapımcıları ve toplumlar arasında farkındalık oluşturulması kritik bir gerekliliktir. Bu durum, özellikle ilaç konusunda büyük ölçüde dışa bağımlı olan ülkeler için daha da önemlidir. Elbette farkındalığın artırılmasına yönelik uygulamaların geliştirilebilmesi için akılcı ilaç kullanımı farkındalığını etkileyen unsurlara yönelik araştırmaların artırılması ve çeşitlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, teknoloji kullanım düzeyinin akılcı ilaç kullanımı farkındalığında nasıl bir farklılık yarattığını değerlendirmektir. Ampirik bir araştırma olan bu çalışmada veri toplama yöntemi olarak anket kullanılmıştır. Ankette “Akılcı İlaç Kullanım Düzeyi”ni değerlendirmek üzere Demirtaş ve arkadaşları tarafından (2018) geliştirilen ölçek kullanılmıştır. Google form üzerinden 5’li likert yöntemi ile katılımcılara gönderilen anket yardımı ile toplam 402 katılımcıya ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonunda yaş, cinsiyet, eğitim durumu, gelir seviyesi ve çocuk sayısı gibi değişkenlerin bireylerin akılcı ilaç kullanım farkındalık düzeylerini önemli ölçüde etkilediği ortaya konulmuştur. Ayrıca, bireylerin akılcı ilaç kullanımı farkındalıklarının, teknoloji kullanım boyutları olan internet kullanım süresi ve internet üzerinden ilaç araştırma durumuna göre istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık gösterdiği anlaşılmıştır. Akılcı ilaç kullanımı farkındalığının teknoloji kullanım düzeyine göre nasıl farklılık gösterdiğine ilişkin çalışmalar son derece kısıtlı olduğundan, bu araştırmanın literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sağlık, Teknoloji, Akılcı İlaç Kullanımı.

### ABSTRACT

Rational drug use is a concept of great importance in both developed and developing countries in terms of the management of drug stocks and the control of drug economy. In this context, raising awareness among the pharmaceutical industry, healthcare professionals, pharmacists, health policy makers and communities is a critical requirement. This is especially important for countries that are heavily dependent on imported medicines. Of course, in order to develop practices to raise awareness, research on the factors affecting the awareness of rational drug use should be increased and diversified. The aim of this study is to evaluate how the level of technology use makes a difference in the awareness of rational drug use. In this empirical study, a questionnaire was used as a data collection method. In the questionnaire, the scale developed by Demirtaş et al. (2018) was used to evaluate the ‘Level of Rational Drug Use’. A total of 402 participants were reached with the help of the questionnaire sent to the

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participants with a 5-point Likert method via Google form. At the end of the study, it was revealed that variables such as age, gender, educational status, income level and number of children significantly affected the rational drug use awareness levels of individuals. In addition, it was found that individuals' awareness of rational drug use showed a statistically significant difference according to the duration of internet use and internet drug research status, which are the dimensions of technology use. Since studies on how rational drug use awareness differs according to the level of technology use are extremely limited, it is thought that this study will contribute to the literature.

**Keywords:** Health, Technology, Rational Drug Use.



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## KLÂSİK TÜRK MÜZİĞİNDE ÜSLÛP VE TAVIR: KELİME ANLAMLARINA DAYALI BİR DEĞERLENDİRME STYLE AND ATTITUDE IN CLASSICAL TURKISH MUSIC: AN EVALUATION BASED ON WORD MEANINGS

*Banu GEBOLOĞLU<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Doç. Dr., Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Devlet Konservatuvarı, Türk Müziği, Tokat, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0589-3050>*

### ÖZET

Türk müziği, zengin tarihi ve kültürel birikimiyle kendine has bir terminolojiye sahiptir. Bu nedenle, doğru terimlerin kullanılması, müziğin daha doğru anlaşılmasına katkı sağlayacak ve bu alandaki tartışmalara ışık tutacaktır. Bu araştırma, klâsik Türk müziği terminolojisine yönelik bir farkındalık oluşturmayı ve bu alandaki kuramsal çalışmalara katkı sunmayı amaçlamaktadır. Nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden betimsel tarama ve kaynak tarama modellerinin kullanıldığı çalışmada, klâsik Türk müziğinde sıklıkla birbirinin yerine kullanılan "üslûp" ve "tavır" kavramları, Türk Dil Kurumu (TDK) sözlük tanımlarından hareketle karşılaştırmalı bir şekilde ele alınmıştır. TDK' de "Üslûp", bir çağın kendine özgü anlatış biçimi; biçem, tarz, stil veya sanatçının görüş, duyuş ve anlayışındaki kendine özgü anlatış biçimi; "tavır" ise, durum, bir olay, bir durum karşısında kişinin takındığı davranış ve kişiden beklenen davranış biçimi şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Tanımlara dayanarak üslûbun, daha geniş ve yapısal bir çerçeveye işaret ettiği, bestecinin veya dönemin müziğe kattığı estetik ve teknik özelliklerin bir bütünü olduğu anlaşılmaktadır. Dolayısı ile üslûp bir eserin kalıcı ve genel özelliklerini yansıtır. Tavır ise, herhangi bir durumun anlık ve bireysel yansıması olarak anlaşılmaktadır. Tavır kavramı müzikal anlamda düşünüldüğünde, icracının eseri icra ettiği andaki yorumu olarak anlaşılmaktadır. Sonuç olarak klâsik Türk müziğinde üslûp ve tavır kavramları farklı anlamlara sahip olsa da müziğin yaratım ve icra süreçlerinde birbirini tamamlayan önemli unsurlardır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Klâsik Türk müziği, Üslûp, Tavır

### ABSTRACT

Turkish music has its own unique terminology with its rich history and cultural background. Therefore, using the correct terms will contribute to a more accurate understanding of music and shed light on discussions in this field. This research aims to provide a summary of classical Turkish music terminology and to contribute to theoretical studies in this field. In the study, in which descriptive scanning and source scanning models of qualitative research methods were used, the concepts of "style" and "attitude", which are often used interchangeably in classical Turkish music, were discussed comparatively based on the Turkish Language Association (TDK) dictionary definitions. In TDK, "Style" is defined as the unique way of expression of an era; style, manner, style or the unique way of expression of the artist's view, feeling and understanding; and "attitude" is defined as a situation, an event, the behavior of a person in the face of a situation and the behavior expected from the person. Based on the definitions, it is understood that style refers to a broader and structural framework and is a whole of the aesthetic and technical features that the composer or period adds to the music. Therefore, it reflects the permanent and general characteristics of a style. When the concept of attitude is considered in a musical sense, it is understood as the performer's interpretation of the work at the moment it is performed. As a result, although the concepts of style and attitude have different meanings in classical

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Turkish music, they are important elements that complement each other in the creation and performance processes of music.

**Keywords:** Turkish Classical music, Style, Attitude

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## KLÂSİK TÜRK MÜZİĞİNDE ANLATIM GÜCÜ: DİKSİYONUN ÖNEMİ POWER OF EXPRESSION IN CLASSICAL TURKISH MUSIC: THE IMPORTANCE OF DICTION

*Banu GEBOLOĞLU<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Doç. Dr., Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Devlet Konservatuvarı, Türk Müziği, Tokat, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0589-3050>*

### ÖZET

Önemli iletişim araçlarından biri olan müzik, bireyler arasında bağ kurarak evrensel bir dil oluşturur. Müzikte iletişimin amacı, bireyler arasında etkileşim kurarken, geleneklerin kuşaktan kuşağa aktarılmasına aracı olmaktır. Bu bağlamda klâsik Türk müziği, zengin ezgisel yapısı ve anlam bakımından içerdiği derin sözlerle, sadece bireyler arasında değil, aynı zamanda kuşaklar arasında da bir köprü görevi üstlenir. Klâsik Türk müziğinde sözlü eserlerin icrâsında, sözlerin dinleyiciye net bir şekilde iletilmesi temel ve önemli bir unsurdur. Bunun sağlanması için ise, icrâcının diksiyon konusunda yeterli donanıma sahip olması gerekmektedir. Kısaca, duygu ve düşünceleri en iyi şekilde anlatabilme olarak tanımlanabilecek olan diksiyon kavramı, sözlü eserlerde icrâcının sesini nasıl kullandığını, kelimeleri nasıl telâffuz ettiğini ve bu telâffuzun müzikal ifade ile nasıl bütünleştiğini belirler. Ayrıca diksiyon, icrâ edilen eserin duygusal etkisini artıran önemli bir unsurdur. Bu bildiri, klâsik Türk müziğinde diksiyonun önemini ve sözlü icrâ üzerindeki etkisini incelemektedir. Diksiyon, klâsik Türk müziğinde icrâcının performansına katkı sağlaması, eserin anlatım gücünü artırması ve eserdeki müzikal ifadenin dinleyiciye doğru bir şekilde ulaşmasını sağlaması bakımından büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Araştırmada, nitel bir yaklaşım benimsenmiş ve betimsel tarama yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma, klâsik Türk müziğinde diksiyonun icrâcının sesini, kelimeleri doğru telâffuz etmesini ve eserin anlamını doğru bir şekilde dinleyiciye iletmekte kritik bir rol oynadığını göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Klâsik Türk müziği, Diksiyon, İcrâcı

### ABSTRACT

Music, one of the important communication tools, creates a universal language by establishing a connection between individuals. The purpose of communication in music is to be a means of transferring traditions from generation to generation while establishing interaction between individuals. In this context, classical Turkish music, with its rich melodic structure and deep-meaning lyrics, acts as a bridge not only between individuals but also between generations. In the performance of vocal pieces in classical Turkish music, it is a basic and important element to convey the words clearly to the listener. In order to achieve this, the performer must have sufficient equipment in diction. The concept of diction, which can be briefly defined as the ability to best express feelings and thoughts, determines how the performer uses her (his) voice in spoken works, how she pronounces the words, and how this pronunciation integrates with the musical expression. In addition, diction is an important element that increases the emotional impact of the work performed. This paper examines the importance of diction

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in classical Turkish music and its impact on verbal performance. Diction is of great importance in classical Turkish music in that it contributes to the performance of the performer, increases the expressive power of the work, and ensures that the musical expression in the work reaches the listener correctly. In the research, a qualitative approach was adopted and descriptive scanning method was used. The research shows that in classical Turkish music, diction plays a critical role in the performer's voice, the correct pronunciation of words, and the accurate transmission of the meaning of the piece to the listener.

**Keywords:** Turkish Classical music, Diction, Performer

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## İSLAM SİYASET TARİHİNDE İZ BIRAKAN MÜSLÜMAN KADINLAR

*Vesile ŞEMŞEK*<sup>10</sup>

*Kırşehir-Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, İslam Tarihi Ve Sanatları ABD*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9800-4557*

### ÖZET

İslam toplumlarında kadının gerek aile hayatında, gerekse siyasi, hukuki, sosyal ve ekonomik alanlardaki konumunu bir taraftan dinî kurallar, diğer taraftan ise sosyal ve siyasi çevre, etnik yapı ve İslam öncesinden gelen kültür mirası belirlemiştir. Bu sebeple İslam dünyasında kadının konumu her dönemde değişmiştir. Hatta aynı bölgede ve aynı zaman diliminde yaşayan kadınlar arasında bile şehirde veya kırsal kesimlerde bulunmalarına göre farklılıklar olmuştur.

İslam siyaset tarihinde kadının sosyal, hukuki ve manevi statüsünün belirlenmesinde rol oynayan temel kaynaklar şunlardır: Kur'an – İslam peygamberi Muhammed'e ve arkadaşlarına atfedilen, geleneksel rivayetlerden oluşan fiiller ve sözler olan hadis ve sünnet– hukuki meselede ilmî fikir birliği olan icma– Kur'an'daki yasaların, sünnetin veya peygamberlik geleneğinin, bu iki yasama kaynağı tarafından açıkça kapsanmayan durumlara uygulandığı ilke olan kıyas – dinî veya hukuki durum ile ilgili bağlayıcı olmayan, yayınlanmış görüş veya kararlar olan fetva. Ek etkiler arasında ise İslam öncesi kültürel gelenekler, İslamî ilkelere doğrudan aykırı olmadığı sürece İslam'da tamamen kabul edilen laik yasalar, Endonezya Ulema Konseyi ve Türkiye Diyanet İşleri Başkanlığı gibi devlet kontrolündeki kurumlar ve özellikle tasavvuf akımında öne çıkan manevi öğretmenler vardır. Orta Çağ Müslüman filozoflarından Muhyiddin İbnü'l-Arabî (1165–1240) de dahil olmak üzere Müslümanların çoğu, İslam'daki dişil ilkenin metafizik sembolizmini aydınlatan çeşitli metinler üretmişlerdir.

İslam'ın Sünni kolu içinde dinî ve yasal kaynakların yorumlanması konusunda önemli farklılıklar vardır. Vehhabîler ve Selefiler gibi aşırılıkçı ve köktendinci Sünni hareketler, kadınların bu ideolojik mezhepler içinde algılanma biçimleri üzerinde derin etkileri bulunan "mistisizmi" (sufilik) ve teolojiyi doğrudan reddetme eğilimindedirler. Tersine, İslamî ortodoksluk içinde hem yerleşik teolojik okullar hem de Sufizm en azından bir şekilde etkilidir.

Dünya ölçüsünde toplumsal hayatın en önemli dönüştürücü pozisyonlarından biri olan siyasete kadınların çok çeşitli sebeplerle uzak tutulmaya çalışıldığını biliyoruz. Daha yüz yıl önceye kadar hemen hiçbir ülkede kadınların oy hakkı bile söz konusu değildi. Zamanla kadınların siyasete katılımı konusunda hukuki kısıtlamalar ortadan kalksa bile bu sefer toplumsal beklentiler, kabuller ve rol modelleri nedeniyle kadınların siyasette etkin olmadığını görüyoruz. Suudi Arabistan gibi bazı

<sup>10</sup> Doçent Doktor

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toplumlar “oy hakkı”nı kadınlara ancak birkaç yıl önce tanımış olsa da Müslüman toplumlarda kadınların siyasete uzak olmasının daha büyük sebebi toplumsal beklenti ve rol modelleriyle ilişkilidir. Güçlü siyasi Müslüman kadın figürlerinin unutulmuşluğa terk edilmesi, rol model olarak alınamamalarına bir ölçüde de Müslüman kadınların siyasete katılmasını olumsuz etkilemiştir. Bu çalışmanın başlıca amacı İslam Siyaset tarihinde yer alan kadınları öne çıkarmak onların faaliyetleri hakkında bilgi vermektir.

**Anahtar Sözcükler:** İslam Tarihi, Siyaset, kadın, toplum.

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## INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF AMMONIUM HYDROXIDE ADDITION ON MORPHOLOGICAL, CRYSTAL STRUCTURE AND POROSITY IN BORON NITRIDE NANOSHEETS

**Gülenay YELTİK<sup>1</sup>**

*Yüksek lisans öğrencisi, <sup>1</sup>Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Chemistry and Metallurgy,  
Metallurgical and Materials Engineering, Istanbul/TURKEY*

**Serra ERSOY<sup>1,2</sup>**

*Araştırma görevlisi <sup>1</sup>Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Metallurgical  
and Materials Engineering, Istanbul/TURKEY*

*Yüksek lisans öğrencisi <sup>2</sup>Sabancı University, Nanotechnology Research & Application Center,  
Istanbul/TURKEY*

**Mücahid ÖZCAN<sup>3</sup>**

*Dr. Öğretim üyesi <sup>3</sup>Adıyaman University, Faculty of Engineering, Mechanical Engineering,  
Adıyaman/Turkey*

**Cengiz KAYA<sup>1</sup>**

*Prof.Dr. <sup>1</sup>Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Metallurgical and  
Materials Engineering*

**Figen KAYA<sup>1</sup>**

*Prof.Dr. <sup>1</sup>Yıldız Technical University, Faculty of Chemistry and Metallurgy, Metallurgical and  
Materials Engineering,*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada amonyum hidroksit ilavesinin bor nitrür nanoyapılarının morfolojisi, kristal yapısı ve gözenekliliğine etkisi incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın sonuçları, borik asit ve üre başlangıç kimyasallarındaki amonyum hidroksit miktarının artırılmasının, kristallikte artışa ve gözenek oluşumunda azalmaya yol açtığını göstermektedir. Amonyum hidroksit kullanımı, bor nitrür yapısını açık gözenekler içeren orijinal bulk formunun öncelikle nanotabaka (nanosheet) formuna ve daha sonra prizmatik çubuk yapısına dönüştürdüğü gözlenmiştir. Kompozisyona 1 mol/L amonyum hidroksit eklendiğinde kümelenmiş bor nitrür nano tabakalarının oluşumu gözlenir. 2 mol/L amonyum hidroksit ilavesiyle bor nitrür çubuklarının oluştuğu anlaşılrsa da nano çubukların yüzeyleri hala benzer boyut ve morfolojiye sahip nano tabakalarla süslenmiştir. Çubukların üzerindeki nano tabakalar düzenli ve sıralı aralıklarla yerleştirildi. Amonyum hidroksit ilavesi 4 mol/L'ye çıkarıldığında bor nitrür çubukların üzerinde nano tabakalar hala görülebilmektedir ancak boyutları büyümüş ve düzenli aralıkları bozulmuştur. Son olarak amonyum hidroksit ilavesi maksimum 8 mol/L'ye artırıldığında bor nitrür nano tabaka oluşumu sona erer ve bor nitrür çubuklarının yüzeyleri tamamen pürüzsüz görünür. Bor nitrür nanoyapıları için toplam yüzey alanı, gözenek çapları ve amonyum hidroksit ilave miktarı arasında doğrudan bir korelasyon vardır. Amonyum hidroksitin artmasıyla gözenek boyutu azalırken, buna bağlı olarak yüzey alanı da azalır. Sonuçlar, depolama kapasitesini etkileyebilecek bor nitrür nanoyapılarının yüzey kalitesini uyarlamak için amonyum hidroksit ilavesinin kullanılabileceğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Bor nitrür nanolevhalar, sol-jel, amonyum hidroksit, kristallik, porozite

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### ABSTRACT

In this study the addition of ammonium hydroxide on the morphology, crystal structure and porosity of boron nitride nanostructures were examined. The results of study indicate that the augmentation of ammonium hydroxide in the starting chemicals of boric acid and urea led to an elevation in crystallinity and a reduction in pore formation. The use of ammonium hydroxide changed the boron nitride structure from its original bulk form containing open pores to initially to nanosheet form and then to a prismatic rod structure. The formation of clustered boron nitride nanosheets are observed when 1 mol/L ammonium hydroxide is used. Although it is understood that boron nitride rods form at the 2 mol/L of ammonium hydroxide addition, the surfaces of nanorods are still decorated with nanosheets with similar size and morphology. The nanosheets on the rods were positioned in a regular and ordered spacings. When the ammonium hydroxide addition is increased further to 4 mol/L, the nanosheets are still visible on the boron nitride rods but their sizes were increased and their regular spacings are disrupted. Finally, when the ammonium hydroxide addition is increased to maximum of 8 mol/L the boron nitride nanosheet formation ceases to exist and the surfaces of boron nitride rods appear totally smooth. For the boron nitride nanostructures, there is a clear correlation between the total surface area, pore diameters, and the amount of ammonium hydroxide addition. While the pore size decreases with increasing ammonium hydroxide, the surface area decreases accordingly. The results indicate that the ammonium hydroxide addition could be utilized to tailor the surface quality of boron nitride nanostructures that could affect the storage capability.

**Keywords:** Boron nitride nanosheets, sol-gel, ammonia hydroxide, crystallinity, porosity

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## KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUK VE MARKA İMAJİ İLE İLİŞKİLİ TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILMIŞ ÇALIŞMALAR STUDIES CONDUCTED IN TURKEY ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY AND BRAND IMAGE

*Merve Arslan<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Psikolojik Danışman, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık Yüksek Lisans Programı, İzmir, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-5480-2752>*

*Hatice Zekavet Kabasakal<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Prof. Dr., Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Rehberlik ve Psikolojik Danışmanlık, İzmir, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3450-1060>*

### ÖZET

Kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk, kurumların kar sağlamanın yanı sıra tüm paydaşlarına karşı yerine getirmesi gereken çeşitli sorumluluklarını ifade eder. Marka imajı kavramı ise tüketicinin zihninde olan marka ile ilgili algılarını ifade eder. Bu çalışmada kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk ve marka imajı arasındaki bağlantı incelenmiştir. İnceleme nitel araştırma yöntemi olan literatür taraması şeklinde yapılmıştır. Çalışmada 9 makale ve 11 tez üzerinde çalışılmıştır. İncelenen çalışmalarda farklı sektörlerin kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk faaliyetleri ele alınmış ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluğun marka imajına olumlu etkisinin olduğu görülmüştür. Markaların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk faaliyetlerini planlarken hedef kitlelerinin ihtiyaçlarını ve beklentilerini anlamaları, faaliyetlerinin güvenilirlik, şeffaflık ve toplumsal fayda ilkelerine uygun olmasına özen göstermeleri, bu faaliyetlerin samimi ve uzun vadeli etkiler yaratacak şekilde tasarlanmalarının önemli olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Marka İmajı, Kurumsal İmaj.

### ABSTRACT

Corporate social responsibility refers to the various responsibilities that organizations are expected to fulfill toward all their stakeholders in addition to generating profit. The concept of brand image, on the other hand, refers to consumers' perceptions of a brand in their minds. This study examines the connection between corporate social responsibility and brand image. The analysis was conducted through a qualitative research method, specifically a literature review. The study focused on 9 articles and 11 theses. The reviewed studies addressed corporate social responsibility activities in various sectors and found that such activities positively impact brand image. It was concluded that when planning corporate social responsibility activities, brands should strive to understand the needs and expectations of their target audience, ensure that their activities align with the principles of credibility, transparency, and societal benefit, and design these activities in a manner that fosters genuine and long-term impacts.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Brand Image, Corporate Image.

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## BESLENME VE DİYETETİK BÖLÜMÜ TOPLU BESLENME SİSTEMLERİ ALANINDA UZMANLIK VE DOKTORA TEZLERİ: TÜRKİYE'DE SON 17 YILIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

### DEPARTMENT OF NUTRITION AND DIETETICS SPECIALIZATION AND DOCTORAL DISSERTATIONS IN THE FIELD OF MASS NUTRITION SYSTEMS: A BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF THE LAST 17 YEARS IN TURKEY

*Hatice BAYGUT<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, Isparta, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1703-1420>*

#### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Bu çalışmada, son 15 yılda beslenme ve diyetetik bölümü toplu beslenme sistemleri alanında yapılan yüksek lisans ve doktora yayınlarının bibliyometrik analizini yapmak ve literatüre katkı düzeylerini incelemek amaçlanmıştır. **Gereç ve yöntem:** 2008-2023 yılları arasında tamamlanan ve açık erişim ile ulaşılabilen tezler Yüksek Öğretim Kurulu Başkanlığı Tez Merkezi'nin (Yöktez) dijital arşivinden tarandı. Araştırmanın verilerini, Yöktez'de 2008-2023 yılları arasında yayımlanmış 74 çalışma oluşturdu. Yüksek lisans ve doktora tezleri bu çalışmaya dahil edildi. Çalışmaya dahil edilen tezler; çalışma türü, tez yayın dili, yazarın cinsiyeti, yayın yılı, kaynak sayısı, çalışma kapsamı, anahtar kelimeler, akademik ünvanlar, tezin yayınlandığı üniversite gibi değişkenler açısından analiz edildi. Verilerin analizi, NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System) 2007 Statistical Software (Utah, USA) paket programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. **Bulgular:** Çalışmada, tez sayısının 2019-2020 yıllarında en üst seviyeye ulaştığı ve yayınlanan çalışmaların büyük bir kısmını hijyen araştırmalarının oluşturduğu saptandı. Çalışmada yayın dilinin çoğunlukla Türkçe olduğu ve kadın yazarlar tarafından yazıldığı belirlendi. Üniversitelere göre çalışma dağılımı incelendiğinde, özellikle Hacettepe Üniversitesinin daha yoğun bir araştırma faaliyeti gösterdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Bibliyometrik verilerde yazarın cinsiyeti ve danışmanın unvanına göre fark olmadığı görüldü ( $p>0.05$ ). **Sonuç:** Çalışmada elde edilen bulgular, beslenme ve diyetetik bölümü toplu beslenme sistemleri alanında yapılan yüksek lisans ve doktora yayınlarının faaliyetlerini kapsamlı bir şekilde değerlendirerek, bölümün akademik etki düzeyini ve bilimsel topluluğa sunduğu katkıları ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beslenme ve diyetetik, bibliyometrik analiz, toplu beslenme sistemleri.

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The aim of this study was to conduct a bibliometric analysis of master's and doctoral publications in the field of mass nutrition systems in the department of nutrition and dietetics in the last 15 years and to examine their level of contribution to the literature. **Materials and methods:** Theses completed between 2008 and 2023 and available through open access were scanned from the digital archive of the Thesis Center of the Council of Higher Education (Yöktez). The data of the study consisted of 74 studies published in Yöktez between 2008 and 2023. Master's and doctoral theses were included in this study. The theses included in the study were analyzed in terms of variables such as study type, thesis publication language, author gender, publication year, number of references, study scope, keywords, academic titles, and the university where the thesis was published. Data analysis was performed using the NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System) 2007 Statistical Software (Utah,

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USA) package program. Results: In the study, it was determined that the number of theses reached the highest level in 2019-2020 and hygiene research constituted the majority of the published studies. It was determined that the language of publication was mostly Turkish and written by female authors. When the distribution of studies according to universities was examined, it was observed that especially Hacettepe University showed a more intense research activity. There was no difference in bibliometric data according to the gender of the author and the title of the advisor ( $p>0.05$ ). Conclusion: The findings of the study comprehensively evaluate the activities of master's and doctoral publications in the field of mass nutrition systems in the Department of Nutrition and Dietetics, revealing the academic impact of the department and its contributions to the scientific community.

**Keywords:** Nutrition and dietetics, bibliometric analysis, mass nutrition systems.

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## GAZİANTEP ATATÜRK CADDESİ-ORDU CADDESİ AKSI, ÖNEMİ VE ZAMAN İÇERİSİNDEKİ DEĞİŞİMİ GAZİANTEP ATATÜRK STREET-ORDU STREET AXIS, ITS IMPORTANCE AND CHANGE OVER TIME

*Feyza KUYUCU<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0431-2242>

*Gaye CANSUNAR YETKİN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/000-0002-7731-779X>

### ÖZET

Gaziantep kent dokusunda Atatürk Caddesi ve bu caddenin devamı olarak uzanan Ordu Caddesi kent belleğinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Kentin merkezinde yer alan kalenin güneyinde doğu-batı yönünde uzanan caddeler zaman içerisinde kent mimarisinde yaşanan değişimi gözler önüne sermektedir. 1940'lı yıllardan sonra hızla yapılaşmaya başlayan ve kentin en gözde modern konut binalarının inşa edildiği Atatürk Caddesi ve Ordu Caddesi 1990'lardan sonra niteliğini kaybetmeye başlamıştır. Bu tarihten itibaren yeni yerleşim alanlarının imara açılması ve çok katlı apartman bloklarının yeni yerleşim alanlarında inşa edilmesi Atatürk Caddesi ve Ordu Caddesinin kimlik değiştirmesine neden olmuştur. Bu değişim süreci 2000'li yıllarla birlikte çok daha hızlı bir ivmeyle devam ederek özgün dokunun tamamen değişmesine yol açmıştır. Günümüzde birkaç konut haricinde aks üzerinde inşa edilen ilk modern konut binalarına rastlamak mümkün değildir. Kentsel dokularda yaşanan hızlı değişimler ve geçmişi korumadan, yıkarak yerine yenisini inşa etmek kentsel belleğin sürdürülmesini imkânsız kılmaktadır. Bu amaçla bir dönemin önemli mimari örneklerini barındıran aksın değişim sürecini ele almak, günümüzde var olmayan yapıların izini sürmek bu çalışmanın ana kurgusunu oluşturmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Gaziantep, Atatürk Caddesi, Ordu Caddesi, kentsel bellek

### ABSTRACT

In the urban texture of Gaziantep, Atatürk Street and Ordu Street extends as a continuation of this Street have a significant role for collective memory. The streets extending east-west direction to the south of the castle which is located in the city center reveal the changes of the architecture character of the city. Atatürk Street and Ordu Street, which began to be rapidly built after the 1940s and where the city's most popular modern residential buildings were built, began to lose their character after the 1990s. Since 1990s, new residential areas have been zoned for construction and multi-storey apartment blocks have been built in new residential areas, causing Atatürk Street and Ordu Street to change their identity. This changing process continued at a much faster pace in the 2000s, causing the original texture to completely change. Today, except for a few houses, it is not possible to come across the first modern residential buildings built on the axis. Rapid changes in urban textures and demolishing the past without preserving it and building new ones make it impossible to maintain the collective memory. For this purpose, discussing the changing process of the axis, which contains significant architectural samples of a period, and tracing the buildings that do not exist today, constitute the main purpose of this research.

**Keywords:** Gaziantep, Atatürk Street, Ordu Street, Collective memory

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## KARACİĞER NAKLİ ALICILARINDA İNTRAVENÖZ FOSFOMISIN İLE İNDÜKLENEN HİPERNATREMİ VE HİPOKALEMİ HYPERNATREMIA AND HYPOKALEMIA INDUCED BY INTRAVENOUS PHOSPHOMYCIN IN LIVER TRANSPLANT RECIPIENTS

**Sena GÜZEL KARAHAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı,  
Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0818-2665>

**Mefküre DURMUŞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı,  
Trabzon, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9745-4196>

**Nesligül ÖZDEMİR AYDURAN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı, Malatya,  
Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2551-9549>

**Volkan İNCE<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Prof. Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı,  
Malatya, Turkey

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0714-490X>

### ÖZET

**GİRİŞ:** Fosfomisin, hem gram-pozitif hem de gram-negatif patojenlere karşı bakterisidal aktiviteye ve tolere edilebilir bir yan etki profiline sahip geniş spektrumlu bir antibiyotiktir (1). Fosfomisin oral ve intravenöz (iv) formları mevcuttur. İv formundaki yüksek sodyum yükü nedeniyle hipernatremi ve hipokalemi gibi yan etkiler sıklıkla görülmektedir (2). Bu çalışmanın amacı karaciğer nakli alıcılarında iv fosfomisine bağlı hipernatremi ve hipokalemi gelişimini değerlendirmektir.

**METOT:** Çalışma bir üniversite hastanesinde retrospektif kesitsel bir çalışma olarak yürütülmüştür. Ocak 2015 ile Aralık 2024 tarihleri arasında fosfomisin alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Hastaların sodyum ve potasyum düzeyleri, demografik özellikleri ve bakteri kültürü sonuçları kaydedilmiştir. Hipernatremi ve hipokalemi, Advers Olaylar için Ortak Terminoloji Kriterleri Sürüm 5.0'a göre değerlendirilmiştir. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde tanımlayıcı istatistiksel analizler kullanılmıştır.

**BULGULAR:** Çalışmada %66,66'sı (n=4) erkek olan 6 hasta değerlendirilmiştir. Ortalama yaş±standart sapma 43.17± 22,53 yıl idi. Duyarlı bakteriler kan kültürlerinin %50'sinden, balgam kültürlerinin %33,3'ünden ve idrar kültürlerinin %16,66'sından izole edilmiştir. İzole edilen bakterilerin %50'si *Klebsiella pneumonia*, geri kalanı ise *Escheria coli* (%16,66), *Panteo agglomerans* (%16,66) ve *Proteus mirabilis* (%16,66) idi. Ortalama fosfomisin tedavi süresi 9±3,4 gündü. Tedavi öncesinde ortalama sodyum ve potasyum seviyeleri sırasıyla 137,16±3,43 mmol/L ve 3,64±0,4 mmol/L idi. Tedavi sonrasında ortalama sodyum ve potasyum seviyeleri sırasıyla 142.83±3.76 mmol/L ve 2.77±0.23 mmol/L olmuştur. Sodyum düzeylerindeki artış (p=0.046) ve potasyum düzeylerindeki düşüş (p=0.028) istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulunmuştur. Hipernatreminin derecesinde değişiklik olmamasına rağmen,

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hastaların hepsinde 1. derecede hipokalemi görülmüştür. Ortalama hipokalemi süresi  $4,83\pm 1,72$  gün olarak hesaplanmıştır.

**SONUÇ:** Bu çalışmada fosfomisin belirgin hipokalemiye neden olduğu saptanmış, ancak sodyum düzeylerindeki artış klinik olarak anlamlı bulunmamıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Fosfomisin, hipokalemi, hipernatremi

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### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Fosfomycin is a broad-spectrum antibiotic with a tolerable side effect profile and bactericidal activity against both gram-positive and gram-negative pathogens (1). Fosfomycin is available in oral and intravenous (iv) forms. Due to the high sodium load in the iv form, side effects such as hypernatremia and hypokalemia are frequently observed (2). This study aimed to evaluate the occurrence of iv fosfomycin-induced hypernatremia and hypokalemia in liver transplant recipients (LTR).

**METHOD:** The study was conducted as a retrospective cross sectional study at a university hospital. It included patients who received fosfomycin between January 2015 and December 2024. Sodium and potassium levels, demographic characteristics, and bacterial culture results of patients were recorded. Hypernatremia and hypokalemia were evaluated according to Common Terminology Criteria for Adverse Events Version 5.0. Descriptive statistical analyses were used to evaluate the data.

**RESULTS:** Six patients, of whom 66.6% (n=4) were male, were evaluated. The mean age±standard deviation was  $43.17\pm 22.53$  years. The susceptible bacteria were isolated from 50% of blood, 33.3% of sputum, and 16.66% of urine cultures. Among the isolated bacteria 50% of were *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, while the remaining were *Escheria coli* (16.66%), *Panteo agglomerans* (16,66%) and *Proteus mirabilis* (16.66%). The mean fosfomycin treatment duration was  $9\pm 3.4$  days. Before treatment, the mean sodium and potassium levels were  $137.16\pm 3.43$  mmol/L and  $3.64\pm 0.4$  mmol/L respectively. After treatment the mean sodium and potassium levels were  $142.83\pm 3.76$  mmol/L and  $2.77\pm 0.23$  mmol/L respectively. The increase in sodium levels (p=0.046) and the decrease in potassium levels (p=0.028) were found to be statistically significant. Although there were no grade changes of hypernatremia, all of the patients experienced hypokalemia at Grade 1. The mean duration of hypokalemia was calculated as  $4.83\pm 1.72$  days.

**CONCLUSION:** In this study, fosfomycin was found to cause significant hypokalemia, although the increase in sodium levels was not considered clinically significant.

**Key words:** Fosfomycin, hypokalemia, hypernatremia

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### KARACİĞER NAKLİ ALICILARINDA BİR KLİNİK ECZACI TARAFINDAN TESPİT EDİLEN İLAÇ-İLİŞKİLİ SORUNLAR DRUG-RELATED PROBLEMS DETECTED BY A CLINICAL PHARMACIST IN LIVER TRANSPLANTATION PATIENTS

**Sena GÜZEL KARAHAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı,  
Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0818-2665>

**Ahmet ÇAKIR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı, Malatya,  
Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9843-1604>

**Mefküre DURMUŞ<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, Karadeniz Teknik Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı,  
Trabzon, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9745-4196>

**Nesligül ÖZDEMİR AYDURAN<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Dr. Öğr.Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Eczacılık Fakültesi, Klinik Eczacılık Anabilim Dalı, Malatya,  
Türkiye

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2551-9549>

**Ertuğrul KARABULUT<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>Dr.Öğr. Üyesi, İnönü Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, Malatya, Türkiye

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5433-591X>

#### ÖZET

**GİRİŞ:** Son dönem karaciğer hastalığı ve/veya akut karaciğer yetmezliği görülen hastalar için karaciğer transplantasyonu bir dönüm noktasıdır. Karaciğer transplantasyonu sonrası hasta bakımının kronik ve karmaşık doğası nedeniyle bu hasta grubunda ilaç ilişkili sorun (İLİS) görülme sıklığının daha yüksek olduğu bilinmektedir (1). İLİS'lerin değerlendirilmesinde Avrupa Farmasötik Bakım Ağı (PCNE; Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe) sınıflandırma sistemi sıklıkla kullanılmaktadır (2). Bu çalışmada bir üniversite hastanesinin karaciğer nakli ünitesinde yatan hastalarda, PCNE sınıflandırma sistemi kullanılarak İLİS'lerin belirlenmesi ve sınıflandırılması amaçlanmıştır.

**METOT:** Çalışma bir üniversite hastanesinde prospektif bir çalışma olarak yürütülmüştür. Mayıs 2023 ile Ekim 2023'e tarihleri arasında karaciğer nakli ünitesinde yatan ve en az bir ilaç alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Hastaların demografik ve klinik verileri ile tespit edilen İLİS'ler kaydedilmiştir. Medikal tedavilerindeki İLİS'ler PCNE v.9.1 kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen verilerin istatistiksel analizleri IBM SPSS versiyon 23 kullanılarak yorumlanmıştır.

**BULGULAR:** Çalışma süresince karaciğer nakli ünitesinde yatmakta olan 40 hasta değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışmaya katılan hastaların yaş medyan değeri 60.5, IQR (46.5:66.75) yıl olup %25'i kadın, %75'i erkektir. En sık hastaneye yatış nedenleri hepatit B enfeksiyonuna bağlı siroz (%40), kriptojenik siroz (%12,5), wilson hastalığı ve hepatit B + hepatit D enfeksiyonuna bağlı siroz (%7,5) olduğu görülmüştür.



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Hastaların %97,5'inde en az bir komorbidite görülmüş olup en sık görülen komorbiditeler hipertansiyon (%52,5), akut böbrek yetmezliği (%42,5) ve diyabetes mellitus (%40) olmuştur. Hastaların 35'inde (%87,5) en az bir İLİS saptanmıştır. Toplamda 94 İLİS tespit edilmiştir. Hasta başına düşen ortalama İLİS sayısı 2,35'tir. Klinik eczacı tarafından saptanan İLİS'lere yönelik önerilerin %96,6'ü hekimler tarafından kabul edilmiştir. İLİS'lerin nedenlerine göre dağılımı incelendiğinde %52,2'sinin doz seçimiyle, %31'inin ise ilaç seçimi ile ilgili olduğu görülmüştür. 387 olası ilaç-ilâç etkileşimi tespit edilmiş olup etkileşimlerin %79,84'ü C kategorisinde (tedavi izlemi gerektirir) yer almaktadır

**SONUÇ:** Bu çalışma ile multidisipliner sağlık ekibinin bir parçası olarak klinik eczacının, İLİS tespitinde ve yönetiminde rol alarak tedavi başarısına katkı sunduğu görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** ilaç ilişkili sorun, karaciğer nakli, klinik eczacı

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- 2) Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe Association. İlaçla-İlgili Sorunlar için Sınıflandırma.

### ABSTRACT

**INTRODUCTION:** Liver transplantation is a milestone for patients with end-stage liver disease and/or acute liver failure. The incidence of drug-related problems (DRPs) is higher in this patient group due to the chronic and complex nature of post-liver transplantation care (1). The Pharmaceutical Care Network Europe (PCNE) classification system is frequently used to assess DRPs (2). In this study, we aimed to identify and classify DRPs using the PCNE classification system in liver transplantation recipients in a liver transplantation unit of a university hospital.

**METHODS:** The study was conducted as a prospective study in a university hospital. Patients hospitalized in the Liver Transplantation Unit between May 2023 and October 2023 and receiving at least one drug were included in this study. Demographic and clinical data, as well as detected DRPs were recorded. DRPs in their medical treatment were evaluated using PCNE V.9.1. Statistical analyses of the data were interpreted using IBM SPSS version 23.

**RESULTS:** During the study period, 40 patients hospitalized at the Liver Transplant Institute were evaluated. The median age of the patients was 60.5, IQR (46.5:66.75) years, 25% were female and 75% were male. The most common reasons for hospitalization were cirrhosis due to hepatitis B infection (40%), cryptogenic cirrhosis (12.5%), and Wilson's disease and cirrhosis due to hepatitis B+ hepatitis D infection (7.5%). At least one comorbidity was observed in 97.5% of the patients and the most common comorbidities were hypertension (52.5%), acute renal failure (42.5%) and diabetes mellitus (40%). At least one DRP was found in 35 (87.5%) patients. In total, 94 DRPs were detected. The average number of DRPs per patient was 2.35. Physicians accepted 96.6% of the recommendations for DRPs identified by the clinical pharmacist. When the distribution of DRPs according to their causes was analyzed, it was observed that 52.2% were related to dose selection and 31% were related to drug selection. 387 potential drug-drug interactions were detected, and 79.84% of the interactions fall under category C (requires therapeutic monitoring).

**CONCLUSIONS:** As part of a multidisciplinary healthcare team, the clinical pharmacist can contribute to treatment success by taking part in the identification and management of DRP.

**Keywords:** clinical pharmacist, drug-related problem, liver transplantation,

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## AN EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS OF THE WELD METAL IN FRICTION-WELDED DISSIMILAR STEEL JOINTS

*Tanju TEKER*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Prof. Dr., Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Manufacturing Engineering, Sivas, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7293-0723>

*Oğuz TEKİN*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>*Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Manufacturing Engineering, Sivas, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-9282-8570>

### ABSTRACT

In recent years, significant advances in metal and materials science have made the joining of metallic materials even more important. FW presents a more effective technique for bonding carbon steel to stainless steel with shorter welding time. In this study, dissimilar steels were joined by friction welding. The weld interface was identified by scanning electron microscopy (SEM) and energy dispersive spectroscopy (EDS). In FW, the metastable CrC phase remained at room temperature due to the high non-equilibrium operation and fast cooling. At the weld interface, CrC and Cr<sub>23</sub>C<sub>6</sub> carbides were created by element diffusion.

**Keywords:** Friction welding, dissimilar alloy, microstructure.

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## IMPACT FAILURE ANALYSIS OF FRICTION WELDED SQUARE SECTION HARDOX 450/AISI 430 JOINTS

**Oğuz TEKİN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Manufacturing Engineering,  
Sivas, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-9282-8570>

**Tanju TEKER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Prof. Dr., Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Faculty of Technology, Department of Manufacturing  
Engineering, Sivas, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7293-0723>

### ABSTRACT

Steels are widely used materials in different industrial fields. Various difficulties may arise during the joining of different steel types by fusion welding. In this study, square section HARDOX450 and AISI430 steels were joined by friction welding. The joining operation was performed at rotational speeds of 1600, 1700, and 1800 rpm. The joint interface was examined by optical microscope. In addition, notch impact test was applied to joints. Fracture surfaces were analyzed by SEM. HARDOX450 and AISI430 steels were joined successfully by friction welding. HAZ cracks, porosity and penetration defects encountered in fusion welding were not observed. The strength of the welds increased from S1 to S3. Fracture surfaces occurred in brittle fracture mode.

**Keywords:** Friction welding, HARDOX450, AISI430, microstructure, impact resistance.

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## MAKİNE ÖĞRENMESİ İLE KARACİĞER HASTALIK DEĞERLERİNİN SINIFLANDIRMASI VE MODELLENMESİ CLASSIFICATION AND MODELING OF LIVER DISEASE VALUES USING MACHINE LEARNING

**Berrin ATALAY<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü,  
Kayseri, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7852-2082>

**Semih BABACAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Öğrenci, Erciyes Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği Bölümü, Kayseri,  
Türkiye.

### ÖZET

Son 100 yılda çok fazla gelişen dünyamızla beraber birçok hastalıkta gelişimine devam etmektedir. Bu hastalıkların başında gelenlerde karaciğer hastalıklarıdır. Bu hastalıkları önlemek, daha iyi anlamak, yayılmasını engellemek amacıyla Tıp, Veri bilimi ve Yapay zeka alanları da gelişmeye devam etmektedir. Bu projede Kaggle'dan elde edilen bir veri seti kullanılmıştır. Veri seti; Hindistan'ın Andhra Pradesh eyaletinin Kuzey Doğusu'ndan toplanan 416 Karaciğer hastası ve 167 Karaciğer hastası olmayan hasta kaydı içermektedir. Toplam 583 satır, 10 sütundan oluşmaktadır ve 1 tane hedef değişken (karaciğer hastası olan/ karaciğer hastası olmayan) vardır. Keşifsel veri analizi yapılmıştır; veri setindeki değişkenlerin temel istatistikleri hesaplanmış, grafiksel görüşler elde edilmiş ve hedef değişken ile ilişkileri incelenmiştir. Çalışmadaki kodlamalar Python programında yazılmıştır. Kadın ve erkeklerin yaş ortalamaları, ölen ya da yaşayan bireylerin yaş ortalamaları, ölen ya da yaşayanların cinsiyet kırılımında yaş ortalamaları, farklı gruplarda birey sayılarının dağılımı gözlemlenmiştir. Veride bulunan değişkenlerden alkalin fosfataz, direkt bilirubin, alanin aminotransferaz, aspartat aminotransferaz, toplam protein, albümin ve albümin/globulin oranı gibi biyokimyasal parametrelerin gruplar arasındaki ortalama değerleri hesaplanmıştır. Mevcut değişkenlerden yeni özellikler üretilmiştir. Yaş değişkeni üç kategoriye ayrılmış (genç, orta-yaş, yaşlı), biyokimyasal değişken türleri düşük, normal ve yüksek şeklinde üç kategoriye ayrılmış, bazı değişkenlerde de çarpımları alınarak ya da bölümleri alınarak yeni değişkenler türetilmiş ve bunun sonucunda değişken sayısı 30'a çıkarılmıştır.

Veriler makine öğrenme tekniklerinden olan sınıflandırma algoritmalarından Rasgele Orman, Lojistik Regresyon, Destek Vektör Makineleri ve Naive Bayes yöntemlerine göre sınıflandırılmışlardır. Doğruluk değerlerine bakıldığında en iyi sonucu 0.72 ile Rasgele orman yönteminin verdiği görülmüştür. Lojistik regresyon ve destek vektör makineleri 0.71 doğruluk elde ederken, Naive bayes algoritması 0.70 doğruluk elde etmiştir. Hiperparametre optimizasyonu yapılarak sonuçların daha da artırılarak daha iyi sonuçlar elde edilebilir. Yeni üretilen değişkenlerin de model başarısını çok büyük bir ölçüde pozitif etkilediği gözlemlenmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Makine Öğrenmesi, Sınıflandırma, Karaciğer hastalıkları, Analiz, Modelleme, Keşifsel Veri Analizi.

### ABSTRACT

With the significant advancements in the past 100 years, various diseases have continued to evolve alongside our rapidly developing world. Among these diseases, liver diseases are prominent. To better

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understand, prevent, and control the spread of these diseases, fields such as Medicine, Data Science, and Artificial Intelligence continue to develop. In this project, a dataset obtained from Kaggle was utilized. The dataset contains records of 416 liver disease patients and 167 non-liver disease patients, collected from the northeastern region of Andhra Pradesh, India. It consists of a total of 583 rows and 10 columns, with one target variable (liver disease present/not present).

Exploratory data analysis was conducted; basic statistics of the variables in the dataset were calculated, graphical insights were obtained, and the relationships between variables and the target variable were examined. The coding for this study was implemented using Python. Observations included the average age of men and women, the average age of deceased or living individuals, the age distribution by gender for deceased or living individuals, and the distribution of individuals across different groups. The mean values of biochemical parameters such as alkaline phosphatase, direct bilirubin, alanine aminotransferase, aspartate aminotransferase, total protein, albumin, and albumin/globulin ratio were calculated for different groups.

New features were derived from the existing variables. The age variable was categorized into three groups (young, middle-aged, elderly), biochemical variables were classified into three categories (low, normal, high), and new variables were generated by calculating products or ratios of certain variables, increasing the total number of variables to 30.

The data were classified using machine learning classification algorithms such as Random Forest, Logistic Regression, Support Vector Machines, and Naive Bayes. Among these, the Random Forest method achieved the best accuracy with a score of 0.72. Logistic Regression and Support Vector Machines both achieved an accuracy of 0.71, while the Naive Bayes algorithm achieved 0.70 accuracy. Results could be further improved by performing hyperparameter optimization. It was also observed that the newly generated features had a significantly positive impact on the model's performance.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning, Classification, Liver Diseases, Analysis, Modeling, Exploratory Data Analysis.

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### APPLICATION OF KPI SYSTEM AS A TOOL FOR IMPROVING THE EFFICIENCY OF A HOTEL ENTERPRISE

*Əsədova Günay Cahangir qızı*

*Azerbaijan State University of Economics*

*<https://orcid.org/0009-0003-9844-1786>*

#### **ABSTRACT**

The issues of motivation of the staff engaged in the hotel business are considered. A comparative analysis of the motivation system was carried out on the general system of rewarding the staff depending on the leading indicators and the labor participation rate. It was determined that the KPI system is more effective for motivating the hotel staff. The issues of the possibility of applying the system in question in the hotel business were also considered.

**Keywords:** hotel, hotel business, KPI, leading indicators of efficiency, motivation, stimulation, reward.

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## İNFERİLİTENİN DERİN İZLERİ: PSİKOSOSYAL, KÜLTÜREL, EKONOMİK VE CİNSEL YANSIMALAR

### THE DEEP SCARS OF INFERTILITY: PSYCHOSOCIAL, CULTURAL, ECONOMIC AND SEXUAL REFLECTIONS

*Nur Fidan VARLIK<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Doktora Programı, Ordu,  
Türkiye*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2263-6299>*

*Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Ordu,  
Türkiye*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>*

#### ÖZET

İnfertilite, 12 ay veya daha uzun süre düzenli korunmasız cinsel ilişkiden sonra gebe kalamama durumu olarak tanımlanmaktadır. İnfertilite, milyonlarca insanı, aileleri ve toplumları etkilemektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından, dünya çapında üreme çağındaki her altı kişiden birinin yaşamı boyunca infertilite yaşadığı tahmin edilmektedir. İnfertilite prevalansı 25-29 yaş grubunda yaklaşık %5.5, 30-34 yaşları arasında yaklaşık %9.4, 35-39 yaş grubunda ise %19.7 olarak saptanmıştır. Türkiye’de yaklaşık olarak 1.5-2 milyon kişinin infertilite sorunu ile karşı karşıya olduğu bilinmektedir. İnfertilite bir gelişim krizi olarak da düşünülmektedir. İnfertil çiftlerde doğurganlık ihtiyacının karşılanamaması, çiftlerin gelecek planlarını, benlik saygısını, benlik imajını, cinsel yaşamlarını ve evlilik ilişkilerini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Kültürel inançlar, infertilitenin açıklanmasında önemli belirleyicilerdir. İnfertilitenin etkileri toplumlar arasında ve aynı toplumdaki bireyler arasında farklılık göstermektedir. Batı dünyası ve ekonomisi yetersiz kesimlerde bölgesel farklılıklar bulunmaktadır. Ekonomisi yetersiz ülkelerdeki kadınlar çocuk sahibi olamadıklarında çevreleri tarafından kötü muamele görmektedirler bu durum strese neden olmaktadır. İnfertilite sorunu yaşayan çiftler sıklıkla hem biyomedikal hem de geleneksel sağlık hizmetlerine erişmek için bir sağlık arama davranışında bulunmaktadır. İnfertilite tedavisinde kullanılan ilaçlar ve tedavi işlemleri çiftlerde ekonomik zorluklara neden olmaktadır. İnfertilite için uzmanlaşmış tedaviyi alamamak, sigorta kapsamı olmayan veya terapiyi karşılayacak parası olmayan çiftler için çaresizlik ve umutsuzluk duygularına yol açmaktadır. İnfertilite ölümcül bir durum olmasa da infertilite tanısı almak çiftler psikolojik bir stres kaynağı olmaktadır. İnfertilite eşlerin duygusal durumlarını, sosyal ve cinsel yaşamlarını, evlilik ilişkilerini etkilemektedir ve bu etkilerin kadınlarda erkeklere oranla daha yoğun olduğu belirtilmektedir. İnfertilite sürecinde sağlık personeli eşlerin fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal durumlarının değerlendirilmesi, bu alandaki sorunların ve ihtiyaçların belirlenmesi ve bu ihtiyaçlara uygun bakımın sağlanmasına yönelik girişimler planlamalı ve uygulamalıdır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İnfertilite, Kültür, Psikoloji, Ekonomi, Cinsel



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### ABSTRACT

Infertility is defined as the inability to conceive after regular unprotected sexual intercourse for 12 months or more. Infertility affects millions of people, families and societies. The World Health Organization estimates that one in every six people of reproductive age worldwide experiences infertility during their lifetime. The prevalence of infertility has been determined as approximately 5.5% in the 25-29 age group, 9.4% in the 30-34 age group and 19.7% in the 35-39 age group. It is known that approximately 1.5-2 million people in Turkey face the problem of infertility. Infertility is also considered a developmental crisis. Infertile couples, the inability to meet the need for fertility negatively affects the couples' future plans, self-esteem, self-image, sexual life and marital relations. Cultural beliefs are important determinants in explaining infertility. The effects of infertility vary between societies and individuals in the same society. There are regional differences in the Western world and in economically underdeveloped regions. Women in economically weak countries are mistreated by their environment when they cannot have children, and this causes stress. Couples experiencing infertility often engage in a health-seeking behavior to access both biomedical and traditional health services. The drugs and treatment procedures used in infertility treatment cause economic difficulties for couples. Not being able to receive specialized treatment for infertility leads to feelings of helplessness and hopelessness for couples who do not have insurance coverage or who do not have the money to pay for therapy. Although infertility is not a fatal condition, being diagnosed with infertility is a source of psychological stress for couples. Infertility affects the emotional state of spouses, their social and sexual lives, and their marital relationships, and it is stated that these effects are more intense in women than in men. During the infertility process, healthcare personnel should plan and implement initiatives to evaluate the physical, psychological and social conditions of spouses, determine the problems and needs in this area, and provide care appropriate to these needs.

**Key words:** Infertility, Culture, Psychology, Economy, Sexual

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## ÜRİNER İNKONTİNANSIN KADIN CİNSELLİĞİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF URINARY INCONTINENCE ON FEMALE SEXUALITY

*Nur Fidan VARLIK<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Doktora Programı, Ordu,  
Türkiye*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2263-6299>*

*Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Ordu,  
Türkiye*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>*

### ÖZET

Üriner inkontinans, Uluslararası Kontinans Topluluğu Standardizasyon Komitesi'ne göre sosyal ve hijyenik sorunlara neden olan istemsiz idrar kaybı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu durum her iki cinsiyeti etkilemekle birlikte birçok kadının hayatı boyunca deneyimleyeceği yaygın olgudur. Nüfus temelli çalışmalarda, yetişkin kadınlar için üriner inkontinans yaygınlığı %15-%55 arasında tahmin etmektedir. Üriner inkontinans sıklıkla stresle ilişkilidir, bunu sıkışma tipi inkontinans ve miks tip inkontinans takip etmektedir. Kadınlarda inkontinans, pelvik taban kaslarının zayıflaması ile ilişkilidir. Gebelik, doğum ve ileri yaş kadınlarda inkontinansa neden olmaktadır. Doğum şeklinin üriner inkontinansı etkilediğine dair çalışmalar bulunmaktadır ve vajinal doğum pudental sinir hasarı, pelvik taban kasları ve üretra çizgili kaslarında denervasyona neden olması ile inkontinansa yol açmaktadır. Üriner inkontinans etkilenen kadınların yaşam kalitesini, önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Cinsel işlev bozukluğu, utanç ve korku semptomları, sosyal izolasyon ve düşük yaşam kalitesine yol açmaktadır. Pelvik taban problemi yaşayan kadınlarda cinsel şikayetler daha yaygın görülmektedir. Pelvik taban disfonksiyonu için tedavi arayan kadınların %25 ila %50'si cinsel işlev bozukluğu bildirmektedir. Cinsel şikayetler arasında cinsel istekte azalma, vajinal kuruluk, dispareni ve anorgazmi yer almaktadır. Aynı zamanda üriner inkontinans cinsel ilişkiden kaçınmayı da şartlandırmaktadır. Literatürde üriner inkontinansa bağlı cinsel fonksiyon bozukluğu yaşandığına dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır. Üriner inkontinansın önlenmesinde konservatif tedaviler ve cerrahi tedavi yöntemleri bulunmaktadır. Pelvik taban kas eğitimi tek başına veya elektriksel kas stimülasyonu, biyofeedback (görsel, işitsel veya dokunsal yollarla hastanın doğru kas kasılmasının farkındalığını artırma yöntemi) veya vajinal koniler gibi yardımcı tedavilerle birlikte yapılabilir. Bunun dışında elektriksel stimülasyon, intraüretral kolajen enjeksiyonu ve farmakolojik tedavilerle inkontinans önlenmektedir. İnkontinansın tedavi yaklaşımında kanıta dayalı hemşirelik uygulamalarının önemli bir yeri bulunmaktadır. Hemşireler yapılacak müdahale yöntemlerinin seçiminde bireylere rehberlik etmektedir ve uygun baş etme mekanizmaları ile bireylere hastalıkla baş etme mekanizmalarını öğretmektedirler. İnkontinans olan kadınlara uygun hemşirelik bakımı uygulandığında cinsel yaşamlarında iyileşme sağlanacaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** kadın, üriner inkontinans, cinsellik, hemşirelik

### ABSTRACT

Urinary incontinence is defined as the involuntary loss of urine that causes social and hygienic problems according to the International Continence Society Standardization Committee. This condition affects both genders and is a common phenomenon that many women will experience throughout their lives. Population-based studies estimate the prevalence of urinary incontinence for adult women to be between

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15% and 55%. Urinary incontinence is often related to stress, followed by urge incontinence and mixed incontinence. Incontinence in women is associated with weakening of the pelvic floor muscles. Pregnancy, childbirth and advanced age cause incontinence in women. There are studies indicating that the type of delivery affects urinary incontinence, and vaginal delivery causes incontinence by pudendal nerve damage, denervation of the pelvic floor muscles and striated muscles of the urethra. Urinary incontinence significantly affects the quality of life of affected women. Sexual dysfunction leads to symptoms of shame and fear, social isolation, and poor quality of life. Sexual complaints are more common in women with pelvic floor problems. Between 25% and 50% of women seeking treatment for pelvic floor dysfunction report sexual dysfunction. Sexual complaints include decreased sexual desire, vaginal dryness, dyspareunia, and anorgasmia. Urinary incontinence also conditions sexual abstinence. There is evidence in the literature that sexual dysfunction occurs due to urinary incontinence. There are conservative treatments and surgical treatment methods for preventing urinary incontinence. Pelvic floor muscle training can be done alone or in combination with adjunctive treatments such as electrical muscle stimulation, biofeedback (a method of increasing the patient's awareness of correct muscle contraction through visual, auditory, or tactile means) or vaginal cones. In addition, incontinence can be prevented with electrical stimulation, intraurethral collagen injection, and pharmacological treatments. Evidence-based nursing practices have an important place in the treatment approach to incontinence. Nurses guide individuals in choosing intervention methods and teach individuals coping mechanisms with appropriate coping mechanisms. When appropriate nursing care is applied to women with incontinence, their sexual lives will improve.

**Keywords:** women, urinary incontinence, sexuality, nursing

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## İKİ UÇLU YAKLAŞIM: LOTUS DOĞUM ALTERNATİF MİDİR ? THE TWO-PRONGED APPROACH: IS LOTUS BIRTH AN ALTERNATIVE?

*Merve ÖKSÜZ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Doktora Programı, Ordu, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5531-7801>*

*Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Ordu, Türkiye.*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>*

### ÖZET

Birçok kültürde doğum eylemi, bebeğin dünyaya gelişi ve plasentanın vedası şeklinde metaforlaştırılmıştır. Plasenta gebelik boyunca anne ile bebek arasındaki yaşamsal bağı simgelemektedir. Bu yaklaşıma göre plasenta bir hayat ağacı gibi bebeği beslemekte ve görevi bittiğinde ise saygılı bir vedayı hak etmektedir. Eski Türklerde de plasenta “bebeğin eşi” olarak adlandırılmış ve değerli olarak görülmüştür. Lotus doğum felsefesi bu düşünceden doğarak plasentanın bebekten ayrılma olayının müdahalesiz ve kendiliğinden gerçekleşmesi gerektiğini savunmaktadır. Lotus doğum, umbilikal kordun klemplenmemesi ve kordun doğal yollarla ayrılması anlamına gelmektedir. Lotus doğuma yönelik yapılmış çalışmaların kısıtlı ve az olmasına karşın çalışmalarda kadınların plasentayı bebeğin bir parçası olarak gördüğü bildirilmiştir. Literatürde kordon klemplenmesinin geciktirilmesine yönelik yapılan bazı çalışmalarda, bu durumun yenidoğan sağlığına olumlu etkileri olduğu fakat klemplenme ya da kordonu kesmemeye yönelik yarar ve zarar yargıları için yeterli kanıtın olmadığı görülmüştür. Dünya’da ve ülkemizde de müdahalesiz doğuma yönelik yaklaşımların yaygınlık göstermesiyle birlikte olası ruhani düşüncelerin de etkisiyle ebeveynlerin lotus doğum tercihlerinde artış görülmektedir. Kişilerin lotus doğum seçme nedenleri arasında anne-bebek bağı kuvvetlendirme, plasentaya saygı ve yenidoğanla plasenta arasında manevi bir bağı olduğuna dair inançları bulunmaktadır. Hemşireler, bu konuda ebeveynlerin tercihlerine saygı duymalı ancak olası zarar ve faydaları net bir şekilde açıklamalıdır. Hemşireler, Lotus doğum hakkında bilgi sahibi olmalı ve Lotus doğum kararı alan çiftlere yetkin danışmanlık hizmeti sunmalıdır. Günümüz dünyasında gelişen ve güncellenen literatürü takip etmeli, haberdar olmalıdır. Bu derleme, lotus doğuma dikkat çekmek ve literatür araştırması içermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Lotus doğum, plasenta, spiritüel yaklaşım, hemşirelik

### ABSTRACT

In many cultures, the act of birth is metaphorised as the arrival of the baby into the world and the farewell of the placenta. The placenta symbolises the vital bond between mother and baby throughout pregnancy. According to this approach, the placenta nourishes the baby like a tree of life and deserves a respectful farewell when its task is over. In the ancient Turks, the placenta was called ‘the baby’s mate’ and was seen as valuable. The philosophy of lotus birth arises from this idea and advocates that the separation of the placenta from the baby should occur spontaneously and without intervention. Lotus birth means that the umbilical cord is not clamped and the cord is separated naturally. Although the studies on lotus delivery are limited and few, it has been reported that women consider the placenta as a part of the baby.

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In the literature, some studies on delaying cord clamping have shown that this has positive effects on neonatal health, but there is insufficient evidence for benefit and harm judgements for not clamping or cutting the cord. With the prevalence of non-invasive birth approaches in the world and in our country, there is an increase in parents' lotus birth preferences with the possible influence of spiritual thoughts. Among the reasons why people choose lotus birth are strengthening the mother-baby bond, respect for the placenta and beliefs that there is a spiritual bond between the newborn and the placenta. Nurses should respect parents' preferences but should clearly explain the potential harms and benefits. Nurses should have knowledge about Lotus birth and provide competent counselling services to couples who decide on Lotus birth. They should follow and be aware of the developing and updated literature in today's world. This review includes drawing attention to lotus birth and literature research.

**Keywords:** Lotus birth, placenta, spiritual approach, nursing

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## KADIN CİNSELLİĞİNDE BİR TEHDİT: OBEZİTE A THREAT TO FEMALE SEXUALITY: OBESITY

*Merve ÖKSÜZ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Doktora Programı, Ordu, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5531-7801>*

*Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Ordu, Türkiye.*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>*

### ÖZET

Günümüzde erkeklerde ve kadınlarda görülme sıklığı küresel boyutta artış gösteren obezite problemi, önemli bir halk sağlığı sorunu olmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün tanımına göre, vücutta yağ dokusunun anormal ya da aşırı artması obezite olarak adlandırılmaktadır. Kişilerde fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal problemlere yol açan obezite, ülkelerin sağlık ekonomilerini de etkilemesinin yanı sıra kadın sağlığına yönelik de etkileri bulunmaktadır. Kadınlarda obeziteye bağlı menstrual siklus düzensizlikleri, infertilite, polikistik over sendromu, jinekolojik kanserler ve cinsel disfonksiyon görülebilmektedir. Obezitenin üreme sağlığı ve kadın sağlığı üzerindeki etkisi kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenmesine rağmen kadın hayatının evrelerinde vücut kütle indeksi yüksekliğinin cinsellikteki rolü yeterince ele alınmamıştır.

Cinsellik, kişilerin yaşamının önemli bir parçası olan ve yaşam tarzlarından etkilenebilen, fizyolojik, psikolojik ve sosyolojik faktörlere dayanan bir eylem olmaktadır. Kişilerin üreme sağlığını oluşturan önemli bileşenlerden biri olan cinsel sağlık ise toplum sağlığını ilgilendiren en önemli konulardan biridir. Literatürde obezitenin cinsellik üzerine etkileri incelendiğinde özellikle kadınlarda cinsel işlev bozukluklarına çok sık rastlanmaktadır. Kadınların vücut kütle indeksi oranındaki artışın cinsel sağlığı olumsuz yönde etkilediği öne sürülmektedir. Sağlığın korunmasında ve geliştirilmesinde önemli sorumluluklar taşıyan hemşireler, kadın sağlığına doğrudan etkisi bulunan ve toplumu sağlığını da etkileyen obeziteye karşı mücadele girişimlerinde aktif rol almalı ve kişilere danışmanlık sunmalıdır. Kadın sağlığını yükseltmek için atılacak adımlar toplumların yaşam kalitesini de arttıracaktır. Bu derlemede obezitenin kadın cinsel sağlığı üzerine etkilerinin literatür taraması ve derlemesi ele alınmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** kadın sağlığı, obezite, cinsel sağlık, hemşirelik

### ABSTRACT

Today, the problem of obesity, whose incidence in men and women is increasing globally, is an important public health problem. According to the definition of the World Health Organisation, abnormal or excessive increase of fat tissue in the body is called obesity. Obesity, which causes physical, psychological and social problems in individuals, has effects on women's health as well as affecting the health economies of countries. Menstrual cycle irregularities, infertility, polycystic ovary syndrome, gynaecological cancers and sexual dysfunction can be seen in women due to obesity. Although the

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effects of obesity on reproductive health and women's health have been extensively examined, the role of high body mass index in sexuality in the stages of female life has not been adequately addressed.

Sexuality is an action based on physiological, psychological and sociological factors, which is an important part of people's lives and can be affected by lifestyles. Sexual health, which is one of the important components of reproductive health, is one of the most important issues concerning public health. When the effects of obesity on sexuality are examined in the literature, sexual dysfunctions are very common, especially in women. It is suggested that the increase in the body mass index ratio of women negatively affects sexual health. Nurses, who have important responsibilities in the protection and development of health, should take an active role in the fight against obesity, which has a direct effect on women's health and affects the health of the society, and provide counselling to individuals. Steps to be taken to improve women's health will also improve the quality of life of societies. In this review, the effects of obesity on women's sexual health are discussed in the literature review and review.

**Keywords:** Women's health, obesity, sexual health, nursing

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## MİKROBİYAL HÜCRE TABANLI VE HÜCRE DIŞI PET DEGRADASYON SİSTEMLERİ GELİŞTİRİLMESİ VE KARŞILAŞTIRILMALI ANALİZİ DEVELOPMENT AND COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MICROBIAL CELL-BASED AND EXTRACELLULAR PET DEGRADATION SYSTEMS

*Esra GÜL<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi,  
Biyomühendislik Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4140-6299>

*Venhar ÇELİK<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Fırat Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Biyomühendislik Bölümü, Elazığ, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2567-8673>

*Aziz AKSOY<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr., Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi,  
Biyomühendislik Bölümü, Malatya, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9683-6691>

### ÖZET

Plastikler, organik bileşiklerden oluşan polimerlerdir. Polimerler gibi, tekrar eden birimlerden meydana gelirler ve yapılarının temelini karbon atomları oluşturur. Genellikle petrol türevlerinden üretilirler. Düşük maliyetli, hafif, dayanıklı, kolay işlenebilir ve kalıplanabilir özelliklere sahiptirler. Günümüzde inşaat, tekstil, elektronik ve ulaşım gibi pek çok alanda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadırlar. Polietilen tereftalat (PET), dünya çapında en çok üretilen plastiklerden biridir. Ancak, doğal çevrede tüketici sonrası PET atığının artan birikimi, PET'in fizikokimyasal ve biyokimyasal bozunmaya karşı olağanüstü dayanıklılık ve direnç göstermesi nedeniyle ekosistemler için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmuştur. Paketleme ve imalat gibi çeşitli endüstrilerde yaygın olarak kullanılmasına rağmen, PET neredeyse hiç bozunmaz ve atıldıktan sonra çevrede birikme eğilimindedir ve bu da plastik kirliliğine neden olur. Biyolojik yöntem, hidrolize edilebilir ester bağlarının varlığı nedeniyle PET bozunma geri dönüşümü ve monomer geri kazanımı için oybirliğiyle potansiyele sahip yükselen bir tekniktir. Mikroorganizmaların, sentetik polimerleri, karbon ve enerji kaynağı olarak kullanma kapasitesi geliştirilebilmektedir. Son zamanlarda, *Ideonella sakaiensis*'in, polietilen tereftalat'ı (PET) yapıtaşı monomerlerine dönüştürmek için iki enzimli bir sistem salgıladığı bildirilmiştir. Spesifik olarak, *I. sakaiensis* PETaz, MHETaz tarafından tereftalik asit (TPA) ve etilen glikole (EG) ayrılan mono(2-hidroksietil) tereftalat (MHET) dahil olmak üzere çözünür ürünleri serbest bırakarak PET'i depolimerize eder. PET'ten elde edilen hidroliz ürünleri böylelikle yeni PET'in sentezi için kullanılmaktadır ve ayrıca mikroorganizmalar için potansiyel bir karbon kaynağı haline gelmektedir. Son yıllarda, hüresiz protein sentezi (Cell-Free Protein Synthesis, CFPS), bir test tüpü içinde isteğe bağlı protein sentezini sağlayan güçlü bir platform biyoteknolojisi olarak ortaya çıkmıştır. Hüresiz protein ekspresyon sistemleri, *in vitro* transkripsiyon ve translasyonu, yeniden yapılandırılmış bir hücre dışı ortamda birleştirerek, açık bir biyokimyasal sistemde RNA'ların ve proteinlerin ekspresyonunu sağlar. Yeni bileşenlerin tanıtılmasının kolaylığı ve ardından tasarla-inşa et-test et döngüsünün kısalması nedeniyle, bu sistemler birçok sentetik biyoloji uygulamasında kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmada, PET biyodegradasyonu için mikrobiyal hücre tabanlı heterolog bir yolak sistemi inşa edilmiş ve bu sistemi kullanarak PET plastikleri *in vivo* parçalayabilen rekombinant bir bakteri geliştirilmiştir. Ayrıca PET degradasyonu için hücre dışı bir yolak sistemi inşa edilmiş ve bu



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sistemi kullanarak PET plastikleri *in vitro* parçalayabilen bir hücresiz degradasyon sistemi geliştirilmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda PET plastiği biyodegradasyon sonucunda degradasyon ürünleri olan TPA ve EG açığa çıkmıştır ve bu metabolitler HPLC yardımıyla analiz edilmiştir. Degradasyon ortamında bulunan metabolitler ayrıca NMR, FTIR-ATR ve SEM ile görüntülenmiştir. Ayrıca cell-free protein sentezi reaksiyonu yapılarak *in vitro* ortamda da plastik degradasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Reaksiyon sonucunda degradasyon ürünleri *in vitro* ortamda da analiz gerçekleştirilerek tespit edilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** PET, biyodegradasyon, plastik, hücresiz protein sentezi, bakteri.

### ABSTRACT

Plastics are polymers composed of organic compounds. Like polymers, they consist of repeating units and carbon atoms form the basis of their structure. They are usually produced from petroleum derivatives. They have low cost, light weight, durability, easy processing and moldability. Today, they are widely used in many areas such as construction, textile, electronics and transportation. Polyethylene terephthalate (PET) is one of the most produced plastics worldwide. However, the increasing accumulation of post-consumer PET waste in the natural environment has posed a serious threat to ecosystems due to the extraordinary durability and resistance of PET to physicochemical and biochemical degradation. Despite being widely used in various industries such as packaging and manufacturing, PET is almost non-degradable and tends to accumulate in the environment after disposal, causing plastic pollution. Biological method is an emerging technique with unanimous potential for PET degradation recycling and monomer recovery due to the presence of hydrolyzable ester bonds. The capacity of microorganisms to use synthetic polymers as a carbon and energy source can be developed. Recently, *Ideonella sakaiensis* has been reported to secrete a two-enzyme system to convert polyethylene terephthalate (PET) into its building block monomers. Specifically, *I. sakaiensis* PETase depolymerizes PET by releasing soluble products including mono(2-hydroxyethyl) terephthalate (MHET), which is cleaved by MHETase into terephthalic acid (TPA) and ethylene glycol (EG). The hydrolysis products obtained from PET are thus used for the synthesis of new PET and also become a potential carbon source for microorganisms. In recent years, cell-free protein synthesis (CFPS) has emerged as a powerful platform biotechnology that enables on-demand protein synthesis in a test tube. Cell-free protein expression systems combine *in vitro* transcription and translation in a reconstituted extracellular environment, enabling the expression of RNAs and proteins in an open biochemical system. Due to the ease of introducing new components and the subsequent shortening of the design-build-test cycle, these systems have been used in many synthetic biology applications. In this study, a microbial cell-based heterologous pathway system was constructed for PET biodegradation and a recombinant bacterium that can degrade PET plastics *in vivo* was developed using this system. In addition, an extracellular pathway system was constructed for PET degradation and a cell-free degradation system that can degrade PET plastics *in vitro* was developed using this system. As a result of the studies, degradation products TPA and EG were released as a result of PET plastic biodegradation and these metabolites were analyzed by HPLC. The metabolites found in the degradation medium were also visualized by NMR, FTIR-ATR and SEM. In addition, plastic degradation was carried out *in vitro* by performing a cell-free protein synthesis reaction. As a result of the reaction, degradation products were also determined by *in vitro* analysis.

**Keywords:** PET, biodegradation, plastic, cell-free protein synthesis, bacteria.

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## SPOR BİLİMLERİ FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN YEME BOZUKLUĞU DÜZEYLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

### EVALUATION OF EATING DISORDER LEVELS AMONG STUDENTS IN THE FACULTY OF SPORTS SCIENCES

**Erdil DURUKAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr., Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bölümü, Balıkesir, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1627-1388>

**Nida TURGUT<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bölümü, Balıkesir, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7189-6172>

**Pınar ÖZKAN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Balıkesir Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beden Eğitimi ve Spor Bölümü, Balıkesir, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4418-4249>

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, spor bilimleri fakültesi öğrencilerinin yeme bozukluğu düzeylerini ve bu durumun demografik faktörlerle ilişkisini değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yeme bozuklukları, bireylerin beslenme alışkanlıklarını, fiziksel sağlığını ve psikososyal yaşamını olumsuz etkileyen ciddi sağlık sorunlarıdır. Özellikle spor eğitimi alan bireylerde, estetik ve ağırlık temelli spor dallarına olan ilgi, toplumsal beden imajı standartları ve bireysel psikolojik faktörler bu durumun gelişiminde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Balıkesir ilinde spor bilimleri fakültesinde öğrenim gören 92 kadın 160 erkek toplam 252 gönüllü öğrenci çalışmaya katılmıştır. Betimsel nitelikli tarama modeli kullanılarak yürütülen çalışmada katılımcılar örneklem yöntemi olarak kolayda örnekleme yöntemi kullanılarak seçilmiştir. İnternet ortamında oluşturulan Google-Form üzerinden yapılan anket aracılığı ile veriler toplanmıştır. Katılımcılara demografik bilgi formu ve Fairburn ve Beglin (1994) tarafından geliştirilen, Türkçeye uyarlaması ise Esin ve Ayyıldız (2022) tarafından yapılan 13 maddeden oluşan Yeme Bozukluğu Değerlendirme Ölçeği Kısa Formu (EDE-Q-13) kullanılmıştır. Bu çalışmanın Cronbach- $\alpha$  iç tutarlık katsayısı 0.79 olarak bulunmuştur. Yapılan analizlerde verilerin normal dağılıma sahip olduğu belirlenmiş olup Bağımsız Gruplarda T-Testi ve ANOVA ve Post-hoc testlerden Bonferroni methodu kullanılmıştır. Verilerin analizinde SPSS 26.0 paket programı kullanılmıştır. Sonuç olarak cinsiyet ve haftalık spor yapma süresi değişkeni ile yeme bozukluğu toplam puanları arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir farklılık olmadığı görülmüştür. Yaş, sınıf düzeyi ile yeme bozukluğu düzeyleri arasında ise istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık olduğu görülmüştür. Özellikle 21-25 yaş grubundaki öğrencilerin yeme bozukluğu toplam puanları 17-20 yaş arası öğrencilere daha yüksek bulunmuştur. 1. sınıfların yeme bozukluğu toplam puanları diğer sınıfların toplam puanlarına göre anlamlı olarak daha düşük bulunduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Yüksek ölçek puanları yeme ile ilgili psikopatolojinin daha yüksek olduğunu gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Sonuç olarak, spor eğitimi alan öğrencilerde yaş değişkeni arttıkça yeme bozukluğunun daha fazla görüldüğü bununla birlikte 1. sınıfa giden öğrencilerin yeme bozukluğu düzeylerinin daha düşük olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, farkındalık programlarının artırılması, beslenme eğitiminin yaygınlaştırılması ve bireylere yönelik destekleyici stratejiler geliştirilmesi büyük önem taşımaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeme bozukluğu, spor, öğrenci.

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### ABSTRACT

This study aims to evaluate the levels of eating disorders among students of the faculty of sports sciences and examine the relationship between these levels and demographic factors. Eating disorders are serious health issues that adversely affect individuals' eating habits, physical health, and psychosocial lives. Among individuals receiving sports education, particularly those interested in aesthetic or weight-based sports disciplines, societal body image standards and individual psychological factors play a significant role in the development of such disorders. A total of 252 voluntary students, including 92 females and 160 males, from the faculty of sports sciences in Balıkesir Province participated in the study. The research employed a descriptive survey model, and participants were selected through a convenience sampling method. Data were collected via a survey conducted online using Google Forms. Participants completed a demographic information form and the 13-item Eating Disorder Examination Questionnaire Short Form (EDE-Q-13), developed by Fairburn and Beglin (1994) and adapted into Turkish by Esin and Ayyıldız (2022). The Cronbach's  $\alpha$  internal consistency coefficient for this study was found to be 0.79. The analysis revealed that the data followed a normal distribution. Independent Samples T-Test, ANOVA, and Bonferroni post-hoc tests were employed for statistical analyses, using the SPSS 26.0 software package. The results indicated no statistically significant difference in total eating disorder scores based on gender or weekly exercise duration. However, statistically significant differences were observed between age, class level, and eating disorder levels. Specifically, students aged 21-25 had higher total eating disorder scores compared to those aged 17-20. First-year students' total eating disorder scores were found to be significantly lower than those of students in other years. Higher scale scores are known to indicate greater psychopathology related to eating. In conclusion, the findings suggest that the prevalence of eating disorders increases with age among sports science students, whereas first-year students exhibit lower levels of eating disorders. These results underscore the importance of increasing awareness programs, expanding nutrition education, and developing supportive strategies for individuals.

**Keywords:** Eating disorder, sports, student.

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## 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> NANOYAPILARIN YAPISAL, MORFOLOJİK, OPTİK KARAKTERİZASYONLARI VE VOC BUHARLARINI ALGILAMA ÖZELLİKLERİ STRUCTURAL, MORPHOLOGICAL, OPTICAL CHARACTERIZATIONS OF 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> NANOSTRUCTURE AND THEIR VOC VAPOR DETECTION PROPERTIES

*Ayşe Nur ŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1664-2852>

*Ahmet ALTINDAL<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Prof.Dr., İstanbul Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik Mühendisliği, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2185-4094>

*Zeynep GÜVEN ÖZDEMİR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Prof.Dr., Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5085-5814>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma iki boyutlu (2D) kalay (IV) sülfür (SnS<sub>2</sub>) nanoyapıların çeşitli VOC (aseton, metanol, izopropanol, etanol ve amonyak) buharlarının algılama performansları belirlenmek üzere yapılmıştır. Bu amaçla 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> hidrotermal yöntemle sentezlenmiştir ve çeşitli spektroskopik yöntemlerle (XRD, FE-SEM, TEM, UV-vis) sırasıyla yapısal, morfolojik, optik özellikleri karakterize edilmiştir. Yapısal karakterizasyonları X-ışını kırınımı (XRD) ölçümleriyle yapılarak SnS<sub>2</sub>'nin altıgen bir yapıya sahip olduğunu ortaya koymuştur, morfolojik analizleri ise alan etkili taramalı elektron (FE-SEM) ve transmisyon elektron mikroskoplarından (TEM) alınan görüntüler ile yapının iki boyutlu olduğunu ve altıgen bir forma sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca, optik karakterizasyonları UV-Vis spektroskopisi ile alınan geçirgenlik ölçüm sonuçlarından hesaplanan absorbans katsayısı ile band aralığı değerinin bu SnS<sub>2</sub> için 1,8 eV değerine sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> nanoyapılarının aseton, metanol, izopropanol, etanol ve amonyak buharları için algılama özellikleri, ilgili buharların 50-350 ppm konsantrasyon aralığında 7 farklı konsantrasyonunda akım-zaman değişimleri karakterize edilerek test edilmiştir. En iyi tespit sonuçları aseton buharına karşı elde edilmiştir. Tepki süresinin 150 ppm'ye kadar aseton buharı konsantrasyonu arttıkça arttığı ve 350 ppm konsantrasyonuna kadar neredeyse aynı kaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca bu konsantrasyonlarda geri dönüşüm sürelerinin tepki süresinden daha hızlı olduğu ve her konsantrasyonda ortalama 170 saniyede toparlandığı belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak bu çalışma SnS<sub>2</sub>'nin aseton buharını algılamada önemli bir rol oynayabileceğini göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** SnS<sub>2</sub>, 2 boyutlu, nanoyapılar, VOC

### ABSTRACT

This study focused on determining the sensing performance of two-dimensional (2D) tin (IV) sulfide (SnS<sub>2</sub>) nanostructure for various VOC (acetone, methanol, isopropanol, ethanol and ammonia) vapors. For this purpose, 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> was synthesized by hydrothermal method characterized by different spectroscopic devices (XRD, FE-SEM, TEM, UV-vis). Structural analysis of X-ray diffraction measurements revealed that SnS<sub>2</sub> has a hexagonal structure, while the images taken from field effect scanning electron (FE-SEM) and transmission electron microscopes (TEM) revealed that the structure was 2D and had a hexagonal form. Additionally, the optical characterizations, derived from the

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transmittance measurements obtained through UV-Vis spectroscopy, indicate that the absorption coefficient and the band gap for this SnS<sub>2</sub> material are determined to be 1.8 eV. The sensing properties of 2D SnS<sub>2</sub> nanostructures for acetone, methanol, isopropanol, ethanol and ammonia vapors were tested by characterizing the current-time changes at 7 different concentrations of the relevant vapors in the concentration range of 50-350 ppm. The best detection results were obtained against acetone vapor. It was observed that the response time increases with increasing concentration up to 150 ppm of acetone vapor and remained almost the same up to 350 ppm concentration. It was also determined that the recovery times were faster than the response time at these concentrations and recovered in an average of 170 s at each concentration. Ultimately, this study was shown that SnS<sub>2</sub> can play an important role in sensing acetone vapor.

**Keywords:** SnS<sub>2</sub>, 2 dimensinol, nanostructures, VOC

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## DİZEL MOTORLARDA ALTERNATİF YAKIT OLARAK BAOBAB HAM YAĞI KULLANIMININ EGZOZ EMİSYONLAR ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF USING BAOBAB CRUDE OIL AS AN ALTERNATIVE FUEL ON EXHAUST EMISSIONS IN DIESEL ENGINES

*Hanbey HAZAR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7699-0088>

*Nurcan GÜNDOĞDU<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0275-1907>

*Hüseyin SEVİNÇ<sup>3</sup>*

Arş. Gör. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7513-3412>

### ÖZET

Fosil yakıtların tüketim hızlarının artması, uluslararası piyasalarda ham petrol fiyatlarının artması, endüstrileşme ve fosil yakıt kullanımına bağlı çevresel kirliliklerin artması yeni alternatif yakıt arayışlarını hızlandırmıştır. İçten yanmalı motorların kullanıldığı otomotiv sektörü, fosil yakıtların başlıca tüketicilerinden biri olarak, sürdürülebilir ve çevre dostu alternatif yakıtların geliştirilmesinde kritik bir role sahiptir. Son yıllarda özellikle sıkıştırma ateşlemeli motorlarda bitkisel ham yağların alternatif yakıt olarak kullanımı ve motor üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmaktadır. Bu deneysel çalışmada dizel yakıtına alternatif olarak ham Baobab yağının (BY) bir dizel motorun egzoz emisyonları üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Deneysel çalışma, tek silindirli, dört zamanlı, hava soğutmalı, doğrudan enjeksiyonlu bir dizel motor kullanılarak yürütülmüştür. BY, dizel yakıt ile %10, %20 ve %40 hacimsel oranlarında karıştırılarak kullanılmıştır. Baobab ham yağının viskozitesinin düşürülmesi ve dizel motorda kullanımının iyileştirilmesi için ön ısıtma işlemi uygulanmıştır. Motor deneyleri, 1-3 kW arasında değişen yük koşulları altında, sabit 2000 rpm motor hızında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deneylerde dizel motorun karbon monoksit (CO), hidrokarbonlar (HC) ve duman yoğunluğu değerleri ölçülmüştür. Sonuçlar, dizel yakıtına %10, %20 ve %40 oranlarında baobab yağının eklenmesinin CO, HC ve duman yoğunluğunda artmaya neden olduğu görülmüştür. Deneysel sonuçlara göre, dizel yakıtına kıyasla CO emisyonları BY10, BY20 ve BY40 yakıt karışımlarında sırasıyla %8.01, %18.83 ve %30.26 artmıştır. Bununla birlikte, dizel yakıtına kıyasla HC emisyonları BY10, BY20 ve BY40 yakıt karışımlarında sırasıyla %10.12, %20.04 ve %32.86 artmıştır. Duman yoğunluk değerlerinde ise dizel yakıtına kıyasla BY10, BY20 ve BY40 yakıt karışımlarında sırasıyla %10.69, %24.04, %38.12 artış görülmüştür. Bunlara ek olarak ön ısıtma işleminin CO, HC ve duman yoğunluğu değerlerinde iyileşme sağladığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak ham Baobab yağının dizel motorlarda bir miktar egzoz emisyon artışına yol açmasına rağmen kullanılabilirliği görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ham baobab yağı, Egzoz emisyon, Dizel motor, Alternatif yakıtlar.

### ABSTRACT

The increasing rate of fossil fuel consumption, rising crude oil prices in international markets, industrialization, and environmental pollution associated with fossil fuel usage have accelerated the

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search for alternative fuels. The automotive sector, as one of the primary consumers of fossil fuels, plays a critical role in the development of sustainable and environmentally friendly alternative fuels. In recent years, the use of vegetable oils as alternative fuels in compression ignition engines and their effects on engine performance have been extensively investigated. In this experimental study, the effects of crude Baobab oil (BO) as an alternative to diesel fuel on the exhaust emissions of a diesel engine were examined. The experimental work was conducted using a single-cylinder, four-stroke, air-cooled, direct-injection diesel engine. BO was blended with diesel fuel at volumetric ratios of 10%, 20%, and 40%. Preheating was applied to reduce the viscosity of BO and improve its usability in the diesel engine. Engine tests were carried out at constant engine speed (2000 rpm) under varying load conditions between 1 and 3 kW. During the experiments, carbon monoxide (CO), hydrocarbon (HC), and smoke opacity values were measured. The results indicated that adding 10%, 20%, and 40% BO to diesel fuel and applying preheating led to increases in CO, HC, and smoke opacity values. Specifically, CO emissions increased by 8.01%, 18.83%, and 30.26% for BO10, BO20, and BO40 fuel blends, respectively, compared to pure diesel fuel. Similarly, HC emissions increased by 10.12%, 20.04%, and 32.86% for BO10, BO20, and BO40 fuel blends, respectively. Smoke opacity values also increased by 10.69%, 24.04%, and 38.12% for BO10, BO20, and BO40 fuel blends, respectively, compared to diesel. Additionally, preheating was found to improve CO, HC, and smoke opacity values. In conclusion, while the use of crude Baobab oil in diesel engines results in a certain increase in exhaust emissions, it has been shown to be feasible as an alternative fuel.

**Keywords:** Crude Baobab Oil, Exhaust Emissions, Diesel Engine, Alternative Fuels.

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## DEFNE ÇEKİRDEĞİ YAĞI METİL ESTER-DİZEL YAKIT KARIŞIMLARININ DİZEL BİR MOTORUN EGZOZ EMİSYON PARAMETRELERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

### INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF LAUREL SEED OIL METHYL ESTER-DIESEL FUEL BLENDS ON THE EXHAUST EMISSION PARAMETERS OF A DIESEL ENGINE

**Hanbey HAZAR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7699-0088>

**Nurcan GÜNDOĞDU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-0275-1907>

**Hüseyin SEVİNÇ<sup>3</sup>**

Arş. Gör. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Otomotiv Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7513-3412>

#### ÖZET

Teknolojik ilerlemeler, endüstrileşme ve hızlı ekonomik ve nüfus artışı, küresel enerji talebini giderek arttırmaktadır. Fosil yakıtların aşırı tüketiminin oluşturduğu önemli çevresel zorluklara ek olarak, fosil yakıt kaynaklarının sınırlı bulunabilirliği, artan dış bağımlılıklar ve enerji kıtlığı riski, ulusları, alternatif yeni enerji kaynaklarını keşfetmeye zorlamaktadır. Fosil yakıtların oldukça fazla tüketildiği otomotiv endüstrisi alternatif enerji kaynakları arayışında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bitkisel ve hayvansal yağlardan elde edilen biyodizel, dizel yakıtı kıyasla daha düşük çevresel etkiye sahip yenilenebilir bir yakıttır. Bu nedenle biyodizeller geleneksel dizel yakıtına umut vadeden bir alternatif haline gelmektedir. Bu deneysel çalışmada dizel yakıtı alternatif olarak defne çekirdeği yağından üretilen defne çekirdeği metil esterinin (DME) bir dizel motor üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. DME, defne çekirdeği yağından transesterifikasyon yöntemi ile üretilmiştir. Deneysel çalışma, tek silindri, dört zamanlı, hava soğutmalı, doğrudan enjeksiyonlu bir dizel motor kullanılarak yürütülmüştür. DME dizel yakıt ile %20 ve %50 hacimsel oranlarında karıştırılarak kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca DME %100 olarak dizel motorda doğrudan kullanılmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında ayrıca CeO<sub>2</sub> nanopartikül katkısının egzoz emisyonları üzerindeki etkileri araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla yakıt karışımlarına sabit 50 ppm CeO<sub>2</sub> karıştırılmıştır. Motor deneyleri, 1-3 kW arasında değişen yük koşulları altında, sabit 2000 rpm motor hızında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Deneylerde dizel motorun karbon monoksit (CO), azot oksitler (NO<sub>x</sub>) ve duman yoğunluk değerleri ölçülmüştür. Deneysel bulgulara göre, CO emisyonu dizel yakıtı kıyasla %20, %50 ve %100 yakıt karışımları için sırasıyla %12.41, %22.44 ve %32.36 azaldığı görülmüştür. Diğer taraftan, NO<sub>x</sub> değerleri %20, %50 ve %100 yakıt karışımları için sırasıyla %10.78, %20.35 ve %30.73 arttığı görülmüştür. Duman yoğunluk değerleri dizel yakıtı kıyasla %20, %50 ve %100 yakıt karışımları için sırasıyla %9.41, %18.02 ve %28.40 azaldığı görülmüştür. Yakıt karışımlarına nanopartikül eklendikten sonra CO, NO<sub>x</sub> ve duman yoğunluklarında azalmalar görülmüştür.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Defne çekirdeği metil esteri, Egzoz emisyon, Performans, Nanopartikül, Dizel motor.



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### ABSTRACT

Technological advancements, industrialization, and rapid economic and population growth have led to a continuous increase in global energy demand. In addition to the significant environmental challenges posed by the excessive consumption of fossil fuels, the limited availability of these resources, increasing dependence on foreign supplies, and the risk of energy scarcity have compelled nations to explore alternative energy sources. The automotive industry, which is a major consumer of fossil fuels, plays a critical role in the search for alternative energy solutions. Biodiesel, derived from vegetable and animal oils, is a renewable fuel with lower environmental impact compared to diesel fuel. Consequently, biodiesel has emerged as a promising alternative to conventional diesel fuel. In this experimental study, the effects of Laurel seed oil methyl ester (LME), produced as an alternative to diesel fuel, on the performance of a diesel engine were investigated. LME was synthesized from daphne seed oil via the transesterification method. The experimental work was conducted using a single-cylinder, four-stroke, air-cooled, direct injection diesel engine. LME was blended with diesel fuel at volumetric ratios of 20% and 50%, and it was also tested as a 100% pure fuel in the diesel engine. Additionally, the effects of cerium oxide ( $\text{CeO}_2$ ) nanoparticle additives on exhaust emissions were examined. For this purpose, a fixed concentration of 50 ppm  $\text{CeO}_2$  was added to the fuel blends. The engine tests were performed at a constant engine speed of 2000 rpm under varying load conditions ranging from 1 kW to 3 kW. During the experiments, the carbon monoxide (CO), nitrogen oxides ( $\text{NO}_x$ ), and smoke opacity values of the diesel engine were measured. According to the experimental findings, CO emissions decreased by 12.41%, 22.44%, and 32.36% for the 20%, 50%, and 100% LME fuel blends, respectively, compared to diesel fuel. On the other hand,  $\text{NO}_x$  emissions increased by 10.78%, 20.35%, and 30.73% for the same fuel blends. Smoke opacity values decreased by 9.41%, 18.02%, and 28.40% for the 20%, 50%, and 100% LME fuel blends, respectively, compared to diesel fuel. After the addition of nanoparticles to the fuel blends, reductions in CO,  $\text{NO}_x$ , and smoke opacity values were observed.

**Keywords:** Laurel seed methyl ester, Exhaust emission, Performance, Nanoparticles, Diesel engine.

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## KOMPOZİT PARÇA İMALATINDA ÇARPILMAYA SEBEP OLAN ISITMA HIZININ KOMPOZİTİN TERMAL ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF HEATING RATE ON THE THERMAL PROPERTIES OF COMPOSITE MATERIALS CAUSING DISTORTION DURING COMPOSITE PART MANUFACTURING

**Ebru AYDIN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doktora Öğrencisi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya-Metalurji Fakültesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7439-8619>

**Afife Binnaz HAZAR YORUÇ<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya-Metalurji Fakültesi, Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7281-2305>

**Ayşe KAYAALP<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Araştırmacı, Türk Havacılık ve Uzay Sanayii, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7707-3765>

### ÖZET

Karbon fiber takviyeli polimer (CFRP) malzemeler, yeni nesil hava araçları için hafif ve dayanımı yüksek ana bileşenlerdir. Bu kompozit malzemeler için otoklav kalıplama ile üretim yöntemi yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Otoklav ile kompozit üretim yönteminde; kalıplama ve otoklavlama aşamasında meydana gelen çarpılmalar, boyut doğruluğunun kritik olduğu alanlarda ciddi bir teknik ve ekonomik engel oluşturmaktadır. Çarpılmalara sebep olan parametreler genel olarak proses parametreleri (sıcaklık, basınç, süre, ısıtma hızı), kalıp özellikleri (kimyasal bileşim, geometri, fiziksel özellikler), malzeme özellikleri (katman yerleşimi ve sayısı, geometri vb.), kalıp-malzeme etkileşimleri (malzeme türleri, termal özellikleri) ve çevresel etkiler (nem, otoklav kalibrasyonu vb.) olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Otoklav işlemi sırasında uygulanan ısıtma hızı, proses kaynaklı parametrelerden olup; kompozitlerin termal genleşme katsayısı, boyut değişimi gibi özelliklerini etkilemektedir.

Çalışma kapsamında havacılık uygulamalarında kullanılan kürlenmemiş prepreg CFRP bir numunenin termo-mekanik yük altındaki termal davranışını incelemek amacıyla termo mekanik analiz (TMA) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizler için TA Instruments marka TMA 450 model termo mekanik analiz cihazı kullanılmıştır. Analizler, ASTM E831 standardına uygun olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Standartta uygun olarak, 0,215 mm (kürlenmemiş kalınlık) kalınlığında 24 katman kullanılmış, numuneler 6x5x5 mm boyutlarında kesilmiş, ölçüm esnasında azot gazı ve 0,02 N yük uygulanmıştır. Çalışma sıcaklığı -65°C ile 200°C aralığında uygulanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında otoklav ısıtma hızının prepreg numunenin termal davranışına etkisinin incelenmesi hedeflendiğinden 1°C/dk, 2°C/dk, 4°C/dk ve 10°C/dk ısıtma hızlarında ölçümler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ölçümler sonucunda; sıcaklığa bağlı boyut değişimi ve termal genleşme katsayısı değerlerindeki değişimler belirlenmiştir. Yapılan deneysel çalışmalarda, numunenin boyut değişimi 1°C/dk ısıtma hızında 107,908 µm (en düşük), 10°C/dk ısıtma hızında 213,858 µm (en yüksek) bulunmuştur. Numunenin termal genleşme katsayısı ise 1°C/dk ısıtma hızında 157.8 µm/m.°C (en düşük), 10°C/dk ısıtma hızında ise 320.6 µm/m.°C (en yüksek) olarak bulunmuştur. Elde edilen sonuçlar, artan ısıtma hızının numunenin termal genleşme davranışı üzerinde belirgin bir etkisi olduğunu

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göstermektedir. Malzemede termal gerilme oluşumunu minimize etmek için yavaş ısıtma hızlarının tercih edilmesi gerektiği sonucuna varılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** karbon fiber takviyeli polimer (CFRP), termo-mekanik analiz (TMA), ısıtma hızı, distorsiyon, termal özellikler

Bu çalışma, Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) tarafından finanse edilmektedir (Türk Havacılık ve Uzay Sanayii-Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi 2244 - Sanayi Doktora Programı/proje numarası: 118C071).

### ABSTRACT

Carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP) materials are lightweight and high-strength main components for next-generation aerospace applications. The autoclave molding method is widely used for the manufacturing of these composite materials. In the autoclave composite manufacturing process, distortions occurring during molding and autoclaving present significant technical and economic challenges, especially in applications where dimensional accuracy is critical. The factors causing these distortions are generally classified as process parameters (temperature, pressure, duration, heating rate), mold properties (chemical composition, geometry, physical characteristics), material properties (layup configuration and count, geometry, etc.), tool-material interactions (material types, thermal properties), and environmental effects (humidity, autoclave calibration, etc.). The heating rate in the autoclave process impacts the thermal expansion coefficient and dimensional changes of composites.

Within the scope of this study, thermomechanical analysis (TMA) was performed using a TA Instruments TMA 450 thermomechanical analyzer, in compliance with ASTM E831 standards. As per the standard, 24 ply of uncured material with a thickness of 0.215 mm were used, and the samples were cut into dimensions of  $6 \times 5 \times 5$  mm. During the measurements, nitrogen gas and a load of 0.02 N were applied. The working temperature range was between  $-65^{\circ}\text{C}$  and  $200^{\circ}\text{C}$ . To examine the effect of the autoclave heating rate on the thermal behavior of the prepreg samples, measurements were conducted at heating rates of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ ,  $2^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ ,  $4^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ , and  $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ . Experimental findings indicated that the dimensional change of the sample was the lowest at  $107.908 \mu\text{m}$  at a heating rate of  $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  and the highest at  $213.858 \mu\text{m}$  at a heating rate of  $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ . The thermal expansion coefficient was found to be  $157.8 \mu\text{m}/\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C}$  (lowest) at  $1^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$  and  $320.6 \mu\text{m}/\text{m}^{\circ}\text{C}$  (highest) at  $10^{\circ}\text{C}/\text{min}$ . It has been concluded that slower heating rates should be preferred to minimize the formation of thermal stresses in the material.

**Keywords:** carbon fiber reinforced polymer (CFRP), thermomechanical analysis (TMA), heating rate, distortion, thermal properties

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## POLİ(İSOBORNİL METAKRİLAT-KO-ETİL METAKRİLAT) KOPOLİMERİNİN TERMAL VE ELEKTRİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE ZnO'NUN ETKİSİ EFFECT OF ZnO ON THERMAL AND ELECTRICAL PROPERTIES OF POLY(ISOBORNYL METHACRYLATE-CO-ETHYL METHACRYLATE) COPOLYMER

*Esra BARIM<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr., Munzur Üniversitesi, Tunceli Meslek Yüksekokulu, Kimya ve Kimyasal İşleme Teknolojileri  
Bölümü, Tunceli, 62000, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0181-3102>*

*Pınar DEMİR<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, EOSB Meslek Yüksekokulu, Kimya ve Kimyasal İşleme Teknolojisi  
Bölümü, Elazığ, Türkiye.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7161-4542>*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, optoelektronik özellik gerektiren cihazlar için yeni kompozit malzemeler çalışıldı. Bu amaçla öncelikle isobornil metakrilat (IBMA) ve etil metakrilat (EMA) monomerleri kullanılarak P(IBMA-co-EMA) kopolimeri sentezlendi. Sonra kopolimerin nano çinko oksit (ZnO) ile ağırlıkça iki farklı oranda kompozitleri hazırlandı. Kopolimer ve kompozitlerinin karakterizasyonu için Dönüşümlü Kızılötesi Spektroskopisi (FT-IR), Proton Nükleer Manyetik Rezonans (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR) ve X-Işını Kırınım yöntemi (XRD) yöntemleri kullanıldı. Kopolimerin bileşimini hesaplamak için <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spektrumu kullanıldı, hesaplamalar bileşimin %51 IBMA ve %49 EMA birimlerinden oluştuğunu gösterdi. Malzemelerin yüzey morfolojileri SEM görüntüleri ile termal davranışları ise TGA-DTA termogramları ile incelendi. Termal analiz sonuçları kopolimerin 155.9 °C olan yumuşama sıcaklığının kompozitlerinde ~148 °C'ye düştüğünü, 330 °C olan termal kararlılığının ise ağırlıkça %10 ZnO katkılanması ile 348 °C'ye yükseldiğini gösterdi. ZnO katkılanarak hazırlanan kompozitlerin dielektrik özellikleri ve iletkenlikleri de incelendi. Tüm kompozitlerde literatür ile uyumlu bir şekilde ZnO katkısının saf polimerin dielektrik özelliklerini ve iletkenliğini arttırdığı görüldü.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** IBMA, EMA, Kompozit, Termal özellikler, Dielektrik özellikler

### ABSTRACT

In this study, new composite materials for devices requiring thermoelectric or optoelectronic properties were investigated. For this purpose, firstly P(IBMA-co-EMA) copolymer was synthesized using Isobornyl Methacrylate (IBMA) and Ethyl Methacrylate (EMA) monomers. Then, composites of the copolymer with nano zinc oxide (ZnO) at two different weight ratios were prepared. Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy (FT-IR), Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance (<sup>1</sup>H-NMR) and X-Ray Diffraction (XRD) methods were used for structural characterization of the copolymer and its composites. <sup>1</sup>H-NMR spectrum was used to calculate the composition of the copolymer, the calculations showed that the composition consisted of 51% IBMA and 49% EMA units. The surface morphologies of the materials were examined with Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM) images and thermal properties with TGA-DTA thermograms. Thermal analysis results showed that the glass transition temperature of the copolymer decreased from 155.9 °C to ~148 °C in composites, while the thermal degradation

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temperature of 330 °C for 50% weight loss increased to 348 °C with 10wt% ZnO doping. The dielectric properties and conductivities of the ZnO doped composites were also investigated. In all composites, it was observed that the addition of ZnO increased the dielectric properties and conductivity of the pure polymer, in accordance with the literature.

**Keywords:** IBMA, EMA, Composite, Thermal properties, Dielectric properties.

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## SOĞUK MUHAFAZA ALTINDAKİ SOMON FİLETOLARININ RAF ÖMRÜ BOYUNCA RENK STABİLİTESİNİN İZLENMESİ MONITORING THE COLOUR STABILITY OF COLD-STORED SALMON FILLETS DURING SHELF-LIFE

*Esra AKKAYA*

*Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi-Cerrahpaşa, Veteriner Fakültesi, Besin/Gıda Hijyeni ve Teknolojisi Bölümü,  
İstanbul, Türkiye*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2665-4788>*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışma, farklı gaz karışımları ile modifiye atmosfer paketlenen soğuk muhafaza altındaki somon balığı filetolarının raf ömrü boyunca renk stabilitesinin izlenmesi amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu doğrultuda, fileto olarak hazırlanan somon balıkları üç gruba ayrılarak, farklı gaz karışımları (ortam havası, 60 CO<sub>2</sub>:40 N<sub>2</sub>, 40 CO<sub>2</sub>:60 N<sub>2</sub>) ile paketlenmiştir. Paketlenen somon filetoları 15 günlük raf ömrü boyunca 4°C'de muhafaza edilerek, muhafazanın 3., 6., 9., 12. ve 15. günlerinde pH değeri, toplam aerobik mezofilik bakteri sayısı, instrumental renk (CIE L\*, a\*, b\*, ΔE\*) değerleri ve kahverengileşme indeksi yönünden analiz edilmiştir. Soğuk muhafaza altında tutulan somon filetolarının pH değerleri ile toplam aerobik mezofilik bakteri sayıları raf ömrü boyunca tüm paketlerde artış gösterirken, hava ile paketlenen örneklerdeki pH değerleri ve bakteri sayıları diğer paketlerdekinden yüksek bulunmuştur. Renk parametreleri bakımından, hava paketlenen somonların kırmızılık değerleri (a\*) 15 günlük muhafaza boyunca azalırken, %40 CO<sub>2</sub> ile paketlenen örneklerin a\* değerleri muhafaza süresince artış göstermiş ve en yüksek değerler bu grupta tespit edilmiştir. Somon filetolarındaki toplam renk değişimi (ΔE\*) ise yüksek CO<sub>2</sub> içeren paketlerde çok daha fazla olmuştur. Buna karşın, kahverengileşme indeksi %60 CO<sub>2</sub> ile paketlenen somon filetolarında en düşük değerde belirlenirken, hava ile paketlenen somonlardaki kahverengileşme en yüksek değerlerde kaydedilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, yüksek konsantrasyonda CO<sub>2</sub> ile modifiye atmosfer paketlenen somon filetolarının raf ömrü ortam havası ile paketlenen örneklere göre anlamlı ölçüde artarken; somon filetolarının soğuk muhafaza sürecindeki renk kararlılığı iyileştirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Somon fileto, renk stabilitesi, raf ömrü, modifiye atmosfer paketlenme.

### ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to monitor the colour stability during the shelf-life of cold-stored salmon fillets packaged in modified atmosphere with different gas mixtures. Accordingly, salmon fillets were divided into three groups and packaged with different gas mixtures (ambient air, 60 CO<sub>2</sub>:40 N<sub>2</sub>, 40 CO<sub>2</sub>:60 N<sub>2</sub>). The packaged salmon fillets were stored at 4°C for 15-days shelf-life and analysed for pH value, total aerobic mesophilic bacteria count, instrumental colour (CIE L\*, a\*, b\*, ΔE\*) values and browning index on the 3<sup>rd</sup>, 6<sup>th</sup>, 9<sup>th</sup>, 12<sup>th</sup> and 15<sup>th</sup> days of storage. The pH values and total aerobic mesophilic bacteria counts of the salmon fillets kept under cold storage increased in all packages during the shelf-life, while the pH values and bacteria counts in the air-packaged samples were higher than those in the other packages. In terms of colour parameters, the redness values (a\*) of the air-packaged salmon decreased during 15 days of storage, while the a\* values of the samples packaged with 40% CO<sub>2</sub> increased during storage and the highest values were found in this group. The total colour change (ΔE\*) in salmon fillets was much higher in packages containing high CO<sub>2</sub>. In contrast, the browning index was

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lowest in salmon fillets packaged with 60% CO<sub>2</sub>, while browning was highest in salmon packaged with air. As a result, the shelf-life of salmon fillets packaged in modified atmosphere with high concentrations of CO<sub>2</sub> was significantly increased compared to the samples packaged with ambient air, while the colour stability of salmon fillets during cold storage was improved.

**Keywords:** Salmon fillet, colour stability, shelf-life, modified atmosphere packaging.

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### EVALUATING THE ROLE OF FINANCING TO DEPOSIT RATIO (FDR) IN THE STABILITY OF GLOBAL ISLAMIC BANKS: EVIDENCE FROM OIL-PRODUCING NATIONS (2016–2023)

*Moh. Alfiyan Lu'lu FIRDAUS*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6230-5200>*

#### ABSTRACT

This study aims to analyze the impact of the Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR) on the stability of global Islamic banks, measured using the Z-Score, during the period 2016–2023. Partial test results indicate that FDR has no significant effect on the Z-Score, with a significance value of 0.451 (greater than 0.05). However, the beta coefficient ( $\beta$ ) of 5.678 suggests that each unit increase in FDR still contributes a positive, albeit insignificant, impact.

Most of the Islamic banks studied operate in oil-producing countries (petro-dollar economies), with an average FDR that remained stable in the range of 88.49% to 94.32%. The lowest value occurred in Q2 2020 due to the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic, while the highest value was recorded in Q4 2018. This stability highlights that FDR fluctuations during the observation period were relatively minimal. Under certain economic conditions, FDR can contribute to increased income for Islamic banks, although negative impacts may also arise due to microeconomic and macroeconomic factors.

This study provides a new perspective that differs from prior research, which generally states that FDR significantly affects the stability and profitability of Islamic banks. These findings emphasize the importance of considering geographical, demographic, and third-party fund (DPK) characteristics when evaluating the relationship between FDR and the stability of Islamic banks. Thus, this research offers a deeper understanding of the stability of Islamic banks in the global economic context, particularly in oil-producing countries.

**Keywords:** Financing to Deposit Ratio (FDR), Islamic banks, Bank stability, Z-Score, Oil-Producing Nations



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## FREE RADICAL SCAVENGING PROPERTIES OF *RIBES NIGRUM* L. SELECTIVE EXTRACTS

*Cornelia NICHITA*<sup>1,2</sup>

<sup>1</sup>University, Faculty, Department, City, Country. University of Bucharest, Faculty of Physics, CTT-3Nano-SAE Research Center, Bucharest, ROMANIA

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4928-4564>

<sup>2</sup>National Institute for Chemical – Pharmaceutical Research and Development, Pharmaceutical Biotechnologies, Bucharest, ROMANIA

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4928-4564>

### ABSTRACT

*Ribes nigrum* L., commonly known as black currant, is a fruit-bearing shrub native to Europe and parts of Asia with its high nutritional and medicinal value. The complex chemical composition of *Ribes nigrum* L. involves various bioactive compounds such as anthocyanins (cyanidin, delphinidin), flavonols (quercetin), phenolic acids (gallic acid, caffeic acid, and chlorogenic) essential fatty acids, amino acids, vitamins (vitamin C, E and B complex), and minerals. This composition gives it remarkable therapeutic and antioxidant properties. In this sense the aim of the paper is to evaluate the free radical scavenging properties and the phenolics compounds content of *Ribes nigrum* L. extracts obtained by applying classical Soxhlet method. The extracts obtained were analyzed from the point of view of phenolic compounds content and thus were determined: total phenolic contents (TPC) using the Folin-Ciocalteu reagent, total flavonoid contents (TFC) by aluminum chloride colorimetric assay and the caffeic acid derivatives content (CAD<sub>C</sub>) by using Arnows' reagent. The free radical scavenging properties were evaluated by *in vitro* non cellular assays, respectively chemiluminescence method, DPPH(2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl) and ABTS (2,2'-azinobis-(3-ethylbenzthiazoline-6-sulfonic acid) methods. The results obtained highlighted an excellent correlation between the content of phenolic compounds and the free radical scavenger effect of *Ribes nigrum* L. extracts.

**Keywords:** *Ribes nigrum* L, phenolic compounds, scavenging properties, chemiluminescence,

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### İNAKTİF *CUTIBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM*'UN ŞAP AŞISI ÜZERİNDEKİ İMMÜNOSTİMÜLAN ETKİSİNİN DALAKTAKİ SİTOKİN SEVİYELERİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

#### INVESTIGATION OF THE IMMUNOSTIMULANT EFFECT OF INACTIVATED CUTIBACTERIUM GRANULOSUM ON FOOT AND MOUTH DISEASE VACCINE BY CYTOKINE LEVELS IN SPLEEN

**Rojda SAĞLAM<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>DVM, Firat University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Elazig, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-6098-6034>

**Fatih Ahmet KORKAK<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Dr, Firat University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Elazig, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0857-8654>

**Zeliha KESKİN ALKAÇ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr, Firat University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Department of Pharmaceutical Toxicology, Elazig, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4914-3152>

**Yaser VEZİR<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dollvet Biotechnology Inc. Sanliurfa Turkey

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9326-2186>

**Hilal ZENGİN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Dollvet Biotechnology Inc. Sanliurfa Turkey

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6611-2481>

**Gürdal DAĞOĞLU<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof, Firat University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Elazig, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0137-5934>

**Sadettin TANYILDIZI<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Prof, Firat University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Pharmacology and Toxicology, Elazig, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7012-5392>

#### ÖZET

Geleneksel şap aşılı, klinik hastalığın önlenmesinde etkili olmakla birlikte, genellikle kısa süreli bağışıklık sağlar ve çoğu zaman ikinci bir doz aşılama gerektirir. Ayrıca, akut enfeksiyonlara karşı hızlı bir yanıt oluşturamaz ve subklinik taşıyıcılığı önleyemez (1). Bu nedenle, bu çalışmada, immün uyarıcı etkisi bulunan *Cutibacterium granulorum*'un inaktif şap aşılılarının bağışıklık üzerindeki etkisini güçlendirip güçlendirmedeği incelendi.

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Çalışmada, 7 aylık yaşta ve 2-2,5 kg ağırlığında olan 75 New Zealand ırkı tavşan kullanıldı. Tavşanlar 5 gruba ayrıldı: (1) Kontrol, (2) *C. Granulosum* grubu, (3) Şap aşısı grubu, (4) Şap aşısı + *C. Granulosum* grubu, (5) Şap aşısından 20 gün önce *C. Granulosum* uygulanan grup. Tavşanlara çalışmanın 0 ve 20. günlerinde uygulama yapıldı ve 30, 60 ve 90. günlerde her gruptan beş tavşanın dalak dokuları çıkarıldı. Dalakta IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$  ve IL-1 $\beta$  gen düzeyleri Polimeraz Zincir Reaksiyonu ile ölçüldü (2).

30. günde tüm gruplar arasında TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  ve IFN- $\gamma$  mRNA düzeylerinde anlamlı farklar gözlemlendi ( $p < 0.05$ ). Bu da aşılamanın erken dönemde bağışıklık yanıtını başlattığını göstermektedir. 60. günde, Grup 1 ve Grup 3 ile Grup 2 ve Grup 4 arasında TNF- $\alpha$ , IFN- $\gamma$  düzeylerinde fark bulunmazken ( $p > 0.05$ ), diğer gruplar arasında anlamlı fark gözlemlendi ( $p < 0.05$ ). IL-1 $\beta$  düzeyinde Grup 2 ve Grup 4 arasında fark bulunmazken ( $p > 0.05$ ), diğer gruplar arasında fark saptandı ( $p < 0.05$ ). 90. günde ise TNF- $\alpha$  ve IFN- $\gamma$  düzeyleri Grup 1 ve Grup 3 dışında tüm gruplar arasında anlamlıydı. IL-1 $\beta$  düzeyleri ise bu zaman diliminde tüm gruplar arasında farklılık gösterdi ( $p < 0.05$ ). Ayrıca, Grup 2, Grup 4 ve Grup 5'in tüm zaman dilimlerinde anlamlı farklar gösterdiği bulunmuştur ( $p < 0.05$ ).

Sonuç olarak, *C. granulosum* ile inaktif şap aşısının kombinasyonu, bağışıklık yanıtını uzun süreli olarak güçlendirmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, *C. granulosum*' un bağışıklık yanıtını destekleyerek aşılama stratejilerinin etkinliğini artırabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Şap aşısı, *Cutibacterium granulosum*, Bağışıklık, Tavşan.

### ABSTRACT

Traditional foot-and-mouth vaccines (FMD), while effective in preventing clinical disease, usually provide short-term immunity and often require a second dose of vaccination. It also fails to generate a rapid response to acute infections and prevent subclinical carriage (1). Therefore, in this study, we investigated whether *Cutibacterium granulosum*, which has immunostimulatory effects, potentiates the immune effect of inactivated foot-and-mouth vaccines.

In the study, 75 New Zealand rabbits aged 7 months and weighing 2-2.5 kg were used. Rabbits were divided into 5 groups: (1) Control, (2) *C. Granulosum* group, (3) Foot and mouth vaccine group, (4) Foot-and-mouth vaccine + *C. Granulosum* group, (5) Group administered *C. granulosum* 20 days before FMD vaccination. Rabbits were treated on days 0 and 20 of the study and spleen tissues were removed from five rabbits from each group on days 30, 60 and 90. IFN- $\gamma$ , TNF- $\alpha$  and IL-1 $\beta$  gene levels in spleen were measured by Polymerase Chain Reaction (2).

At day 30, significant differences were observed in TNF- $\alpha$ , IL-1 $\beta$  and IFN- $\gamma$  mRNA levels between all groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). This suggests that vaccination initiates an early immune response. At day 60, there was no difference in TNF- $\alpha$  and IFN- $\gamma$  levels between Group 1 and Group 3 and between Group 2 and Group 4 ( $p > 0.05$ ), while a significant difference was observed between the other groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). There was no difference in IL-1 $\beta$  levels between Group 2 and Group 4 ( $p > 0.05$ ), whereas there was a difference between the other groups ( $p < 0.05$ ). At day 90, TNF- $\alpha$  and IFN- $\gamma$  levels were significant between all groups except Group 1 and Group 3. IL-1 $\beta$  levels differed between all groups in this time period ( $p < 0.05$ ). In addition, Group 2, Group 4 and Group 5 showed significant differences in all time periods ( $p < 0.05$ ).

In conclusion, the combination of *C. granulosum* and inactivated FMD vaccine strengthened the immune response in a long-term manner. These results suggest that *C. granulosum* may enhance the effectiveness of vaccination strategies by supporting the immune response.

**Keywords:** Foot-and-mouth vaccines, *Cutibacterium granulosum*, Immunity, Rabbit

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## COMPETITION CREATED BY EMERGING SPACE ACTORS: AN ANALYSIS OF MIDDLE EASTERN SPACE POLICIES YENİ UZAY AKTÖRLERİNİN YARATTIĞI REKABET: ORTA DOĞU'NUN UZAY POLİTİKALARINA YÖNELİK BİR ANALİZ

*Mahmut Can ÖZDEMİR<sup>11</sup>*

### ABSTRACT

In recent years, the increasing use of space technologies in military and strategic domains has introduced a new dimension to conflict zones. The Israel-Gaza conflicts stand out as a prominent example of the intensive utilization of space technologies in this context. During the conflict, Israel employed satellite systems as strategic tools for intelligence gathering, target identification, and activating missile defense systems. On the other hand, the Houthis' attacks on internet infrastructure highlight the critical role of space-based communication systems and cybersecurity in conflict environments. This research analyzes Israel's use of space technologies in conflict strategies and the regional security implications of Houthi attacks. Furthermore, it discusses the growing importance of space as a domain of security and conflict, along with its potential impacts on the international order. The research aims to demonstrate how space technologies are utilized not only as instruments of power projection but also as key factors shaping conflict dynamics and stabilization processes.

**Key Words:** Uzay Güvenliği, Çatışma Dinamikleri, Uydu İstihbaratı, Siber Tehditler, Bölgesel Güvenlik

<sup>11</sup> Doktora Öğrencisi, Yalova Üniversitesi, LEE, Uluslararası İlişkiler, Yalova, Türkiye. ORCID ID: 0009-0008-9940-545x, can.ozdemir126@gmail.com, +90 537 334 9960

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EVALUATION OF THE BIODEGRADATION CAPACITIES OF BACTERIA ISOLATED FROM MICROPLASTICS COLLECTED IN THE BARENTS SEA

**Kerem Can TUNÇ<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>M.Sc Student, Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Science Institute, Biology Department, Aydın,  
Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9999-3924>

**Esin POYRAZOĞLU<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr, Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Science Faculty, Biology Department, Aydın,  
Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3921-5362>

**Hacı Halil BIYIK<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Prof. Dr, Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Science Faculty, Biology Department, Aydın, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0258-054X>

### ABSTRACT

During the Third National Arctic Scientific Research Expedition (TASE-III), bacterial isolates were obtained from microplastics collected using manta trawl net at 20 stations in the Barents Sea. The biodegradation capacities of these isolates were investigated for commercial polyethylene (PE) and fibril-type microplastics (MPs). From the 80 strains isolated, 10 strains with the highest biodegradation potential were selected in the first phase and subjected to detailed analysis in the second phase. In the second phase, the selected isolates were incubated for 40 days at 25°C in 500 mL flasks containing 300 mL Minimal Salt Medium (MSM), with a 1% bacterial inoculation rate. Each flask was supplemented with 0.5 g of commercial PE and fibril MPs collected from the field. Growth curves were recorded by measuring absorbance at OD600 nm using a spectrophotometer, with samples taken every 5 days. Gravimetric weight loss was calculated by filtering the microplastics through a 0.45-µm membrane filter, washing them with 70% ethanol, drying at 50°C for one day, and weighing on a precision balance, applying the relevant formula. The highest biodegradation rate on commercial PE was recorded at 43.46% by *Bacillus pumilus* (D2SRB20.3). On MPs, the highest biodegradation rate of 20.51% was observed with the *Staphylococcus hominis* (D3SRB30) isolate. Additionally, FTIR and SEM analyses were performed on the samples with high biodegradation rates. FTIR results revealed chemical bond changes and degradation of aliphatic chains on the polymer surface, while SEM images confirmed morphological changes such as cracks and roughness on the polymer surface. This study was supported by the TUBITAK KUTUP-1001 program (Project No: 122G270). We would like to thank TUBITAK for their support. FTIR and SEM analyses were performed by Yıldız Technical University Science and Technology Application and Research Center (BİTUAM).

**Keywords:** Bacteria, Barents Sea, Biodegradation, Microplastics, FTIR, SEM

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## MİKROPLASTİKLERİN HAYVAN SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ EFFECTS OF MICROPLASTICS ON ANIMAL HEALTH

*Meryem TOPRAK<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Arş. Gör., Fırat Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji Anabilim Dalı, Elazığ,  
Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1978-8227>

*Prof. Dr. Ahmet ATEŞŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr. Ahmet ATEŞŞAHİN, Fırat Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Farmakoloji ve Toksikoloji  
Anabilim Dalı, Elazığ, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1004-2146>

### ÖZET

Mikroplastikler (MP'ler), çevresel kirliliğin hızla büyüyen bir parçası olarak hayvan sağlığını tehdit eden önemli bir sorun haline gelmektedir. Çapı 5 mm'nin altında olan bu plastik parçacıklar, hava, su ve yem yoluyla hayvanlara bulaşarak sindirim sistemi, karaciğer, bağışıklık sistemi gibi önemli organ ve sistemlerde olumsuz etkilere neden olmaktadır. MP'ler, bağırsak mikrobiyotasını bozarak bağışıklık sistemini olumsuz etkilemekte ve bağırsak geçirgenliğini artırarak sistemik inflamasyona yol açmaktadır. Karaciğerde ise MP'ler reaktif oksijen türlerini (ROS) artırarak oksidatif strese neden olmakta ve hepatosit hasarı, nekroz ve lipid metabolizmasında bozulmalara yol açmaktadır. MP'lere uzun süreli maruziyet, hepatik steatoz, karaciğer inflamasyonu ve fibrozis gibi kronik hastalıklara neden olmaktadır. Ek olarak MP'lerin, bağışıklık sistemini etkileyerek metabolik homeostazı bozduğu da bilinmektedir. Memeliler ve balıklar üzerinde yapılan çalışmalar da MP'lerin oksidatif stresle ilişkili süperoksit dismutaz (SOD), katalaz (CAT) ve glutatyon peroksidaz (GPx) gibi enzimlerin aktivitelerini değiştirdiğini ve hücrelerde hasarı önlemeye yönelik bir savunma mekanizmasını tetiklediği bildirilmiştir. Ancak MP'lere uzun süre maruz kalınması, bu savunma mekanizmalarını zayıflatarak kronik inflamasyona ve metabolik bozukluklara yol açabilir. Aynı zamanda MP'ler, fitalatlar ve bisfenol A gibi endokrin bozucu etkileriyle bilinen kimyasal maddeleri taşıma potansiyeline sahiptir ve bu kimyasallar, çeşitli organlarda toksisiteye yol açarak hormonal bozukluklara ve üreme sistemi problemlerine neden olmaktadır. Böylece MP'lerin toksik etkileriyle beraber çevresel kirleticileri bağlama ve taşıma kabiliyeti hem hayvanlar hem de insanlar üzerindeki zararlı etkileri daha da şiddetlendirebilir. Çiftlik hayvanları, özellikle su ve yem kaynaklı kontaminasyon yoluyla MP'lere maruz kalmakta ve bu durum bağışıklık sisteminin zayıflamasına ve üretim verimliliğinde azalmaya neden olmaktadır. MP'ler evcil hayvanlarda, özellikle köpek ve kedilerde sindirim problemlerine ve metabolik strese neden olmaktadır. Kümes hayvanları üzerinde yapılan çalışmalarda ise, mikroplastiklerin vücut ağırlığı kaybına, bağırsak mikrobiyota çeşitliliğinin azalmasına ve gastrointestinal sistemde fonksiyonel bozukluklara neden olduğu bildirilmektedir. Ayrıca, yumurta kalitesi ve üretim verimliliği üzerinde olumsuz etkiler oluşturduğu ve bu durumun hem ekonomik hem de beslenme açısından ciddi sonuçlar oluşturabileceği belirtilmektedir. Balıklar ve su kuşları gibi yaban hayvanlarında ise MP'ler besin zinciri boyunca birikerek çevre sağlığını tehdit etmekte ve böylece biyolojik çeşitliliğin azalmasına neden olabilmektedir. Öte yandan, MP'lerin gıda zincirine dahil olması, insan tüketimi için üretilen hayvan ürünlerinde birikime yol açarak gıda güvenliği açısından risk oluşturabilir. Bu durum, insanlarda kronik hastalık risklerini artırabilecek dolaylı bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. MP'lerin olumsuz etkilerini kontrol altına almak amacıyla yem üretim süreçlerinde

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kalite kontrol önlemleri, prebiyotik ve antioksidan destekler gibi detoksifikasyon yöntemleri, mikrobiyal bozundurma teknikleri ve plastik atık yönetiminin iyileştirilmesi önerilmektedir. Mikroplastiklerin hayvan sağlığı üzerindeki bilinen toksik etkilerine rağmen, moleküler düzeyde etkileri açısından daha kapsamlı araştırmalara ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Çevresel kirliliği azaltmaya yönelik stratejiler, sadece hayvanların değil aynı zamanda insan sağlığının korunmasında da önemli bir rol oynayabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mikroplastikler, Hayvan sağlığı, Toksikolojik etki, Metabolik bozukluk, Çevresel kirlilik

### ABSTRACT

Microplastics (MPs) are becoming an important problem threatening animal health as a rapidly growing part of environmental pollution. These plastic particles with a diameter of less than 5 mm are transmitted to animals through air, water and feed, causing negative effects on important organs and systems such as the digestive system, liver and immune system. In the digestive system, MPs negatively affect the immune system by disrupting the intestinal microbiota and cause systemic inflammation by increasing intestinal permeability. In the liver, MPs cause oxidative stress by increasing reactive oxygen species (ROS) and lead to hepatocyte damage, necrosis and disturbances in lipid metabolism. Long-term exposure to MPs causes chronic diseases such as hepatic steatosis, liver inflammation and fibrosis. In addition, MPs are also known to disrupt metabolic homeostasis by affecting the immune system. Studies on mammals and fish have also reported that MPs alter the activities of enzymes such as superoxide dismutase (SOD), catalase (CAT) and glutathione peroxidase (GPx) associated with oxidative stress and trigger a defence mechanism to prevent damage in cells. However, prolonged exposure to MPs may weaken these defence mechanisms and lead to chronic inflammation and metabolic disorders. At the same time, MPs have the potential to carry chemicals known for their endocrine disrupting effects such as phthalates and bisphenol A. These chemicals cause toxicity in various organs, causing hormonal disorders and reproductive system problems. Thus, the ability of MPs to bind and transport environmental pollutants, together with their toxic effects, may exacerbate harmful effects on both animals and humans. Farm animals are exposed to MPs, especially through contamination of water and feed, leading to a weakened immune system and reduced production efficiency. MPs cause digestive problems and metabolic stress in domestic animals, especially dogs and cats. In studies on poultry, microplastics are reported to cause body weight loss, decreased intestinal microbiota diversity and functional disorders in the gastrointestinal system. In addition, it is stated that they have negative effects on egg quality and production efficiency, which may have serious consequences in terms of both economic and nutritional aspects. In wild animals such as fish and waterfowl, MPs can accumulate along the food chain, threatening environmental health and thus causing a decrease in biodiversity. On the other hand, the inclusion of MPs in the food chain may lead to accumulation in animal products produced for human consumption, posing a risk to food safety. This poses an indirect threat that may increase the risk of chronic diseases in humans. In order to control the negative effects of MPs, quality control measures in feed production processes, detoxification methods such as prebiotic and antioxidant supplements, microbial degradation techniques and improvement of plastic waste management are recommended. Despite the known toxic effects of microplastics on animal health, more extensive research is needed on their effects at the molecular level. Strategies to reduce environmental pollution can play an important role in protecting not only animal but also human health.

**Keywords:** Microplastics, Animal health, Toxicological impact, Metabolic disorder, Environmental pollution



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## TİCARİ FİRMALAR İÇİN MALİ VERİLERDEN FİNANSAL SKOR ÜRETME PLATFORMU

### A PLATFORM FOR GENERATING FINANCIAL SCORE FROM FINANCIAL DATA FOR COMMERCIAL COMPANIES

*Meltem Aydın KARSLI<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>AGRA Fintech Yazılım Çözümleri A.Ş., İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-0892-7568>

*Tolga BÜYÜKTANIR<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Elektrik Elektronik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5317-0028>

#### ÖZET

Finansal sistemin sürdürülebilirliği açısından finansal risk yönetimi büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Bu kapsamda, işletmelerin finansal performanslarının ölçülmesi ve gelecekteki finansal durumlarının tahmin edilmesi, risk yönetimi süreçlerine önemli katkılar sunmaktadır. Ancak, literatürde genellikle sınırlı veri kümeleriyle gerçekleştirilen analizler, firmaların finansal durumlarını tam anlamıyla yansıtmakta yetersiz kalmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Altman Z, Dupont, Sprintgate ve MFA yöntemleri kullanılarak, sektör ve genel sınırları dikkate alan bir finansal skorlama aracı geliştirilmiştir. Bu araç, verilerin sektörel ve segment bazında esnek bir şekilde analiz edilmesini mümkün kılmakta ve farklı şirket gereksinimlerine göre özelleştirilebilmektedir. Ayrıca, farklı kaynaklardan gelen verilerin entegrasyonunu kolaylaştırarak, hızlı bir şekilde işlenmesini ve analiz edilmesini sağlamaktadır. Geliştirilen sistem, mevcut parametrelerin kolayca değiştirilmesine ve yeni parametrelerin hızla entegre edilmesine olanak tanımaktadır. Böylece, sektör ve segment bazlı birden fazla yöntemi bir arada kullanarak hesaplanan finansal skorlar, şirketlerin kendi performanslarını ve iş ortaklarının performanslarını değerlendirmelerine olanak sunmaktadır. Bu yaklaşımla, daha güvenilir kredi risk analizleri, tedarikçi ilişkileri ve iş ortaklıklarının veriye dayalı bir şekilde yönetilmesi sağlanabilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Altman Z, Dupont, Sprintgate, MFA, Finansal Risk, Finansal Skor.

#### ABSTRACT

Financial risk management is critical for ensuring the sustainability of financial systems. In this context, measuring the financial performance of businesses and forecasting their future financial conditions provide significant contributions to effective risk management. However, existing studies in the literature often rely on limited datasets, which fall short of accurately reflecting the financial status of firms. In this study, a financial scoring tool has been developed using methods such as Altman Z, Dupont, Sprintgate, and MFA, while considering sectoral and general benchmarks. This tool enables flexible analysis of data on a sectoral and segmental basis and can be tailored to meet the specific needs of different companies. Furthermore, it facilitates the integration of data from various sources, allowing for rapid processing and analysis. The developed system supports the easy modification of existing parameters and the swift integration of new ones. By employing multiple methods to calculate financial scores tailored to sectors and segments, the system allows companies to evaluate and monitor both their own performance and the performance of their business partners. This approach enables more secure and data-driven credit risk assessments, supplier relationships, and business partnerships.

**Keywords:** Altman Z, Dupont, Sprintgate, MFA, Financial Risk, Financial Score.

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## ENERJİ ETKİN BİNA KABUĞUNDA GENLEŞTİRİLMİŞ YALITIM MALZEMELERİNİN PERFORMANSININ ARAŞTIRILMASI INVESTIGATION OF THE PERFORMANCE OF EXPANDED INSULATION MATERIALS IN ENERGY EFFICIENT BUILDING ENVELOPE

*Hazal BOYDAK DEMİR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Araştırma Görevlisi, Dicle Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Diyarbakır, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1188-4732>*

*Figen BALO<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Profesör, Fırat Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği, Elazığ,  
Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5886-730X>*

### ÖZET

Günümüzde enerji verimliliği her alanda olduğu gibi mimarlık alanında da önemli bir konuma gelmiştir. Bu durum enerji kaynaklarını etkili ve verimli kullanmanın zorunluluğunu göstermektedir. Dünya genelinde ve ülkemizde enerjinin büyük bir bölümünün binalarda harcandığı bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte binalarda harcanan enerjinin büyük bölümü binanın ısıtma ve soğutma amacıyla tüketilmektedir. Bu sebeple binalardaki yalıtım malzemeleri ve bu malzemelerin enerji harcamalarına olan etkisi önemlidir.

Bu amaçla bu çalışmada Kırklareli ilinde bir tekstil atölyesi tasarlanmıştır. Örnek yapı olarak tasarlanan tekstil atölyesi için ilk olarak farklı duvar örgü malzemeleri belirlenmiştir. Bu malzemeler briket, tuğla, blok bims, gazbeton ve beton malzemeleridir. Daha sonra çalışmada geliştirilmiş yalıtım malzemeleri seçilerek belirlenen duvar örgü malzemeleri ile örnek yapı üzerine uygulanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında belirlenen yalıtım malzemeleri; geliştirilmiş mantar köpük, geliştirilmiş köpük melamin, geliştirilmiş fenolik köpük, polietilen köpük ve polistren köpük malzemeleridir. Belirlenen duvar örgü ve yapı malzemeleri örnek tekstil atölyesi yapısı üzerine uygulanarak enerji analizleri yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın sonucunda örnek yapı üzerinden yapılan enerji analizleri karşılaştırılarak geliştirilmiş yalıtım malzemelerinin belirlenen ilin iklim koşullarındaki performansı değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** enerji analizi, enerji etkin bina, geliştirilmiş yalıtım malzemeleri.

### ABSTRACT

Today, energy efficiency has become important in the field of architecture as in every field. This situation shows the necessity of using energy resources effectively and efficiently. It is known that a large part of the energy is spent in buildings worldwide and in our country. However, a large part of the energy spent in buildings is consumed for the heating and cooling purposes of the building. For this reason, the insulation materials in buildings and the effect of these materials on energy consumption are important.

For this purpose, a textile workshop was designed in Kırklareli province in this study. First, different wall materials were determined for the textile workshop designed as a sample structure. These materials are briquette, brick, block pumice, aerated concrete and concrete materials. Then, expanded insulation materials were selected in the study and applied to the sample structure with the determined wall materials. The insulation materials determined within the scope of the study are expanded cork foam,

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expanded foam melamine, expanded phenolic foam, polyethylene foam and polystyrene foam materials. The determined wall and building materials were applied to the sample textile workshop structure and energy analyses were performed. As a result of the study, the energy analyses performed on the sample structure were compared and the performance of the expanded insulation materials in the climatic conditions of the determined province was evaluated.

**Keywords:** energy analysis, energy efficient building, expanded insulation materials.

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## BLOK YAPI MALZEMELERİ İLE TASARLANMIŞ BİNALARIN ENERJİ PERFORMANSININ REVİT DESTEKLİ ANALİZİ REVIT SUPPORTED ANALYSIS OF ENERGY PERFORMANCE OF BUILDINGS DESIGNED WITH BLOCK BUILDING MATERIALS

*Hazal BOYDAK DEMİR<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Araştırma Görevlisi, Dicle Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü, Diyarbakır, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1188-4732>*

*Figen BALO<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Profesör, Fırat Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Metalurji ve Malzeme Mühendisliği, Elazığ, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5886-730X>*

### ÖZET

Dünya nüfusunun artması ve sanayi alanındaki gelişmeler enerji alanında sorunlar yaşanmasına sebep olmaktadır. Bu gelişmeler enerji harcamalarının artmasını ve buna bağlı olarak doğal kaynakların tüketilmesini beraberinde getirmiştir. Enerji tüketiminin artmasının yanısıra doğal tahribat sonucunda çevre kirliliği de oluşmaktadır. Bu durumlar neticesinde enerjinin verimli kullanılması gerekliliği ortaya çıkmıştır. Enerji harcamalarının büyük bir bölümünü oluşturan mimarlık sektörü de enerji etkin tasarıma yönelmiştir.

Bu çalışma kapsamında binaların enerji performansını analiz etmek amacı ile Tokat ili iklim özelliklerinde bir halı atölyesi tasarlanmıştır. Halı atölyesi Bina Bilgi Modelleme (BIM) tabanlı Autodesk Revit programında modellenmiştir. Modellenen yapıya farklı blok yapı malzemeleri ve yalıtım malzemeleri uygulanmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında örnek yapıya uygulanan blok yapı malzemeleri; içi boş blok, blok bims, alçıtaşı blok, beton blok (ağır) ve beton blok (hafif) malzemeleridir. Uygulanan yalıtım malzemeleri ise; saman levha, Hindistan cevizi levha, jute levha, ağaç fiber levha ve pamuk levha malzemeleridir. Bu malzemeler ile halı atölyesi üzerinden 25 farklı senaryo oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan senaryoların Autodesk Revit programı ile entegre çalışan Autodesk Green Building Studio programı ile enerji analizleri yapılmıştır. Yapılan analizler ile yapıya ait ısıtma, soğutma ve toplam enerji tüketim miktarları hesaplanmıştır. Bu çalışma ile Tokat ili için en uygun senaryo elde edilerek enerji performansı bakımından değerlendirilmiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** blok yapı malzemesi, enerji performansı, Revit.

### ABSTRACT

The increase in the world population and developments in the industrial field cause problems in the field of energy. These developments have brought about an increase in energy expenditures and the consumption of natural resources accordingly. In addition to the increase in energy consumption, environmental pollution also occurs as a result of natural destruction. As a result of these situations, the necessity of efficient use of energy has emerged. The architecture sector, which constitutes a large part of energy expenditures, has also turned to energy-efficient design. Within the scope of this study, a carpet workshop was designed in the climate characteristics of Tokat province in order to analyze the energy performance of buildings. The carpet workshop was modeled in the Building Information Modeling (BIM) based Autodesk Revit program. Different block construction materials and insulation

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materials were applied to the modeled structure. The block construction materials applied to the sample structure within the scope of the study are; hollow block, block pumice, gypsum block, concrete block (heavy) and concrete block (light) materials. The applied insulation materials are; straw board, coconut board, jute board, wood fiber board and cotton board materials. 25 different scenarios were created through the carpet workshop with these materials. Energy analyses of the created scenarios were performed with the Autodesk Green Building Studio program, which works integrated with the Autodesk Revit program. With the analyses performed, the heating, cooling and total energy consumption amounts of the structure were calculated. With this study, the most suitable scenario for the province of Tokat was obtained and evaluated in terms of energy performance.

**Keywords:** block building material, energy performance, Revit.

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## NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF IMPACT OF N-HEPTANE-ETHYL TERT BUTYL ETHER ON COMBUSTION AND EMISSIONS IN A COMPRESSION IGNITION ENGINE

*Halil Erdi GÜLCAN<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Doktor Öğretim Üyesi, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2328-5809>*

*Ekrem DEMİRCİ<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Öğrenci, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2465-9856>*

*Yigit Osman EKER<sup>3</sup>*

*<sup>3</sup>Öğrenci, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye.*

*<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0004-8284-254X>*

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, n-heptan yakıtlı sıkıştırma ile ateşlemeli motorda (SAM) etil tert butil eter ilavesinin yanma ve emisyonlar üzerindeki etkisi sayısal olarak analiz edilmiştir. Sayısal Analiz kapalı çevrim olarak (emme zamanının bitişi ile egzoz zamanının başlangıcı arası) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Sayısal analiz 3 farklı motor hızında (2000, 2500 ve 3000 dev/dak) gerçekleştirilmiştir. N-heptan yakıtına etil tert bütül eter yakıtı hacimsel olarak %10 ilave edilmiştir (ETBE10). Sayısal analizde bu iki yakıt karışımının silindir içi basınç ve ısı yayılım oranı üzerindeki etkisi incelenirken, ayrıca yanma sonu oluşan HC, CO ve NO<sub>x</sub> emisyonları da incelenmektedir. Sonuçlar incelendiğinde, n-heptan içerisine % 10 ETBE ilavesi, 2000 ve 2500 motor devrinde silindir basıncını artırırken, yanmanın daha erken başlamasına olanak sağlayarak tutuşma gecikme süresini kısaltmıştır. ETBE ilavesi, emisyonlar üzerinde değişken sonuçlar vermiştir. 2000 ve 2500 devirlerde HC emisyonlarını azaltırken, CO emisyonlarını ise arttırmıştır. Ayrıca, NO<sub>x</sub> emisyonlarını da önemli bir biçimde arttırmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Emisyonlar, etil tert butil eter, n-heptan, yanma.

### ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of ethyl tert-butyl ether (ETBE) addition on combustion and emissions in a compression ignition engine (CIE) fueled with n-heptane were numerically analyzed. The numerical analysis was performed as a closed-cycle simulation (from the end of the intake stroke to the beginning of the exhaust stroke). It was conducted at three different engine speeds (2000, 2500, and 3000 rpm). Ethyl tert-butyl ether was added to n-heptane fuel at a volumetric ratio of 10% (ETBE10). The study examined the effects of this fuel blend on in-cylinder pressure and heat release rate, as well as the HC, CO, and NO<sub>x</sub> emissions produced at the end of combustion. The results showed that adding 10% ETBE to n-heptane increased cylinder pressure at 2000 and 2500 rpm, reduced ignition delay, and enabled earlier combustion onset. The ETBE addition yielded variable results on emissions: it reduced HC emissions at 2000 and 2500 rpm but increased CO emissions. Furthermore, it significantly increased NO<sub>x</sub> emissions.

**Keywords:** Combustion, ethyl tert-butyl ether, emissions, n-heptane.

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## HADİS METODU VE İNANÇ BAĞLAMINDA EBU HANİFE EBU HANİFAH IN THE CONTEXT OF HADITH METHOD AND FAITH

*Emrullah FATİŞ*

*Prof. Dr., Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye*

ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7922-8574>

### ÖZET

Ebu Hanife, hayatının bir kısmını Emeviler döneminde, diğer bir kısmını da Abbasiler döneminde yaşamıştır. Her iki dönemde de halk üzerinde etkili olan bir bilginimiz olması nedeniyle, siyasilere tarafından kendisine kadılık teklifinde bulunulmuş fakat o bu tekliflerden hiçbirisini kabul etmemiştir. Ebu Hanife yaşadığı dönem itibari ile sahabelere en yakın dönemde yaşamış bir bilginimizdir. Bu yüzden onun ulaştığı bilgi kaynakları daha sonraki mezhep bilgilerine göre daha isabetli olmuştur. Buna rağmen o, bilgi kaynaklarını değerlendirirken Kur'an-ı Kerim'i merkeze almış, hadislere de değer vermiş fakat hadislerin kullanımında Kur'an-ı Kerim'e, akla ve dinin temel esaslarına uygunluğu ön planda tutmuştur. Ebu Hanife döneminde de ilim adamları üzerinde siyasal ayrıma gidilmiş, Arap olmayan İslam bilginlerini dışlama adına ilim adamları, ehli hadis ve ehli rey olarak iki kısımda mütalaa edilmiştir. İmam-ı Azam Ebu Hanife, mevaliden olduğu için onu dışlamak adına, ehli rey grubundan kabul edilmiştir. Ehli hadis grubu ile genelde mevaliden olmayan Araplar kastedilmiştir. İşin hakikatine baktığımız zaman, gerek ehli hadis, gerekse ehli rey olarak gruplandırılan kesimin her ikisi de Kur'an'a arz yöntemini kullanarak haberin en doğrusunu akli yöntemlerle tespit ederek değerlendirme altına almışlardır. Hem ehli hadis, hem de ehli rey her iki taraf da Kur'an'a ve sahih sünnete önem vermektedir. Fakat burada esas olan, akli yöntemlerle Hz. Peygamber'e ve Kur'an'a ait olanı doğru tespit etmektir. İmâm-ı Âzam Ebu Hanife, sahih sünneti tespit etmek amacıyla Kur'an'a arz yöntemini geliştirmiştir. Bu yöntem hem Hz. Muhammed, hem sahabe, tabiin ve diğer İslam bilginleri tarafından güvenle kullanılan yöntemler arasında yer almaktadır. Kur'an'a arz yöntemini kullanan mezheplerin başında Ebu Hanife ve ona bağlı olan kesim yer almaktadır. Çünkü Kur'an merkezli dini inşa etmek için bu yöntemi göz ardı etmek, dine hurafelerin girmesine yol açar. İşte böyle bir tehlikeden uzak kalmak için imam-ı Azam Ebu Hanife Kur'an'a arz yöntemini vahyin ışığında, sahih sünnetin ve aklın ışığında değerlendirme yoluna gitmiştir. Kısaca İmâm-ı Âzam Ebu Hanife'nin hadis metodu ve inanç bağlamında sahih dinin inşası için izlediği yöntemleri tespit etmek, ilim dünyasına sunmak önemli bir ihtiyaçtır. İşte biz bu çalışmamızda böyle bir ihtiyacı karşılamak için konunun ayrıntılarına ineceğiz. İmâm-ı Âzam Ebu Hanife'yi ve kullandığı yöntemleri tanıma gayreti içerisine gireceğiz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Ebu Hanife, ehli hadis, ehli rey, Kuran merkezli din, sahih sünnet

### ABSTRACT:

Abu Hanife lived part of his life during the Umayyad period and the other part during the Abbasid period. Since he was a scholar who had an influence on the public in both periods, politicians offered him the position of judge, but he did not accept any of these offers. Abu Hanife is a scholar who lived in a period closest to the Companions. Therefore, the sources of information he reached were more accurate than the information on later sects. Despite this, when evaluating sources of information, he took the Holy Quran as the center and gave importance to hadiths, but in the use of hadiths, he prioritized compliance with the Quran, reason and the basic principles of religion. During the period of Abu Hanifa, political discrimination was made on the scientists, and in order

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to exclude non-Arab Islamic scholars, scientists were considered in two groups as people of hadith and people of ray. Imam-i Azam Abu Hanifa was accepted from the people of ray in order to exclude him because he was from the mawali. By the group of Ahl al-Hadith, Arabs who are not of the mevali group are generally meant. When we look at the truth of the matter, both of the segments grouped as the people of hadith and the people of ray used the method of reference to the Quran and evaluated the most accurate news by determining it with rational methods. Both Ahl Hadith and Ahl Ray both attach importance to the Quran and the authentic Sunnah. But the main thing here is to correctly identify what belongs to the Prophet and the Quran using rational methods. Imam Azam Abu Hanife developed the method of presenting the Quran in order to determine the authentic sunnah. This method is among the methods used safely by both the Prophet, his companions, tabiin and other Islamic scholars. Abu Hanife and his followers are at the forefront of the sects that use the method of referring to the Quran. Because ignoring this method to build a Quran-centered religion will lead to superstitions entering the religion. In order to stay away from such a danger, Imam Abu Hanife chose to evaluate the method of presenting the Quran in the light of revelation, authentic sunnah and reason. In short, it is an important need to identify the methods followed by Imam Azam Abu Hanife for the construction of authentic religion in the context of hadith method and belief and to present it to the world of science. In this study, we will go into detail to meet such a need. We will make an effort to get to know Imam Azam Abu Hanife and the methods he used.

**Keywords:** Abu Hanife, people of hadith, people of opinion, Quran-centered religion, authentic sunnah



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## THEOLOGICAL APPROACHES IN THE CONTEXT OF QURAN AND RELIGION

### KUR'AN ve DİN BAĞLAMINDA TEOLOJİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

*Emrullah FATİŞ*

*Prof. Dr., Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, İlahiyat Fakültesi, Temel İslam Bilimleri Bölümü, Kırşehir, Türkiye*

*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7922-8574>*

#### ÖZET

Kur'an'a bağlı dinin doğru şekillenmesinde, Kur'an'ın ve sahih sünnetin doğru anlaşılmasının rolü büyüktür. Bunu sağlamak için doğru eğitimin ve doğru yöntemlerin kullanılmasına ihtiyaç vardır. Kur'an üzerinde yapılan yorumların isabetlisi ve isabetsizi de bulunabilir. Bu yorumları kutsal paket ilan ederek din haline dönüştürmek hatalıdır. Mezhep bilginlerimiz de Kur'an üzerinde içtihatlar bulmuşlardır. Fakat benim içtihadım son sözdür şeklinde bir iddiada bulunmamışlardır. Bu yüzden Kur'an metnine daha uygun düşen yorumlar yapma kapısı hiçbir zaman kapatılmaz. Kur'an metinlerinden bir kısmı sosyolojik arka plana dayalı olarak, Yüce Allah tarafından indirilmiştir. Bu metinlerin bir kısmının hükmü ebediyen kaldırılmıştır şeklinde bir iddiada bulunamayız. İlgili metinlerin hükmü askıya alınabilir fakat aynı şartlar tekrar doğarsa askıdan indirilerek uygulamaya konabilir. Buna içki yasağını ilgilendiren ayetlerin derece derece ortaya konmasını örnek olarak verebiliriz. Bir iddiayı doğrulayabilmemiz için bilgi kaynakları dediğimiz sağlam delilleri ortaya koyarak ispat yoluna gitmeliyiz. Kur'an üzerinde doğru yorum yapabilmemiz için Kur'an'ın temel bazı özelliklerini iyi bilmeye ihtiyaç vardır. Bu özellikler arasında Kur'an'da güçlü ve etkili ifadelerin bulunması, tekabüliyet ilkesinin bulunması, geleceğe ışık tutacak tarihi gerçeklerin bulunması, farklı seviyedeki insanları iknaya yönelik delillerin bulunması çok iyi anlaşılmalıdır. Dinin özü Kur'an'dır. Bu yüzden yapılan yorumlar Kur'an'ın kendisiymiş gibi algılanarak Kur'an'la özdeşleştirilmemelidir. Bütün ilahi dinlerin insanları mutlu etme hedeflerinin olduğu bilinmelidir. Kur'an'ın da böyle bir hedefinin olduğu anlaşıldıktan sonra, bu hedef üzerinde din sömürüsü ve istismar yapılmamalıdır. Kur'an ve din bağlamında yapılan teolojik yaklaşımların bilim dünyasına sunulması önemli bir ihtiyaçtır. İşte biz bu çalışmamızda konunun ayrıntılarına inme gayreti içerisine gireceğiz.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Kur'an, Din, Kültür, Kuran ve kültür ayrımı, Kur'an'ın özellikleri

#### ABSTRACT:

Correct understanding of the Quran and authentic sunnah plays a great role in shaping the religion based on the Quran correctly. To achieve this, correct training and the use of correct methods are needed. Comments made on the Quran may be accurate or inaccurate. It is wrong to turn these comments into a religion by declaring them a sacred package. Our sectarian scholars also made ijtihads on the Quran. However, they did not claim that their jurisprudence was the last word. Therefore, the door to making interpretations more in line with the text of the Quran can never be closed. Some of the texts of the Quran were sent down by Almighty Allah based on sociological background. We cannot claim that the provisions of some of these texts have been abolished forever. The provisions of the relevant texts may be suspended, but if the same conditions arise again, they may be withdrawn from suspension and put into practice. We can give as an example the gradual explanation of the verses regarding the prohibition of alcohol. In order to verify a claim, we must prove it by presenting solid evidence, which we call information sources. In order to make correct comments on the Quran, we need to know some of the basic features of the Quran. Among these

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features, the presence of strong and effective expressions in the Quran, the existence of the principle of "tekabuliyet", the existence of historical facts that will shed light on the future, and the existence of evidence that will convince people at different levels should be well understood. The essence of religion is the Quran. Therefore, the comments made should not be identified with the Quran. It should be known that all divine religions have the goal of making people happy. Once it is understood that the Quran has such a goal, religious exploitation and abuse should not be done on this goal. There is an important need to present theological approaches in the context of the Quran and religion to the scientific world. In this study, we will try to go into the details of the subject.

**Keywords:** Quran, Religion, Culture, Difference between Quran and culture, features of the Quran

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## YAPAY ZEKANIN BENİMSENMESİNDE İTİCİ GÜÇLERİN BİRBİRİNE ETKİSİNİN ANALİZİ

**Buket KARATOP<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma Teknolojileri ABD,  
İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6053-1725>

**Bahadır Mustafa URAL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma  
Teknolojileri, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0006-3563-2317>

**Ömer GENÇLER<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma  
Teknolojileri, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-4778-5470>

### ÖZET

İşletmeler için stratejik planlama, uzun vadeli başarı için kritik bir unsurdur. Günümüzde her yerde yaygınlaşan yapay zeka stratejik planlamada da kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Yapay zekanın stratejik planlamada kullanımına ilişkin çalışmalar organizasyonların geleceğe yönelik belirsizlikleri azaltmasına, insan hatalarını minimize etmesine ve daha etkili kararlar almasına katkıda bulunmayı amaçlamaktadır. İşletmelerin stratejik planlama kararlarında yapay zekanın benimsenmesinde etkili olan faktörlerin belirlenmesi ve bu faktörler arasındaki ilişkilerin anlaşılması, organizasyonların bu teknolojiyi daha verimli bir şekilde entegre etmelerine olanak tanır.

Bu çalışmada, yapay zekanın stratejik planlama süreçlerine entegrasyonunu destekleyen itici güçlerin etkilerini analiz etmek için iki aşamalı bir yaklaşım kullanılmıştır. İlk aşamada, literatür taraması yapılarak, yapay zekanın benimsenmesinde etkili olan itici güçler tanımlanmış ve akademik ile sektör uzmanlarının görüşleriyle bu faktörler doğrulanmıştır. İkinci aşamada ise DEMATEL (Decision Making Trial and Evaluation Laboratory) yöntemi uygulanmıştır. Bu yöntem, tanımlanan itici güçlerin birbirine olan etkisini ve ilişkilerini analiz etmek için kullanılmıştır. DEMATEL analizi, itici güçlerin etki gücüne göre sınıflandırılmasını mümkün kılmıştır. İkinci aşamada 7 değerlendirenden alınan bilgiler analiz edilmiştir. Değerlendiriciler ilgili konu hakkında çalışan 2 akademisyen, 2 alanda çalışan uzman ve 3 yüksek lisans öğrencisinden oluşmaktadır.

Yapay zekanın stratejik planlama süreçlerine entegrasyonunu destekleyen itici güçler olarak ele alınan “sürdürülebilirlik, verimlilik, doğruluk, hız, müşteri memnuniyeti, refah, karar alma yetkinliği, maliyet azaltma” kriterlerinin birbirine etkisi şöyle bulunmuştur. İtici güçlerden doğruluk, hız ve karar alma yetkinliği kriterleri diğer kriterler üzerinde daha yüksek etkileşime ve daha üst seviyede önceliği olduğu bulunmuştur. Bunların dışındaki kriterler (sürdürülebilirlik, verimlilik, müşteri memnuniyeti, refah, maliyet azaltma) için diğer kriterler ile daha az etkileşime ve daha alt seviyede önceliğe sahip olduğu ifade edilebilir.

Çalışmada stratejik karar alıcıların, belirlenen öncelikli faktörlere odaklanarak yapay zeka entegrasyonunu hızlandırmalarına yönelik somut öneriler sunulmaktadır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Stratejik planlama, yapay zeka, DEMATEL.

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## YAPAY ZEKÂ DESTEKLİ GELECEĞİN İK SÜREÇLERİ ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED HR PROCESSES OF THE FUTURE

**Buket KARATOP<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doç. Dr., İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma Teknolojileri ABD,  
İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6053-1725>

**Erman AĞ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma Teknolojileri ABD,  
İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8718-3108>

**Muhammed Burak KOÇAK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> İstanbul Üniversitesi Cerrahpaşa, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enst., Savunma Teknolojileri ABD,  
İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-2646-9281>

### ÖZET

Günümüz iş dünyasında, teknolojinin hızla gelişmesi ve rekabetin giderek artmasıyla birlikte İnsan Kaynakları (İK) süreçleri önemli bir dönüşüm sürecine girmiştir. Bu dönüşümün temelinde yapay zekâ (YZ) teknolojileri yer almakta, bu teknolojiler İK uygulamalarını köklü bir şekilde değiştirmektedir. İşe alım, yetenek yönetimi, performans değerlendirme ve çalışan bağlılığı gibi alanlarda yapay zekâ, İK'nın işleyiş biçimini yeniden tanımlamaktadır.

İK yöneticileri, personel ve iş süreçleriyle ilgili karmaşık işlevleri kolaylaştırmak için yapay zekâdan giderek daha fazla faydalanmaktadır. Örneğin, işe alım süreçlerinde, YZ destekli araçlar sayesinde özgeçmişlerin analizinden yeteneklerin eşleştirilmesine kadar pek çok aşama daha hızlı ve verimli hale gelmektedir. Yapay zekâ, aday seçiminde önyargıları en aza indirirken, organizasyonlar için en uygun yeteneklerin daha kısa sürede bulunmasını sağlamaktadır. Bunun yanı sıra, çalışanların kariyer hedeflerine uygun eğitim programları ve kişiselleştirilmiş gelişim planları oluşturulması da mümkün hale gelmektedir.

YZ, yalnızca operasyonel süreçleri optimize etmekle kalmamakta, aynı zamanda stratejik bir araç olarak da kullanılmaktadır. Büyük veri analitiği ve makine öğrenimi ile desteklenen tahmin modelleri, gelecekteki yetenek açıklarının önceden öngörülmesine olanak tanımaktadır. Çalışan bağlılığı, memnuniyeti ve performans değerlendirme gibi kritik alanlarda da YZ, veri odaklı stratejiler geliştirilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır.

İK'nın geleceğinde yapay zekâ, sadece iş süreçlerini hızlandıran bir teknoloji değil, aynı zamanda organizasyonel dönüşümün itici gücü olacaktır. Organizasyonlar, YZ'nin sağladığı esneklikle daha dinamik iş modelleri geliştirebilir ve çalışanlara, bireysel ihtiyaçlarına göre şekillendirilmiş öğrenme deneyimleri sunabilir. YZ destekli araçlar, çalışan memnuniyetini artırmanın yanı sıra iş gücü dönüşümüne de stratejik bir yön vereceği düşünülmektedir.

Bu çalışmada İK süreçlerinde YZ desteği ile bu süreçlerdeki değişim ve dönüşüm araştırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yapay zekâ, İnsan kaynakları, değişim, süreç.

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### ABSTRACT

In today's business world, with the rapid development of technology and increasing competition, Human Resources (HR) processes have entered an important transformation process. Artificial intelligence (AI) technologies are at the base of this transformation, and these technologies are radically changing HR practices. In areas such as recruitment, talent management, performance evaluation and employee engagement, artificial intelligence is redefining the way HR functions.

HR managers are increasingly utilising artificial intelligence to streamline complex functions related to personnel and business processes. For example, in recruitment processes, AI-enabled tools are making many stages of the process faster and more efficient, from analysing CVs to matching talent. While artificial intelligence minimises biases in candidate selection, it enables organisations to find the most suitable talents in a shorter time. In addition, it becomes possible to create training programmes and personalised development plans in line with the career goals of employees.

AI not only optimises operational processes, but is also used as a strategic tool. Prediction models supported by big data analytics and machine learning enable the forecasting of future talent gaps. AI also contributes to the development of data-driven strategies in critical areas such as employee engagement, satisfaction and performance evaluation.

In the future of HR, artificial intelligence will not only be a technology that accelerates business processes, but also the driving force of organisational transformation. With the flexibility provided by AI, organisations can develop more dynamic business models and offer employees learning experiences tailored to their individual needs. In addition to increasing employee satisfaction, AI-supported tools are thought to give a strategic direction to workforce transformation.

In this study, AI support in HR processes and the change and transformation in these processes were investigated.

**Keywords:** Artificial intelligence, human resources, change, process.

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## PI<sub>n</sub>/ 2-D MoS<sub>2</sub> NANOKOMPOZİTLERİNİN ÇEŞİTLİ ORANLARDA SENTEZİ VE SÜPERKAPASİTÖR ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ SYNTHESIS OF PI<sub>n</sub>/ 2-D MoS<sub>2</sub> NANOCOMPOSITES IN VARIOUS RATIOS AND INVESTIGATION OF SUPERCAPACITOR PROPERTIES

*Emre BEYAZAY*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Araştırma Görevlisi, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1671-1117>

*Zeynep GÜVEN ÖZDEMİR*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Fizik Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-5085-5814>

### ÖZET

Bilimsel literatürde süperkapasitör çalışmalarında gerek iletken polimerlerin gerekse metal sülfidlerin yüksek redoks aktiflikleri nedeniyle psedokapasitör ve hibrit süperkapasitör çalışmalarında sıklıkla kullanılmıştır. Bu aktif materyaller ayrı ayrı kullanılabilirdiği gibi kompozitler halinde de kullanılabilir. Bu motivasyon ile çalışma kapsamında ana matris olarak poliindol (PI<sub>n</sub>) ve kaktı materyali olarak 2 boyutlu nanoçiçek yapılı mobilden disülfür (MoS<sub>2</sub>) materyali kullanılmıştır. Sentezlenen PI<sub>n</sub> materyalinin yapısal ve morfolojik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi için FTIR analizi ve SEM analizi yapılmıştır. FTIR spektrumdaki “parmak izi” bölgesinde ilgili materyelin karakteristik zirveleri ve bu zirvelere karşılık gelen fonksiyonel gruplar belirlenmiş ve elde edilen çıktılar bilimsel literatür ile kıyaslanmıştır. PI<sub>n</sub> materyalinin morfolojik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi için ise SEM görüntüsü incelenmiş ve bilimsel literatür ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Benzer karakterizasyon süreci MoS<sub>2</sub> materyali için de gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ancak MoS<sub>2</sub> kristal bir yapıya sahip olduğundan yapısal karakterizasyonu için FTIR spektrumuna ek olarak XRD analizi de gerçekleştirilmiştir. FTIR analizi PI<sub>n</sub> ile benzer şekilde gerçekleştirilmiş ve parmak izi bölgesinde Mo-S bağları tespit edilmiştir. Bunun yanı sıra XRD spektrumunun analizi sonucunda MoS<sub>2</sub>'nin hekzagonal yapıda olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Morfolojik özelliklerinin belirlenmesi için materyalin FE-SEM görüntüsü elde edilmiştir. Görüntüler incelendiğinde materyalin 2-boyutlu ve nanoçiçek yapıda olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışma kapsamında üretilen kompozitler PI<sub>n</sub> ana matris içerisine hacimce %1, %2, %3, %4 ve %5 oranlarında MoS<sub>2</sub> katkılanması ile hazırlanmıştır. Tüm kompozit yapılar bakır plakalar üzerine döndürerek kaplama “spin coating” metodu ile kaplanarak elektrot formuna getirilmiştir. Elde edilen elektrotların süperkapasitör karakterizasyonu ve performans testleri 3-elektrot sisteminde Akım-Gerilim (I-V) ve Gerilim-Zaman (V-t) grafikleri ile tayin edilmiştir. Çeşitli hesaplamalar sonucunda her bir elektrot için spesifik kapasitans, enerji yoğunluğu ve güç yoğunluğu hesabı yapılmıştır. Yapılan hesaplamalar sonucunda en yüksek spesifik kapasitans değeri PI<sub>n</sub>/%3MoS<sub>2</sub> kompozitinde 256,5 F/g olarak elde edilmiştir. Saf PI<sub>n</sub>'nin spesifik kapasitans değerinin 104 F/g olarak hesaplandığı göz önüne alındığında hacimce %3'lük MoS<sub>2</sub> katkısının ana matrisin spesifik kapasitans değerinde %146 oranında bir artış sağlamıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Nano çiçek yapı, metal sülfid, iletken polimer, psedokapasitör.

### ABSTRACT

In the scientific literature, pseudocapacitor and hybrid supercapacitor studies have been frequently used in supercapacitor studies due to the high redox activities of both conductive polymers and metal sulfides.

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These active materials can be used individually or as composites. With this motivation, within the scope of the study, polyindole (PIn) was used as the main matrix and 2D nanoflower structured molybdenum disulfide ( $\text{MoS}_2$ ) material was used as the additive material. FTIR analysis and SEM analysis were performed to determine the structural and morphological properties of the synthesized PIn material. Characteristic peaks of the relevant material and the functional groups corresponding to these peaks were determined in the "fingerprint" region in the FTIR spectrum, and the obtained results were compared with the scientific literature. To determine the morphological properties of the PIn material, the SEM image was examined and compared with the scientific literature. A similar characterization process was also carried out for the  $\text{MoS}_2$  material. However, since  $\text{MoS}_2$  has a crystalline structure, XRD analysis was also performed in addition to the FTIR spectrum for structural characterization. FTIR analysis was performed similarly to PIn and Mo-S bonds were detected in the fingerprint region. In addition, as a result of the analysis of the XRD spectrum, it was determined that  $\text{MoS}_2$  has a hexagonal structure. FE-SEM image of the material was obtained to determine its morphological properties. When the images were examined, it was determined that the material was 2-dimensional and had a nanoflower structure. The composites produced within the scope of the study were prepared by adding 1%, 2%, 3%, 4% and 5%  $\text{MoS}_2$  by volume into the PIn main matrix. All composite structures were brought into electrode form by coating them on copper plates using the spin coating method. Supercapacitor characterization and performance tests of the obtained electrodes were determined by Current-Voltage (I-V) and Voltage-Time (V-t) graphs in the 3-electrode system. As a result of various calculations, specific capacitance, energy density and power density were calculated for each electrode. As a result of the calculations, the highest specific capacitance value was obtained as 256.5 F/g in the PIn/%3 $\text{MoS}_2$  composite. Considering that the specific capacitance value of pure PIn is calculated as 104 F/g, 3% by volume  $\text{MoS}_2$  contribution provides an increase of 146% in the specific capacitance value of the main matrix.

**Keywords:** Nano flower structure, metal sulfide, conductive polymer, pseudocapacitor.

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## KARMA TAMSAYILI PROGRAMAMA MODELİ KULLANARAK FAKÜLTE İÇİ DERSLİK ATAMA PROBLEMİ ÇÖZÜMÜ: MÜHENDİSLİK FAKÜLTESİ İÇİN BİR UYGULAMA

### SOLUTION TO CLASSROOM ASSIGNMENT PROBLEM USING MIXED INTEGER PROGRAMMING MODEL: AN APPLICATION FOR THE FACULTY OF ENGINEERING

*Sezin UZUNLAR<sup>1</sup>*

*Samsun Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği, Samsun,  
Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0000-0000>

*Derya AKBULUT<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Samsun Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Endüstri Mühendisliği, Samsun,  
Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4143-1053>

#### ÖZET

Üniversitelerde dersliklere derslerin atanması suretiyle haftalık ders programı çizelgelemesi her eğitim dönemi başında gerçekleştirilmesi gereken bir süreçtir. Her ne kadar bazı üniversitelerde bölümlerin müfredatına bağlı olarak açılan derslerin büyük bölümü sabit kalsa da değişen öğretim elemanlarından veya yeni açılan derslerden dolayı aynı ders programının sürekli olarak tekrar kullanılması mümkün olamamaktadır. Açılan ders sayısı, derslere kayıtlı öğrenci sayısı, mevcut derslik sayısı ve kapasiteleri, öğretim elemanı sayısı gibi etmenlere bağlı olarak ders programı oluşturma işleminin manuel olarak yönetilmesi zorlaşabilmekte, özellikle fakülte bazında farklı bölümlerin ortak derslikleri ve hatta ortak öğretim elemanlarını kullandığı durumlarda ders programını oluşturmak daha oldukça karmaşık bir hale gelmektedir.

Samsun Üniversitesi Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi bünyesinde bulunan 5 farklı mühendislik bölümü aynı binada eğitim faaliyetlerini sürdürmekte ve binadaki dersliklerden ortak olarak faydalanmaktadır. Mevcut yapıda sınıflar bölümlere atanmış durumda olup ders programları atanmış derslikler üzerinden manuel olarak ayarlanmaktadır. Bu süreç, üniversitenin yeni kurulmuş bir üniversite olması ve bazı bölümlerde müfredattaki derslerin tamamı açılmıyor olmasına rağmen oldukça zaman alan ve takip etmesi zor bir hale gelmiştir. Dersliklerin bölümlere atanmış oluşu ise dersliklerin kullanım oranlarında dengesizlik oluşturmaktadır.

Bu çalışma karma tamsayılı matematiksel programlama modelleri kullanarak öğretim elemanı-ders atamalarının belli olduğu durum için ders-derslik atamalarını yaparak ders programlarını belirlemeyi hedeflemektedir. Öğrenci ve Öğretim elemanları için dersleri olabildiğince az sayıda günde toplamayı amaçlayan programlama modeli, hem derslikleri bölümlere önceden atanmış kabul ederek hem de her dersliğin her bölüm tarafından kullanılabilmesine izin vererek ayrı ayrı denenmiş ve sonuçlar raporlanmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ders Programı, Derslik Atama, Karma Tamsayılı Programlama.

#### ABSTRACT

Scheduling weekly course timetables by assigning courses to classrooms is a process that must be carried out at the beginning of each academic term in universities. Although the majority of courses offered



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according to the curricula of departments remain consistent in some universities, it is not possible to reuse the same timetable continuously due to changes in teaching staff or the introduction of new courses. Factors such as the number of courses offered, the number of students enrolled in these courses, the number and capacity of available classrooms, and the number of teaching staff make it challenging to manually create timetables. This becomes particularly complex when different departments within a faculty share classrooms or even teaching staff.

At the Faculty of Engineering and Natural Science at Samsun University, five different engineering departments operate in the same building and share its classrooms. In the current setup, classrooms are dedicated to departments, and timetables are manually adjusted based on these assignments. Despite being a recently established university and the fact that not all courses in the curriculum are offered in some departments, this process has become time-consuming and difficult to manage. The assignment of classrooms to specific departments also creates an imbalance in classroom utilization rates.

This study aims to schedule course timetables by assigning courses to classrooms for situations where teaching staff-course assignments are predefined, using mixed-integer mathematical programming models. The programming model, which aims to concentrate courses on as few days as possible for students and teaching staff, was tested under two scenarios: one where classrooms are pre-assigned to departments and another where any classroom can be used by any department. The results of these scenarios are reported.

**Keywords:** Timetabling, Classroom Assignment, Mixed-Integer Programming

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## QUALITY FRUITS OF WINTER SQUASH (CUCURBITA MOSCHATA DUCH.) CULTIVAR 'BUTTERMUT'

*Kamila BOJKO<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Departament of Horticulture, West Pomeranian University of Technology in Szczecin, Faculty of  
Environmental Management and Agriculture.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0496-351X>*

### ÖZET

Çalışmanın amacı, bitkileri kesilen buttermut kabak çeşidi 'Buttermut'un ilk üç meyvesinin kalite parametrelerini ve biyolojik değerini değerlendirmektir. Bitki üzerinde büyüyen birinci, ikinci ve üçüncü meyveler incelenmiştir. Hasattan sonra meyveler kurutulmuş ve ardından öğütülmüştür. Kimyasal analizler, kuru ağırlığın ve toplam şeker, L-askorbik asit, a ve b içeriğinin ve toplam klorofil, toplam karotenoidler, toplam polifenoller ve DPPH radikallerinin inhibisyonu olarak ölçülen antioksidan aktivitenin belirlenmesini içermektedir. İncelenen faktörlerin butternut kabak meyvesinin biyometrik özellikleri üzerinde önemli bir etkisi olmamıştır. Kesme işlemi yapılan bitkilerden hasat edilen butternut kabak meyvelerinin daha fazla klorofil a içerdiği gösterilmiştir. Bitki kesilmemiş butternut kabak meyvesi durumunda, önemli ölçüde daha yüksek kuru ağırlık görülmüştür. Birinci ve ikinci olarak büyüyen meyve bitkileri önemli ölçüde daha fazla L-askorbik asit ve toplam şeker içeriyordu. Bitki meyvesinde büyüme sırasına göre birinci ve üçüncü olan kabaklar daha fazla toplam karotenoid ve toplam polifenol içerir ve daha yüksek antioksidan aktivite ile karakterize edilir. En büyük biyolojik değer, özellikle kesilmiş olanlar olmak üzere bitkilerde ilk büyüyen meyvelerle karakterize edilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** biyometrik özellikler, bitki kesimi, tarla yetiştiriciliği, biyolojik değer

### ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to assess the quality parameters and biological value of the first three fruits of butternut squash varieties 'Buttermut' which plants were cut. The first, second and third fruits growing on the plant were examined. After harvesting, fruits were dried and then ground. Chemical analyses involved determination of dry weight and the content of total sugars, L-ascorbic acid, a and b and total chlorophyll, total carotenoids, total polyphenols, and antioxidant activity measured as inhibition of DPPH radicals. There was no significant influence of the studied factors on biometric features of butternut squash fruit. It was shown that butternut squash fruits harvested from a cut process plants contained more chlorophyll a. In the case of the no-plant cutting fruit of butternut squash, it indicated significantly higher dry weight. Fruit plants which grow as the first and second contained significantly more L-ascorbic acid and total sugars. The first and the third in order of growing on plant fruit butternut squash contain more total carotenoids and total polyphenols and were characterized by higher antioxidant activity. The greatest biological value was characterized by fruits growing first on plants, especially cut ones.

**Keywords:** biometric features, plants cutting, field cultivation, biological value

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## COREY REACTIONS

**Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies–IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania

<sup>2</sup>Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4524-5645>

**Vlad DIACONESCU<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania

1ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-6683-3279>

**Marius BUMBAC<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, Valahia University of Targoviste, 13 Sinaia Alley, 130004 Targoviste, Romania

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7568-0931>

### ABSTRACT

Elias James Corey is an outstanding American chemist recognized for his contribution to the development of methodology and theory of organic synthesis. He was awarded a Nobel Prize in 1990 and Priestley Medal in 2004 for the development of retrosynthetic analysis. Regarded by the scientific community as one of the most prominent living chemists, he has introduced a lot of novel synthetic reagents and reactions that bear his name.

This paper presents the chemistry of the novel reagents and reactions developed by Corey in cooperation with other well-known organic chemists during his career as follows:

- Pyridinium chlorochromate (abbreviated as PCC), also known as **Corey-Suggs reagent**, is widely used for the oxidation of primary and secondary alcohols to corresponding aldehydes and ketones;
- **Corey–Bakshi–Shibata (CBS) reduction**, an enantioselective reduction of ketones using borane and a chiral oxazaborolidine as a catalyst;
- Reaction of dimethylsulfoxonium methylide (**Corey's ylide**) or dimethylsulfonium methylide with carbonyl compounds, olefin, and imine, with the formation of the corresponding epoxide, cyclopropane, aziridine, known in the literature as the **Corey-Chaykovsky reaction**;
- **Corey- Fuchs reaction**, one-carbon homologation of an aldehyde to dibromo olefin, which is then treated with a strong base such as n-BuLi to synthesize a terminal alkyne;
- **Corey–Kim reaction**, which is an oxidation of alcohol to the corresponding carboxylic compound using N- chlorosuccinimide and dimethylsulfide, followed by treatment with a base;
- **Corey–Nicolaou macro-lactonization** of an omega -hydroxyl-acid using 2,2'-dipyridyl disulfide and triphenylphosphine;
- **Corey–Seebach reaction**, a versatile process in organic synthesis with multiple applications
- **Corey–Winter olefin synthesis**, conversion of diols to the corresponding olefins.

Finally yet importantly, the paper emphasizes the contribution of Corey and his colleagues to synthesizing sophisticated natural molecules such as alkaloids, terpenoids, and heterocycles.

**Keywords:** reagents, retrosynthetic analysis, alkaloids, heterocycles

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## INDOOR POLLUTION: QUO VADIS?

**Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies–IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania*

<sup>2</sup>*Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4524-5645>

**Vlad DIACONESCU<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania*

1ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-6683-3279>

**Marius BUMBAC<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>*Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, Valahia University of Targoviste, 13 Sinaia Alley, 130004 Targoviste, Romania*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7568-0931>

### ABSTRACT

Air pollution is the contamination of the atmosphere with materials that interfere with human health, quality of life, or the natural function of ecosystems. Even if environmental pollution is sometimes a consequence of natural causes such as volcanic activity, and dust storms, most pollutants come from human activities such as power plants that burn fossil fuels, vehicle emissions, etc. According to the EPA, air pollution is one of the greatest environmental risks to human health.

Beyond outdoor air pollution, releasing dangerous pollutants inside buildings is a huge issue in the modern world known to affect the health and comfort of the occupants. Indoor air pollution is responsible for the death of 3 million people annually according to the World Health Organization.

This paper presents the most common pollutants of indoor air and their sources as follows:

- **Tobacco smoke** is a widespread source of indoor air pollution and one of the most harmful pollutants. Tobacco smoke includes more than 7,000 chemicals, dozens of these being carcinogenic;
- **Volatile organic compounds** from cleaning substances, air fresheners, coated furniture units;
- **Radon** (a product of Uranium-238 or Radium-226 decay, classified by the International Agency for Research on Cancer (IARC) as a proven human carcinogen) which comes from the ground beneath buildings;
- **Air pollutants** from indoor combustion (PM<sub>2.5</sub>, PM<sub>10</sub>), carbon monoxide, nitrogen dioxide, sulfur dioxide, and several organic pollutants;
- **Ozone** from laser printers and copy machines;
- **Mould** which grows in damp and humid environments;
- **Legionella** and other bacteria.

All these pollutants are detailed in terms of their sources and related health issues.

Last but not least, the paper discusses the solutions to reduce indoor air pollutant levels such as appropriate ventilation, HEPA filters, utilization of green cleaners, etc.

**Keywords:** volatile organic compounds, radon, ozone, air pollutant

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## TRIMETHYLAMINE RESISTIVE SENSOR

**Bogdan-Catalin SERBAN<sup>1,2</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*National Institute for Research and Development in Microtechnologies–IMT Bucharest, 126 A Erou Iancu Nicolae Str., 077190 Voluntari, Romania*

<sup>2</sup>*Zentiva Romania S.A, 032266 Bucharest, Romania.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4524-5645>

**Vlad DIACONESCU<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*University of Medicine and Pharmacy "Carol Davila," Romania*

1ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-6683-3279>

**Marius BUMBAC<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>*Sciences and Advanced Technologies Department, Faculty of Sciences and Arts, Valahia University of Targoviste, 13 Sinaia Alley, 130004 Targoviste, Romania*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7568-0931>

### ABSTRACT

This paper presents the design and manufacturing processes for a novel resistive trimethylamine sensor using carbon nano-onions functionalized with trifluoromethyl/CuO-based binary nanohybrid as a sensing layer. The trimethylamine sensor includes a Si/SiO<sub>2</sub> dielectric substrate, electrodes (made up of chromium), and a sensing layer obtained via the spin coating method. Electrodes can be linear, planar, or can have interdigitated configurations. The trimethylamine monitoring capability is investigated by applying a constant current between the two electrodes and measuring the voltage at different values of the trimethylamine concentration to which the sensing layer is exposed. The increase in electrical resistance is explained by the fact that trimethylamine molecules donate electrons to the sensing layer, reducing the concentration of holes.

The use of carbon nano-onions functionalized with trifluoromethyl/ CuO presents advantages such as:

- carbon nano-onions functionalized with trifluoromethyl groups ensure a high specific surface/volume ratio, affinity for trimethylamine molecules as well as a significant percentage variation in the resistance of the sensitive layer upon contact with them;
- the trifluoromethyl groups, through the electron-withdrawing effect, increase the number of carriers in the nanocarbon materials.
- the presence of fluorine atoms, through their hydrophobic effect, reduces the affinity for water molecules.
- copper oxide (II) is a p-type semiconductor and presents a synergistic effect with oxidized onion-type nanocarbon materials functionalized with trifluoromethyl groups, also p-type semiconductors, upon contact with trimethylamine molecules;
- CuO alters the distribution of pores at the interface with nanocarbon materials, increasing their specific surface area;
- detection over a wide temperature range.

**Keywords:** resistive sensor, trimethylamine sensor, carbon nano-onions

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## STRENGTHENING LINKS BETWEEN SOCIAL SERVICES AND EMPLOYMENT SERVICES AT LOCAL LEVEL IN ALBANIA

*Prof. Asoc. Dr. Izela Tahsini*

*Department of Social Work and Social Policy, Faculty of Social Sciences,*

*University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3177-9585>*

### ABSTRACT

Local governance in Albania has taken added responsibilities for delivering social services at local level, according to the new legislation on local governance and social services, while collaboration between institutions is one of the weakest points in this regard, together with limitations in human and financial resources. In this context, this paper aims to analyse the need for a model of integrated case management between social work services at the municipality and local employment services in Albania, to respond to the adult economic aid beneficiaries, a group of service users with multiple psycho-social and health needs, which ask for an intensive individual approach, to ensure their empowerment and facilitate their integration to the labour market. The methodology is based on primary data, through interviews with key informants on the field, and on secondary data, through desk review of relevant legal and policy frameworks, studies, and reports. The paper concludes that a model of integrated case management would address the actual gap of integrated services for the socio-economic empowerment of vulnerable individuals and families. The path to that is through identifying possible options with regard to the institutionalization of the interactions between social services and employment services in the country and building the necessary protocols in this regard.

**Keywords:** municipality social work services, employment services, integrated case management, social service users

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## İĞDE'NİN (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.) FONKSİYONEL GIDA ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIM OLANAKLARI

### THE POSSIBILITIES OF USING OF OLEASTER (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L.) IN FUNCTIONAL FOOD PRODUCTION

Canan GÖKSU SÜRÜCÜ<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>Dr, Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı, Tarla Bitkileri Merkez Araştırma Enstitüsü Müdürlüğü, Bitkisel Gıdalar Araştırma Merkezi, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6257-4745>

#### ÖZET

Elaeagnaceae familyasının bir üyesi olan iğde (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., Rus zeytini), bahçecilik ve çevresel amaçlar için yaygın olarak yetiştirilmektedir. İğde özellikle gıda, ilaç, parfümeri ve ahşap endüstrilerinde kullanılmaktadır. Meyvesi yenilebilir ve tatlıdır, ancak kuru, unlu bir dokuya sahiptir. İğde ağacının meyveleri, yaprakları ve çiçekleri çeşitli biyoaktif bileşikler bakımından zengindir. Farklı çalışmalar bu bitkinin antioksidan aktivitesinin yüksek olduğunu göstermiştir. İğde meyvesi önemli miktarlarda flavonoidler, terpenoidler, glikoz, fruktoz ve fenolik asitler (4-hidroksibenzoik asit, 4-hidroksisinnamik asit, benzoik asit, kafeik asit, ferulik asit ve vanilliksit v.b.) içerir.

İğdede şimdiye kadar, (+) -kateşin, (-) - epikateşin, (+) - gallokateşin, (-) - epigallokateşin, kaempferol, kuersetin, luteolin, izorhamnetin ve 3-O-β- D-galaktopiranosid dahil olmak üzere dokuz flavonoid izole edilmiş ve tanımlanmıştır. Flavonoidlerin haricinde diğer biyoaktif maddelerce de (sitosterol, kardiyak glikozitler, alkaloid, polisakkaritler, kumarin, amino asitler, saponinler, fitoen, tanenler vb.) zengindir. İğde iyi bir esansiyel yağ asidi (özellikle palmitoleik, palmitik ve linoleik yağ asitleri), vitamin (özellikle A, C ve E) ve minerallerin kaynağı olma özelliği göstermektedir.

Avrupa Birliği 90'lı yıllardan bu yana obezite, osteoporoz, kanser, diyabet, alerji ve diş problemleri gibi modern çağın karakteristik hastalıklarıyla mücadele etmektedir. Gelişmiş ülkeler aynı zamanda yaşanan nüfus ve dengesiz diyetler ile ilgili sorunlarla da karşı karşıya kalmaktadır. Bu sağlık sorunlarının azaltılması hususunda özellikle fonksiyonel gıdaların potansiyeli tartışılmaktadır. İğdenin unlu yapısı, fonksiyonel özellikleri, eşsiz tadı, diyet lifi, mineraller ve fenolik içeriği onu unlu mamüller, yoğurt, dondurma, bebek mamaları, çikolata ve kurabiyelerde iyi bir bileşen haline getirmiştir.

İğde üzerine yapılan araştırmalar, kardiyoprotektif, gastroprotektif, anti-inflamatuar, antitümör, anti-artrit, yara iyileşmesi ve hipolipidemik aktivite gibi çeşitli terapötik özelliklerinin de önemli olduğunu kanıtlamıştır. Bu nedenle antioksidan ve terapötik özellikleri ile iğde, sağlık yararlarına sahip fonksiyonel gıdalara olan artan tüketici talebine cevap vermek için iyi bir potansiyele sahip olabilir ve gıda endüstrisinin bu amaçla kullanımına sunulabilir. Bununla birlikte, yararlı özelliklerine rağmen değerli bir gıda maddesi olarak iğdenin, gıda bileşeni olarak gıda endüstrisinde kullanımının kapsamlı olarak araştırılmadığı görülmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** İğde, *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., fonksiyonel gıda, antioksidan, beslenme.

#### ABSTRACT

The oleaster (*Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., Russian olive), a member of the Elaeagnaceae family, is widely cultivated for horticultural and environmental purposes. It is particularly used in the food, pharmaceutical, perfumery, and wood industries. Its fruit is edible and sweet but has a dry, floury texture. The fruits, leaves, and flowers of the oleaster tree are rich in various bioactive compounds.

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Different studies have shown that the antioxidant activity of this plant is high. The fruit contains significant amounts of flavonoids, terpenoids, glucose, fructose, and phenolic acids (4-hydroxybenzoic acid, 4-hydroxycinnamic acid, benzoic acid, caffeic acid, ferulic acid, vanillic acid, etc.).

Up to now, nine flavonoids have been isolated and identified in oleaster, including (+)-catechin, (-)-epicatechin, (+)- gallo catechin, (-)- epigallocatechin, kaempferol, quercetin, luteolin, isorhamnetin and 3-O- $\beta$ - D-galactopyranoside. Apart from flavonoids, it is also rich in other bioactive substances (sitosterol, cardiac glycosides, alkaloids, polysaccharides, coumarin, amino acids, saponins, phytoene, tannins, etc.). Oleaster is a good source of essential fatty acids (especially palmitoleic, palmitic, and linoleic fatty acids), vitamins (especially A, C, and E), and minerals.

Since the 1990s, the European Union has been struggling with diseases characteristic of the modern age, such as obesity, osteoporosis, cancer, diabetes, allergies and dental problems. Developed countries are also facing issues related to an aging population and unbalanced diets. In reducing these health issues, the potential of functional foods is particularly being discussed. The floury structure of oleaster, its functional properties, its unique taste, dietary fiber, minerals and phenolic content have made it a good ingredient in bakery products, yogurt, ice cream, baby food, chocolate and cookies.

Research on oleaster has proved that its various therapeutic properties such as cardioprotective, gastroprotective, anti-inflammatory, antitumor, anti-arthritis, wound healing, and hypolipidaemic activity are also important. Therefore, oleaster with its antioxidant and therapeutic properties may have a good potential to respond to the increasing consumer demand for functional foods with health benefits and could be made available to the food industry for this purpose. However, despite its beneficial properties, the use of oleaster, as a valuable food ingredient, has not been extensively investigated in the food industry as a food ingredient.

**Keywords:** Oleaster, *Elaeagnus angustifolia* L., functional food, antioxidant, nutrition.



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## ÇOK AMAÇLI PROBLEMLERİN OPTİMİZASYONU OPTIMIZATION OF MULTI-OBJECTIVE PROBLEMS

<sup>1</sup>*Sümevra CİHANGİROĞLU AKBEY*<sup>1</sup>

*Doktora Öğrencisi, Fırat Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği, Elazığ, TÜRKİYE.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-9757-2884>

*Sedat SAVAŞ*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Doç. Dr., Fırat Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, İnşaat Mühendisliği, Elazığ, TÜRKİYE.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2466-3514>

### ÖZET

Çok Amaçlı Optimizasyon (ÇAO) Problemleri, birden fazla fonksiyonun aynı anda optimize edildiği problemlerdir.

Yapılan çalışmada, seçilen çok amaçlı optimizasyon problemlerinde her çözümlene de bir amaç fonksiyonu tek amaç haline getirilerek çözüm kümesi yerine tek bir optimum değere ulaşmaya çalışıldı. Yapılan hesaplamalarda Microsoft Excel VBA programında Solver özelliğinden faydalandı. Değişken sınırları içerisinde her fonksiyonu maksimum ve minimum yapan değerler bulunduktan sonra bu değerler arasındaki farklar hassasiyete göre aynı sayıya bölündü. Çok amaçlı bir optimizasyon probleminin minimizasyonunda, sırasıyla tek amaç fonksiyonu olarak seçilen fonksiyon için diğer amaç fonksiyonlarının maksimum değerleri maksimum ilk sınır değerler olarak belirlendi ve her döngüde belirli bir hassasiyete göre hesaplanan farklar çıkarılarak sınır miktarı azaltılmaya başlatıldı. Eğer fonksiyon maksimize edilecekse de bu kez ilk sınır değerler, sınır değer olarak kullanılan diğer amaç fonksiyonlarının minimum değeri olup her döngüde hesaplanan yakınsama farkı sınır değerlere ilave edilerek diğer fonksiyonlar için bir sınırlayıcı olarak kullanıldı.

Uygulanan tekniğin daha iyi anlaşılabilmesi için, çeşitli benchmark örnekleri sunularak bu örneklerde, iki, üç ve dört amaç fonksiyonlu problemler esas alınmıştır. Çözüm grafiklerinde ise eş problem için ilgili tekniğin amaç fonksiyonu iterasyon grafikleri ve literatürde çözüm kümesi oluşturulan grafikleri verilerek bu grafiklerin literatürdeki çalışmalar ile benzerlikleri ortaya konulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çok Amaçlı Optimizasyon, Tek Amaçlı Optimizasyon, Benchmark Örnekleri

### ABSTRACT

Multi-Objective Optimization (MOP) Problems are problems in which more than one function is optimized simultaneously.

In this study, in the selected multi-objective optimization problems, an objective function was turned into a single objective in each analysis and a single optimum value was tried to be reached instead of a set of solutions. Solver feature of Microsoft Excel VBA program was used in the calculations. After finding the maximum and minimum values of each function within the variable boundaries, the differences between these values were divided by the same number according to precision. In the minimization of a multi-objective optimization problem, the maximum values of the other objective functions were set as the maximum initial boundary values for the function selected as the single objective function, respectively, and the boundary amount was started to be reduced by subtracting the differences calculated according to a certain precision in each cycle. If the function is to be maximized, then the initial boundary values are the minimum values of the other objective functions used as

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boundary values and the convergence difference calculated in each cycle is added to the boundary values and used as a limiter for the other functions.

For a better understanding of the applied technique, various benchmark examples are presented and these examples are based on problems with two, three and four objective functions. In the solution graphs, the objective function iteration graphs of the related technique for the same problem and the graphs of the solution set generated in the literature are given.

**Keywords:** Multi-Objective Optimization, Single-Objective Optimization, Benchmark Examples

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## İNFERİLİTENİN SAKLI YANI: ERKEK FAKTÖRÜ THE HIDDEN SIDE OF INFERTILITY: THE MALE FACTOR

*Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Ordu Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı Doktora Programı, Ordu, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4797-7324>

*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> *Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, Ordu, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>

### ÖZET

İnfertilite, bireyde psiko-sosyal sorunları da beraberinde getiren, kültürel, dinsel ve sınıfsal yönleri bulunan bir yaşam krizidir. İnfertilitenin etiyojik faktörlerine bakıldığında erkeğe bağlı faktörler, ovulatuvar fonksiyon bozuklukları, tubal faktör, endometriozis, koital sorunlar, servikal faktör, açıklanamayan faktörlerden kaynaklandığı bildirilmektedir. İnfertiliteye neden olan, erkeğe bağlı nedenler ise; varikosel, kriptorşidizm, hipospadias, düşük testosteron seviyesi, orşit gibi yapısal/hormonal bozukluklar, spermin yapısındaki değişiklikler, sperm sayısının azaldığı durumlar, libidonun azaldığı durumlar ve ereksiyon bozuklukları olarak sıralanabilir. Bununla birlikte yaşla gözlenen semen miktarının azalması, radyasyon, obezite, sigara kullanımı gibi yaşam tarzı faktörleri, genetik problemler ve endokrin bozucu kimyasallar dâhil olabilecek diğer faktörlerdir. Nedenleri çok yönlü olan erkek infertilitesinin değerlendirilmesinde ayrıntılı tıbbi öykü alınması, fizik muayene, endokrin değerlendirme ve semen analizi çok büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Neredeyse her toplumda çocuk sahibi olmanın önemli hatta gerekli olarak görülmesinden kaynaklanan baskı çiftlerin mutsuz hissetmesine ve beraberinde psikolojik sorunlara yol açabilmektedir. İnfertilitenin erkek kaynaklı olduğu durumlarda ise erkekler, erkeklik ve güç kaybı olarak nitelendirdikleri bu durumda kendini yetersiz hissetmektedir. Erkeğin her zaman cinsel ilişkiye hazır ve istekli olması ve/veya infertilitenin erektil bozuklukla eşleştirilmesi gibi cinsel mitler ve toplumsal baskılar erkekte gerçekçi olmayan abartılı beklentilerin artışına neden olarak cinsel disfonksiyon oranlarını artırmakta ve erkeğin yardım arama davranışını ketlemektedir. Bu doğrultuda bu makale erkek kaynaklı infertilitenin risk faktörleri, psikososyal yönü, cinsel yaşama etkisi ve erkek infertilitesinde cinsel danışmanlığın önemini literatür doğrultusunda incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Erkek infertilitesi, cinsel işlev bozukluğu, cinsel danışmanlık.

### ABSTRACT

Infertility is a life crisis that brings psycho-social problems to the individual and has cultural, religious and class aspects. When the etiological factors of infertility are examined, it is reported that it is caused by male-related factors, ovulatory dysfunctions, tubal factor, endometriosis, coital problems, cervical factor, and unexplained factors. The male-related causes of infertility can be listed as; varicocele, cryptorchidism, hypospadias, low testosterone level, structural/hormonal disorders such as orchitis, changes in the structure of sperm, conditions in which sperm count decreases, conditions in which libido decreases and erectile dysfunction. In addition, other factors that may include the decrease in semen

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quantity observed with age, radiation, obesity, lifestyle factors such as smoking, genetic problems and endocrine disrupting chemicals.

In almost every society, the pressure that comes from having children being seen as important or even necessary can cause couples to feel unhappy and can lead to psychological problems. In cases where infertility is caused by men, men feel inadequate in this situation, which they describe as a loss of masculinity and power. Sexual myths and social pressures, such as the man always being ready and willing to have sexual intercourse and/or equating infertility with erectile dysfunction, increase unrealistic exaggerated expectations in men, increase sexual dysfunction rates and inhibit men's help-seeking behavior. In this context, this article was conducted to examine the risk factors, psychosocial aspects, effects on sexual life and the importance of sexual counseling in male infertility in line with the literature.

**Keywords:** Male infertility, sexual dysfunction, sexual counseling.

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## DİJİTAL ŞİDDET: KADINA KALKAN ELİN ŞEKLİ Mİ DEĞİŞTİ? DIGITAL VIOLENCE: HAS THE SHAPE OF THE HAND AGAINST WOMEN CHANGED?

*Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Ordu Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı Doktora Programı, Ordu, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4797-7324>

*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ebru ŞAHİN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> *Ordu Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Doğum ve Kadın Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, Ordu, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7798-0690>

### ÖZET

İnsanlık tarihi kadar eski ve toplumsal yaşamın her döneminde var olmuş olan şiddet, gelişen ve değişen dünya koşulları ile farklı yollarla gerçekleştirilerek karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Şiddet unsuru zarar verici eylemlerin bilişim teknolojileri yoluyla gerçekleştirilmesine dijital şiddet denilmektedir. Literatürde dijital şiddete en çok maruz kalan cinsiyetin kadınlar olduğu bildirilmektedir. İnternet ve sosyal ağların kontrolsüz kullanımı, istenildiğinde bireylerin kendi kimliğini gizleyebilmeleri, özgürce ve kuralsızca yapılan yorumlar ve paylaşımlar özellikle kadınlar için dijital dünyayı şiddet aracı haline getirmiştir. İletişim teknolojilerindeki gelişmeler, bu yollarla şiddet uygulayan bireylerin yakalanmayacaklarını düşünmeleri, şiddetin bu yolla uygulanmasının ahlaka aykırı bir durum olmadığına inanışları gibi birçok durumdan kaynaklanan dijital şiddet internet kullanımına paralel olarak giderek daha da yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu hızlı yayılış ise dijital şiddetin gerçek yaşamdaki diğer şiddet türlerinden daha az zarar verici olmadığını bize göstermektedir. Devlet, sivil toplum kuruluşları ve internet hizmet sağlayıcılarının konu ile ilgili farkındalıklarının artırılması, önlemler konusunda iş birliği sağlanarak, koruyucu hizmetlerin yasalarla güçlendirilmesi ile büyük ölçüde önlenabilir bir sorun olduğu söylenebilir. Bu doğrultuda bu makale kadına yönelik dijital şiddete dikkat çekerek, nedenlerini ve boyutlarını ortaya koymak ve çözüm önerileri geliştirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Dijital şiddet, kadın, siber şiddet

### ABSTRACT

Violence, which is as old as human history and has existed in every period of social life, is encountered in different ways with the developing and changing world conditions. The implementation of harmful acts of violence through information technologies is called digital violence. It is reported in the literature that the gender most exposed to digital violence is women. The uncontrolled use of the internet and social networks, the ability of individuals to hide their identities when desired, and the comments and shares made freely and without rules have turned the digital world into a tool of violence, especially for women. Digital violence, which originates from many situations such as the developments in communication technologies, the individuals who use violence in these ways thinking that they will not be caught, and the belief that applying violence in this way is not immoral, is becoming increasingly widespread in parallel with the use of the internet. This rapid spread shows us that digital violence is no less damaging than other types of violence in real life. It can be said that it is a largely preventable problem by increasing the awareness of the state, civil society organizations and internet service providers on the subject, by cooperating on precautions and by strengthening protective services with

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laws. In this context, this article was prepared to draw attention to digital violence against women, to reveal its causes and dimensions and to develop solution suggestions.

**Keywords:** Digital violence, women, cyber violence

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## MÜLTECİ KADINLAR, GÖÇ ve KADIN SAĞLIĞI

**Gamze YİĞİT UĞUR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Öğr. Gör., Atılım Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Ameliyathane Hizmetleri Programı Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3992-1881>

**Sena KAPLAN<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü ANKARA/TÜRKİYE.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1677-5463>

### ÖZET

Göç, insanlık tarihi boyunca varolan bir olgu olmuştur (Erikel Yılmaz, 2023). Sosyal, kültürel, psikolojik ve fiziksel boyutta insanları ve toplumları etkileyerek sağlık ve sağlık belirteçlerini önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Göçten en fazla etkilenen riskli gruplar arasında kadınlar öncelikli olarak yer almaktadır (Arabacı, Hasgül ve Serpen, 2016). Toplumda kadının yeri ve mülteci kadınların toplumsal cinsiyet rollerinden kaynaklanan engeller; fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyoekonomik alanlarda birçok soruna yol açmaktadır (Süt, 2017; Gümüş vd., 2017). Göçmen kadınların yaşadığı sorunlar arasında cinsiyet eşitsizliği, cinsel şiddet, adolesan gebelikler, çocuk yaşta evlilikler, düşük ve doğum komplikasyonları, yaşanmış travmalar ve sınır dışı edilme korkusu, istenmeyen ve riskli gebelikler, vitamin ve demir eksikliği, düşük ve doğumla ilgili komplikasyonlar yer almakla birlikte; aile planlaması hizmetlerinden yararlanamama, genital ve kişisel hijyen alışkanlıklarının kötü olması, üreme sağlığına yönelik olumlu davranışlar konusunda eksikliklerin bulunduğu ve sağlıklarının risk altında olduğu bildirilmiştir (Süt, 2017; Gümüş vd., 2017; TTB, 2014). Göçmen kadınların korunmasız cinsel ilişkiye maruz kalmaları, kontraseptif yöntem kullanma oranlarının düşük olması, elverişsiz koşullarda gebelik sonlandırmaları, prenatal ve postnatal bakım yetersizlikleri, isteyerek veya uygunsuz düşükler yapmaları ve sağlık ile sosyal hizmetlerden yararlanamama durumları, cinsel yolla bulaşan enfeksiyon oranını artırmaktadır (UNFPA, 2017; Islam ve Gagnon 2016). Ayrıca göçmen kadınların erkeklere kıyasla daha fazla ruhsal sorun yaşadığı ve zorunlu göç durumunda bu sorunların arttığı belirtilmiştir (Başterzi 2017). Göçmen kadınların partnerleri veya eşleri tarafından şiddet, istismar, cinsel taciz ve insan kaçakçılığına maruz kaldığı da bilinmektedir (MCN, 2023). Göç eden bireylerin, üreme sağlığı da dahil olmak üzere tüm sağlık ihtiyaçlarının karşılanması, kamu sağlığı açısından öncelikli bir konudur (Şirin ve ark., 2019). Hemşireler, risk altında olan mülteci gruplarının sağlık durumlarını fark ederek, bu konuda bilinç oluşturmaları ve sağlık durumlarını değerlendirmelidir. Ayrıca, göçmenlerin sağlık hizmetlerine erişiminde önemli bir etken olarak, onların ihtiyaçlarını anlamak ve uygun çözümler sunmak için çalışılmalı ve sağlık profesyonellerinin kültürlerarası bakım kavramına dair farkındalıklarını artırılması gerekmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Mülteci, göç, kadın sağlığı, hemşirelik.

### ABSTRACT

Migration has been a phenomenon throughout human history (Erikel Yılmaz, 2023). It affects people and societies in social, cultural, psychological and physical dimensions, significantly affecting health and health markers. Women are primarily among the risky groups most affected by migration (Arabacı et al., 2016). The place of women in society and the obstacles arising from the gender roles of refugee

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women lead to many problems in the physical, psychological and socioeconomic areas (Süt, 2017; Gümüş et al., 2017). The problems experienced by immigrant women include gender inequality, sexual violence, adolescent pregnancies, child marriages, miscarriage and birth complications, experienced traumas and fear of deportation, unwanted and risky pregnancies, vitamin and iron deficiencies, complications related to miscarriage and birth; It has been reported that migrant women are not able to benefit from family planning services, have poor genital and personal hygiene habits, lack positive behaviors regarding reproductive health and their health is at risk (Süt, 2017; Gümüş et al., 2017; TTB, 2014). The fact that migrant women are exposed to unprotected sexual intercourse, have low rates of contraceptive use, terminate pregnancies under unfavorable conditions, lack of prenatal and postnatal care, have voluntary or inappropriate abortions and cannot benefit from health and social services increases the rate of sexually transmitted infections (UNFPA, 2017; Islam and Gagnon 2016). It has also been stated that migrant women experience more psychological problems compared to men and that these problems increase in the event of forced migration (Başterzi, 2017). It is also known that migrant women are exposed to violence, abuse, sexual harassment and human trafficking by their partners or spouses (MCN, 2023). Meeting the health needs of migrants, including reproductive health, is a priority issue in terms of public health (Şirin et al., 2019). Nurses should be aware of the health status of refugee groups at risk, create awareness on this issue, and evaluate their health status. In addition, as an important factor in migrants' access to health services, efforts should be made to understand their needs and provide appropriate solutions, and health professionals should be made to increase their awareness of the concept of intercultural care.

**Keywords:** Refugee, migration, women's health, nursing.

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## DEPREM YAŞAYAN BİREYLERDE TRAVMA SONRASI STRES VE UYUM BOZUKLUĞU ÜZERİNE BİLİŞSEL DAVRANIŞÇI TERAPİNİN ETKİNLİĞİ EFFECTIVENESS OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL THERAPY ON POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS AND ADJUSTMENT DISORDER IN INDIVIDUALS EXPERIENCED IN AN EARTHQUAKE

*Esra Hatun YILMAZ*

*Psikolog/Klinik Psikoloji Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, İstanbul Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Klinik Psikoloji (Tezli), İstanbul, Türkiye.*

*Emel Aner AKTAN*

*Dr. Öğrt. Üyesi, İstanbul Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, İktisadi, İdari ve Sosyal Bilimler Fakültesi, Psikoloji, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6781-9171*

### ÖZET

Afetler insanların yüzyıllar boyunca karşılaştığı ve baş etmekte sorun yaşadığı doğa veya insan kaynaklı olaylardır. Toplumun belirli bir kısmını fiziksel, sosyal, ekonomik ve psikolojik açıdan olumsuz olarak etkiler. Deprem bunların arasında en yıkıcı olarak bilinen doğal afet türüdür. 6 Şubat 2023 yılında Pazarcık ve Elbistan merkezli ve çevresindeki 10 ili etkileyen deprem Türkiye’de yaşanan en yıkıcı etkilere sahip olan son depremdir. Deprem geride bıraktığı sorunlar insanların hayatlarını birçok yönde olumsuz etkileyebilir. Afet sonrası bireyler psikolojik problem geliştirebilir. Bu kişilerde Travma Sonrası Stres Bozukluğu ve Uyum Bozukluğu gibi psikolojik sorunlar açığa çıkabilir. Bu psikolojik sorunların çözümünde kullanılan, en etkili müdahale yöntemlerinden biri olan Bilişsel Davranışçı Terapi yöntemidir. Bu çalışmanın amacı depremi yaşamış kişilerde Travma sonrası stres ve uyum bozukluğunda bilişsel davranışçı terapinin etkisini incelemektir. Çalışma kapsamında 18-45 yaş aralığında 6 Şubat Kahramanmaraş Depremi yaşamış 10 kadın gönüllü katılımcı deney grubuna, 10 kadın gönüllü katılımcı ise kontrol grubuna seçilmiştir. Katılımcıların hepsine süreç öncesi ve sonrası, Travma Sonrası Stres Tanı Ölçeği ve Sosyal Uyum Kendini Değerlendirme Ölçeği (SUKDÖ) uygulanmıştır. Deney grubundaki katılımcılara görüşme süresi 50-60 dk, 10 hafta boyunca hafta da bir olmak üzere 2 seans anamnez, 8 seans BDT tekniği uygulanmıştır. Kontrol grubundaki katılımcılara bu süreç içerisinde herhangi bir terapi yöntemi uygulanmamıştır. Araştırmanın sonucunda elde edilen bulgular BDT’nin TSSB’da olumlu etkilerinin olduğunu kanıtlar niteliktedir. Uyum bozukluğunda ise etkilerinin sınırlı kaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın önemi, depreme maruz kalıp psikolojik sorunlar geliştiren bireyler üzerinde uygulanan terapi yönteminin etkilerini inceleyerek, bu konudaki tedavi yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesi açısından literatüre katkı sağlamaktır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Afet, Deprem, BDT, TSSB, Uyum Bozukluğu.

### ABSTRACT

Disasters are natural or human-caused events that people have faced for centuries and have had problems coping with. It negatively affects a certain part of society from a physical, social, economic and psychological point of view. Earthquakes are the most Deconstructively known type of natural disaster among them. On February 6, 2023, the earthquake centered on Pazarcık and Elbistan and affecting 10 surrounding provinces is the last earthquake with the most devastating effects experienced in Turkey. The problems left behind by the earthquake can negatively affect people's lives in many ways.

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Individuals may develop psychological problems after a disaster. Psychological problems such as Post-Traumatic Stress Disorder and Adjustment Disorder may occur in these people. It is a Cognitive Behavioral Therapy method, which is one of the most effective intervention methods used in solving these psychological problems. The aim of this study is to investigate the effect of cognitive behavioral therapy on post-traumatic stress and adjustment disorder in people who have experienced an earthquake. February December 6, 10 female volunteer participants who experienced the Kahramanmaraş Earthquake between the ages of 18-45 were selected to the experimental group and 10 female volunteer participants were selected to the control group within the scope of the study. Before and after the process, the Post-Traumatic Stress Diagnostic Scale and the Social Adjustment Self-Assessment Scale were applied to all participants. Participants in the experimental group were given an interview duration of 50-60 minutes, 2 sessions of anamnesis, 8 sessions of CBT technique, one per week for 10 weeks. No therapy method was applied to the participants in the control group during this process. The findings obtained as a result of the research prove that CBT has positive effects on PTSD. In case of adjustment disorder, it has been observed that its effects remain limited. The importance of this research is to contribute to the literature in terms of developing treatment methods on this subject by examining the effects of the therapy method applied on individuals who are exposed to earthquakes and develop psychological problems.

**Keywords:** Disaster, Earthquake, CBT, PTSD, Adjustment Disorder.

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## YOKSULLUĞUN KADIN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİLERİ VE HEMŞİRELİK EFFECTS OF POVERTY ON WOMEN'S HEALTH AND NURSING

**<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nermin ALTUNBAŞ**

*<sup>1</sup>Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı, Sivas/Türkiye 58140*

*Orcid Code:0000-0003-1190-3523*

**Sümeyye FIRAT**

*Gözde Bakım Merkezi, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi*

*Orcid Code:0009-0000-6792-1988*

**Bahadır YILMAZ**

*Sivas Fen Lisesi, Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi*

*Orcid Code: 0009-0006-7342-6565*

### ÖZET

Sanayi devrimiyle birlikte daha da belirginleşen yoksulluk, tüm dünyada önemli bir toplumsal sorun haline gelmiştir. Yoksulluk, maddi gelirin ve fiziki imkanların eksikliğini açıklamanın yanında toplumsal mahrumiyeti, kaynak dağılımındaki adaletsizlikleri ve güçsüzlüğü de ifade etmektedir. Her birey yoksulluktan farklı düzeylerde etkilenir. En çok etkilenen gruplar içerisinde kadınlar üst sıralarda yer almaktadır. Yoksulluğun giderek artması kadınların yoksulluklarının derinleşmesine neden olmaktadır. Bunun sonucunda ise yoksulluk kadın sağlığını son derece olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir.

Yoksul kadınlar, genellikle hem kronik hastalıklara sahip hem de sağlık bakım hizmetlerine ulaşımında maddi yetersizlikten dolayı sorun yaşamaktadırlar. Maddi yetersizlik, kadınların beslenmelerini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Yoksul kadınların çoğunun ruh sağlıklarının iyi olmadığı ve buna yönelik tedavi alan kadın sayısının da az olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bununla beraber, yoksul kadınların çoğunda baş etme yöntemlerinin ve sosyal destek sistemlerinin de yetersiz olduğu görülmektedir.

Yoksulluk, kadınların fiziksel ve ruhsal sağlığını olumsuz etkilemektedir. Sağlık ihtiyaçlarından ve koruyucu sağlık hizmetlerinden yararlanmalarını da engellemektedir. Yoksulluk eğitim eksikliklerine, toplumsal baskıya, dışlanmaya, aile içi geçimsizliğin ve şiddetin artmasına, beslenme yetersizliklerine sebep olabilmektedir.

Bu bakımdan yoksul kadın bireylerin sağlık bakımlarının sağlanmasında hemşirelere önemli görevler düşmektedir. Hemşireler öncelikle yoksulluğa neden olan durumları tanımlayabilmelidir. Aynı zamanda yoksul bireylerin sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşımı noktasında da sorunları tespit edebilmeli ve yardımcı olmalıdır. Yoksulluk ile ortaya çıkan sorunlara karşı baş etme becerilerini, hayatı sürdürme çabalarını ve kaynaklarını desteklemelidir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yoksulluk, Kadın Sağlığı, Hemşirelik

### ABSTRACT

Poverty, which has become more evident with the industrial revolution, has become an important social problem all over the world. In addition to explaining the lack of material income and physical means,

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poverty also refers to social deprivation, injustices in the distribution of resources and powerlessness. Each individual is affected by poverty at different levels. Women are among the most affected groups. The gradual increase in poverty causes women's poverty to deepen. As a result, poverty has an extremely negative impact on women's health.

Poor women generally have both chronic diseases and problems in accessing health care services due to financial inadequacy. Financial inadequacy negatively affects women's nutrition. It has been determined that most poor women do not have good mental health and the number of women receiving treatment for this is low. In addition, coping methods and social support systems are inadequate in most poor women.

Poverty negatively affects women's physical and mental health. It also prevents them from benefiting from health needs and preventive health services. Poverty can lead to lack of education, social pressure, exclusion, increased domestic discord and violence, and nutritional deficiencies.

In this respect, nurses have important duties in providing health care for poor women individuals. Nurses should first of all be able to define the conditions that cause poverty. At the same time, they should be able to identify and assist poor individuals in accessing health services. They should support coping skills, efforts to sustain life and resources against the problems that arise with poverty.

**Keywords:** Poverty, Women's Health, Nursing

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### OKUL ÇAĞINDAKİ ÇOCUKLARDA OBEZİTE ÖNLEME STRATEJİLERİ: BESLENME VE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTE PROGRAMLARININ ETKİNLİĞİ OBESITY PREVENTION STRATEGIES IN SCHOOL-AGE CHILDREN: EFFECTIVENESS OF NUTRITION AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY PROGRAMS

**<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Nermin Altunbaş**

*<sup>1</sup>Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü, Halk Sağlığı  
Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı, Sivas/Türkiye 58140*

*Orcid Code:0000-0003-1190-3523*

***Hemşiresi Bahadır Yılmaz***

*<sup>2</sup>Sivas Fen Lisesi (Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü,  
Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi)*

*Orcid Code: 0009-0006-7342-6565*

***Sümeyye Fırat***

*<sup>3</sup>Gözde Bakım Merkezi(Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü,  
Halk Sağlığı Hemşireliği Ana Bilim Dalı Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi)*

*Orcid Code:0009-0000-6792-1988*

#### ÖZET

Çağımızda en sık görülen sağlık sorunlarından biri olan obezite Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından “sağlığı bozabilecek anormal ya da aşırı yağ birikimi” şeklinde açıklanmaktadır. T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından yapılan obezite tanımında ise “genel olarak bedeninin yağ kütlelerinin yağsız kütleyle oranının aşırı artması sonucu boy uzunluğuna göre vücut ağırlığının arzu edilen düzeyin üstüne çıkması” şeklinde tanımlanmaktadır. Yapılan bu tanımlarda obezite, vücutta biriken aşırı yağ miktarı olarak belirtilmektedir.

DSÖ'nün obezite üzerine yaptığı çalışmada dünyadaki yetişkinlerin 2 milyarı fazla kilolu 650 milyonda fazlası ise obez olarak belirlenmiştir. Türkiye’de 2016’da yapılan bir çalışmada ise 7-8 yaş arası çocukların %9.9’u obez olduğu belirlenmiştir ve bu oran azımsanmayacak kadar fazladır

DSÖ'nün obeziteyi önlemeye yönelik birçok uygulaması bulunmaktadır. İkinci Avrupa Beslenme Eylem planı, Beyaz Doküman, Avrupa Birliği Beslenme, Fiziksel Aktivite ve Sağlık Platformu'nun oluşturulması gibi uygulamalar bunlara örnek olarak gösterilebilir. DSÖ'nün obezite ile mücadele için yaptığı uygulamaların haricinde birçok uluslararası kuruluşta obeziteyi önlemeye yönelik strateji ve eylem planları yapılmaktadır.

Ülkemizde ise çocukluk çağı obezitesini önlemek amacıyla ‘Türkiye Beslenme ve Sağlık Araştırması’, ‘Türkiye Okul Çağı Çocuklarında Büyümenin İzlenmesi’, ‘Türkiye Çocukluk Çağı Obezite Araştırma Girişimi Çalışması’, ‘Türkiye Kalp ve Damar Hastalıklarının Önleme ve Kontrol Programı’, gibi uygulamalar konusu gibi birçok araştırma ve çalışma bulunmaktadır.

Ülkemizdeki diğer bir önemli program ise obezitenin engellenmesine dair uygulamaları hızlandırmak, istenilen sonuçlara ulaşmak, gereksinimler doğrultusunda yeni amaç ve planların belirlenmesi ve etkinliklerin planlanılan doğrultuda sürdürülmesini sağlamak amacıyla hazırlanan "Türkiye Obezite ile Mücadele ve Kontrol Programı" olmuştur. Sonrasında programın ismi 29 Eylül 2010 tarihinde “Türkiye Sağlıklı Beslenme ve Hareketli Hayat Programı” olarak değiştirilerek Resmi Gazete’de yayımlanmıştır.

Okul sağlığı hemşireleri çocukluk çağı obezitesinin önlenmesi ve okul çağı çocuklarının sağlığının geliştirilmesi için ağırlıklı olarak “eğitici ve danışmanlık rollerini” kullanmaktadır. Okul sağlığı

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hemşireleri ayrıca okulda ki öğrencilere birincil, ikincil ve üçüncül önleme stratejilerini uygulayarak çocukluk çağı obezitesinin önlenmesi konusunda çok önemli bir rol oynamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler: Çocuk, Obezite, Okul çağı, Beslenme, Fiziksel aktivite**

### ABSTRACT

Obesity, one of the most common health problems in our age, is described by the World Health Organization (WHO) as “abnormal or excessive fat accumulation that may impair health”. In the definition of obesity made by the Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey, it is defined as “the excessive increase in the ratio of body fat mass to lean mass in general, resulting in an increase in body weight above the desired level according to height”. In these definitions, obesity is defined as the excessive amount of fat accumulated in the body.

In the WHO study on obesity, 2 billion of the world's adults are overweight and more than 650 million are obese are determined. In a study conducted in Turkey in 2016, 9.9% of children between the ages of 7 and 8 were found to be obese and this rate is considerable

WHO has many practices to prevent obesity. Practices such as the Second European Nutrition Action Plan, the White Paper, and the creation of the European Union Platform on Nutrition, Physical Activity and Health Platform can be given as examples. In addition to WHO's practices to combat obesity, many international organizations also make strategies and action plans to prevent obesity.

In our country, in order to prevent childhood obesity, there are many research and studies such as ' Türkiye Nutrition and Health Survey', 'Monitoring Growth in School Age Children in Türkiye', 'Türkiye Childhood Obesity Research Initiative Study', 'Türkiye Cardiovascular Diseases Prevention and Control Program'.

Another major program in our country was the “ Turkey Obesity Prevention and Control Program ”, which was prepared in order to accelerate the practices for the prevention of obesity, to achieve the desired results, to determine new goals and plans in line with the requirements and to ensure that the activities are carried out in the planned direction. Subsequently, the name of the program was changed to “Turkey Healthy Nutrition and Active Life Program” on 29 September 2010 and published in the Official Newspaper.

School health nurses mainly utilize their “educational and counseling roles” to prevent childhood obesity and improve the health of school-age children. School health nurses also play a very important role in the prevention of childhood obesity by applying primary, secondary and tertiary prevention strategies to students at school.

**Keywords:** Child, Obesity, School Age, Nutrition, Physical Activity

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## YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRME KAVRAMI ÇERÇEVESİNDE ENDÜSTRİYEL YAPILARIN DÖNÜŞÜMÜ: CENDERE SANAT MÜZESİ ÖRNEĞİ RE-FUNCTIONING THE TRANSFORMATION OF INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS IN THE FRAMEWORK OF THE CONCEPT OF RE-PURPOSING: THE CASE OF CENDERE ART MUSEUM

*Mert KILIÇASLAN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Yüksek İç Mimar, İstanbul Gedik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-7911-5015>*

*Neslihan YILDIZ<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>*Doç. Dr., İstanbul Gedik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık ve Tasarım Fakültesi, İç Mimarlık ve Çevre Tasarımı Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4674-2750>*

### ÖZET

Endüstriyel yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmesi, geçmişten günümüze uzanan mekânsal sürekliliği sağlamak ve kültürel mirası koruyarak yeni kullanımlar kazandırmak açısından önemlidir. Bu çalışma, Cendere Sanat Müzesi örneği üzerinden, endüstriyel yapıların dönüşüm sürecini mimarlık ve iç mimarlık perspektifinden ele almakta ve bu dönüşümün mekânsal kimlik üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektedir. Araştırmada, mekânın tarihsel ve çağdaş işlevleri, yapısal, çevresel ve mimari boyutlarıyla birlikte analiz edilmiş; sonuçlar literatüre metodolojik bir katkı sağlama amacıyla değerlendirilmiştir.

Çalışmanın temel amacı, endüstriyel yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmesi sürecinde mekânsal dönüşümün etkilerini ortaya koymak ve Cendere Sanat Müzesi özelinde bu tür projelerin mekâna kazandırdığı yeni kimlik ve işlevleri incelemektir. Ayrıca, bu analizlerin mimarlık ve iç mimarlık literatürüne katkı sunması hedeflenmektedir.

Araştırmada, Cendere Sanat Müzesi'nin dönüşüm süreci SWOT analizi yöntemiyle ele alınmıştır. Bu kapsamda, yapının güçlü ve zayıf yönleri, fırsatları ve tehditleri mekânsal bağlamda değerlendirilmiş; mekânın tarihsel işlevi ve mevcut kullanım amacı, yapısal, çevresel ve mimari özelliklerle ilişkilendirilerek kapsamlı bir analiz gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu yöntemle, dönüşüm sürecinde karşılaşılan avantajlar ve zorluklar sistematik bir şekilde incelenmiş, sonuçlar mekânsal sürdürülebilirlik ve yeni işlevlerin mekâna kazandırdığı katkılar doğrultusunda yorumlanmıştır.

Sonuçlar, Cendere Sanat Müzesi'nin yeniden işlevlendirilmesiyle mekâna yeni bir kimlik kazandırıldığını ve bu sürecin kültürel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli bir örnek oluşturduğunu göstermiştir. Yapının çevresel bağlamı, tarihi özellikleri ve yeni işlevi arasında uyum sağlandığı tespit edilmiştir.

Endüstriyel yapıların yeniden işlevlendirilmesi, mekânsal ve kültürel sürdürülebilirlik açısından önemli bir yaklaşımdır. Cendere Sanat Müzesi örneği, tarihi endüstri yapılarına yeni bir yaşam kazandırma potansiyelini ve bu süreçteki metodolojik yaklaşımların etkilerini ortaya koymaktadır. Bu tür projeler, mimarlık ve iç mimarlık literatüründe önemli bir yer tutmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yeniden İşlevlendirme, Endüstriyel Yapılar, Mekânsal Kimlik, Kültürel Sürdürülebilirlik, Cendere Sanat Müzesi.

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### ABSTRACT

The re-functionalization of industrial buildings is important in terms of ensuring spatial continuity from the past to the present and preserving cultural heritage and bringing new uses. This study examines the transformation process of industrial buildings from the perspective of architecture and interior architecture and examines the effects of this transformation on spatial identity through the example of Cendere Art Museum. In the research, the historical and contemporary functions of the space are analyzed together with its structural, environmental and architectural dimensions, and the results are evaluated in order to provide a methodological contribution to the literature.

The main aim of the study is to reveal the effects of spatial transformation in the process of re-functionalization of industrial buildings and to examine the new identity and functions that such projects bring to the space in the case of Cendere Art Museum. It is also aimed to contribute to the literature on architecture and interior architecture.

In the research, the transformation process of the Cendere Art Museum was analyzed through SWOT analysis. In this context, the strengths, weaknesses, opportunities and threats of the building were evaluated in the spatial context; a comprehensive analysis was carried out by associating the historical function of the space and its current intended use with structural, environmental and architectural features. With this method, the advantages and challenges encountered during the transformation process were systematically analyzed and the results were interpreted in terms of spatial sustainability and the contribution of new functions to the space.

The results show that the re-functionalization of the Cendere Art Museum has given the space a new identity and that this process has set an important example in terms of cultural sustainability. It has been determined that harmony has been achieved between the environmental context, historical features and new function of the building.

The re-functionalization of industrial buildings is an important approach in terms of spatial and cultural sustainability. The example of the Cendere Art Museum demonstrates the potential of giving new life to historic industrial buildings and the effects of methodological approaches in this process. Such projects have an important place in the literature of architecture and interior architecture.

**Keywords:** Refunctioning, Industrial Buildings, Spatial Identity, Cultural Sustainability, Cendere Art Museum.



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## 5-17 YAŞ ÇOCUK HASTALARDA COVID-19 ENFEKSİYONUNUN HEMOGRAM PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF COVID-19 INFECTION ON HEMOGRAM PARAMETERS IN CHILDREN AGED 5–17 YEARS

*Aysel Burcu İBİLİ<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Uşak Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Bölümü, Uşak,  
Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2371-4893>

*Cemile Kübra ZEYBEK<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Uşak Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Bölümü, Uşak,  
Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3337-5338>

### ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisi, pediatrik hastalarda çok yönlü klinik ve hematolojik değişikliklere yol açmıştır. Bu retrospektif çalışma, 5-17 yaş arası çocuk hastalarda COVID-19'un hematolojik etkilerini incelemektedir. Çalışmada, yaş, cinsiyet ve varyant farklılıklarına odaklanılmıştır. Uşak Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi'nde COVID-19 tanısı almış toplam 164 çocuk hasta retrospektif olarak analiz edilmiş, hastalık sonrası ve sonrası hemogram parametrelerindeki değişiklikler değerlendirilmiştir. Bulgular, nötrofil/lenfosit oranında (NLR) ve nötrofil yüzdesinde (%PNL) anlamlı artışlar, lenfosit seviyelerinde ise düşüşler olduğunu göstermiştir. Delta varyantı, daha yüksek inflamatuvar belirteçlerle ilişkilendirilmiştir. Erkek çocuklarda hemoglobin (Hgb) ve hematokrit (Hct) değerleri düşük, 5-10 yaş grubunda ise trombosit (PLT) seviyeleri daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Bu bulgular, pediatrik COVID-19 hastalarının risk değerlendirme ve yönetim süreçlerine katkı sağlayabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** COVID-19, hematolojik parametreler, pediatrik hastalar, Delta varyantı, nötrofil/lenfosit oranı

### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has resulted in multifaceted clinical and hematological changes in pediatric patients. This retrospective study investigates the hematological effects of COVID-19 in children aged 5–17 years, focusing on age, gender, and variant differences. A total of 164 pediatric patients diagnosed with COVID-19 at Uşak University Training and Research Hospital were retrospectively analyzed, and changes in hemogram parameters during and after the disease were evaluated. The findings revealed significant increases in the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and the percentage of neutrophils (%PNL), along with decreases in lymphocyte levels. The Delta variant was associated with higher inflammatory markers. Male children exhibited lower hemoglobin (Hgb) and hematocrit (Hct) levels, while the 5–10 age group had higher platelet (PLT) levels. These findings provide valuable insights into risk assessment and management strategies for pediatric COVID-19 patients.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, hematological parameters, pediatric patients, Delta variant, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio

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## LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE EFFECTIVENESS OF PHYSIOTHERAPY AND REHABILITATION PRACTICES AFTER ROTATOR CUFF INJURIES

**Ayşenur GÖKŞEN**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Assistant Professor, Tarsus University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Mersin-Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2273-5908>

**Nurel ERTÜRK**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Assistant Professor, Tarsus University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Mersin-Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-9910-6336>.

**Fatma Kübra ÇEKOK**<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup>Tarsus University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Mersin-Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8865-660X>

### ÖZET

Sağlık ekonomisi günümüzde modern tıbbın önemli bir yönü olarak kabul edilir. Bir yaralanmadan sonra oluşan maliyet, doğrudan tıbbi masraflarla ilgili maliyet ve tıbbi masraflar dışındaki dolaylı maliyetlerdir. Ortopedik yaralanmalara bakıldığında, Rotator Manşet Yaralanmaları (RCI), büyük bir popülasyonda görülmektedir. Özellikle orta yaşlı ve ileri yaştaki popülasyonda ağrı ve sakatlığa neden olan yaygın bir sorundur. Bu inceleme ile RCI'daki rehabilitasyon uygulamalarının maliyet-yarar etkinliğini incelemek isteyen yazarlar, 2024'e kadar olan literatürün bir özetini elde edeceklerdir. Bu çalışma, sistematik bir incelemeden farklı olarak; konunun içeriği ve kalitesi hakkında bilgi edinmez, ancak genişliği ve niceliği hakkında bilgi edinir. Aramalar Web of Science üzerinden yapılmıştır. Yayın yılı, makale türü, yazar, WOS kategorisi, yayın başlıkları, yayın dili ve ülke kaydedildi. Verileri görselleştirmek için Vosviewer ve Excel programları kullanıldı. Rotator manşet yaralanmaları sonrası rehabilitasyon programlarının maliyet-fayda verimliliği üzerine 15 araştırma varken, bu programlar üzerine 1898 araştırma bulunmaktadır. RMY üzerine yapılan araştırmaların 2020'den sonra azaldığı bulunmuştur (Şekil 1). Egzersiz uygulamasının yararlılığı bu araştırmaların yedisinde ele alınmıştır. Rotator manşet yaralanmaları ve rehabilitasyonu hakkında çok sayıda yayın olmasına rağmen; rotator manşet yaralanmaları sonrasında uygulanan rehabilitasyon uygulamalarının maliyet-fayda etkinliği hakkında çok az çalışma olduğu ve bu alanda çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu görülmüştür.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Rotator manşet yaralanmaları, maliyet-fayda, rehabilitasyon, maliyet etkinliği.

### ABSTRACT

A significant component of contemporary medicine is thought to be health economics. Direct medical costs and indirect costs other than medical charges are included in the expenditures incurred following an injury. In the realm of orthopedic ailments, rotator cuff injuries (RCI) are prevalent. Particularly in the middle-aged and older population, it is a prevalent issue that results in pain and incapacity. The literature up to 2024 will be summarized for authors who wish to investigate the cost-benefit effectiveness of rehabilitation techniques in RCI. In contrast to a systematic review, this study provides information about the subject's quantity and breadth but not its quality or content. Web of Science

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searches were performed. Records were kept of the publishing year, article kind, author, WOS category, titles, language, and nation. To visualize the data, Vosviewer and Excel were utilized. There are 1898 papers on rehabilitation programs following rotator cuff injuries, but only 15 studies examine their cost-benefit efficacy. After 2020, there was a decline in RMY research (Figure 1). Seven of this research examined the value of exercise application. There is a need for more research in this field since, despite the abundance of publications on rotator cuff injuries and rehabilitation, there aren't many studies examining the cost-benefit effectiveness of rehabilitation techniques used following rotator cuff injuries. **Keywords:** cost-benefit analysis, rehabilitation, cost-effectiveness, and rotator cuff injuries.

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## 5. SINIF ETKİN VATANDAŞLIK ÖĞRENME ALANINDA YARATICI DRAMA YÖNTEMİNİN KULLANILMASININ ÖĞRENCİLERİN KAVRAM ALGILARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

### THE EFFECT OF USING CREATIVE DRAMA METHOD IN 5TH GRADE ACTIVE CITIZENSHIP LEARNING AREA ON STUDENTS' CONCEPT PERCEPTIONS

*Melis AKMAN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Doktora Öğrencisi, Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, Antalya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3185-5533>

*Ayhan AKIŞ<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Akdeniz Üniversitesi, Eğitim Fakültesi, Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, Antalya, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7871-1190>

#### ÖZET

Araştırmanın amacı 5. sınıf sosyal bilgiler dersinde yaratıcı drama yönteminin kullanılmasının öğrencilerin kavram algı düzeyleri ve yanlışları ile yaratıcı drama yöntemi kullanılarak işlenen derse yönelik öğrenci görüşleri üzerine etkisi ne boyuttadır bunu ölçmektir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Antalya ilindeki bir devlet okulunda 2023-2024 eğitim öğretim döneminde öğrenim görmekte olan 5. sınıf öğrencileri oluşturmaktadır. Nitel yöntemde tasarlanan araştırmada araştırmacı tarafından “Etkin Vatandaşlık” öğrenme alanında yer alan “Bizi biz yapanlar” konusu kapsamında yer alan “Bayrak ve İstiklâl Marşı gibi milli egemenlik ve bağımsızlık sembollerine değer verir” kazanımı çerçevesinde yer alan kavramlar ile ilgili öğrenci algıları ve yanlışlarını tespit etmek amacıyla çalışma yaprağı hazırlanmıştır. Hazırlanan çalışma yaprakları uygulamadan sonra tekrar öğrencilere dağıtılarak uygulamanın öğrencilerdeki kavram algı ve yanlışlarını ne düzeyde etkilediği içerik analizi ile tespit edilmiştir. Derse yönelik öğrenci görüşleri ise; öğrencilerin hazırlamış olduğu resim, afiş ve şiir gibi öğrencilerin düşünce ve duygularını yansıtan çalışmalardan ve öğrencilerin gözlemlenmesi sonucu elde edilmiştir. Hazırlanan çalışma yapraklarının analizleri sonucunda öğrencilerin konuya ait kavramlara yönelik kavram yanlışlarının olumlu yönde geliştiği ve yaratıcı drama yöntemi ile işlenen derse yönelik görüşlerinin olumlu olduğu sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Sosyal Bilgiler Eğitimi, Yaratıcı Drama, Kavram Öğretimi, Çalışma Yaprağı

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of the research is to measure the effect of using creative drama method in the 5th grade social studies course on students' concept perception levels and misconceptions and students' opinions about the course taught using creative drama method. The study group of the research consists of 5th grade students studying in a public school in Antalya province in the 2023-2024 academic year. In the study designed in qualitative method, a worksheet was prepared by the researcher in order to determine student perceptions and misconceptions about the concepts within the framework of the acquisition of 'Values the symbols of national sovereignty and independence such as the flag and the National Anthem' within the scope of the subject of 'Those who make us who we are' in the learning area of 'Active Citizenship'. The prepared worksheets were distributed to the students again after the application and the level of the effect of the application on the concept perceptions and misconceptions of the students was determined by content analysis. Student opinions about the lesson were obtained from the works such as pictures, posters and poems prepared by the students reflecting the thoughts and feelings of the students and from

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the observation of the students. As a result of the analyses of the worksheets, it was concluded that the misconceptions of the students about the concepts of the subject developed positively and their opinions about the course taught with creative drama method were positive.

**Keywords:** Social Studies Education, Creative Drama, Concept Teaching, Worksheet

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## YANILTICI EL BİLEĞİ ÇIKIĞI GÖRÜNÜMÜ: DİREKT GRAFİ ÇEKİM HATASI PSEUDO-DISLOCATION OF THE WRIST ON X-RAY : X-RAY SHOOTING ERROR

*Ali ATEŞ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji  
Anabilim Dalı, Karaman, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5046-1150>*

### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Travma hastasına yaklaşımda direkt grafi (X-Ray) en sık kullanılan tetkiktir. Bu olgu sunumunda yanlış çekim tekniği ile çekilen direkt grafide gözlenen yaniltıcı el bileği çıkığı görünümünden bahsedilmiştir.

**Gereç ve Yöntemler:** Acil Servis'e travma sonrası el bileğinde ağrı ve hareket kısıtlılığı şikayetleriyle başvuran hastaya el bileği direkt grafisi ve el bileği bilgisayarlı tomografisi (BT) çekimi yapılmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Fizik muayenede eklem hareketleri ağrılı ancak eklem açıklığı normal saptanan hastanın el bileği direkt grafisinde el bileği çıkığı görünümü izlendi. Direkt grafinin klinikle uyumsuz olması nedeniyle hastaya çekirilen Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (BT)'de el bileğinde kırık ve çıkık saptanmadı.

**Sonuç:** Yanlış çekim tekniği uygulaması direkt grafide anatomik görüntünün bozulmasına ve yaniltıcı tanıya sebep olabilmektedir. Sunduğumuz olguda olduğu gibi işlem prosedürlerine dikkat edilmemesi hatalı tanı ve tedavilere neden olabilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** X-Ray, Direkt Grafi, El bileği Çıkığı, Röntgen Çekim Hatası

### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** Direct radiography (X-Ray) is the most commonly used examination in the approach to trauma patients. In this case report, a misleading appearance of wrist dislocation on a direct radiograph taken with an incorrect technique is described.

**Materials and Methods:** Direct radiography and computed tomography (CT) of the wrist were performed in a patient who presented to the Emergency Department with complaints of post-traumatic wrist pain and limitation of movement.

**Results:** On physical examination, the patient was found to have painful joint movements but normal joint range of motion. Direct radiography of the wrist showed the appearance of wrist dislocation. Computed tomography (CT) of the wrist was performed because the direct radiograph was incompatible with the clinical findings and no fracture or dislocation was found.

**Conclusion:** Improper extraction technique may lead to distortion of the anatomical appearance on direct radiography and misdiagnosis. Failure to pay attention to the procedure procedures, as in the present case, may lead to erroneous diagnosis and treatment.

**Key words:** X-Ray, Direct radiography, Wrist Dislocation, X-ray Shooting Error

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### TİTANYUM ELASTİK ÇİVİ İLE İNTRAMEDÜLLER ÇİVİLEME UYGULAMASININ NADİR BİR KOMPLİKASYONU: DİSTAL RADIUS FİZİS HATTININ TOTAL AYRILMASI VE SEGMENTAL KIRIK OLUŞUMU

#### A RARE COMPLICATION OF INTRAMEDULLARY NAILING WITH TITANIUM ELASTIC NAIL: TOTAL SEPARATION OF THE DISTAL RADIUS PHYSIS LINE AND SEGMENTAL FRACTURE

*Ali ATEŞ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji  
Anabilim Dalı, Karaman, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5046-1150>*

*Andaç AKBAŞ<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Op. Dr., Karaman Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Kliniği, Karaman,  
Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6627-8978>*

#### ÖZET

**Amaç:** Olgu sunumumuzda travmatik ön kol çift kemik kırığı olan çocuk hastada Titanyum Elastik Çivi (TEN) kullanılarak intramedüller çivileme esnasında intraoperatif gelişen distal radius fizis hattının total ayrılması ve segmental kırık gelişmesi komplikasyonundan bahsedilmiştir.

**Gereç ve Yöntemler:** Travma nedeniyle başvurduğu Acil Servis'te ön kol çift kemik kırığı (radius diyafiz kırığı ve ulna diyafiz kırığı) tanısı ile uzun kol ateline alınan çocuk hastanın, Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji polikliniğine gecikmiş başvurusunda hastaya kapalı redüksiyon uygulamasına yanıt alınamamış ve TEN intramedüller çivileme işlemi uygulanmıştır.

**Bulgular:** Travmadan 10 gün sonra Ortopedi ve Travmatoloji Polikliniği'ne getirilen çocuk hastanın çekilen direkt (X-Ray) grafilerinde radius diyafizinde sagittal düzlemde 30 derecelik volar açılanma tespit edildi, kırığa bağlı kemik diziliminde rotasyon gözlenmedi. Ön kol çift kemik kırığına öncelikle kapalı redüksiyon denendi, redüksiyonun başarısız olması üzerine hastaya TEN uygulamasına geçildi. İntramedüller çivileme esnasında radiustaki cerrahi giriş yerinin yırtılıp proksimale kaydığı, ayrıca distal radiusta fizis hattının total ayrıldığı ve segmental bir kırığa dönüştüğü skopi yardımıyla saptandı. Cerrahi komplikasyon olarak gelişen radius distal fizis ayrışma hattına kapalı redüksiyon uygulandı ve kırık hattının distali 2 adet kirschner teli (K- teli) ile tespit edildi. Akabinde sırasıyla radius diyafiz kırığı ve ulna diyafiz kırığı için TEN çivileme işlemi uygulandı. Postoperatif 1. ay sonunda direkt grafide diyafiz kırıklarının kaynama süreci normal olarak görüldü, distal radiustaki K-telleri çekildi, Pin dibi ciltte enfeksiyon saptanmadı. Postoperatif 3. ay sonundaki direkt grafide diyafiz kırıklarının kaynadığı görüldü, TEN radius ve ulnadan cerrahi olarak çıkartıldı. Postoperatif süreçte bir komplikasyon gelişmedi.

**Sonuç:** Çocuk ön kol kırıklarında kapalı redüksiyonun başarısız olduğu durumlarda TEN intramedüller çivileme işlemi uygulanabilir. Gecikmiş kırık vakaları beraberinde cerrahi komplikasyonları da beraberinde taşır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Çocuk Ön Kol Kırığı, Titanyum Elastik Çivileme, Fizis Ayrılması, Gecikmiş Kırık

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### ABSTRACT

**Aim:** In our case report, we describe the intraoperative complication of total separation of the distal radius physis line and segmental fracture during intramedullary nailing using Titanium Elastic Nail (TEN) in a pediatric patient with traumatic forearm double bone fracture.

**Materials and Methods:** A pediatric patient who was admitted to the Emergency Department due to trauma with a diagnosis of forearm double bone fracture (radius diaphyseal fracture and ulna diaphyseal fracture) was placed in a long arm splint. On delayed presentation to the Orthopedics and Traumatology outpatient clinic, the patient did not respond to closed reduction and TEN intramedullary nailing was performed.

**Results:** A 30-degree volar angulation of the radius diaphysis in the sagittal plane was detected in the direct (X-Ray) radiographs of the pediatric patient who was brought to the Orthopedics and Traumatology Outpatient Clinic 10 days after the trauma, and no rotation was observed in the bone alignment due to the fracture. Closed reduction was first attempted for the forearm double bone fracture, and when the reduction failed, TEN was applied. During intramedullary nailing, the surgical entry site in the radius was ruptured and shifted proximally, and also total separation of the physis line in the distal radius and a segmental fracture was detected with the help of scopy. As a surgical complication, closed reduction was applied to the distal radius physis separation line and the distal part of the fracture line was fixed with 2 Kirschner wires (K-wires). Subsequently, TEN nailing was performed for radius diaphyseal fracture and ulna diaphyseal fracture, respectively. At the end of the 1st postoperative month, the union of the diaphyseal fractures was normal on direct radiographs, the K-wires in the distal radius were removed, and no infection was detected on the skin at the base of the pin. At the end of the 3rd postoperative month, the direct radiograph showed union of the diaphyseal fractures and the TEN was surgically removed from the radius and ulna. There was no complication in the postoperative period.

**Conclusion:** TEN intramedullary nailing can be used in pediatric forearm fractures when closed reduction fails. Delayed fracture cases are associated with surgical complications.

**Keywords:** Pediatric Forearm Fracture, Titanium Elastic Nailing, Physis Separation, Delayed Fracture



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## NURSING INTERVENTIONS IN ACUTE STROKE AND NEUROLOGICAL EMERGENCIES

### AKUT İNME VE NÖROLOJİK ACİL DURUMLARDA HEMŞİRELİK MÜDAHALELERİ

*Eda KAYA*

*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Department of Emergency Medical Nursing*

*Tuba KARABEY*

*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Health Sciences*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-2334-656*

#### ÖZET

İnme, kurtulanlar ve yakınları için potansiyel olarak hayat değiştiren bir olaydır. Engelliliğin niteliğine ve ciddiyetine bağlı olarak, kurtulanlar fiziksel bozukluk, kronik ağrı, iletişim ve yutma zorlukları, düşük ruh hali, anksiyete ve depresyon gibi uzun vadeli etkiler yaşayabilirler. Kendilerine bakma ve iş, hobi veya sosyal aktivitelere katılma konusunda sınırlı yetenekleri olabilir ve bu da onları kişisel ve sosyal bakımları için başkalarına bağımlı hale getirir. Bütün hastalıklarda olduğu gibi nörolojik hastalıklarda da hemşirenin rolü hem hasta hem hasta yakınları üzerinde oldukça önemlidir. Hemşirenin hastayı fiziksel muayene etmesi, meydana gelen değişiklikleri fark etmesi ve gelişebilecek herhangi bir komplikasyona karşı önlem alması hastalığın seyrini değiştirecek öneme sahiptir. Hastaya kişiselleştirmiş bir tedavi sürecinin ve rehabilitasyon sürecinin hastanın iyileşme sürecine etkisi bulunmaktadır. Hasta ve hasta yakınlarına vermiş olduğu psikolojik destek ve rehabilitasyon desteği sayesinde hastanın sosyal hayatına bir an önce ve en sağlıklı şekilde geri dönebilmesi adına önemlidir. Hemşirenin hastayı her yönden izleyip doğru rehabilitasyon zamanında rehabilitasyon desteği almasını sağlaması tedaviye olumlu bir etki sağlayacaktır. Hemşirenin nörolojik hastalık geçirmiş olan hastanın zayıflayan kaslarının solunum kaslarını da etkileyebileceğini bilip hastaya bu yönde de ihtiyacına göre bakım vermesi hastanın kliniği açısından önemlidir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** akut inme, nörolojik aciller, hemşirelik

#### ABSTRACT

Stroke is a potentially life-changing event for survivors and their loved ones. Depending on the nature and severity of the disability, survivors may experience long-term effects such as physical impairment, chronic pain, communication and swallowing difficulties, low mood, anxiety and depression. They may have limited ability to care for themselves and participate in work, hobbies or social activities, leaving them dependent on others for their personal and social care. As with all diseases, the role of the nurse in neurological diseases is very important for both the patient and the patient's relatives. The nurse's physical examination of the patient, noticing the changes that occur and taking precautions against any complications that may develop are of great importance in changing the course of the disease. A personalized treatment process and rehabilitation process for the patient has an impact on the patient's recovery process. The psychological and rehabilitation support provided to the patient and the patient's

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relatives is important for the patient to return to their social life as soon as possible and in the healthiest way. The nurse's monitoring of the patient in every way and ensuring that he/she receives rehabilitation support at the right time will have a positive effect on the treatment. It is important for the nurse to know that the weakened muscles of a patient with a neurological disease can also affect the respiratory muscles and to provide care to the patient according to his/her needs in this regard.

**Keywords:** stroke, neurological emergency, nursing

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## ARDUİNO PROGRAMLAMA ÖĞRETİMİNDE FARKLI EŞLİ PROGRAMLAMA TEKNİKLERİNİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT PAIR PROGRAMMING TECHNIQUES IN ARDUINO PROGRAMMING EDUCATION ON ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT

**Begüm PİŞKİN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Bahçeşehir Üniversitesi, Eğitim Enstitüsü, Eğitsel Tasarım ve Değerlendirme, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-1274-0157>

**Nesrin ÖZDENER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr, Marmara Üniversite, Eğitim Fakültesi, Bilgisayar ve Öğretim Teknolojileri Eğitimliği, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5549-0532>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada amaç, Arduino programlama öğretiminde farklı eşli programlama tekniklerinin robotik kodlama akademik başarısı üzerindeki etkilerini incelemektir. Araştırma, Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı'na bağlı bir özel lisede öğrenim gören 106 dokuzuncu sınıf öğrencisiyle yapılmıştır. Dört gruptan biri kontrol, üçü deney grubudur. Kontrol Grubu 1'de yapılandırılmamış eşli programlama tekniğiyle ders işlenmiş, deney gruplarında ise farklı eşli programlama teknikleri uygulanmıştır. Veri toplama sürecinde, araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen ve geçerlik ile güvenirliği çalışması yapılmıştır. Robotik Kodlama Akademik Başarı Sınavı ve Rubriği, ön test ve son test olarak uygulanmıştır. Açık uçlu sorulardan oluşan sınav, iki bağımsız değerlendirici tarafından puanlanmış ve puanlayıcılar arası uyum incelenmiştir. Araştırma bulgularına göre Yapılandırılmamış Eşli öğrenme tekniği ile eğitim alan Kontrol Grubu, Güçlü Tarz Eşli öğrenme tekniği ile eğitim alan Deney Grubu 1, Sürücü-Gezgin öğrenme tekniği ile eğitim alan Deney Grubu 2 ve Masa Tenisi tekniği ile eğitim alan Deney Grubu 3' te yer alan öğrencilerin robotik kodlama akademik başarı puanlarındaki artışın her bir grupta anlamlı ve son test lehine olduğu görülmektedir ( $[z=-8,47; p<,05]$ ), ( $[z=-4,39; p<,05]$ ), ( $[z=-4,05; p<,05]$ ), ( $[z=-4,05; p<,05]$ ), ( $[z=-4,26; p<,05]$ ). Öğrencilerin robotik kodlama akademik başarı sınavı fark puanları üzerinden yapılan ikili karşılaştırmalar sonucunda kontrol grubuna kıyasla tüm deney grupları lehine istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmiştir ( $[U = 273,50, p <0,05]$ ), ( $[U = 260,50, p <0,05]$ ), ( $[U = 278,00, p <0,05]$ ). Ancak deney grupları arasında anlamlı bir farklılık bulunmamıştır ( $p > 0,05$ ). Araştırma sonuçları kontrol gruplarında farklı eşli programlama teknikleri arasında robotik kodlama akademik başarısı açısından fark oluşturmamakla birlikte, bu tekniklerin programlama öğretiminde kullanılabilecek etkili öğretim teknikleri olabileceğini vurgular niteliktedir. Ayrıca bu tekniklerin, rastgele oluşturulan kontrol grubuna kıyasla daha başarılı sonuçlar elde edildiğini göstermektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Eşli Programlama, Robotik Kodlama Eğitimi.

### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of different paired programming techniques on robotic coding academic achievement in Arduino programming instruction. The research was conducted with 106 ninth-grade students from a private high school affiliated with the Ministry of National Education. One group served as the control group, and three groups were experimental. In Control Group 1, the unstructured paired programming technique was used, while different paired programming techniques were applied in the experimental groups. During data collection, a Robotics Coding Academic

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Achievement Test and Rubric developed by the researcher, which was tested for validity and reliability, was administered as both a pre-test and a post-test. The test, consisting of open-ended questions, was scored by two independent evaluators, and inter-rater reliability was examined. According to the research findings, the increase in robotic coding academic achievement scores was significant in each group, with the post-test scores showing improvement in the Control Group (taught with unstructured paired programming), Experimental Group 1 (taught with Strong Style paired programming), Experimental Group 2 (taught with Driver-Navigator learning technique), and Experimental Group 3 (taught with Ping-Pong technique) ( $[z=-8.47; p<.05]$ ,  $[z=-4.39; p<.05]$ ,  $[z=-4.05; p<.05]$ ,  $[z=-4.05; p<.05]$ ,  $[z=-4.26; p<.05]$ ). Pairwise comparisons of students' robotic coding academic achievement scores showed statistically significant differences in favor of the experimental groups compared to the control group ( $[U = 273.50, p <0.05]$ ,  $[U = 260.50, p <0.05]$ ,  $[U = 278.00, p <0.05]$ ). However, no significant differences were found among the experimental groups ( $p > 0.05$ ). The results of the study indicate that, while there is no significant difference in robotic coding academic achievement among the different paired programming techniques in the control groups, these techniques may serve as effective teaching strategies for programming instruction. Additionally, the findings demonstrate that these techniques lead to better outcomes compared to the randomly assigned control group.

**Keywords:** Pair Programming, Robotic Coding Training.

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## İNSAN PANKREAS HÜCRELERİNDE AKROLEİNİN STOTOKSİK ETKİLERİ CYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF ACROLEIN ON HUMAN PANCREATIC CELLS

**Şükriye KAMANLI<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye..

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-6164-2742>

**Seval KONTAŞ YEDİER<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3532-573X>

**Ceren BÖRÇEK KASURKA<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5772-9463>

**Zülal ATLI ŞEKEROĞLU<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Prof.Dr., Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3552-3819>

**Vedat ŞEKEROĞLU<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>Prof.Dr., Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8547-6571>

### ÖZET

Oldukça reaktif bir doymamış aldehit olan akrolein, her yerde bulunan çevresel bir kirleticidir ve potansiyel olarak çevre sağlığı için ciddi tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Petrol, odun, plastik, tütün ve yemeklik yağların ısıtılmasından kaynaklanan aşırı üretim nedeniyle akroleine maruz kalmak önemli bir sağlık sorunudur.

Hücresel düzeyde akroleine maruz kalma, başta DNA ve protein hasarı olmak üzere oksidatif stres, mitokondriyal bozulma, membran hasarı, endoplazmik retikulum stresi ve immün disfonksiyon gibi çeşitli toksik etkilere yol açmaktadır. Özellikle kolon, akciğer ve mesane kanseri başta olmak üzere birçok hastalığın ortaya çıkmasında etkili olduğu bilinmektedir.

Çalışmamızda insan normal pankreas hücreleri (hTERT-HPNE) kullanılmıştır. Akroleinin suda çözülmüş formülasyonu (5000 µg/ml in water, Restek) saf su ile seyreltilerek 500, 100, 50, 10, 5 ve 1 µM'lık uygulama konsantrasyonları hazırlanmıştır. 96 kuyucuklu kültür kaplarında DMEM besiyerinde 10<sup>3</sup> hücre yoğunluğunda geliştirilen HPNE hücreleri bu dozlara 24, 48 ve 72 saat süreyle 37 C<sup>0</sup> de %5 CO<sub>2</sub>, %90 nem içeren inkübatörde maruz bırakılmış ve MTT analizi yapılmış ve hücre canlılığı belirlenmiştir.

MTT sonuçları; 24, 48 ve 72 saatlik uygulama sürelerinde 0, 1, 5, 10, 50, 100 ve 500 µM akrolein ile muamele edilen hTERT-HPNE hücrelerinde, hücre canlılığının düştüğünü göstermiştir. Bu sonuçlar akroleinin normal pankreas hücrelerinde toksik olabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Akrolein, hTERT-HPNE, sitotoksosite

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### ABSTRACT

Acrolein, a highly reactive unsaturated aldehyde, is a ubiquitous environmental pollutant and poses a potentially serious threat to environmental health. Due to excessive production from the heating of petroleum, wood, plastic, tobacco, and cooking oils, exposure to acrolein is a significant public health concern.

At the cellular level, exposure to acrolein leads to various toxic effects, including oxidative stress, mitochondrial dysfunction, membrane damage, endoplasmic reticulum stress, immune dysfunction, and particularly DNA and protein damage. It contributes to the onset of various diseases, especially colorectal, lung, and bladder cancers.

In our study, human normal pancreatic cells (hTERT-HPNE) were used. A water-soluble formulation of acrolein (5000  $\mu\text{g/ml}$  in water, Restek) was diluted with distilled water to prepare 500, 100, 50, 10, 5, and 1  $\mu\text{M}$  application concentrations. hTERT-HPNE cells cultured at a density of  $10^3$  cells in DMEM medium within 96-well plates were exposed to the aforementioned doses for 24, 48, and 72 hours at  $37^\circ\text{C}$  in a humidified incubator with 5%  $\text{CO}_2$  and 90% humidity. MTT analysis was applied to assess cell viability.

The MTT results demonstrated a decrease in cell viability in hTERT-HPNE cells treated with 0.1, 5, 10, 50, 100, and 500  $\mu\text{M}$  AC across 24, 48, and 72-hour exposure durations. These findings indicate that acrolein can exert toxic effects on normal pancreatic cells.

**Keywords:** Acrolein, hTERT-HPNE, cytotoxicity

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## SPİROMESİFEN PESTİSİTİNİN İNSAN AKCİĞER EPİTEL HÜCRELERİNDE GENOTOKSİK ETKİLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ DETERMINATION OF GENOTOXIC EFFECTS OF SPIROMESIFEN PESTICIDE IN HUMAN LUNG EPITHELIAL CELLS

**Ebru AKBULUT<sup>1\*</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-0555-2660>

**Ceren BÖRÇEK KASURKA<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5772-9463>

**Seval KONTAŞ YEDİER<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3532-573X>

**Zülal ATLI ŞEKEROĞLU<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>Prof.Dr., Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3552-3819>

**Vedat ŞEKEROĞLU<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>Prof.Dr., Ordu Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Ordu, Türkiye.

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-8547-6571>

### ÖZET

Spiromesifen yeni nesil, spirosiklik tetronik asit sınıfından bir insektisittir. Spiromesifen içeren çeşitli tarımsal ürünler ruhsatlı olarak Türkiye’de ve dünyada yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Spiromesifenin bazı canlılarda ve hücrelerde toksik özellikler gösterdiği, hücre döngüsü ve çoğalmasında rol oynayan yollardaki kritik genlerin ekspresyon profillerini değiştirdiği yapılan çeşitli çalışmalarda gösterilmiştir.

Çalışmamızda Spiromesifenin insan akciğer hücrelerindeki sitotoksik etkilerini araştırmak amacıyla BEAS-2B hücreleri kullanılmıştır. Spiromesifen steril DMSO içinde çözülmüş ve safsu ile sulandırılarak çalışma konsantrasyonları hazırlanmıştır. 96 kuyucuklu kültür kaplarında  $10^3$  hücre yoğunluğu olacak şekilde RPMI besiyerinde kültüre edilen hücrelere 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 ve 1000  $\mu\text{M}$  konsantrasyonlarında spiromesifen ile 24, 48 ve 72 saatliğine muamele edilmiştir. Hücre canlılığı MTT testi ile belirlenmiştir.

MTT analizleri, bu pestisitinin 24, 48 ve 72 saatlik uygulamalar sonucunda hücre canlılığını düşürdüğünü göstermektedir. 24 saatlik maruziyetin, uygulanan bütün dozlarda hücre canlılığını düşürdüğü, 48 ve 72 saatlik uygulamalarda 100, 250, 500 ve 1000  $\mu\text{M}$ ’lık dozların hücre canlılığını önemli derecede düşürdüğü gözlenmiştir. ( $p>0,05$ ).

Bu sonuçlar Spiromesifenin bütün doz ve sürelerde hücre canlılığını düşürdüğünü, artan maruziyet dozlarının ve sürelerinin hücreler üzerinde daha etkili olduğunu göstermiştir. Spiromesifen pestisitinin akciğer hücreleri için toksik olabileceğini ortaya koymaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Spiromesifen, sitotoksikite, BEAS-2B.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### ABSTRACT

Spiromesifen is a new-generation insecticide from the spirocyclic tetrone acid class. Various agricultural products containing spiromesifene are widely used in Turkey and the world as licensed. Several studies have shown that spiromesifen exhibits toxic properties in some organisms and cells, and changes the expression profiles of critical genes in the pathways involved in the cell cycle and proliferation.

In our study, BEAS-2B cells were used to investigate the cytotoxic effects of spiromesifen on human lung cells. Spiromesifen was dissolved in sterile DMSO and diluted with dH<sub>2</sub>O to prepare treatment concentrations. Cells were cultured in RPMI medium at a density of 10<sup>3</sup> cells in a 96-well plate, and treated with spiromesifen at concentrations of 0, 10, 25, 50, 100, 250, 500 and 1000 μM for 24, 48 and 72 hours. Cell viability was determined by the MTT test.

These results showed that Spiromesifen decreased cell viability at all treatment doses and times and that increasing exposure doses and durations were more effective on cells. Our study reveals that Spiromesifen pesticide may be toxic to lung cells.

**Keywords:** Spiromesifen, cytotoxicity, BEAS-2B.



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## COVID-19 PANDEMİ ÖNCESİ VE PANDEMİ DÖNEMİNDE BAKILAN OBSTETRİK RENKLİ DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAFİ BULGULARININ İNCELENMESİ: TEK MERKEZ ÇALIŞMASI

### OBSTETRIC COLOR DOPPLER ULTRASONOGRAPHY AND PREGNANCY OUTCOMES DURING THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC: A SINGLE-CENTER STUDY

*Nesrin ATCI<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Uzman Doktor, Konya Medicana Hastanesi, Radyoloji Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8755-9736>

*Ramazan DAVRAN<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Uzman Doktor, Reyhanlı MMT Amerikan Hastanesi, Radyoloji Bölümü, Hatay, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0002-6939-0572>

#### ÖZET

COVID-19'un gebelik ultrasonu üzerindeki etkileri, özellikle fetal büyüme ve gelişim açısından incelenmiştir. Araştırmalar, COVID-19'un gebelikte fetal büyüme kısıtlaması (FGR) ve düşük doğum ağırlığı gibi olumsuz sonuçlarla ilişkili olabileceğini öne sürsede, bu konuda net bir konsensus bulunmamaktadır. Covid-19 pozitif gebelerin hastalığı hafiften mortal seyire kadar çeşitli derecelerde geçirdiği bilinmektedir. Türkiye'de bildirilen COVID-19 pozitif gebelerin çoğu hafif hastalık seyri olarak bildirilmiştir. COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçiren gebelerde, plasental yatakta maternal vasküler malperfüzyonun daha sık görüldüğü ve bunun preterm doğum, fetal büyüme kısıtlaması ve fetal ölüm gibi klinik sonuçlarla ilişkili olabileceği belirtilmiştir. Bu çalışmada pandemi öncesi dönemde ve pandemi döneminde radyoloji kliniğine başvuran gebelerin obstetrik renkli doppler ultrasonografi bulgularının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya pandemi öncesinde başvuran 177 kişi, pandemi döneminde başvuran 328 kişi olmak üzere toplam 505 gebe katılmıştır. Çalışmaya 18 yaş üzeri gebeler dahil edilmiştir. Dışlama kriterleri olarak pregestasyonel ve gestasyonel Diabetes Mellitus, maternal orak hücre hastalığı, kronik hipertansiyon, Rh uyuşmazlığı-ABO uyuşmazlığı ve çoğul gebeliği olanlar belirlenmiştir ve verileri çalışmaya dahil edilmemiştir. Retrospektif olarak ele alınan çalışmada pandemi öncesi dönemde bakılan 177 obstetrik renkli doppler ultrasonografisinde 55 gebede (%31,07) anormal bulgu saptanmıştır. Pandemi döneminde bakılan 328 obstetrik renkli doppler ultrasonografide 125 gebede (%38,10) anormal bulgu saptanmıştır. Anormal bulgu saptananlar incelendiğinde Pandemi öncesi dönemde saptanan toplam 55 anormal bulgudan 7 (%12.72) gebede intrauterin gelişme geriliği (IUGR), 3 (%5.45) gebede uterin arterde diastolik çentik, 7 (%12.72) gebede umbilikal arterde yüksek direnç belirlenmiştir. Pandemi döneminde saptanan toplam 125 anormal bulgu incelendiğinde ise 25 gebede (%20) IUGR, 1 (%0.8) gebede uterin arterde diastolik çentik, 5 (%4) gebede uterin arterde yüksek direnç, 7 (%5.6) gebede umbilikal arterde yüksek direnç görülmüştür. Literatürde COVID-19 enfeksiyonu geçiren gebelerde FGR oranlarının, enfeksiyon geçirmeyenlerle karşılaştırıldığında daha yüksek olmadığı bulunmuştur. Bunun yanı sıra pandemi döneminde test yaptırmayan pek çok gebe olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu da COVID-19'un gebelik ultrasonografi bulguları üzerindeki etkisini tam olarak anlamayı zorlaştırmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Covid-19, Pandemi, Gebelik, Obstetrik renkli doppler ultrasonografi.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### ABSTRACT

The effects of COVID-19 on pregnancy ultrasound, particularly regarding fetal growth and development, have been explored, with studies suggesting a potential link to adverse outcomes such as fetal growth restriction (FGR) and low birth weight. However, a definitive consensus on this association has not been reached. Pregnant women with COVID-19 experience varying disease severity, from mild to severe, and in Turkey, most reported cases have had mild disease progression. Maternal vascular malperfusion in the placental bed has been observed more frequently in pregnant women with COVID-19, which may lead to complications such as preterm birth, fetal growth restriction, and fetal death. This study aimed to investigate obstetric color Doppler ultrasonography findings in pregnant women presenting to a radiology clinic before and during the pandemic. A total of 505 women participated, with 177 presenting before and 328 during the pandemic. Inclusion criteria were pregnant women aged 18 or older, while exclusion criteria included pregestational and gestational diabetes, maternal sickle cell disease, chronic hypertension, Rh or ABO incompatibility, and multiple pregnancies. There were 177 ultrasounds performed before the pandemic, 55 (31.07%) showed abnormal findings. During the pandemic, 125 out of 328 (38.10%) ultrasounds were abnormal. Before the pandemic, abnormal findings included intrauterine growth restriction (IUGR) in 7 women (12.72%), diastolic notch in the uterine artery in 3 (5.45%), and high resistance in the umbilical artery in 7 (12.72%). During the pandemic, 25 women (20%) had IUGR, 1 woman (0.8%) had a uterine artery notch, 5 women (4%) had high resistance in the uterine artery, and 7 women (5.6%) had high resistance in the umbilical artery. While some studies suggest no higher incidence of FGR among COVID-19-positive pregnancies compared to non-infected pregnancies, impact of the pandemic on ultrasound findings remains unclear, partly due to limited testing during the pandemic. In addition, it is known that there are many pregnant women who did not get tested during the pandemic period. This makes it difficult to fully understand the impact of COVID-19 on pregnancy ultrasonography findings.

**Keywords:** Covid-19, Pandemic, Pregnancy, Obstetric color doppler ultrasonography.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### STUDENTS' NEEDS IN INTERNATIONAL OPEN UNIVERSITIES: THE CASE STUDY OF HELLENIC OPEN UNIVERSITY

**Dr. Evangelia Manousou**

*Hellenic Open University*

ORCID number: 0000-0001-9900-1625

**Thomas Vangelis**

*Hellenic Open University*

ORCID number: 0009-0002-7010-1088

#### ABSTRACT

The proposed research outlines a framework for distance education, particularly in the area of student support. Due to the physical distance between tutors and students, it is crucial to develop a supportive framework to help students achieve their goals at the beginning of their studies (Raju & Kohli, 2015). Distance education focuses on students who have diverse needs. Therefore, educational institutions must detect students' needs by utilizing supportive mechanisms. The establishment of a supportive environment in all distance education institutions is essential to prevent students' attrition and to construct a conducive environment for continuing their studies. This research approach, employing a literature review method, seeks to identify the needs of the students at international open universities. As a case study is chosen the Hellenic Open University (HOU), which offers distance education courses for adult learners in Greece, by adopting supportive services for them to achieve a successful academic pathway. Identifying students who struggle early on in their studies is indispensable for distance education to enhance students' retention, and it can be achieved by offering additional learning resources, extra courses, and personalized support that could motivate and help them improve their academic performance (Kostoulas et al., 2018). The research scope is to highlight the significance of a supportive environment for students with the main purpose of the enhancement of their success in distance education.

**Keywords:** student support, students' needs, distance education

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# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EXPLORING GPU ARCHITECTURE

*Saša Salapura*

*Assoc. Prof. PIM University, Faculty of Computer Science, Banja Luka, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

### ABSTRACT

The changes in computer hardware have been really impressive, with central processing units (CPUs) and graphics processing units (GPUs) becoming two key parts of modern computers. CPUs are the usual main engines for general computing, but GPUs have become important because they handle many tasks at the same time very well. This article looks at how GPUs are built, comparing their designs and how they work with those of CPUs.

GPUs have a very parallel setup, with thousands of small cores designed to do many tasks at once. They are really good at jobs like showing graphics, machine learning and scientific experiments. CPUs, on the other hand, focus on being flexible and doing tasks one after another, often using fewer but more advanced cores to improve performance for single tasks.

The difference in architecture comes from their design principles: CPUs are great at many tasks with low latency, while GPUs are designed for high throughput. This complementary relationship has led to the adoption of heterogeneous computing where both CPUs and GPUs work together to achieve good performance across many workloads. This article goes into GPU architecture, the memory hierarchy, threading model and execution units. It explains how these impact performance and power. Also discusses the broader implications of GPU's on AI, gaming and data intensive research. By providing a comparison this study aims to demystify GPU architecture and show its importance in the future of computing. Understanding the relationship between CPUs and GPUs not only informs hardware design but also enables developers to use them effectively. Ultimately this article is part of the ongoing conversation on how to optimize for the next big challenges.

**Keywords:** GPU architecture, CPUs vs GPUs, Computer architecture, Computational performance, Artificial intelligence

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND GENERATION Z INFLUENCE

*Emira SPAHAJ*

*Dr., Logos University College, Faculty of Economy, Department of Management, Tirana-Albania*

*ORCID: 0009-5638-0667*

*Tedi SPAHAJ*

*Logos University College, Faculty of Economy, Department of Finance-Accounting, Tirana-Albania*

### ABSTRACT

Human resources management has been continuously challenged by technological and socio-economic developments. Currently traditional human resources management practices are being challenged by a unique set of values and skills, rapidly brought to the labor market by Generation Z. Dedication to technology, attention to work-life balance, search for flexibility and commitment to social and environmental values are some of the distinguishing characteristics of this generation. The focus of this paper will be the identification of the role of Generation Z. Is Generation Z the initiator of sustainable changes in HRM? Is Generation Z inclined to positively influence organizational performance? The paper will also address the challenges that organizations are facing, such as: creating an inclusive environment, communication between generations, adapting work practices to the demands of this generation. Is it important for the organization to adapt to the changes brought by Generation Z? Should the organization build a work culture that matches the needs and aspirations of Generation Z? The paper follows a combined research approach, which includes both theoretical analysis and empirical data collection and processing. Some of the findings are: a) the positive impact of Generation Z on the performance of the business organization b) the need to build effective strategies to engage and retain Generation Z employees c) the adaptation of work practices in human resources management d) the creation of a work culture in line with an increasingly global and digital world.

**Keywords:** Management, human resources, Generation Z, business organization, human resources practices, work culture.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## AN OVERVIEW ON CHEMICAL PROFILE OF *SIDERITIS RAESERI* WILD POPULATION BY USING HEAD SPACE TECHNIQUES

*Jonida Salihila<sup>1</sup>, Kleva Shpati<sup>2</sup>, Aida Dama<sup>2</sup>, Flora Qarri<sup>1</sup>, Aurel Nuro<sup>3</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Vlora University "Ismail Qemali" Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemistry Department*

<sup>2</sup> *Albanian University, Faculty of Medicinal Sciences, Pharmacy Department*

<sup>3</sup> *Tirana University, Faculty of Natural Sciences, Chemistry Department*

### ABSTRACT

This study shows data of chemical profile for wild population of *Sideritis raeseri* L. plants of Llogara area, located in Vlora, South Albania. *Sideritis raeseri* plants grown naturally almost in all Albanian territory at altitude of more than 1000 m. *Sideritis raeseri* samples were obtained in different stations (8 stations in total) in the end of June 2024 from the area of Llogara from Orikumi to Borshi. Chemical profile of *sideritis* samples were obtained by using two Head Space (HS) methods: classical HS method and the static HS/SPME (Head Space Solid Phase Micro-extraction) techniques. These techniques can be used for the direct identification of chemical profile of *Sideritis raeseri* samples followed by gas chromatograph techniques with flame ionization detector (GC/FID). Capillary column VF-1ms (30 m x 0.33 mm x 0.25  $\mu$ m) was used for the separation and isolation of compounds found in analyzed plants.

In the *sideritis* chromatograms obtained for both HS techniques, 25-40 compounds were identified. In this study, 18 main compounds that were more than 90% of the total identified compounds, were considered. The largest group of terpenes were monoterpenes (80.5 - 87.2%). Bicyclic monoterpenes were found in high percentage for all samples (67.2 – 78.5%). The main compounds identified in all samples were: alpha and beta-Pinene, Felandrene, alpha-Copaene and Bicyclogermacene. Some differences were observed in chemical profile of *Sideritis raeseri* obtained by both HS techniques. Polarity, boiling point, adsorption affinity and the size of the molecules are factors that affect the percentages of the main compounds at each method. The chemical profile of *sideritis* plants from Llogara area were similar to the other studies from the Balkan and Mediterranean areas.

**Key words:** Llogara area, *Sideritis raeseri*, Head space techniques, SPME, GC/FID

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ROLE OF COMMUNITY BASED FOREST MANAGEMENT FOR BIODIVERSITY CONSERVATION IN NORTHWEST ETHIOPIA.

*Tesfaye Mengie Kassie*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*University of Pécs, Faculty of Science, Department of Agricultural Biology, Pécs, Hungary.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5828-5446>

*Professor. Szemethy László Róbert*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>*University of Pécs, Faculty of Science, Department of Agricultural Biology, Pécs, Hungary.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7834-7619>

### ABSTRACT

Community-Based Forest Management (CBFM) is essential for biodiversity conservation and sustainable resource governance in Northwest Ethiopia, specifically within the Awi Administrative Zone. This research examines the practical dimensions of CBFM through a mixed-methods methodology. We collected data from 412 farmers, nine agricultural specialists, local managers, district administrators, and 40 scholars using questionnaires, key informant interviews, and focus group discussions. We evaluated quantitative data using the Likert scale in SPSS23 and subjected qualitative data to theme analysis. Research indicates a multifaceted relationship between traditional ecological knowledge and contemporary scientific approaches in forest management. Community-driven initiatives like conservation practices and sustainable harvesting have illustrated the significance of merging traditional knowledge with modern methods to safeguard biodiversity and enhance environmental resilience. CBFM has also yielded economic advantages, encompassing improved livelihoods and bolstered community empowerment. Still, problems like unstable land tenure, resource conflicts, and limited capacity slow down progress, calling for flexible management methods and changes to how the government works. This study shows how important it is to have complete governance models that combine scientific methods with traditional knowledge systems to create fair and long-lasting systems for protecting biodiversity. Community-based forest management (CBFM) is a strong and effective way to manage forests because it combines community involvement with larger development goals.

**Key words:** CBFM, Indigenous Knowledge, Sustainable natural resource

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE MISSTEPS THAT MATTER: A STUDY OF INEFFECTIVE PRACTICES IN K-12 EDUCATION FOR STUDENTS WITH DISABILITIES

*Monisha Sharma*

*Independent Scholar*

*ORCID number: 0009-0001-3039-4093*

### ABSTRACT

Understanding what has not worked well in educating learners with disabilities is as crucial as identifying best practices. This research study explores the effectiveness of inclusive education strategies for K-12 students with disabilities, focusing on unsuccessful approaches documented in research papers, books, and journal articles published between 2014 and 2024. The review draws from a targeted search on Google Scholar using key terms such as, "K-12", inclusive education", "constraints", and "disabilities," with carefully applied inclusion and exclusion criteria to ensure the relevance and quality of the sources. By assessing examples across four main disability categories - physical, cognitive, behavioural, and sensory, this research aims to uncover patterns of failure and their underlying causes. The primary research questions guiding this work are: (1) What strategies or practices have repeatedly failed to support K-12 students with disabilities over the last decade? and (2) What factors have contributed to the ineffectiveness of these practices? This systematic literature review synthesizes findings from the research published in the previous decade. This approach enables a comprehensive analysis of the global educational landscape, highlighting instances where educators and researchers have attempted to implement inclusive education but encountered recurring challenges. It emphasizes the importance of learning from these missteps, for current and future educators, working with learners with disabilities. Initial findings suggest that many issues stem from reasons such as insufficient teacher training, limited use of assistive technologies, inadequately executed individualized education plans (IEPs), etc. This study aims to provide educators and researchers with critical insights into past failures to inform more effective and inclusive practices in the future. By learning from what has not worked, this research contributes to building a stronger foundation for equitable and inclusive education for K-12 students with disabilities.

**Keywords:** inclusive education, K-12, students with disabilities



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ENHANCING ADOPTION OF CLIMATE-SMART PRACTICES THROUGH TARGETED EXTENSION INTERVENTIONS

*Dhivya C\* and Arunkumar R*

*Research Scholar (Agricultural Extension Education), Department of Agricultural Extension and  
Rural Sociology, Tamil Nadu Agricultural University, Coimbatore, Tamil Nadu, India*

*ORCID: 0009-0004-8984-1812*

### ABSTRACT

Climate change poses significant challenges to global agriculture, impacting productivity, livelihoods, and food security. The adoption of climate-smart agricultural (CSA) practices offers a viable pathway to mitigate these impacts while enhancing resilience and sustainability. However, the successful implementation of CSA practices requires targeted extension interventions tailored to the diverse needs of farming communities. This study explores strategies for enhancing the adoption of climate-smart practices through effective extension services. It identifies key barriers, including limited awareness, inadequate access to resources, and socio-economic constraints. The paper emphasizes the role of participatory approaches in designing extension programs that address these barriers and align with local agricultural systems. Innovative tools such as Information and Communication Technologies (ICTs), mobile applications, and social media platforms are highlighted as critical enablers in reaching farmers efficiently. Case studies from various regions demonstrate the effectiveness of Farmer Field Schools, demonstration plots, and capacity-building workshops in fostering CSA adoption. Additionally, the study underscores the importance of integrating traditional knowledge with modern practices to ensure cultural and contextual relevance. The role of multi-stakeholder partnerships, including public, private, and non-governmental organizations, is discussed in creating a supportive ecosystem for CSA adoption. Policy implications, such as the need for financial incentives, subsidies, and access to credit, are also examined to enhance the scalability of extension interventions. This research concludes by proposing a holistic framework for extension services that prioritizes inclusivity, adaptability, and farmer empowerment, thereby accelerating the transition toward climate-smart agriculture worldwide.

**Keywords:** Adoption, Climate Smart Agriculture and Extension Intervention

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE INTEGRATION OF GIS FOR GROUNDWATER MANAGEMENT (CASE STUDY: ERZEN RIVER AQUIFER)

*MSc. Ana Dindi<sup>1</sup>*

*Albanian University*

*ORCID: 0009-0005-7851-4305*

*Dr. Elsa Dindi<sup>2</sup>*

*Polytechnic University of Tirana*

### ABSTRACT

The integration of Geographic Information Systems (GIS) and 3D modeling has revolutionized the analysis and management of groundwater resources. This study focuses on using these technologies to assess the spatial distribution, contamination, and sustainable management of the Erzen River aquifer, utilizing publicly available data from various institutions. The methodology involves creating thematic maps with GIS and 3D modeling to simulate and analyze the hydrodynamics of the aquifer, providing valuable insights into the contamination risks and the aquifer's sensitivity to environmental and anthropogenic impacts. These maps allow for the visualization of groundwater conditions in the Erzen River basin, offering a comprehensive understanding for a wide range of stakeholders. The findings highlight the effectiveness of GIS and 3D modeling techniques in improving aquifer management strategies. The generated maps serve as vital tools for identifying contamination risk areas, assessing current groundwater conditions, and implementing protective measures for the sustainable management of water resources. The study demonstrates the potential of these technologies to support the development of efficient groundwater management strategies, ensuring the long-term protection of the Erzen River aquifer.

**Keywords:** GIS, 3D Modeling, Aquifer, Groundwater Management, Contamination

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ASSESSMENT OF WATER QUALITY AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS IN THE LANA RIVER

*MSc. Ana Dindi<sup>1</sup>*

*Albanian University*

*ORCID: 0009-0005-7851-4305*

### ABSTRACT

Rivers are among the most polluted surface waters due to waste generated by overpopulation, urbanization, industrial development, and intensified agriculture. These factors have led to a significant increase in urban and industrial waste, much of which is toxic. This article aims to provide knowledge and practical insights into applied geochemistry in natural environments, focusing on the Lana River, from which all samples were collected for analysis. The study investigates the analysis of chemical elements and their behavior in this specific environment, as well as the impact of industrial, agricultural, and civil activities. The article also examines the techniques used for sample collection, processing, and analysis to interpret geochemical data. Spectrophotometers were employed to measure the absorbance of elements such as ammonia ( $\text{NH}_3$ ), nitrates ( $\text{NO}_3^-$ ), nitrites ( $\text{NO}_2^-$ ), phosphates ( $\text{PO}_4^{3-}$ ), chlorine ( $\text{Cl}_2$ ), dissolved oxygen (DO), and chemical oxygen demand (COD). The study process involved a review of existing scientific literature, field observations, and sample collection. After conducting physicochemical measurements and analyzing the samples in the laboratory, the data were statistically processed and interpreted to identify the sources and impacts of pollution. The findings aim to provide concrete solutions for improving the water quality of the Lana River.

**Keywords:** Sample collection, Spectrophotometric analysis, Chemical elements, Analytical techniques, Physicochemical measurements, Data processing, Geochemical data interpretation.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE CONTRIBUTION OF DISTANCE LEARNING TO PROFESSIONAL DEVELOPMENT: CHALLENGES AND PERSPECTIVES

*Eleni Niarchou*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>PhD Candidate in Open and Distance Education, Hellenic Open University,  
School of Humanities (SAE), Patras, Greece

<sup>1</sup> ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-8399-541X>

*Evangelia Manousou*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>Assistant Professor of Open and Distance Education, Hellenic Open University,  
School of Humanities (SAE), Patras, Greece

<sup>2</sup> ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9900-1625>

### ABSTRACT

In the 21st century, the professional development of teachers is closely linked to distance education, which offers flexibility and access to programmes that develop skills, knowledge and specialisations (UNESCO, 2021). Despite the challenges, the continuous evolution of technologies and the need to adapt programmes make distance education important in terms of teachers professional development (Koval et al., 2023; Arif et al., 2022). Furthermore, Lifelong Learning is emerging as a fundamental pillar of professional development, contributing to individual fulfillment, social cohesion and economic well-being (UNESCO UIL, n.d.).

The purpose of this research is to highlight the challenges and perspectives of distance learning in the professional development of teachers, focusing on the interplay between institutional action (social responsibility) and personal initiative for continuous learning and self-improvement. Through a literature review and questionnaires, we will explore how the collaboration of these two factors enhances educational practice, examining institutional support strategies and their impact on teachers' skills.

The Global Report on Teachers (UNESCO, 2022), also, highlights the need for targeted professional development, lifelong learning and teacher participation in decision-making. At the same time, it underlines the importance of reframing teaching as a collaborative profession, encouraging the sharing of experiences and the development of leadership skills. The research aims to demonstrate how distance education, combined with the implementation of innovative strategies and institutional support, can promote professional development and enhance teaching in an ever-changing educational environment (Qi, 2024).

**Keywords:** Distance Education; Professional Development; Lifelong Learning; Institutional Support

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# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## NARENCİYE LİFİ VE KABAK ÇEKİRDEĞİ YAĞI YAN ÜRÜNÜ BAZLI HİDROJEL VE EMÜLJEL ÜRETİMİ VE REOLOJİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

**Sümevra ÇİMEN**<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> Öğrenci, Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya Metalurji Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup><https://orcid.org/0009-0003-7179-6421>

**Salih KARASU**<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Prof. Dr., Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Kimya Metalurji Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup><https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0597-283X>

### ÖZET

Polimerik jeller gıda sınıfı polimerlerin kovalent ve kovalent olmayan bağlar yoluyla oluşturduğu üç boyutlu ağ yapısıyla yarı katı sistemleri oluşturur. Jeller, sıvı fazın polaritesine bağlı olarak hidrojeller, emüljeller ve oleojeller şeklinde gruplandırılabilir. Narenciye lifi (NL), yüksek su tutma kapasitesi ve üç boyutlu ağ yapısı oluşturabilme yeteneği sayesinde güçlü bir jel oluşturma kapasitesine sahiptir. Kabak çekirdeği yağı yan ürünü (KÇY), yüksek besin içeriği, antioksidan özellikleri ve sürdürülebilirlik katkısıyla değerli bir doğal kaynaktır.

Bu çalışmanın amacı NL ve KÇY bazlı hidrojel ve emüljel üretimi ve reolojik özelliklerinin incelenmesidir. Bu çalışma kapsamında farklı NL ve KÇY oranlarının etkisini görmek amacıyla içeriğinde %5 NL- %2 KÇY, %5 NL-%1 KÇY, %5 NL, %4 NL-%2 KÇY, %4 NL-%1 KÇY ve %4 NL bulunan 6 farklı hidrojel üretilmiştir. Daha sonra %55 hidrojel ve %45 yağ içeren emüljeller üretilmiştir. Üretilen hidrojel ve emüljel örneklerinin dinamik reolojik özellikleri incelenmiştir.

Hidrojellerin  $G'$  (elastik modül) değerleri 14078,165 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> ile 2773,214 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> aralığında;  $G''$  (kayıp modül) değerleri ise 2443,675 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> ile 390,437 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> aralığında hesaplanmıştır. Tüm hidrojellerin  $G'$  (elastik modül) değerlerinin  $G''$  (kayıp modül) değerinden daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Bu durum üretilen hidrojeller için katı benzeri karakterin baskın olduğunu göstermiştir.

Elde edilen hidrojellerin ayçiçek yağı ile birleştirilmesiyle emüljel elde edilmiştir. İçeriğinde sırasıyla %5 NL- %2 KÇY, %5 NL-%1 KÇY, %5 NL, %4 NL-%2 KÇY, %4 NL-%1 KÇY ve %4 NL bulunan emüljellerin  $G'$  (elastik modül) değerleri 2242,544 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> ile 694,121 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> aralığında;  $G''$  (kayıp modül) değerleri ise 286,086 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> ile 80,693 Pa.s<sup>n</sup> aralığında hesaplanmıştır. Tüm emüljellerin  $G'$  (elastik modül) değerlerinin  $G''$  (kayıp modül) değerinden daha yüksek olduğu görülmüştür. Bu durum sağlam bir jel benzeri ağ yapısının varlığına işaret etmektedir.

İçeriğinde %5 NL-%2 KÇY bulunan hidrojel ve emüljelin en yüksek  $G'$  ve  $G''$  değerlerine sahip olduğu görülmüştür. Bu bulgu NL'nin ve KÇY'nün viskoelastik özellik üzerinde önemli bir değişikliğe neden olduğunu göstermiştir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** hidrojel, emülsiyon, reoloji, narenciye lifi

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## DEVELOPMENT OF AN INTELLIGENT MONITORING SYSTEM FOR REAL-TIME TRACKING AND PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF LANDSLIDES

**Majid Gurbanov<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Institute of Control Systems, Baku, Azerbaijan*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0007-3792-218X>

**Gulnar Gurbanova<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> *PhD, Gazi University, Ankara, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0009-9150-2447>

**Toghrul Mustafali<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0000-1905-5288>

**Mohlat Karimzada<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>*Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

**Elcan Huseynzade<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>*Baku Eurasian University, Baku, Azerbaijan*

### ÖZET

Toprak kaymaları, insan yaşamına, altyapıya ve çevresel sistemlere büyük zararlar veren ciddi bir doğal afettir. Toprak kaymalarının erken tespiti ve tahmini, özellikle yoğun nüfuslu veya hızla kentleşen bölgelerde, bu etkileri azaltmak için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Bu çalışma, toprak kaymalarının erken tespiti ve gerçek zamanlı risk değerlendirmesi için akıllı bir izleme sistemi geliştirmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Sistem, heyelana yatkın alanların yüzey altından gerçek zamanlı olarak veri toplayan IoT teknolojilerini ve gelişmiş yapay zeka algoritmalarını kullanmaktadır. Bu bağlamda, Bakü şehrinin Sabail Rayonu araştırma alanı olarak seçilmiştir.

Özellikle dik yamaçlara sahip yüksek kentleşmiş bölgelerdeki inşaat faaliyetleri, toprak kayması riskini önemli ölçüde artırmaktadır. Ayrıca, erken uyarı sistemleri bu tür tehlikelerin etkin bir şekilde yönetilmesinde hayati bir rol oynamaktadır.

Toprak kaymalarının tahmini için kullanılan IoT teknolojisi, üç temel parametreyi izleyen sensörleri bir araya getirmektedir: toprak nemi, eğim açısı ve zemin sıcaklığı. Bu sensörler tarafından elde edilen veriler, LoRaWAN ve NB-IoT gibi uzun menzilli ağlar aracılığıyla merkezi bir sunucuya anında gönderilir. Yapay zeka modelleri, alınan verileri analiz ederek toprak kayması riskini belirler. Karar Ağacı ve Rastgele Orman algoritmaları, toprak ve çevresel istikrarsızlık belirtilerini erken tespit ederek tahmin doğruluğunu artırmak için kullanılmaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Toprak kaymaları, akıllı izleme sistemi, IoT, yapay zeka

### ABSTRACT

Landslides are a serious natural hazard causing great damages to human life, infrastructure, and environmental systems. Early detection and prediction of landslides have become critical in mitigating their impact, particularly in densely populated or rapidly urbanizing regions. This study aims at developing an intelligent monitoring system for the early detection of landslides and real-time risk assessment. The system utilizes IoT technologies and advanced AI algorithms that gather data from the

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subsurface of sites that are susceptible to landslides in real-time. In this context, the Sabail Raion of Baku city has been selected as the research area.

Particularly in highly urbanized areas with steep slopes, construction activities significantly elevate the risk of landslides. Moreover, early warning systems play a crucial role in managing such hazards effectively.

The IoT technology used for the prediction of landslides combines sensors monitoring three key parameters: soil moisture, slope gradient, and ground temperature. These sensors send the acquired data immediately to a central server via long-range networks such as LoRaWAN and NB-IoT, where AI models then analyze the data received to determine the risk of landslides. Decision Tree and Random Forest algorithms are employed to increase prediction accuracy by identifying early signs of soil and environmental instability.

**Keywords:** Landslides, intelligent monitoring system, IoT, artificial intelligence.



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## FABRİKA ÇALIŞANLARININ KURUMSAL SOSYAL SORUMLULUK ALGISININ TÜKENMİŞLİK SENDROMU ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF FACTORY WORKERS' CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY PERCEPTION ON BURNOUT SYNDROME

**Gülsev ARSLAN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, Disiplinlerarası Pazarlama İletişimi ve Halkla İlişkileri, Zonguldak, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-1841-4273>

**Funda ŞEHİRLİ<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit Üniversitesi, İletişim Fakültesi, Halkla İlişkiler Bölümü, Zonguldak, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4972-9583>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı fabrika çalışanlarının kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algıları ve tükenmişlik düzeylerini bazı demografik değişkenlere göre incelemek, çalışanların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algıları ile tükenmişlik düzeyleri arasındaki ilişkiyi ortaya koymak ve kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algısının tükenmişlik üzerine olan etkisini saptamaktır. Çalışmanın örneklem grubunu Hatay ilinde yer alan iki farklı fabrikada çalışan 314 kişi oluşturmuştur. Çalışanlara kişisel bilgi formu, Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk Ölçeği ve Tükenmişlik Ölçeği uygulanmıştır. Çalışmanın istatistiksel analizleri için Bağımsız Ortalamalar için T Testi, ANOVA, Pearson Korelasyon Analizi ve Basit Doğrusal Regresyon Analizi teknikleri kullanılmıştır. Çalışmanın bulgularına göre, fabrika çalışanlarının kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algıları ile tükenmişlik düzeylerinin orta düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Çalışanların cinsiyetlerine ve fabrikada sosyal sorumluluk projelerinde görev alıp almama durumlarına göre kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algıları anlamlı şekilde farklılaşmazken; çalışanların yaşlarına (51 ve üstü yaş en yüksek), eğitim durumlarına (lisans ve üstü mezunların en yüksek), medeni durumlarına (evli çalışanların yüksek), çalışma yıllarına (10 yıl ve üstü çalışanların en yüksek), aylık gelir durumlarına (30.001 TL ve üstü olanların en yüksek) ve görev/pozisyon durumlarına (uzman olarak çalışanların en yüksek) göre kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algılarının anlamlı düzeyde farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışanların cinsiyetlerine, medeni durumlarına, görev/pozisyon durumlarına ve fabrikada sosyal sorumluluk projelerinde görev alıp almama durumlarına göre tükenmişlik düzeyleri anlamlı şekilde farklılaşmazken; çalışanların yaşlarına (31-40 yaş arası en yüksek), eğitim durumlarına (ortaöğretim mezunlarının en yüksek), çalışma yıllarına (1-3 yıldır çalışanların en yüksek), gelir durumlarına (17.002-20.000 TL olanların en yüksek) göre tükenmişlik düzeylerinin anlamlı şekilde farklılaştığı belirlenmiştir. Çalışanların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algıları ile tükenmişlik düzeyleri arasında anlamlı şekilde negatif yönde orta düzeyde ilişkinin olduğu belirlenmiştir. Son olarak çalışanların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algılarının tükenmişlik düzeylerini anlamlı şekilde yordadığı ve tükenmişlik düzeylerine ilişkin varyansın yaklaşık %21'ini açıkladığı saptanmıştır. Buna göre çalışanların kurumsal sosyal sorumluluk algılarının tükenmişlik durumları karşısında etkili olduğu ve koruyucu faktör olarak değerlendirilebileceği söylenebilir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Kurumsal Sosyal Sorumluluk, Tükenmişlik Sendromu, Fabrika Çalışanları.

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### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to examine the corporate social responsibility perceptions and burnout levels of factory workers according to some demographic variables, to reveal the relationship between the corporate social responsibility perceptions of employees and their burnout levels and to determine the effect of corporate social responsibility perception on burnout. The sample group of the study consisted of 314 people working in two different factories in Hatay province. Personal information form, Corporate Social Responsibility Scale and Burnout Scale were applied to the employees. T Test for Independent Means, ANOVA, Pearson Correlation Analysis and Simple Linear Regression Analysis techniques were used for the statistical analyzes of the study. According to the findings of the study, it was determined that the corporate social responsibility perceptions and burnout levels of factory workers were at a moderate level. While the corporate social responsibility perceptions of the employees did not differ significantly according to their gender and whether or not they took part in social responsibility projects in the factory; It was determined that the perceptions of corporate social responsibility differed significantly according to the employees' age (highest for 51 and over), education level (highest for bachelor's degree and above graduates), marital status (highest for married employees), years of work (highest for employees working for 10 years and above), monthly income (highest for those working for 30,001 TL and above) and duty/position status (highest for those working as experts). While the burnout levels of the employees did not differ significantly according to their gender, marital status, duty/position status and whether or not they took part in social responsibility projects in the factory; it was determined that the burnout levels of the employees differed significantly according to their age (highest for 31-40 years), education level (highest for secondary school graduates), years of work (highest for those working for 1-3 years), and income status (highest for those working for 17,002-20,000 TL). It was determined that there was a significant negative moderate relationship between the employees' corporate social responsibility perceptions and burnout levels. Finally, it was determined that employees' perceptions of corporate social responsibility significantly predicted burnout levels and explained approximately 21% of the variance in burnout levels. Accordingly, it can be said that employees' perceptions of corporate social responsibility are effective against burnout and can be considered as a protective factor.

**Keywords:** Corporate Social Responsibility, Burnout Syndrome, Factory Workers.

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## İLKÖĞRETİM 4. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GEOMETRİK DÜŞÜNME BECERİSİ DÜZEYİNİ BELİRLEME ÖLÇEĞİ SCALE FOR DETERMINING THE GEOMETRIC THINKING SKILLS LEVEL OF PRIMARY SCHOOL 4TH GRADE STUDENTS

*Gamze Sarmaşık ABUR*

*Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muğla Sıtkı Koçman Üniversite Eğitim Fakültesi Bilgisayar ve Öğretim  
Teknolojileri Eğitimi Bölümü, Menteşe, Muğla*

*Orcid ID: 0000-0002-0377-6643*

### ÖZET

Gerek yurt dışı gerek yurt içinde yapılan sınavlar, özellikle geometri konusunda Türk öğrencilerin başarısının, düşük olduğunu göstermektedir. Bunun nedenini araştırmak için geometri öğrenme başarıları ölçeklerini incelendi. Alan yazındaki geometrik düşünme becerisini ölçen araştırmalarda kullanılan ölçeklerin çoğunun ilköğretim ikinci kademe için hazırlanmış olduğunu ve ilköğretim 1. Kademe için olan ölçeklerin de test şeklinde olduğu görüldü. Ayrıca bu ölçeklerdeki, “aşağıdakilerden hangisi değildir” “gibi olumsuz soru cümleleri ile oluşturulan sorular ya da “hangisi doğrudur?” gibi yanlış tanım içeren soruların ilköğretim 1. Kademede kullanılması uygun değildir. Çünkü henüz konuyu tam öğrenmemiş, kitaplarında bile tanımlar bulunmazken öğrenciye yanlış tanımların arasından doğru tanımı bulmasını istemek yanlış yönlendirme yapabilir, doğru yanıtı bilmeden rastgele yaptığı seçim kavram karmaşasına neden olabilir. Üstelik 2024’den beri ilköğretim birinci kademede test sınavları kaldırılmış yalnızca 4. Sınıflarda klasik sınavlarda açık uçlu sorular ile öğrencilerin başarıları ölçülmektedir. Dolayısıyla ilköğretim 1.kademeye yönelik bir geometri düşünme becerisi düzey ölçeğinin de klasik sınav ile ve açık uçlu sorular ile yapılması gerekmektedir. Bu amaçla ilköğretim 4. Sınıf öğrencilerinin geometrik düşünme becerileri düzeylerini ölçmek için geliştirilen ölçek, Türkiye’nin batı illerinden birindeki bir devlet okulu ve bir özel okuldaki 100 öğrenciye uygulandı. Uygulama sonuçlarına verilen yanıtlardaki açık uçlu soruları puanlayarak nicel olarak SPSS ile yapılan güvenilirlik analizinde Cronbach alpha değeri 0,85 ve açımlayıcı faktör analizi Kaizer-Meyer-Olkin sonucu 0,731 olarak bulunmuştur. Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı’nın ilköğretim yeni ders programına göre hazırlanmış ilköğretim 1.kademe 4. Sınıf ilköğretim öğrencilerinin geometrik düşünme düzeylerini belirlemek için geliştirilen ölçek, ilköğretim öğretmenleri için öğrencilerinin geometri algılama becerileri hakkında bir fikir vermesi açısından ve geometri öğrenme becerisi konusunda akademik araştırmalar yapan araştırmacılar açısından da çok büyük bir boşluğu dolduracaktır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Geometri, Geometri Algısı, Geometrik Düşünme Becerisi, Geometrik Düşünme Becerisi Ölçeği

### ABSTRACT

Both international and domestic exams show that Turkish students' success, especially in geometry, is low. In order to investigate the reason for this, geometry learning success scales were examined. It was seen that most of the scales used in the studies measuring geometric thinking skills in the literature were prepared for the second stage of primary education and the scales for the first stage of primary education were in the form of tests. In addition, questions formed with negative interrogative sentences such as "which of the following is not" or questions containing incorrect definitions such as "which one is correct?" in these scales are not appropriate for use in the first stage of primary education. Because

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asking students to find the correct definition among incorrect definitions when they have not yet fully learned the subject and when there are no definitions even in their books can be misleading, and making a random choice without knowing the correct answer can cause conceptual confusion. Moreover, since 2024, test exams have been abolished in the first stage of primary education, and only in the 4th grade, students' success is measured with open-ended questions in classical exams. Therefore, a geometry thinking skill level scale for the first stage of primary education should also be prepared with classical exams and open-ended questions. For this purpose, the scale developed to measure the geometric thinking skills of 4th grade primary school students was applied to 100 students in a state school and a private school in one of the western provinces of Turkey. In the reliability analysis conducted quantitatively with SPSS by scoring the open-ended questions in the responses given to the application results, the Cronbach alpha value was found to be 0.85 and the exploratory factor analysis Kaizer-Meyer-Olkin result was found to be 0.731. The scale developed to determine the geometric thinking levels of 4th grade primary school students, who were prepared according to the new primary school curriculum of the Ministry of National Education, will fill a huge gap for primary school teachers in terms of giving an idea about the geometric perception skills of their students and for researchers conducting academic research on geometry learning skills.

**Keywords:** Geometry, Geometric perception, Geometric Thinking Skills, Geometric Thinking Skills Scale

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## ERGENLERDE MEDYA KULLANIMI VE HİKİKOMORİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MEDIA USE AND HIKIKOMORI IN ADOLESCENTS

*Melike EROĞLU<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Uzm. Çğ., Karabük Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Çocuk Gelişimi Anabilim Dalı,  
Karabük, Türkiye.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0000-0002-8331-0746>*

*Özlem GÖZÜN KAHRAMAN<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Doç.Dr., Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Çocuk Gelişimi, Karabük, Türkiye.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2767-0592>*

### ÖZET

Dijital çağ, sunduğu olanakların yanı sıra bazı riskleri de beraberinde getirmektedir. Özellikle küresel boyutta gündem olan medya kullanımı; viral rahatsızlıkların yayılım özelliklerini göstermekte ve çeşitli ruh sağlığı sorunlarını kitlelere ulaştırmaktadır. Medya kullanım sıklığı ve amaçları, uç noktalarda sonuçlar doğurabilmektedir. Bu doğrultuda, medya araçlarında geçirdikleri uzun süreler ile tüm dünyada odak noktası olan ergenler, birçok psikolojik rahatsızlık için başlıca risk grubunu oluşturmaktadır. Çocukluktan yetişkinliğe geçiş evresi olan ergenlik dönemi; çeşitli biyolojik, sosyal ve duygusal değişimlerin yaşandığı bir süreçtir. Bu süreçte; aileden uzaklaşma, sorumluluktan kaçınma, yanlış seçimler yapma, gerçeklik algısından sıyrılma ve medya araçlarına yönelme sıklıkla gözlemlenmektedir. Yüz yüze iletişimin azaldığı bu çağ; çocukların benlik gelişimini, duygu düzenleme, sosyal ve iletişim becerilerini önemli ölçüde etkilemektedir. Çevrimiçi ortamlarda uzun süre geçirme, olumsuz içeriklere maruz kalma, yanlış bireyler ve gruplarla temas etme, siber zorbalığa maruz kalma gibi olumsuz deneyimler çocukların sağlıklı gelişimini ve iyi oluşlarını tehdit etmektedir. Bu tür olumsuz deneyimler; çocuğu aileden uzaklaşmaya, okul reddine, kaygıya ve sosyal izolasyona yöneltmektedir. Bu deneyimlerin olumsuz psikolojik bir sonucu olarak Hikikomori de son yıllarda dikkat çekmektedir. Çeşitli psikolojik rahatsızlıklarında eşlik edebildiği Hikikomori, bireyin altı ay veya daha uzun süren sosyal izolasyonu ile karakterizedir. Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada ergenlerin medya kullanımı ile Hikikomori arasındaki ilişkinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmaya 9,10,11 ve 12.sınıf düzeylerinde eğitimine devam eden lise öğrencisi ergenler dahil edilmiştir. Ergenlerde Hikikomori; cinsiyet, sınıf düzeyi, aile türü, ailenin gelir durumu gibi sosyodemografik değişkenlerinin, medya kullanım sıklığı, türleri, niteliği, sosyal medya kullanımı ve bilgisayar oyunu oynama sıklığı, türleri gibi medya kullanımı gibi değişkenlerle incelenmiştir. Çalışmada ergen ile ailesi hakkında bilgi edinmek ve medya araçlarına yönelik tutumlarını belirlemek amacıyla araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan “Genel Bilgi Formu” ile ergenlerin Hikikomori’ye yönelik risk altında olma durumlarını değerlendirmek amacıyla “Hikikomori Risk Envanteri (HRI-24)” uygulanmıştır. Elde edilen veriler mevcut alanyazın çerçevesinde tartışılmış, sonuç ve öneriler sunulmuştur.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** hikikomori, sosyal izolasyon, ergen, medya.

### ABSTRACT

The digital age brings not only opportunities but also some risks. In particular, media usage, which has become a global topic, demonstrates the spreading characteristics of viral disorders and delivers various

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mental health issues to the masses. The frequency and purposes of media use can lead to extreme outcomes. In this context, adolescents, who are the focus of attention worldwide due to the long periods they spend on media platforms, form the primary risk group for many psychological disorders. Adolescence, the transition period from childhood to adulthood, is a phase of various biological, social, and emotional changes. During this period, behaviors such as distancing from the family, avoiding responsibility, making wrong choices, detaching from the perception of reality, and turning to media tools are frequently observed. This era, in which face-to-face communication decreases, significantly affects children's self-development, emotional regulation, social, and communication skills. Spending long periods in online environments, being exposed to negative content, interacting with inappropriate individuals and groups, and experiencing cyberbullying are examples of negative experiences that threaten children's healthy development and well-being. Such negative experiences can lead to the child distancing themselves from the family, rejecting school, anxiety, and social isolation. As a psychological consequence of these experiences, Hikikomori has recently attracted attention. Hikikomori, which can accompany various psychological disorders, is characterized by an individual's social isolation lasting for six months or more. In this context, the aim of this study is to determine the relationship between adolescents' media usage and Hikikomori. The study included high school students in 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th grades. The sociodemographic variables of adolescents, such as gender, grade level, family type, and family income status, were examined in relation to media usage variables such as frequency, types, and nature of media use, social media usage, and frequency and types of video games played. In the study, a "General Information Form" prepared by the researchers was used to gather information about the adolescents and their families and to determine their attitudes towards media tools. The "Hikikomori Risk Inventory (HRI-24)" was used to assess the adolescents' risk of being affected by Hikikomori. The data obtained were discussed within the framework of the existing literature, and conclusions and recommendations were presented.

**Keywords:** hikikomori, social withdrawal, adolescent, media.

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## MOTORSİKLET KAZASINDA YANLIŞ KASK KULLANIMI VE ANESTEZİ YÖNETİMİNDE TRAKEAL YARALANMAYA BAĞLI ZORLUK: OLGU SUNUMU

### DIFFICULTIES IN ANESTHESIA MANAGEMENT DUE TO TRACHEAL INJURY CAUSED BY IMPROPER HELMET USAGE IN A MOTORCYCLE ACCIDENT: CASE REPORT

*Mehmet Selçuk ULUER*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Doçent Doktor, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon,  
Konya, TÜRKİYE.*

<sup>1</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5699-8688>*

*Meltem Mavuş*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>*Doktor, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon,  
Konya, TÜRKİYE.*

<sup>2</sup>*ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3733-5149>*

#### ÖZET

Motorlu taşıt kazaları, travmatik beyin yaralanmaları ve çoklu travmalara neden olabilen bir durumdur. Motosiklet kaskı kullanımının koruyucu etkisi tartışmasız olsa da yanlış kullanımda yaralanmalar kaçınılmazdır (1-2). Olgumuzda 16 yaşında erkek hasta, motosiklet kazası sonrası kask kayışının boynuna bası yaparak trakeada derin kesi oluşturması nedeniyle acil servise getirildi. Çoklu yaralanması nedeniyle genel anestezi altında acil ameliyat planlandı. Boyunda 12x4 cm kesi ve nefes borusunda 3-4cm açıklık mevcuttu.(Resim 1) Trakeanın dış ortamla irtibatı ve olası yabancı cisim varlığı havayolu kontrolü için risk oluşturmaktaydı. Bilinci açık hasta ile konuşularak trakea steril nemli gazlı bez ile üstten kapatılarak hasta preoksijenize edildi. Oksijen saturasyonu yükselen hasta da anestezi induksiyonu gerçekleştirildi. Maske ile ventilasyon başarı ile idame ettirildi. Kas gevşemesi yeterli düzeye gelen hastada entübasyon trakeal açıklığın distali düşünülerek gerçekleştirildi. Anestezi idamesinde sevofloran ve remifentanil kullanıldı. Pnömotoraksta mevcut olan hasta da düşük tidal volüm ile mekanik ventilasyonu gerçekleştirildi. Hastaya cerrahi ekipler tarafından trakeal tamir trakeostomi, femur kırığı, göğüs tüpü takılması işlemleri gerçekleştirildi. Operasyon sonrasında yoğun bakım servisine devredildi. Trakeal kesiler, hayati risk taşıyan bir durumdur ve acil müdahale gerektirir (3) Anestezi yönetiminin en önemli bileşenlerinden olan havayolu kontrolünde başarısızlık ciddi mortalite ve morbiditeye neden olabilir.(4) Olgumuzda trakea kesisinin havayolu kontrolüne dikkat çekmeyi amaçladık.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Anestezi, Trakeal Yaralanma, Kask.

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## Resim 1



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- 4.Zhang Q, Wu Y, An H, Feng Y. Postoperative recovery after breast cancer surgery: A randomised controlled trial of opioid-based versus opioid-free anaesthesia with thoracic paravertebral block. Eur J Anaesthesiol. 2023;40(8):552-9.

### ABSTRACT

Motor vehicle accidents are a condition that can cause traumatic brain injuries and multiple traumas. Although the protective effect of motorcycle helmet use is indisputable, injuries are inevitable in case of incorrect use (1-2). In our case, a 16-year-old male patient was brought to the emergency room after a motorcycle accident because the helmet strap pressed on his neck and caused a deep incision in the trachea. Emergency surgery was planned under general anesthesia due to his multiple injuries. There was a 12x4 cm incision in the neck and a 3-4 cm opening in the trachea. (Figure 1) The contact of the trachea with the external environment and the possible presence of a foreign body posed a risk for airway control. The patient was preoxygenated by talking to the conscious patient and closing the trachea from the top with sterile moist gauze. Anesthesia induction was performed in the patient whose oxygen saturation increased. Mask ventilation was successfully maintained. Intubation was performed distally to the tracheal opening in the patient whose muscle relaxation reached a sufficient level. Sevoflurane and remifentanyl were used for the maintenance of anesthesia. The patient with pneumothorax was mechanically ventilated with low tidal volume. The patient underwent tracheal repair, tracheostomy, femur fracture, and chest tube insertion procedures by surgical teams. After the operation, he was transferred to the intensive care unit. Tracheal lacerations are life-threatening conditions and require urgent intervention (3). Failure in airway control, which is one of the most important components of anesthesia management, can cause serious mortality and morbidity. (4) In our case, we aimed to draw attention to airway control of tracheal laceration.

**Keywords:** Anesthesia, Tracheal Injury, Helmet.



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Figure 1



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## DIŐ ANESTEZİ ARABASINDA MAGİLL FORSEPS OLMALI MI? :OLGU SUNUMU SHOULD THE EXTERNAL ANESTHESIA CART HAVE MAGILL FORCEPS? :CASE REPORT

**Mehmet Selçuk ULUER<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Doçent Doktor, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon,  
Konya, TÜRKİYE.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5699-8688>

**Meltem Mavuş<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Doktor, Selçuk Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Anesteziyoloji ve Reanimasyon,  
Konya, TÜRKİYE.

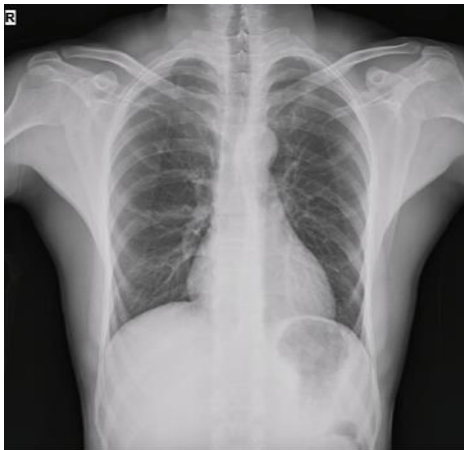
<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3733-5149>

### ÖZET

Yabancı cisimlerin yutulması diş tedavisi sırasında nadiren görülse de meydana gelebilir. Endodontik aletlerin yutulma oranı 100.000 kanal tedavisi başına 0,12, aspirasyonu ise 0,001 olarak bildirilmiştir. (1) Burada diş dolgusu sırasında kanal eğesini mideye aspire eden bir olguyu, nadir görülmesi nedeniyle ve çözüm yoluna dikkat çekmek amacıyla sunuyoruz. 37 yaşında, komorbiditesi olmayan erkek hasta, diş dolgusu sırasında kanal eğesini aspire etmesi sonrası acil servise başvurdu. Akciğer grafisinde yabancı cisim görülemediğinden (Resim 1) ayakta direk batın grafisi (ADBG) çekildi. ADBG'de mide korpusunda 3 cm uzunluğunda yivli opak yabancı cisim saptandı (Resim 2). Endoskopi ünitesinde sedasyon altında yabancı cisim görüldü (Resim 3) forseps ile yakalandı ancak ağızdan çıkarılırken düşürüldü. Magill forsepsi kullanılarak yabancı cisim başarıyla çıkarıldı ve takininde stabil seyreden hasta aynı gün taburcu edildi. Yabancı cisim aspirasyonu, çocukluk ve yaşlılık dönemlerinde ciddi komplikasyonlara, yüksek mortalite ve morbidite oranlarına neden olabilmektedir. Bu durum genellikle gecikmiş tanı, deneyim eksikliği ve yanlış teknik seçimlerle ilişkilidir. (2, 3) Yutulan yabancı cisimlerin %13'ü solunum yoluna, %87'si ise gastrointestinal sisteme geçer. (1) Çoğu yabancı cisim komplikasyona neden olmadan sistemden geçse de, bazı durumlarda cerrahi müdahale gerekebilir. Magill forsepsi, özellikle farenks bölgesindeki yabancı cisimlerin çıkarılmasında etkili bir araçtır. (4, 5) Olgumuzda da Magill forsepsinin kullanımı, solunum aspirasyonunu önlemiş ve başarılı bir çözüm sunmuştur.

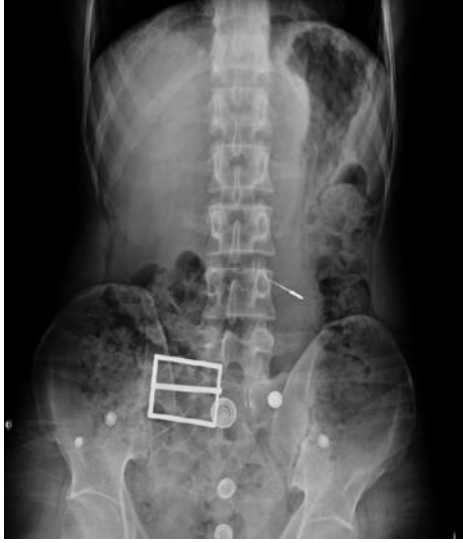
**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ameliyathane Dışı Anestezi, Magill Forsepsi

### Resim 1.



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Resim 2.



Resim 3.



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### ABSTRACT

Although swallowing foreign bodies is rarely seen during dental treatment, it can occur. The swallowing rate of endodontic instruments has been reported as 0.12 per 100,000 root canal treatments, and aspiration as 0.001. (1) Here, we present a case of aspirating a root canal file into the stomach during a dental filling, due to its rarity and to draw attention to the solution. A 37-year-old male patient with no comorbidities applied to the emergency department after aspirating a root canal file during a dental filling. Since no foreign body could be seen on the chest X-ray (Figure 1), a standing direct abdominal X-ray (ADBG) was performed. A 3 cm long grooved opaque foreign body was detected in the stomach corpus on the ADBG (Figure 2). A foreign body was seen under sedation in the endoscopy unit (Figure 3). It was caught with forceps but dropped while being removed from the mouth. The foreign body was successfully removed using Magill forceps and the patient, who was stable in his/her tachycardia, was discharged the same day. Foreign body aspiration can cause serious complications, high mortality and morbidity rates in childhood and old age. This situation is usually related to delayed diagnosis, lack of experience and incorrect technical choices. (2,3) 13% of swallowed foreign bodies pass into the respiratory tract and 87% into the gastrointestinal system. (1) Although most foreign bodies pass through the system without causing complications, surgical intervention may be required in some cases. Magill forceps are an effective tool especially in removing foreign bodies in the pharyngeal region. (4,5) In our case, Magill forceps prevented respiratory aspiration and provided a successful solution.

**Keywords:** Non-Operating Room Anesthesia, Magill Forcep

**Figure 1**



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Figure 2

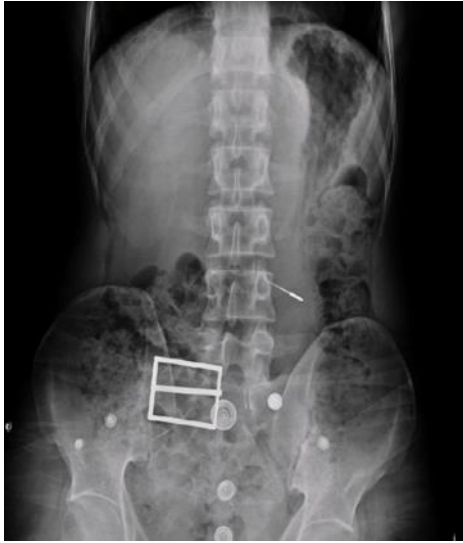


Figure 3



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### VALORIZATION OF THE DWARF PALM CHAMAEROPS HUMILIS FROM TETOUAN MOROCCAN REGION

**K. NACIRI<sup>1</sup>, A. KALILI, S. ATOUIFE, J. ELBIYAD, A. ELHABAZI<sup>1</sup>, S. ESSAIH<sup>1</sup>, A. ABOUKHALAF<sup>1</sup>, A. BOUDBOUD<sup>2</sup>, A. BELAHYANE<sup>1</sup>, R. BELAHSEN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> *Lab. of Anthropogenetics biotechnology and health (LABS), Training and Research Unit on Nutrition & Food Sciences. Faculty of Sciences, Chouaib Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco.*

<sup>2</sup> *Lab. of Plant Biotechnology and Molecular Biology, FST Meknes, Moulay Ismail University, Morocco*

#### ABSTRACT

Wild edible plants (WEP) are plants that are neither managed nor cultivated, accessible and ready to be consumed. They have always been an important source of human food and contribute to nutritional diversification. Today, although Morocco has a rich biodiversity, today some of these plants are less consumed compared to the past, due to the nutrition transition, food abundance, industrialization..., and therefore they are lost. In this work, the research targeted the dwarf palm from the region of Tetouan in the north of the Kingdom of Morocco, one of the most widespread plants in this mountainous area. The objective is to evaluate the ethnobotanical food potential of *Chamaerops Humilis* (saw palmetto) as a local wild variety by determining its consumption pattern some physicochemical parameters characteristics.

A field survey was conducted, using a questionnaire, on 180 people (men and women) from rural and urban communities of the province of Tetouan during 6 months of the year 2019. Detailed information on the consumption and different traditional food uses of the palmetto was collected of which samples are brought to the laboratory to determine the nutritional quality by performing physico-chemical analysis.

The results show that the plant studied presents an importance of the population food consumption in addition of entering in cultural and ecological heritage of the region. Among the most relevant physicochemical analysis results, the contents of water (11.30%), total polyphenols (289.63 mg AGEq/100g PS), Flavonoids (10.98 mg QcEq/100g PS), pH= 6.15 and acidity (0.185 Eq Citric). Other biochemical parameters were determined, to complete the screening.

In conclusion, the dwarf palm is among the (WEP) belonging to the region biodiversity and its consumption can help meeting the nutritional needs of the population, to combat the problem of nutrients deficiencies, hence the need to preserve and encourage its consumption.

**Keywords:** Wild plants; Dwarf palm; Tetouan region; Biodiversity

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## ART AND CREATIVITY IN THE INCLUSIVE PRESCHOOL EDUCATION PROGRAM

*Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gordana DUKIĆ<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Independent University of Banja Luka, Faculty of Education*

*Ana-Marija ILIĆ<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>University of Business Studies, Faculty of Information Technologies and Design*

*Nikola DUKIĆ<sup>3</sup>*

*<sup>3</sup>Public Institution Home for Persons with Disabilities Prijedor, Bosnia and Herzegovina*

### ABSTRACT

Preschool education is an early learning process, from birth to school enrollment, where, by providing optimal conditions and support, every child is given the opportunity to learn and develop. For every child with developmental disabilities, an Individualized Educational Program is developed, adapted to the individual needs and abilities of the child, taking into account the characteristics of the disability and the outcomes defined in the Preschool Education Program in the Republic of Srpska (Bosnia and Herzegovina). The didactic concept of this Program is based on a system of learning and play activities that are integrated into a network of learning outcomes, categorized by aspects of child development: *speech, communication and literacy; physical development and health; social and emotional development; discovering and understanding the world; art and creativity.*

The goal of our theoretical, multidisciplinary research is to gain a more precise understanding of the role of art and creativity as an aspect of child development in the Program for children in the year before school enrollment, who were not included in some form of preschool education. Based on relevant literature and available documentation, it has been identified that art and creativity strengthen: social, cognitive, emotional, motor and other competencies, which are important for the overall development of the child. Most authors believe that creativity is a skill that is learned and developed, and that the elements of art therapy are highly desirable in inclusive work environments. In addition to many research challenges, the positive effects of this aspect of child development have been identified. This also implies a greater representation of art and creativity in education programs and rehabilitation of preschool children with disabilities. It has also been identified that children with developmental disabilities are often not included in systemic therapeutic and educational work before starting school. Therefore, it is important to take advantage of the possibilities of the Program for the year before school enrollment, in which "preschool classrooms" have an advantage because they are less restrictive compared to school, support different levels of learning and support for all children, which is of great importance for children with developmental disabilities. "Preschool classrooms" are a place of challenge and a place of growth and development for children, but also a place of challenge and development of competencies for their educators.

**Key words:** preschool education, inclusion, program, art, creativity

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## "DÜNYA SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI VE DOSTLUK ADINA KULAÇLAR KARADENİZ'DE ATILYOR" İSİMLİ DÜNYA REKORUNUN PLANLANMASI ve SONUÇLARI

*Kubilay ÇİMEN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>Prof. Dr. İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1427-120X>

*Ali KAYA<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> Arş. Gör. Dr. İstanbul Gelişim Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Spor Yöneticiliği Bölümü, İstanbul, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-6417-4523>

### ÖZET

14-20 Haziran 2021 tarihleri arasında Dünya Sağlık Çalışanları ve Dostluk adına Kulaçlar Karadeniz'de Projesi gerçekleştirilerek açık su yüzme branşında bir Dünya Rekoru kırılmıştır. Bu organizasyon İstanbul Yıldızlar Yüzme Spor Kulübü tarafından Gençlik ve Spor Bakanlığı, Türkiye Dış İşleri Bakanlığı Sahil Güvenlik Komutanlığı, İçişleri Bakanlığı, Marmara Üniversitesi, Giresun Üniversitesi, Türkiye Radyo Televizyon Kurumu (TRT) ve Rusya Büyükelçiliği katılımları ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. SOÇİ-Giresun açık su maratonu yüzme sporu adına organizasyon kimliğinde yer alan planlama, örgütlenme, yöneltme, koordinasyon ve denetleme fonksiyonları ile ayrıca bilim kurulu tarafından gerçekleştirilen bilimsel araştırmalarıyla ayrıcalıklı bir kimliğe sahiptir. Pandemi döneminde planlanmış ve başarıyla sonuçlandırılmış bu organizasyon, Dünya açık su yüzme birliği WOWSA tarafından yılın en iyi organizasyonu olarak aday gösterilmiştir.

Dünyanın en uzun Açık Deniz Yüzme Maratonu olan organizasyonda 9 Türk 3 Rus yüzücüden oluşan 12 sporcunun, Karadeniz'de Rusya/Soçi ile Türkiye/Giresun arasında dostluk için kulaç atmış olduğu bu çalışmanın planlama aşaması ve gerçekleştirilmesi iki yıllık bir periyodu kapsamaktadır. Bu makalede rekor denemesi olan bir organizasyonun checklistenin oluşturulması birçok benzer organizasyona önemli bir yol haritası sunmaktadır. Ayrıca elde edilen bilimsel araştırmalar ve sonuçları örnek vaka analizi açısından benzersiz bir nitelik taşımaktadır. Sonuç olarak yaklaşık 7 gün süren açık su rekor denemesi başarıyla noktalandı. Sporcuların yüksek performansları ve planlama safhalarındaki süreçler başarıyla sonuçlandırılarak spor bilimi literatürüne kazandırılmıştır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Yüzme maratonu, sağlık çalışanları, yüzme

### ABSTRACT

Between June 14-20, 2021, the Strokes in the Black Sea Project was carried out on behalf of World Health Workers and Friendship, and a World Record was broken in the open water swimming branch. This organization was carried out by Istanbul Yıldızlar Swimming Sports Club with the participation of the Ministry of Youth and Sports, the Coast Guard Command of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs of Turkey, the Ministry of Internal Affairs, Marmara University, Giresun University, Turkish Radio and Television Corporation (TRT) and the Russian Embassy. The SOÇİ-Giresun open water marathon has a privileged identity with the planning, organization, direction, coordination and supervision functions included in the organizational identity of swimming sports, as well as the scientific research carried out by the scientific board. This organization, planned and successfully completed during the pandemic period, was nominated as the best organization of the year by the World Open Water Swimming



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Association WOWSA. The planning phase and implementation of this study, which is the longest Open Water Swimming Marathon in the world, in which 12 athletes, 9 Turkish and 3 Russian swimmers, swam for friendship between Russia/Sochi and Turkey/Giresun in the Black Sea, covers a two-year period. In this article, the creation of a checklist for an organization with a record attempt provides an important roadmap for many similar organizations. In addition, the scientific research and results obtained have a unique quality in terms of sample case analysis. As a result, the open water record attempt, which lasted approximately 7 days, was successfully concluded. The high performances of the athletes and the processes in the planning stages were successfully concluded and brought to the sports science literature.

**Keywords:** Swimming marathon, healthcare workers, swimming

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## END OF LIFE CARE IN THE EMERGENCY SERVICE ACİL SERVİSTE YAŞAM SONU BAKIMI

*Tuba KARABEY*

*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Health Sciences*

*ORCID: 0000-0002-2334-656*

*Hüseyin YAMAN*

*Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Department of Emergency Medical Nursing*

### ÖZET

Acil servisler, sağlık hizmetinin hızlı, etkili ve genellikle hayat kurtarıcı bir şekilde sunulduğu birimlerdir. Ancak, bazı durumlarda hastaların tedavi edilemez hastalıklarla ya da yaşam sonu evresinde acil servise başvurduğu görülmektedir. Bu durum, acil servislerde yaşam sonu bakımı (YSB) gibi hassas bir konunun ele alınmasını gerektirir. Yaşam sonu bakımı, hastanın konforunu artırmayı, acılarını dindirmeyi ve mümkün olan en iyi yaşam kalitesini sağlamayı hedefler. Türkiye’de YSB genellikle palyatif bakım ünitelerinde veya evde sağlık hizmetleri aracılığıyla sunulur. Ancak, bu ünitelerin yetersiz olduğu durumlarda acil servisler devreye girer. Bu nedenle, acil servislerde YSB’nin daha etkili bir şekilde uygulanabilmesi için özel eğitimler ve rehberler geliştirilmesi büyük önem taşır.

Yaşam sonu bakımı, insan onuruna duyulan saygının bir yansımasıdır. Acil servislerde de bu yaklaşımın benimsenmesi, hastaların son anlarını mümkün olan en iyi koşullarda geçirmelerine olanak tanır. Yaşam sonu kararlarıyla ilgili ailenin bilgilendirilmesi ve desteklenmesi süreçlerinde nazik ve açık bir iletişim kurulması gerekir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** acil servis, yaşam sonu, bakım

### ABSTRACT

Emergency services are units where healthcare services are provided quickly, effectively and generally in a life-saving manner. However, in some cases, patients are seen to apply to the emergency services with incurable diseases or at the end of life. This situation requires addressing a sensitive issue such as end-of-life care (ENDC) in emergency services. End-of-life care aims to increase the patient's comfort, relieve their suffering and provide the best possible quality of life. In Turkey, ENDC is usually provided in palliative care units or through home health services. However, emergency services step in when these units are insufficient. Therefore, it is of great importance to develop special training and guides so that ENDC can be implemented more effectively in emergency services. End-of-life care is a reflection of respect for human dignity. Adopting this approach in emergency services allows patients to spend their last moments in the best possible conditions. A gentle and open communication should be established in the processes of informing and supporting the family about end-of-life decisions.

**Keywords:** emergency department, end of life, care

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ALÜMİNYUM MALZEMELERLE TASARLANMIŞ BACA SİSTEMLERİNİN ENERJİ PERFORMANSLARININ SİMÜLASYONLA ANALİZİ

*Ahmet Karahan<sup>1</sup>, Figen Balo<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Yeşilyurt Meslek Yüksekokulu, Elektronik ve Otomasyon  
Bölümü, 44100, Malatya, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup> *Fırat Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Met. ve Malz Bölümü, 23100, Elazığ, Türkiye*

### ÖZET

Baca verimliliği, bir binanın enerji verimliliği üzerinde önemli bir etkiye sahiptir. Çünkü bacalar, enerji transfer süreçlerinde kayıpların yaşandığı başlıca bileşenlerdendir. Bakımlı ve optimize edilmiş baca sistemleri, enerji maliyetlerini azaltırken, binanın karbon ayak izinin küçültülmesine katkı sağlayabilmektedir. Yetersiz bir baca sistemi, ısıtma sistemlerinden gelen enerjinin büyük bir kısmını atmosfere bırakılmasına neden olabilmektedir. Verimli baca sistemleri dışarı atılan sıcak havayı en aza indirerek enerji kaybının önlenmesine destek olabilmektedir. Minimuma indirilmiş atık sıcak havanın ısı geri kazanım sistemlerine aktarılması ile atık ısının yeniden kullanılmasını sağlayan sistemlerinde mekanizmaya dahil edilmesi ile baca sistemlerinde amaçlanan enerji verimliliği daha fazla artırılabilir. Verimli bacalar, yakıtın daha etkin bir şekilde yanmasını desteklemektedir. Aynı şekilde doğru yalıtım kalınlıklarında ve doğru malzemelerle tasarlanmış baca sistemleri ile binanın enerji verimliliği artırılabilir. Yeterli çekiş ve hava akışı sağlanmazsa, yakıt tam olarak yanamayabilir ve bu da enerji kayıplarına neden olabilir. Verimli baca tasarımları, aynı zamanda yakıt maliyetlerini düşürürken enerji tüketimini de optimize edebilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, Giresun ili iklim şartlarında 800 m<sup>2</sup> lik bir alanda konumlandırılmış bir liman evi planlanmıştır. Liman evinin ısıtma ihtiyacı için 100 000 kcal/h kapasitede bir kazana bağlı baca tasarımının binanın enerji performansına olumlu katkıda bulunabilecek şekilde gerçekleştirilmesi için üç farklı malzeme [ateşe dayanıklı alüminyum ile kaplanmış çelik (kenetlenmiş), ateşe dayanıklı alüminyum ile kaplanmış çelik (kaynak yapılmış) ve Alüminyum (kırılmış)] ve iki farklı kalınlıkta taş yünü yalıtım malzemesi (35 cm ve 45 cm) ile bina içinde ve bina dışında projelendirilmesi durumunda Kesa Aladin yazılımı kullanarak analizi yapılmıştır. Bu çalışma ile elde edilen analiz sonuçlarıyla, enerji verimli baca tasarımı yapma konusunda erken tasarım aşamalarında çözüm arayan ilgililere Giresun ili özelinde örnek bir çalışma sunulması amaçlanmıştır.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Çevre kirliliği, Giresun ili, Baca tasarımı, KesaAladin simülasyon programı, Binalarda enerji verimliliği.

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## SİMÜLASYON DESTEKLİ ÇEVREYE DUYARLI BACA TASARIMI: BURSA İLİ İÇİN ÖRNEK BİR ÇALIŞMA

*Ahmet Karahan<sup>1</sup>, Figen Balo<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Malatya Turgut Özal Üniversitesi, Yeşilyurt Meslek Yüksekokulu, Elektronik ve Otomasyon  
Bölümü, 44100, Malatya, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup> *Fırat Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Met.ve Malz Bölümü, 23100, Elazığ, Türkiye*

### ÖZET

Enerji verimli baca tasarımı, özellikle sanayi ve enerji üretim tesislerinde enerji tasarrufu sağlamak, karbon emisyonlarını azaltmak ve sürdürülebilirliği artırmak için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Son yıllarda yazılım destekli tasarımlar projelendirmenin erken aşamalarında doğru tasarımlar yapma konusunda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Baca tasarımında Avrupa'da daha yaygın kullanılan KesaAladin simülasyon programı elverişli baca tasarımı oluşturmaya yardım ettiği gibi, yanma sürecinde ortaya çıkan duman ve gazların etkili bir şekilde dışarı atılması sağlanmasının yanı sıra daha enerji verimli ve daha çevresel tasarımlara da olanak sağlayabilen bir program olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Özellikle çevre kirliliği yüksek olan bölgelerde doğru baca bileşenleriyle yapılabilen tasarımların oluşturulmasında simülasyonların kullanımı kısa zamanda oldukça verimli sonuçlar elde edilmesi için önemlidir.

Bu araştırmada, Bursa ilinde 150 000 kcal/h kapasiteli bir kömürlü kazanı ihtiva eden bir mobilya üretim atölyesi için çevreye duyarlı baca tasarımı yapılmıştır. Baca altı değişik baca malzemesi [kıрма tuğladan yapılmış beton, çimento (taş beton), şamot form parçaları, ağır beton, lifli beton, asbest beton] ve iki farklı baca formu [kare form, dikdörtgen form] ile yapılandırılmıştır. Daha sonra baca yapı malzemesi ve baca formları ile oluşturulan kombinasyonlar KesaAladin yazılımı yardımıyla ayrı ayrı analiz edilerek her analizden elde edilen sonuçlar karşılaştırmalı değerlendirilmiştir. Bursa ili gibi hava kirliliğinin yüksek olduğu bir bölgede daha az emisyon salınımını elde edebilecek baca tasarım bileşenleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Çalışma sonuçlarının Bursa ilinde çevreye duyarlı ve enerji verimli baca tasarımı konusunda çalışan ilgililer için simülasyon destekli yapılabilecek analizler adına bir örnek analiz olarak sunulması hedeflenmiştir.

**Anahtar kelimeler:** Bursa ili, KesaAladin yazılımı, Binalarda enerji verimliliği, Baca tasarımı, Çevresel kirlilik

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNİN EKONOMİK YÜK DAĞITIMININ BİR İNCELENMESİ AN ANALYSIS OF ECONOMIC LOAD DISPATCH OF POWER SYSTEMS

*Enzel AYDIN<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği AnaBilim Dalı, Malatya,  
TÜRKİYE.*

*<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0003-0919-6847>*

*Abdullah Erhan AKKAYA<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>Dr., İnönü Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği AnaBilim Dalı, Malatya,  
TÜRKİYE.*

*<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6193-5166>*

### ÖZET

Ekonomik Yük Dağıtım (EYD) probleminin günümüzde bile güncel bir problem olduğu ve bu konuda önerilecek çözümlerin hem bilimsel hem de ekonomik katkı sağlayacağı görülmektedir. Yapılan çalışmada kullanılan test sisteminde python da yer alan scipy optimize kütüphanesinden faydalanılarak SLSQP (Sequential Least Squares Programming) Sıralı En küçük Kareler Programlama algoritması EYD problemlerine uygulanarak bu çalışmada EYD problemine etkili bir çözüm önerisi getirilmeye çalışılmaktadır. SLSQP'nin temel mantığı için SQP'den (Sıralı ikinci dereceden programlama) yola çıkmamız gerekir. SQP'nin temel prensibi, doğrusal olmayan optimizasyon probleminin gradyanını ve kısıtlamasını kullanarak ikinci dereceden bir programlama olan QP (Karelik Programlama) alt problemini oluşturmak ve bir dizi QP alt problemini kademeli olarak çözerek amaç fonksiyonunun minimumunu elde etmektir. SQP Lagrange fonksiyonun yaklaşık Hessian matrisini kullanır. SLSQP ise kademeli olarak denklemler çözülürken B matrisini yaklaşık olarak almaz B matrisini tam olarak ayrıştırıp denklemleri çözerek daha kararlı bir yakınsama elde eder. Bu da EYD problemlerinin çözümünde maksimum verim elde etmemize yarar.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Ekonomik Yük Dağıtım, SLSQP, Güç Sistemleri Optimizasyonu.

### ABSTRACT

Even today, the Economic Load Dispatch (ELD) problem remains a current issue, and proposed solutions in this field are expected to provide both scientific and economic contributions. In the study, an effective solution to the ELD problem is sought by applying the Sequential Least Squares Programming (SLSQP) algorithm to ELD problems using the scipy optimize library in Python. To understand the basic principle of SLSQP, we must start from SQP (Sequential Quadratic Programming). The fundamental principle of SQP is to form a quadratic programming (QP) sub-problem using the gradient and constraints of the nonlinear optimization problem and to obtain the minimum of the objective function by gradually solving a series of QP sub-problems. SQP uses an approximate Hessian matrix of the Lagrange function. On the other hand, SLSQP achieves a more stable convergence by fully decomposing the B matrix and solving the equation step by step without approximating the B matrix. This helps us achieve maximum efficiency in solving ELD problems.

**Keywords:** Economic Load Dispatch, SLSQP, Power Systems Optimization

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## INVESTIGATION OF THE CESAREAN SECTIONS

*Zeynalova Khuraman, Sultanova Seadet, Akhundova Natavan, Mirzoyeva Khatira, Ismayilova Arzu, Ismayilova Sevinj, Kerimova Sevinj*

*Azerbaijan Medical University, Department Of I Obstetrics And Gynecology*

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** If normal birth is contraindicate and vaginal birth is not safe, there is excess maternal and/or fetal morbidity following the birth, abdominal birth cesarean should be applied. The most important indication of cesarean birth are distosia, abnormal presentation, fetal health is under risk and the unsuccessful induction. However, only the indication of cesarean section rate of such increase does not lead. WHO recommends not increasing the cesarean ratios up to 10-15%, but many countries are excessive over than those from recommendations. In our country, the effects of nurses are decreased and doctors are increased that this caused an increase in the ratios of cesarean births in current health system. It is not ethical to give a birth by cesarean except medical compulsories. It should only be made under medical compulsories and it is not an alternative to vaginal birth.

We aimed to evaluate the annual distribution of indications and the rates of cesarean sections in all deliveries between 2017 and 2023.

**METHODS:** We investigated retrospectively the hospital records of 4137 patients who had undergone cesarean section at Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, between 2017-2023. The annual distribution of rates and indications of normal birth and cesarean sections, maternal age, gestational week, fetal weight, fetal sex and the anesthesia method applied to the patient were assessed.

**RESULTS:** The cesarean section was performed for %32,5 and %40,1 patients in 2012 and 2023, respectively. The main indications were previous uterine surgery 44,5%, fetal distress %18,3 and cephalopelvic disproportion 33.7%. There was no statistical difference in terms of gravida, parity, anesthesia and birth weight sections for each year. However, cesarean rates were significantly increased when compared for first four years and last four years.

**CONCLUSION:** Nevertheless cesarean rates were increasing, patients can be trained about benefits of vaginal delivery and encouraged vaginal delivery after cesarean section with improving health skills of delivery clinics. Clinicians and patients must be aware of side effects of elective c-sections. Pain management during delivery may be considered for move down increased cesarean rates.

**Keywords:** cesarean section, vaginal delivery, preeclampsia, elective cesarean section, health, anaesthesia.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE ROLE OF EMOTIONAL SUPPORT FROM COLLEAGUES IN PROFESSIONAL SATISFACTION: A CORRELATIONAL ANALYSIS

*JUNA MUÇA<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Science,  
<sup>1</sup>Department of Social Work and Policy, Tirana, Albania*

*Xhulia Musta<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Science,  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Social Work and Policy, Tirana, Albania*

*Entela Kostrista<sup>2</sup>*

*<sup>2</sup>College University Logos, Faculty of Applied Sciences,  
<sup>2</sup>Department of Applied Informatics and Statistics*

### ABSTRACT

Psychosocial well-being and professional satisfaction are key factors for performance and sustainability in the workplace. In the Albanian context, these aspects remain almost entirely unexplored, particularly in the public sector. This study aims to enrich the existing literature and support the development of new interventions in the field of human resource management. The study explore the relationship between psychosocial support from colleagues and supervisors and professional satisfaction among civil servants in Albania's Ministry of Internal Affairs. A quantitative method was used for data collection, employing the validated Copenhagen Psychosocial Questionnaire III (COPSOQ III), which was distributed online to 122 civil servants of the Ministry during the period of November 1–30, 2024. The conducted correlation and regression analyses revealed that support from colleagues has a significant positive association with professional satisfaction, while support from supervisors contributes to stress reduction and the improvement of emotional well-being.

Psychosocial support from colleagues plays a crucial role in enhancing professional satisfaction, as it fosters a favorable work environment that promotes collaboration, mutual assistance, and a positive atmosphere. This support not only strengthens interpersonal relationships but also contributes to increased productivity and professional fulfillment. On the other hand, support from supervisors has a powerful effect on reducing employee stress, boosting their emotional well-being. Supportive leadership emerges as a key factor in establishing a healthy balance between job demands and personal well-being, ultimately improving overall quality of life at work.

The study's recommendations emphasize the importance of creating a supportive work environment by strengthening interpersonal relationships and promoting transparency in decision-making. Organizations are encouraged to foster psychosocial support from colleagues and supervisors by implementing policies that enhance collaboration, fairness in rewards, and promotions. Furthermore, the development of stress management programs and initiatives to improve employees' emotional well-being is suggested, along with targeted interventions to address gender barriers and create an inclusive workplace culture. The use of standardized tools such as the Job Content Questionnaire (JCQ) and the Effort-Reward Imbalance Model is recommended to identify psychosocial challenges and implement evidence-based strategies that contribute to a fair and productive work environment.

**Keywords:** psychosocial support, professional satisfaction, emotional well-being, COPSOQ III, civil servants, public sector

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### ANALYSIS OF ORGANIC MOLECULES AND PHYSICOCHEMICAL PARAMETERS AS INDICATORS OF AUTHENTICITY AND QUALITY OF SEVERAL HONEY SAMPLES

*Ariona Lubishtani<sup>1</sup>, Blerona Gavazi<sup>1</sup>, Miribane Dërmaku-Sopjani<sup>1</sup> and Arleta Rifati-Nixha<sup>1\*</sup>*

*Chemistry Department, Faculty of Mathematical & Natural Sciences, University of Prishtina,  
Prishtina, 10000, Republic of Kosova*

#### ABSTRACT

Honey is a natural product of high nutritional value, produced by bees from the nectar of flowers and sweet deposits from plants.

From a chemical point of view, it can be defined as a complex natural substance, mainly composed of carbohydrates with water, along with other components, including minerals, vitamins, amino acids, organic acids, enzymes, flavonoids, and other phenolic compounds.

Measuring honey quality standards is important because it ensures authenticity, safety and nutritional value, protecting the health of consumers and the reputation of producers.

The aim of this paper is to compare changes in the quality analysis based on properties such as the determination of proline, phenolic acids, specific rotation through a polarimeter, and total reducing sugars content in three types of honey: flower honey, pine honey, and meadow honey from the region of Kosovo.

Proline is an indicator of honey quality and adulteration when it falls below a certain value. For its determination, we have prepared honey solutions, and ninyhydrin solution. The other necessary reagents are HCOOH 98% and 2-propanol. To perform the measurements, we used the UV-Vis spectrophotometer, and the spectrophotometric measurements were taken at a wavelength of 510nm.

For the determination of phenolic acids, we prepared honey solutions, 0.1 M solution of  $\text{FeNH}_4(\text{SO}_4)_2 \cdot 12 \text{H}_2\text{O}$  in 0.1 M HCl, and 0.008 M solution of  $\text{K}_3[\text{Fe}(\text{CN})_6]$ . Measurements were performed using a UV-Vis spectrophotometer at 720 nm. As a standard we used solution with a known concentration of gallic acid.

For the determination of specific rotation through polarimeter, we have prepared honey solutions, then we added solutions Carrez I and Carrez II. We filtered it and used the filtrate.

The determination of total reducing sugars was done using three methods: titration, Fehling's test, and Tollen's test.

Our results align with standard norms, demonstrating good quality and reliability of the honey.

**Keywords:** honey, proline, reducing sugars, phenolic acids, specific rotation, honey quality.



## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### THE IMPACT OF DIGITIZATION ON CORRUPTION PREVENTION: INSIGHTS FROM THE ALBANIAN CUSTOMS SERVICE

*Dr. Dhurata Milori*

*Lecturer, University of Tirana, Faculty of Social Sciences*

#### ABSTRACT

In Albania, customs are frequently seen as one of the most compromised institutions. The fight against corruption is still a top priority for political agendas and public administration reform in one of the countries applying to join the EU after admission talks in July 2022.

This paper aims to discuss the significance and effects of digital innovation on corruption prevention and the advancement of integrity in Albanian customs services.

Statistical comparison as well as the literature review will be explored to analyze this issue. Additionally, the effects of digitizing customs will be discussed concerning Albania's customs service anticorruption data for 2020–2022. The institutional framework of the Albanian Customs Service's anticorruption section, changes implemented in this area, and the difficulties governments encounter in combating corruption will all be outlined in this article.

The paper explores effective instruments and policies while advocating for enhanced administrative procedures to combat corruption. It suggests bolstering awareness and political will, fostering institutional cooperation, and refining measures for detecting and punishing corruption.

**Key words:** customs services, digitalization, corruption, reform

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## DEEP LEARNING-BASED CLASSIFICATION OF WHITE BLOOD CELLS: AN ENSEMBLE MODEL APPROACH

***Olcay PALTA***<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup> lecturer, Bitlis Eren University, Technical Sciences Vocational School, Electronics and Automation, Bitlis, Turkey

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7496-2101>

***Musa ÇIBUK***<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup> Associate Professor, Bitlis Eren University, Engineering-Architecture Faculty, Computer Engineering, Bitlis, Turkey

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9028-2221>

***Hanifi GÜLDEMİR***<sup>3</sup>

<sup>3</sup> Professor Doctor, Firat University, Technology Faculty, Electrical-Electronics Engineering, Elazığ, Turkey

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0491-8348>

### ABSTRACT

In this study, an Ensemble Model approach consisting of three different deep learning-based architectures was used to classify white blood cells. The networks employed are MobileNetV2, ResNet50, and EfficientNet-B0. MobileNetV2 is a lightweight model optimized for high accuracy and fast operation on mobile devices and low-resource systems. ResNet50 is a widely preferred network in image classification tasks, utilizing residual connections to mitigate learning problems in deep networks. EfficientNet-B0 is a model with high parameter efficiency, offering a balanced approach to both accuracy and computational efficiency through model scaling. Features obtained from these networks were combined (feature fusion) for classification, leveraging the strengths of each network. Additionally, the k-fold cross-validation method was applied to enhance the generalization capability of the model. This ensemble approach provided a combination of strengths to achieve higher accuracy and generalization compared to a single model.

**Keywords:** Peripheral Smear, Deep Learning, Ensemble Model

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## BEYAZ KAN HÜCRELERİNDE HİBRİT (CHALE+GAUS) FİLTRE İLE GÖRÜNTÜ İYİLEŞTİRME VE FLASK TABANLI WEB SERVİS ENTEGRASYONU IMAGE ENHANCEMENT IN WHITE BLOOD CELLS USING HYBRID (CHALE+GAUSS) FILTER AND FLASK-BASED WEB SERVICE INTEGRATION

**Olcay PALTA<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup> Öğretim Görevlisi, Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu, Elektronik-Otomasyon Bitlis, Türkiye

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7496-2101>

**Musa ÇIBUK<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup> Doçent Doktor, Bitlis Eren Üniversitesi, Mühendislik-Mimarlık Fakültesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, Bitlis, Türkiye

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9028-2221>

**Hanifi GÜLDEMİR<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup> Profesör Doktor, Fırat Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği Elâziğ, Türkiye

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0491-8348>

### ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, beyaz kan hücrelerinin mikroskopik görüntülerinde kaliteyi artırmak ve analiz süreçlerini desteklemek amacıyla hibrit bir görüntü iyileştirme yöntemi geliştirilmiştir. Önerilen yöntem, Chale ve Gauss filtrelerinin kombinasyonu ile oluşturulan hibrit bir yaklaşımı kullanmaktadır. Chale filtresi, görüntüdeki kenar detaylarını belirginleştirirken, Gauss filtresi gürültü azaltma amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Bu iki filtrenin birlikte kullanılması, gürültü azaltımı ile detay koruma arasında bir denge sağlayarak daha net ve bilgi açısından zengin görüntüler elde edilmesini mümkün kılmaktadır. İyileştirilen görüntülerin pratik uygulamalarını desteklemek için Flask tabanlı bir web servis entegrasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu entegrasyon, kullanıcıların bulut tabanlı bir sistem aracılığıyla görüntü işleme ve analiz işlemlerini kolayca gerçekleştirmesini sağlamaktadır. Yöntem, beyaz kan hücrelerinin sınıflandırılması ve analiz süreçlerinde daha yüksek doğruluk elde etmeyi hedeflemektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Beyaz Kan Hücreleri, Chale-Gauss Filtresi, Görüntü İyileştirme

### ABSTRACT

In this study, a hybrid image enhancement method was developed to improve the quality of microscopic images of white blood cells and support analysis processes. The proposed method utilizes a hybrid approach combining Chale and Gaussian filters. The Chale filter enhances edge details in the images, while the Gaussian filter is used for noise reduction. The combined use of these two filters balances noise reduction and detail preservation, enabling the production of clearer and information-rich images. To support practical applications of the enhanced images, a Flask-based web service integration was implemented. This integration allows users to easily perform image processing and analysis tasks through a cloud-based system. The method aims to achieve higher accuracy in the classification and analysis processes of white blood cells

**Keywords:** White Blood Cells, Chale-Gauss Filter, Image Enhancement

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## A MATHEMATICAL MODEL FOR UNEMPLOYMENT-A CASE STUDY IN ALBANIA

*Silva Kapia*<sup>1</sup>

*Albanian University, Tirana, Albania*

*Besiana Çobani*<sup>2</sup>

*Department of Mathematics, Faculty of Natural Science, University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania*

### ABSTRACT

The last two decades have been very difficult economically for all of humanity as a result of major events that have affected the entire world. These events have brought about an unstable state of economic indicators, one of which is unemployment.

In this paper, we will base ourselves on a nonlinear mathematical model used by countries that struggle with unemployment. The data are real, as they were obtained from the Institute of Statistics of Albania. The mathematical model applied is the nonlinear model of differential equations with three dynamic variables such as employment, unemployment, and job vacancies. The control of unemployment by the government and the private sector is analyzed in this model with the change in the creation of job vacancies. After analyzing the stability of the model, a numerical simulation will be given.

**Keywords:** Employed,unemployed, available vacancies, numerical simulations

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE IMPACT OF VIRTUAL REALITY ON MATHEMATICS LEARNING: AN OVERVIEW OF CURRENT APPLICATIONS AND TOOLS

<sup>1</sup>*Lekë Pepkolaj*

*Metropolitan Tirana University*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-0046-6180>

<sup>2</sup>*Silva Kapia*

*Albanian University*

<https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0769-3674>

### ABSTRACT

The use of Virtual Reality (VR) is emerging as one of the most promising technologies in education, especially in mathematics teaching, a discipline that often faces difficulties in explaining abstract and complex concepts. Traditionally, mathematics has developed through two-dimensional representations, which can be limiting for a deep understanding of some topics in different branches of the discipline. The aim of this research is to exploit the strengths of VR, which offers an innovative opportunity by allowing students to immerse themselves in interactive three-dimensional environments. In these contexts, students can directly visualize and manipulate mathematical concepts in a dynamic and engaging way. This approach facilitates the learning of complex topics, such as geometry, algebra, statistics, and probability, increasing both interest and understanding of mathematics. This work explores the potential of VR in mathematics teaching, analysing the main tools, such as interactive simulations and virtual manipulatives. Furthermore, the diversified applications, advantages and challenges related to the integration of this technology in the educational process are examined. The proposed tools offer a unique potential to transform mathematical learning, making it more interactive, visual, engaging and motivating. Finally, targeted recommendations are presented to different key stakeholders, including policy makers, researchers, and teachers, to foster an effective and sustainable application of VR in mathematics education.

**Keywords:** Virtual Reality, digital tools, different applications

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE PHENOMENON OF POVERTY - THE IMPACT OF CRISES AND MILITARY CONFLICTS

*Roxana Moisoiu*  
*Cristian Tuduruta*

### ABSTRACT

Interweaving crises accentuate the pervasive nature of global poverty, exacerbating deprivation and armed conflict. The differences between the social categories are deepened and this leads to the development of a criminal phenomenon.

The impact of crises is devastating for the vulnerable population. Military conflicts cause migrations, and in the case of endemic poverty, they leave deep traces both from a social, economic and psychological point of view. The international community must make convergent efforts to support economic development and stabilize conflict-affected regions so that poverty becomes a sustainable phenomenon.

**Keywords:** poverty, hatred, crime, discrimination, armed conflict

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ADVANCED RISK MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES IN TURKISH AUTOMOTIVE MANUFACTURING UNDER RESILIENCY: A FINANCIAL MODELING APPROACH

*Abdul Rafay*

*M.S, Industrial Engineering, Altınbaş University*

*Supervisor: Fatih Yigit*

*Altınbaş University*

### ABSTRACT

This thesis examines advanced risk management strategies for Turkey's automotive industry, addressing significant challenges such as global supply chain complexity, market demand volatility, and geopolitical tensions. The primary objective is to establish a financial modeling framework that enhances traditional risk management approaches, ensuring modern flexibility and resilience.

The study employs a blend of quantitative and qualitative analyses to identify critical risks, including economic fluctuations, regulatory compliance, and environmental pressures. A comprehensive risk matrix is developed to guide economic models for better risk prediction and mitigation. These models demonstrate the interaction of risks and their effects on the financial health of automakers, enabling the creation of a standardized risk management plan with proactive strategies.

The proposed framework integrates corporate governance, optimizes risk profiles, and enhances resilience, making it adaptable to other manufacturing sectors. By incorporating sustainability and technological advancements, it addresses not only immediate risks but also long-term industry challenges. The framework emphasizes strategic decision-making, enabling companies to respond effectively to both anticipated and unforeseen disruptions. Additionally, it promotes collaboration among stakeholders, including policymakers and industry professionals, to ensure the successful implementation of risk management practices. The findings provide actionable insights to stabilize and strengthen the competitiveness of Turkey's automotive industry in a volatile global market, ultimately fostering economic growth and innovation in the sector.

**Keywords:** Risk Management, Financial Modeling, Turkish Automotive Industry, Resilience, Supply Chain Complexity

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### EVALUATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MUSCLE-SKELETAL PAINS AND PHYSICAL ACTIVITY LEVELS IN OFFICE WORKERS; THE CASE OF ŞANLIURFA PROVINCE

*İsmail PALALI*

<sup>1</sup> *Assistant Professor, PHD, Harran University, Faculty of Health Sciences*

*Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation*

*Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3105-455X>

#### ABSTRACT

**Objective:** The objective of this study was to evaluate the relationship between physical activity levels and musculoskeletal pain in office workers. **Materials and Methods:** The population of the study consisted of individuals aged 25-65 years who were working in desk-based office jobs in Şanlıurfa province, and the sample consisted of a total of 445 individuals, 232 females and 213 males, randomly selected from this population. The 'Extended Nordic Musculoskeletal Questionnaire' was utilised to ascertain musculoskeletal disorders, while the International Physical Activity Questionnaire Short Form was employed to assess physical activity levels. The collected data underwent evaluation using the SPSS 25.0 package programme, employing a 95% confidence interval and a 0.05 significance level. **Results:** The study revealed that 30.2% of the individuals were not physically active, 51.9% exhibited low physical activity levels, and 17.9% demonstrated sufficient physical activity levels to safeguard their health. The prevalence of pain in specific anatomical regions was also examined. The most common sites of pain were the low back (41.2%), back (45.4%) and neck (41.8%) at any time during their lifetime, and the neck (39.4%), back (45.2%) and low back (55.2%) in the last 12 months, back (39.6%), neck (18.8%) and low back (53.2%) in the last one month, back (46.7%), shoulders (22.9%), neck and low back (41.2%) on the day of the evaluation. A statistically significant relationship was found between low back pain and physical activity level ( $p < 0.05$ ) when the presence of musculoskeletal disorders in the last 12 months, last one month and on the day of the evaluation were compared according to physical activity level. **Conclusion:** The study demonstrated that musculoskeletal pain is most commonly seen in the lumbar and back region. The present study thus demonstrates that low back pain is associated with physical inactivity. **Keywords:** Office workers, musculoskeletal pain, physical activity levels.



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EXTERNAL GROWTH PAINS OF COMPANIES: CURRENT PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION SUGGESTIONS

*Adnan Celik*

*Selcuk University, FEAS, Department of Business, Turkiye.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937*

### ABSTRACT

Growth is necessary for a company to survive and be in a strong position against its competitors. Therefore, there is a general view among business people that growth is a beneficial and vital phenomenon for businesses as long as it does not exceed optimal limits. The phenomenon of growth is important for employees as much as for the companies themselves. With the growth process; it may become possible for employees to have a more motivating, talent-based, performance-enhancing and productive working environment based on competition and to be happy to work in a business with a better image. A company can grow in two ways. In other words, “internal” and/or “external” growth paths can be followed. Internal growth is achieved by expanding existing activities. Generally, businesses enter the internal growth process based on their own resources. External growth, on the other hand, requires different dynamics. With this concept, a company comes closer to businesses operating in its own country or abroad. It has the goal of growing by taking advantage of the resources and capabilities of others. Thus, its activity opportunities can increase both in the country and in international markets. Each company's application for external growth may have different purposes. They may also follow different approaches. The following types of external growth methods may come to the agenda within and outside the country; “full merger, merger, acquisition, joint venture, strategic alliances, production franchise, outsourcing, management agreements and benchmarking, turnkey and build-operate-transfer”. One or more of these may be preferred. Or a different approach may be followed. Regardless, various problems may be encountered. A problem-free business life is difficult. This situation is also valid in the external growth process. This study has been prepared to solve possible problems. The study consists of three sections. Within the scope of literature review, the concept and scope of growth and the growth methods of companies are explained. The second section is devoted to the methodology of the study. In the third section, findings and discussion are discussed. First, external growth pains and current problems of companies are discussed. In the second subheading, solution suggestions that will facilitate the external growth of companies are listed. The study is concluded with a conclusion and general evaluation.

**Keywords:** Business Size, Growth of Companies, External Growth Pains of Companies

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## A HIDDEN KNOWLEDGE IN THE NEO-CLASSICAL MANAGEMENT APPROACH: A CODE OF SILENCE

*Adnan Celik*

*Selcuk University, FEAS, Department of Business, Turkiye.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8538-9937*

### ABSTRACT

Management theories began to develop systematically after the Industrial Revolution and especially from the 1900s onwards and established themselves as a field of study with certain principles and rules throughout the historical process. It gained momentum with scientific management. First, Classical Management Theory developed. Here, thinkers such as Taylor, Fayol and Weber came to the fore. The principles of the classics were explained with the “mechanical” model. This mostly aimed to achieve efficiency due to its structural features. This structure is quite complex because it emphasizes excessive division of labor. The principle of authority and accountability was made as strong as possible. Thus, very centralized structures were formed. In other words, there was an extreme degree of formalization because it prioritized functions in division. Subsequently, Neo-Classical Management Theory emerged. The important factor in this transformation was the results of the Hawthorne experimental program. The results of these experiments contradicted the assumptions regarding organizational behavior previously put forward by Taylor and his followers. It was observed that employees did not remain indifferent to external factors and exhibited behaviors under the influence of social relations. Neo-Classics put forward the “organic” organization model. It was thought that with this, it would be easier to adapt to changes. In order to benefit more from the potential of people and the organization, the following concepts were brought to the forefront; “Group dynamics, group norm, teamwork, individual development, motivation, informal structure, informal leadership”. However, a concept that is valid in the relationship between the individual and the group has not been mentioned much. This is a behavior pattern called the “Oath of Silence” throughout history. In the Neo-Classical periods, it also began to enter the literature as the “Law of Omerta”. An analogy can be made here. Namely, group norms are strictly internalized by each member. In other words, informal groups and their decisions are not shared with the upper management. Cooperation with those outside the group is also made as rare as possible. The team is like a “council of the silent” towards those outside. This study has been prepared in three separate dimensions. The first section includes literature information. First, the Hawthorne experiments and the birth of neo-classical management theory are explained. Then, the organizational structure models of Neo-Classical management theory, “mechanical” and “organic” organizations, are introduced. The subject of “Oath of Silence (Law of Omerta)” is also discussed here. The second section is for methodological information. The third section is for findings and discussion. Here, first, the informal organization structure according to Neo-Classical management is clarified. Then, a group individual behavior that is not clearly stated in this approach is addressed. This became the “Oath of Silence” or “Law of Omerta”. In other words, the interaction between the theory and these concepts is emphasized. The study is concluded with results and suggestions.

**Keywords:** Hawthorne Experiments, Neo-Classical Management Approach, A Code of Silence, The Law of Omerta

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### UNVEILING DIFFERENTIAL GENOTYPIC RESPONSES TO SOIL MOISTURE STRESS DURING EARLY PLANT STAGES IN RAPESEED (*BRASSICA NAPUS* L.)

*Abdelghani Bouchyoua*<sup>1,2</sup>, *Abdelmajid Khabbach*<sup>3</sup>, *Khalil Hammani*<sup>2</sup> and *Abdelghani Nabloussi*<sup>1\*</sup>

<sup>1</sup> *Research Unit of Plant Breeding and Plant Genetic Resources Conservation, Regional Agricultural Research Center of Meknes, National Institute of Agricultural Research, PO. Box 415, Rabat 10090, Morocco.*

<sup>2</sup> *Laboratory of Natural Resources and Environment, Polydisciplinary Faculty of Taza, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah University, Taza 35 000, Morocco.*

<sup>3</sup> *Laboratory of Biotechnology, Conservation, and Valorisation of Natural Resources (BCVRN), Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdallah University, B.P. 1796, Fez 30003, Morocco.*

#### ABSTRACT

In the context of climate change, rapeseed (*Brassica napus* L.), one of the world's major oilseed crops, is increasingly and adversely impacted by drought during germination and early seedling growth. Therefore, breeding for tolerance to such conditions has become a major goal to improve the resilience of this crop, which is essential for ensuring food sovereignty in edible oils. This study investigates the impact of four soil moisture levels (100%, 70%, 50%, and 30% field capacity) on germination and early seedling growth traits in 12 rapeseed genotypes, using univariate and multivariate statistical analyses. A pot experiment was conducted under controlled greenhouse conditions, using a completely randomized design with three replications. ANOVA results showed that most traits were significantly affected by drought stress ( $\geq 73\%$  of total variance). Drought conditions, particularly at 30% FC, drastically affected all investigated traits, while significant differences were observed among the genotypes, suggesting different genetic potential of the same in their reaction to early drought. Based on multivariate analyses, three distinct genotype groups were identified. Interestingly, the group I comprises the most drought-tolerant genotypes, namely 'Baraka', 'Nap10', 'Redana', and 'Nap9', which demonstrated high potential for cultivation in arid regions and as promising germplasm in rapeseed breeding programs. However, the tolerance of these genotypes to late drought occurring at flowering and seed-filling stages requires further investigation. Traits such as germination percentage, rapidity of germination, root system development, and shoot growth could be used as relevant selection criteria for improving rapeseed drought tolerance in early plant growth stages.

**Keywords:** *Brassica napus* L.; Drought tolerance; Germination stress index; Rapeseed genotypes; Seedling establishment; Selection indices.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION IN UROPATHOGENIC *STAPHYLOCOCCUS AUREUS* AND THEIR ASSOCIATION WITH ANTIBIOTIC RESISTANCE

Rafik Aniba <sup>a, b</sup>, Asmaa Dihmane <sup>a</sup>, Habiba Raqraq <sup>a</sup>, Amina Ressmi <sup>a</sup>, Kaotar Nayme <sup>b</sup>, Mohammed Timinouni <sup>c</sup>, Berrougui Hicham <sup>d</sup>, Abdelouahed Khalil <sup>e</sup>, Abouddihaj Barguigua <sup>a</sup>

<sup>a</sup> Team of Biotechnology & Sustainable Development of Natural Resources, Department of Biology, Polydisciplinary Faculty, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni Mellal, Morocco

<sup>b</sup> Molecular Bacteriology Laboratory, Pasteur Institute of Morocco, Casablanca, Morocco

<sup>c</sup> Laboratoire de Biotechnologie et bio-informatique: Ecole des Hautes Etudes de Biotechnologie et de santé (EHEB), Casablanca, Morocco

<sup>d</sup> Polyvalent Team of Research and Development, Department of Biology, Polydisciplinary Faculty, Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Beni-Mellal 23000, Morocco

<sup>e</sup> Geriatrics Unit, Department of Medicine, Faculty of Medicine and Biological Sciences, University of Sherbrooke, Sherbrooke QC J1K 2R1, Canada

### ABSTRACT

**Introduction:** The increase in antibiotic resistance and biofilm formation in *Staphylococcus aureus* is a serious public health problem, complicating the treatment of infections caused by these bacteria, including urinary tract infections (UTIs). This research aimed to assess the correlation between antibiotic resistance and the capacity for biofilm formation in *S. aureus* strains isolated from patients with UTIs.

**Methods:** The antibiotic susceptibility testing was conducted using disc diffusion and broth micro-dilution method. The *blaZ* and *mecA* genes were investigated in all penicillin and ceftazidime-resistant *S. aureus* strains, using PCR. Biofilm formation was investigated using the Congo red agar and microtitre plate methods. All *S. aureus* strains were screened for genes encoding adhesion and biofilm formation (*spa*, *fnb* AB, *clfA*, *bap*) and intercellular adhesin (*ica*ADB and *icaR*).

**Results:** Among 20 strains of *S. aureus*, 55% were found to be multidrug-resistant (MDR) and methicillin-resistant (MRSA). All strains were biofilm producers, including 55% moderate biofilm producers and 35% strong biofilm producers. A significant correlation ( $p$ -value <0.01) was observed between MDR and non-MDR strains in terms of biofilm production. All strains were sensitive to linezolid, and 20% exhibited the constitutive clindamycin resistance phenotype. The *spa*, *fnbB*, and *clfA* genes were present in all strains followed by the *bap* (95%) and *fnbA* (90%). The *icaA* (90%) and *icaB* (60%) genes were most detected. The coexistence of *icaA*, *icaADB*, and *icaAD* genes was significantly associated with MRSA strains. In contrast, the *icaR* gene was significantly detectable in the methicillin-susceptible group of strains.

**Conclusion:** This study uncovered a significant association between the formation of biofilms by uropathogenic *S. aureus* and antibiotic resistance, highlighting a noteworthy concern for public health.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### DETERMINATION OF MACROELEMENTS IN THE STEM OF *CYDONIA OBLONGA* MILLER BY ICP MS

<sup>1</sup>Madrahimova S.D., <sup>2</sup>Matmuratov B.Ya., <sup>1</sup>Matchanov A.D.

<sup>1</sup>Institute of Bioorganic Chemistry of the Academy of Sciences of the Republic of Uzbekistan,  
Tashkent., Uzbekistan

<sup>2</sup>Tashkent Medical Academy., Tashkent., Uzbekistan

#### ABSTRACT

Studying the chemical composition of local medicinal plants and their comparative comparison with plants growing in different regions and their introduction into medical practice is one of the urgent issues of today.

The work consists of a comparative study of the amount of macroelements in the stem of the *Cydonia oblonga* Miller tree growing in different regions of our republic. 0.1000 g (100 mg) of the sample is taken and placed in Teflon-lined autoclaves. 3 ml of concentrated nitric acid (HNO<sub>3</sub>) and 2 ml of hydrogen peroxide (H<sub>2</sub>O<sub>2</sub>) are poured onto it, the mouth is closed, and it is mineralized using a microwave disintegration method. The temperature and pressure in the autoclaves are automatically controlled by the device itself. The autoclaves are cooled to room temperature, and the mixture inside is diluted to a volume of 50 or 100 ml. The mineralized solution was quantitatively analyzed for macroelements in the samples using a Perkin Elmer ICP-MS (Nexion 2000) (or similar). During the determination process, the mass of the sample and the dilution values are entered, and the device recalculates the results obtained and calculates the degree of accuracy and deviation (error rate) values.

It was found that the element Ca accumulates in greater quantities in all regions, and the elements P and K accumulate in large quantities in the stem of the plant growing mainly in the Syrdarya, Khorezm, Tashkent and Namangan regions.

**Keywords:** Macroelement, ICP MS (inductively coupled mass spectrometry, *Cydonia oblonga* Miller (quince)).

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE IMPACT OF EMIGRATION ON ALBANIA'S LABOR MARKET

*PhD. Romina RADONSHIQI*

*Lecturer, University College LOGOS, Tirane, Albania*

*Msc. Bledar RADONSHIQI*

*CEO Eventalb, Milano, Italy*

### ABSTRACT

Emigration is a phenomenon that has profound and negative effects on the labor market, contributing to labor shortages and an aging population. Albania is facing significant challenges as a large number of young people and professionals prefer to join the European labor market. Many young Albanians choose to pursue higher education at universities or vocational programs, influenced by the demands of the European labor market. This phenomenon is closely related to the opportunities offered by this market, such as opportunities to increase personal finances and professional development, which are often more attractive than domestic opportunities. The lack of stability, informality, tax evasion, and low wage levels in Albania have increased the emigration of the workforce seeking a better future for themselves and their families. The difficulty in finding employees has forced many businesses to hire workers from India, Asia, and Africa. The employment of these workers has increased labor costs and caused uncertainty in the labor market, as some of them have left their jobs and illegally migrated to the European labor market. This study aims to analyze the factors that influence the increase in emigration in Albania and to identify the consequences of this increase on the labor market.

**Keywords:** Labor market. Immigration, working conditions, labor force

**JEL Classification:** J21, J31, J61

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ENHANCED PHOTOCATALYTIC DEGRADATION OF CIPROFLOXACIN ANTIBIOTIC UNDER NATURAL SUNLIGHT USING A NOVEL DUAL Z-SCHEME TERNARY COMPOSITE

*Mohamed Rhaya<sup>1\*</sup>, Hicham Abou Oualid<sup>2</sup>, Redouane Haounati<sup>1</sup>, Hamza Ighnih<sup>1</sup>, Brahim Ennasraoui<sup>1</sup>, Hassan Ouachtak<sup>1,3</sup>, Amane Jada<sup>4,5</sup> and Abdelaziz Ait Addi<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Laboratory of Organic and Physical Chemistry, Faculty of Science, Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco*

<sup>2</sup> *Green Energy Park, IRESEN-UM6P, Benguerir, Morocco*

<sup>3</sup> *Department of Applied Chemistry, Faculty of Applied Sciences, Ibn Zohr University, Ait Melloul, Morocco*

<sup>4</sup> *Institute of Materials Science of Mulhouse (IS2M), Haute Alsace University, Mulhouse 68100, France*

<sup>5</sup> *Strasbourg University, Strasbourg 67081, France*

### ABSTRACT

This study introduces a novel ternary photocatalyst,  $M_x(PO_4)_y/CN/BW$ , designed for the efficient degradation of the antibiotic ciprofloxacin under natural sunlight. Synthesized via a simple precipitation method, the composite exhibits significantly enhanced photocatalytic activity compared to its individual components ( $M_x(PO_4)_y$ , CN, and BW). Detailed characterization using XRD, FTIR, SEM, TEM, and UV-vis DRS confirms its composition, morphology, and optical properties. The exceptional photocatalytic performance is primarily attributed to the Z-type double heterojunction structure, which promotes effective separation of photogenerated charge carriers. Systematic studies on the factors influencing the degradation process, along with stability tests, underscore the composite's practical applicability. Reactive species trapping experiments reveal that superoxide radicals ( $\bullet O_2^-$ ) and hydroxyl radicals ( $OH\bullet$ ) are the key contributors to ciprofloxacin degradation.

The outstanding activity and recyclability of the  $M_x(PO_4)_y/CN/BW$  composite highlight its potential as a sustainable and efficient solution for antibiotic wastewater treatment.

**Keywords:** Dual Z-scheme, Sunlight, Photocatalyst, ciprofloxacin

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## MOLECULAR SCREENING OF DIFFERENT $\pi$ -LINKER-BASED ORGANIC DYES FOR OPTOELECTRONIC APPLICATIONS: QUANTUM CHEMICAL STUDY

*Hanane Etabti<sup>1\*</sup>, Asmae Fitri<sup>1</sup>, Adil Touimi Benjelloun<sup>1</sup>, Mohammed Benzakour<sup>1</sup> and Mohammed Mcharfi<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> LIMAS, Faculty of Sciences Dhar El Mahraz, Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Fez, Morocco.

### ABSTRACT

Solar energy is the ultimate renewable energy source, being inexhaustible and offering numerous advantages. In this context, dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) have garnered significant attention in both academic and industrial domains. Consequently, substantial efforts have been devoted to identifying effective dye compounds to enhance the performance of DSSCs.

In the present study, we focused on the theoretical investigation of new A- $\pi_1$ -D- $\pi_2$ -A compounds, featuring derivatized indole as the donor, a carboxylic group as the acceptor, and various  $\pi$ -linkers for applications in organic dye-sensitized solar cells. Our research aimed to determine the impact of structural modifications on the optoelectronic properties of these molecules, including  $\lambda_{\max}$ ,  $E_{\text{HOMO}}$ ,  $E_{\text{LUMO}}$ ,  $E_{\text{gap}}$ ...

Quantum chemical calculations were performed using Density Functional Theory (DFT) with the PBE functional and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set. Additionally, we simulated the UV-visible spectra using the time-dependent TD-DFT method with the B3LYP functional and the 6-31G(d,p) basis set, incorporating solvent effects (DMSO).

The results demonstrate that the studied organic molecules exhibit promising electronic gaps and absorb in the visible spectrum, indicating their potential as excellent candidates for photovoltaic applications

**Keywords:** Indole, DFT/TD-DFT, DSSCs, Optoelectronic properties.



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EMPOWERING FUTURE PROFESSIONALS: THE ESSENTIAL INTEGRATION OF DIGITAL SKILLS EDUCATION INTO HIGHER EDUCATION CURRICULA

*Juljana LAZE*

*Prof. As. Dr., University "Aleksandër Moisiu,"*

*Faculty of Education, Department of Sociology*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0001-9804-7920*

### ABSTRACT

Digital literacy is becoming increasingly crucial in today's tech-driven employment market for young people to meet the expectations of their jobs. To prepare students for the workforce in the twenty-first century, this article looks at ways to include instruction in digital skills in university curricula. The purpose is to evaluate how well the introduction of digital skills education responds to the evolving labor market. It aims to ascertain how students' employability is impacted by their education in digital skills.

To achieve this research's goal, a practical approach was used. It used action research, case studies, comparative studies, cross-national studies, and longitudinal investigations. Theoretical frameworks from workforce development, education, and digital literacy served as the foundation for the research. To gather data, this study used a mix of document analysis and observations in the setting of twelve public higher education institutions in Albania. The results were evaluated. The results were evaluated. To assess how well students are prepared for a profession by digital skills education, the results were evaluated.

The findings indicate that integrating the teaching of digital skills improves employability skills, job readiness, and the digital skills gap. This entails considering multidisciplinary connections, teacher professional development, equity, and access. It fosters innovation, prosperity, and workforce growth by equipping students with essential digital skills. Additionally, it contributes to the equality and access concerns, guaranteeing inclusivity and societal advancement.

The research's limitations include the necessity of continual observation of developments in digital abilities and the ever-changing nature of technology. We might investigate the long-term effects of teaching digital skills, creative teaching strategies, and the contribution of industry collaborations to improving workforce preparedness in more detail.

**Keywords:** Education policy, digital skills, employability skills, professional development, evaluation quality, and curriculum.

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### SOCIOLOGICAL DEVELOPMENT OF ORPHANED CHILDREN: A CASE STUDY OF SOS CHILDREN'S VILLAGE, DHANGADHI

*Anita Pant*<sup>1</sup>

*Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur, India*

*ORCID: 0009-0007-3421-6773*

*Dr. Sachin Sharma*<sup>2</sup>

*Pacific Academy of Higher Education and Research University, Udaipur, India*

#### ABSTRACT

This review paper examines the sociological development of orphaned children residing at the SOS Children's Village in Dhangadhi, Nepal. The study aims to explore how the unique environment provided by SOS Children's Village influences various aspects of sociological development, including social interactions, emotional stability, and educational progress. Using a qualitative case study approach, this paper analyses data collected through interviews, observations, and historical records from SOS Children's Village, Dhangadhi. Analytical methods include thematic analysis to identify key patterns and trends relevant to the sociological development of the children. The findings reveal significant positive outcomes in areas such as social skills development, emotional resilience, and educational attainment among the children compared to traditional orphanage settings. The structured support system at SOS Children's Village has contributed to these improved outcomes. The results underscore the critical impact of care environment structures on the sociological development of orphaned children. This study contributes to child development theories by highlighting the potential of specialized care facilities to mitigate the adverse effects of early childhood orphan hood. Recommendations for child welfare practices are discussed to enhance developmental support in similar settings.

**Keywords:** Dhangadhi, Nepal, Child Welfare, Socio-Economic Challenges, Resilience in Youth.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## UNIVERSITY LECTURERS AT RISK: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW AND META-ANALYSIS OF CARDIOVASCULAR REACTIVITY AND CARDIOMETABOLIC HEALTH OUTCOMES IN THE NIGERIAN CONTEXT

*<sup>1</sup>Jamilu Lawal Ajiya & <sup>2</sup>Sarki Adamu Musa*

1. *Department of Human Kinetics and Health Education, Federal University, Dutsin-Ma,  
Katsina State, Nigeria*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6838-298X>*

2. *Department of Medical Microbiology and Parasitology, Aminu Kano Teaching Hospital, Kano  
State, Nigeria*

### ABSTRACT

Teaching-related stress is a significant concern among academics, particularly in resource-constrained environments. This study aimed to systematically review and meta-analyze the relationship between teaching-related stress and cardiovascular health outcomes, specifically blood pressure and heart rate, among Nigerian university lecturers. A comprehensive literature search was conducted across multiple databases, including PubMed, Scopus, and Web of Science. The search yielded 20 studies involving 2,430 participants that met the inclusion criteria. The meta-analysis revealed a significant association between teaching-related stress and increased blood pressure and heart rate. Specifically, teaching-related stress was linked to a 5.23 mmHg increase in blood pressure and a 3.15 beats per minute increase in heart rate. The findings conclusively show that teaching-related stress significantly impacts cardiovascular health among Nigerian university lecturers, underscoring the need for context-specific interventions and policy changes.

**KEY WORDS:** University lecturers, cardiovascular reactivity, Cardiometabolic health

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE CHALLENGES OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN ALBANIA

*Msc. Enea Stavre*

*Arkvizion ES, Tirane, Albania*

*Msc. Migen Duka*

*Metropolitan Tirana University, Tirane, Albania*

### ABSTRACT

The construction industry has experienced significant growth recently, having a positive impact on Albania's economy. Domestic and foreign investors see this sector as an opportunity for a business with high and quick returns over time. However, despite the fact that construction is considered a sector with a secure return, it faces a number of challenges that may limit its sustainable development. The 2019 earthquake in Albania significantly impacted the construction sector, increasing pressure on builders to meet higher demands for construction quality and the use of quality materials, according to design standards. During the pandemic, this sector faced increases in the prices of construction materials, causing delays due to potential financial constraints. The lack of employees in the construction sector is another challenge. **Although salaries have been increased for workers, there is still a lack of qualified labor.** Additionally, the fiscal treatment of this sector is not favorable, which has contributed to rising construction costs. The increase in construction costs has had a direct impact on the budget of projects, adding pressure on builders and investors in increasing the prices of real estate.

**Keywords:** Construction industry, construction materials, employees, Design standards, Construction costs.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## FOOD ADDITIVES DERIVED FROM MICROALGAE TO IMPROVE SHELF LIFE AND NUTRITIONAL QUALITY

*Khadija EL-Moustaqim<sup>1</sup>, Jamal Mabrouki<sup>2</sup> and Driss Hmouni<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *Improvement and Valuation of Plant Resources, Faculty of Sciences, Ibn Tofail University—  
KENITRA-University Campus, Kenitra 14000, Morocco*

<sup>2</sup> *Laboratory of Spectroscopy, Molecular Modelling, Materials, Nanomaterials, Water and  
Environment, CERN2D, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Faculty of Science, AV IbnBattouta,  
Agdal, Rabat 10106, Morocco*

### ABSTRACT

The health benefits of microalgal bioactive compounds, such as cardiovascular protection, antihypertensive, anti-obesity, antioxidative, and anticancer activities, have been established. Nevertheless, due to species diversity, biomass fluctuations, and cultivation factors, the functional food industry has faced significant challenges in harnessing microalgal biomass. Microalgae exemplify new foods; they are aquatic microorganisms abundant in diverse bioactive substances. In the last ten years, substantial progress in genetic engineering methods has enabled the successful alteration of various model microalgae to enhance the production of specific value-added compounds. The food sector seeks to acquire preservation chemicals from microalgae biomass due to its potential to augment the production of bioactive compounds in under-regulated settings. Numerous microalgae species have been utilized as natural resources due to the diverse compounds that have proven effective in nutritional and technological aspects when incorporated into food or animal feed. Nevertheless, the functional food sector has encountered numerous challenges in harnessing microalgal biomass due to species diversity, variations in biomass, and cultural factors. This study investigates the impact of different applications of microalgae, specifically the incorporation of *Spirulina platensis* in yogurt, which enhances antioxidant activity by 35% at a concentration of 2%, and the inclusion of *Chlorella vulgaris* in bread products, resulting in a 40% increase in antioxidant activity at a concentration of 2%.

**Keywords:** Microalgae; Food; Bioactive compounds; Biomass; Sustainable additives; Nutritional quality

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## A SURVEY ON THE METHODOLOGY OF TEACHING COMPUTER EDUCATION UNDER BIG DATA TECHNOLOGY: IMPLICATION FOR EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

*Moses Adeolu AGOI*

*Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria*

*ORCID iD: 0000-0002-8910-2876*

*Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO*

*Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.*

*ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0568-6446*

*Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU*

*Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.*

*Solomon Abraham UKPANAHA*

*Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.*

*Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI*

*Obafemi Awolowo University, Osun Nigeria.*

### ABSTRACT

With rapid advancement in computing and digital media technologies, big data technology is growingly becoming an indispensable part of human endeavor. Studies have shown that Big data technology will dynamically play quintessential role as determining factor in computer training and other aspects of education Needhi, et al. (2019). In the recent, computer education is at its apex making significant progress while big data technology application scope has geometrically accelerated about four times from its keep-off point. This paper is a mixed survey on the method of teaching computer education under big data technology. The paper describes some computer teaching methods education. The paper also discusses the fundamentals of computer education under big data. In order to collect useful data for the paper write-up, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to gather responses from respondents which were subjected to reliability analysis. Conclusively, the paper infers that Big data will not only enable people to understand the emergence of complex technologies but also changed people's perceptions towards computer education and life in general.

**Keywords:** Computer Education, Teaching Methods, Big Data, Educational Management.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## SUSTAINABLE VALORIZATION OF DESALINATION BRINE: RECOVERY OF NaOH AND ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

*Driss Azdem<sup>1\*</sup>, Jamal Mabrouki<sup>1</sup>, Souad El hajjaji<sup>1</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Laboratory of Spectroscopy, Molecular Modeling, Materials, Nanomaterial, Water and Environment, CERNE2D, Mohammed V University in Rabat, Faculty of Science, Avenue Ibn Battouta, BP1014, Agdal, Rabat, Morocco.*

### ABSTRACT

The increasing reliance on seawater desalination for freshwater supply is leading to an increase in the discharge of high-salinity brine into the ocean. Better management of brine discharge could improve energy efficiency, reduce costs and reduce the environmental impact of desalination processes. In addition, intermittent renewable energy sources can power brine utilisation systems, including reverse osmosis technologies, revolutionising the entire desalination complex. One promising strategy is to convert this commonly dumped brine into valuable compounds, including caustic soda (NaOH) and hydrochloric acid (HCl). This mini-review analyses the prospects and obstacles associated with the integrated valorisation of desalination brine via the recovery of NaOH and HCl.

**Keywords:** Desalination, Brine valorization, NaOH recovery, Circular economy, Environmental sustainability, Reverse osmosis

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## RISK MANAGEMENT IN COMPANIES AND FINANCIAL INSTITUTIONS IN ALBANIA

*Malvina Hysa*

*Logos University College, Albania*

*Lecturer of financial decision making*

*Dori Risilia*

*Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania*

*Lecturer of financial decision making*

### ABSTRACT

Companies and financial institutions are constantly faced with different risks, which must be faced adequately, so the companies to make the right decisions, should have good final results on the part of risk management. It is important how the risk should be managed on the part of companies and financial institutions, how they should approach these risks, how these systems must have an adequate system for reducing or eliminating them, and how these institutions should identify and deal with these risks to have a good risk management. A good risk management by companies will positively affect the economic development of the country and the creation of financial stability.

Risk management starts with defining what we want to achieve by getting it right internal and external factors that can influence the success of achieving these objectives. Risk management implements the framework of the risk management structure, informs about the status of risks and the level of their management.

The purpose of the study is to explain how these risks are being managed in management levels.

**Key words:** risk, management, companies



# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## ANALYSIS OF ADMIXTURES FOR CONCRETE

*Chayaraju BalaSai*<sup>1</sup>

*Orcid-0009-0003-4055-9773*

*Nadagouda Kalyani*<sup>2</sup>

*K. Tharani*<sup>3</sup>

*Pallem Lokeswara reddy*<sup>4</sup>

*<sup>1,2,3</sup>Assistant Professor in Civil Engineering Department, G Pulla Reddy Engineering College  
(Autonomous): Kurnool, A.P, India<sup>1,2,3</sup>*

*<sup>4</sup>Student in Civil Engineering Department, G Pulla Reddy Engineering College*

### ABSTRACT

Admixtures are liquids or powders that are added to concrete based on calculations for the mix design with the goal of improving the qualities of the concrete both in its fresh and hardened states. Concrete's workability, strength, and finish affect the product's quality, cost, and longevity. Concrete Adoption of smart building practices is crucial given the escalating environmental pollution issues and the need for sustainable construction methods, as well as the cost-quality-time pyramid of construction projects. One solution to the aforementioned problems is the use of admixtures in the manufacturing of concrete. The mix water and chemical admixtures have an effect on the rheology of concrete. Chemical admixtures affect the characteristics of concrete in both its fresh and hardened states. The mega structures built in the recent period under constructor serve as a visible representation of the advantageous effects of using chemical admixtures in concrete mixes. Admixture chemistry is important in converting a typical concrete mix into a high-performance concrete mixture. The invention of chemical admixtures, transformations seen in head mixture chemistry, and the uses of the admixtures in certain significant concrete constructions are all attempted to be presented in this study.

**Keywords:** Concrete; Admixtures; High Performance Concrete

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## THE EFFECTS OF FLEXIBLE WORK ARRANGEMENTS ON EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY AND WORK-LIFE BALANCE FOLLOWING COVID-19

*PhD. Blerina Dhrami*

*Universiteti Metropolitan Tirana, Albania*

*ORCID number: : <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4144-9528>*

*PhD. Fabian Pjetri*

*Universiteti Metropolitan Tirana, Albania*

### ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 epidemic has had a profound impact on all aspects of work practices in a number of nations worldwide. A swift shift to remote labor was brought about by the numerous actions that were taken by various nations during that time, which contributed to social estrangement and isolation.

Companies and their workers were compelled to adjust to a new work environment as a result of this unusual circumstance. The long-term effects of this shift on worker productivity and work-life balance in the post-pandemic era are examined in this study. The authors' research describes how flexible working practices, including remote work, shorter work weeks, and flexible hours, grew in popularity following the pandemic. The study focuses at how businesses and workers are adapting to the "new normal" of work in the wake of the pandemic.

In order to comprehend the possible advantages and difficulties connected with ongoing flexible working practices, the paper outlines the goals and research questions that direct the investigation. These advantages could include higher productivity, better job satisfaction, and enhanced employee well-being. However, it is important to pay close attention to potential issues like diminished collaboration, management concerns, and the deterioration of work-life boundaries. The findings of this study have significant implications for both corporations and their workforce. Organizations can optimize their personnel and establish a sustainable work environment in the post-pandemic period by comprehending how flexible working methods affect productivity and work-life balance.

**Keywords:** COVID-19, productivity, work-life balance, effective strategies, flexible working methods.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## MOLECULAR IDENTIFICATION OF CULEX MOSQUITOES IN ILORIN, KWARA STATE, NIGERIA

*Ibrahim Zulu Olalekan<sup>1\*</sup>, Dr Iyiola O.A<sup>2</sup>, Onovo Daniel Okwuchukwu<sup>3</sup>, Ikani Hannah Harris<sup>4</sup>, Osayi Priscillia Imuetiyan<sup>5</sup>, Amlemi Aderewa .O<sup>6</sup>, Olusegun Tawa Omolade<sup>7</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>2</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>3</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>4</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>5</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>6</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

<sup>7</sup>University of Ilorin, Life sciences, Zoology, Ilorin, Nigeria.

### ABSTRACT

The *Culex* mosquito genus is well-known for being the vector of various deadly illnesses, such as West Nile fever, Japanese encephalitis, Rift Valley fever, and lymphatic filariasis. These mosquitoes have major medical and public health implications, but little is known about their numbers, species distribution, and molecular diversity, especially in North-central and South-western Nigeria. By examining the species distribution and molecular diversity of *Culex* mosquitoes in various areas, our study aims to close this gap. To guarantee precise species identification, a multimodal strategy integrating genetic and morphological identification methods was used.

In order to maximise the diversity of captured specimens, the mosquitoes were collected using CDC tiny light traps that were baited with CO<sub>2</sub> and put strategically in different sites within the study areas. A total of 2,295 mosquito specimens were gathered, and morphological features were used to initially classify them into the *Anopheles*, *Aedes*, and *Culex* genera. Of these, *Culex* mosquitoes were separated from the pool in order to use multiplex PCR analysis and other molecular techniques to identify the species at a higher level.

According to our investigation, the mosquitoes that were gathered were dispersed as follows: *Anopheles* accounted for 1,454 (63.4%) of the total, *Culex* for 585 (25.5%), and *Aedes* for 256 (11.1%). Moreover, molecular research revealed that every *Culex* specimen showed the typical genetic bands connected to *Culex quinquefasciatus*, indicating that this species is the most common in the areas that were collected.

These results highlight the dominance of *Culex quinquefasciatus* in North-Central and South-Western Nigeria among *Culex* species. In view of this mosquito species' involvement in the spread of numerous infections, our research emphasises the critical need for enhanced public health protocols and focused vector control tactics. These steps are essential to stopping the spread of pathogens that pose a serious threat to public health and preventing the spread of diseases carried by mosquitoes to both humans and animals.

**Key words:** *Culex quinquefasciatus*, Mosquitoes, Kwara, Nigeria

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### A RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY APPROACH TO EVALUATE DYE REMOVAL EFFICIENCY USING PVA/KAOLIN ADSORBENT

*Imane Abbou<sup>a\*</sup>, Abdelmajid Belkhdja<sup>a</sup>, Amal Benkhaled<sup>a</sup>, Souheyla Guendouz<sup>a</sup>, Fatima Zohra El  
berrichi<sup>b</sup>, Esma Choukchou-Braham<sup>a</sup>*

*<sup>a</sup>Laboratory of Toxicomed, University Abou Beker Belkaid Tlemcen, BP119, 13000 Tlemcen, Algeria*

*<sup>b</sup>Laboratory of Civil Engineering and Hydraulics (LCGH), 8 Mai 1945 Guelma University, Guelma,  
Algeria*

#### ABSTRACT

Discharging industrial waste containing organic pollutants into aquatic environments poses numerous health risks. In this study, composite adsorbents were developed based on PVA and the natural Kaolin DD3 for the effective removal of Acid Orange 12 dye. The effects of three operating variables on dye removal efficiency were investigated and analyzed using Response Surface Methodology (RSM) with a Box–Behnken design, specifically: initial dye concentration, adsorbent dose, and contact time. The proposed quadratic model was validated with a high correlation coefficient ( $R^2 = 0.98$ ). Furthermore, the model's p-value was  $< 0.0001$ , and the F-value was 46.39, indicating the model's high significance. According to the analysis of variance (ANOVA), the linear effects of dye concentration and adsorbent dose were the principal factors affecting dye removal efficiency. A significant dye removal rate of approximately 94% was achieved under the following optimized conditions: dye concentration of 20 mg/L, adsorbent dose of 3 g/L, and contact time of 120 minutes.

**Keywords:** Industrial wastewater, Dye removal, PVA-DD3 composite, Response Surface Methodology.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EL SKATE COMO RESISTENCIA CULTURAL

*Vinicius Mena BARRETO*<sup>1</sup>

<sup>1</sup>*Universidade Estadual do Mato Grosso do Sul, Brasil.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0009-0008-7427-6241>

*Marsiel PACÍFICO*<sup>2</sup>

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2013-2073>

### RESUMEN

El artículo investiga el skateboarding como una cultura de resistencia al sistema capitalista, destacando su transformación de una práctica marginalizada a una forma de resistencia y contracultura. Se analizaron los aspectos sociales, políticos y culturales del skateboarding, resaltando sus valores de individualidad, creatividad, libertad y autenticidad como un rechazo a los patrones impuestos por el sistema capitalista. La relación entre el skateboarding y la ocupación del espacio urbano también fue abordada, demostrando cómo los skaters desafían la lógica de la planificación urbana capitalista al utilizar espacios no destinados a ellos. El estudio discutió además el aspecto económico del skateboarding, evidenciando cómo las empresas capitalistas se apropian de la imagen rebelde y auténtica del skateboarding para promocionar productos, muchas veces desnaturalizando su esencia. En resumen, el artículo destaca el skateboarding como una cultura de resistencia al sistema capitalista, representando una alternativa a la lógica de consumo y conformidad, y enfatiza su capacidad para desafiar las normas sociales y políticas como una manifestación de libertad y resistencia.

**Palabras clave:** Skate; Cultura; Resistencia.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## MACHINE LIFE AND CHANGING HUMAN BEHAVIOR AND LIFESTYLE

*Aref Barkhordari*

*Assistant Professor, Department of Political Thought, University of Tehran, Iran.*

### ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to investigate the impact of technology on human behavior and lifestyle. Therefore, in this article, we want to show how technology by spreading globally causes the elimination of old behavioral patterns and lifestyles and creates new patterns of behavior and lifestyle. Since life has moved towards mechanization, human behaviors and lifestyles have also changed. Technology in all its forms affected the life, behavior, and lifestyle of human societies. For example, tools such as mobile phones accelerated social communication and provided facilities that accelerated human actions and interactions, at least in cyberspace. But in the current situation, it has gone beyond being a tool for making phone calls and has entered even the most private corners of human life. Nowadays, mobile phones act like a small computer that organizes many social connections. Most people are using their phones on the street, at work, at universities, in the market, and on public transportation. SMS, the Internet, and various social media platforms communicate with two or more people. Sending photos and videos, scientific materials, commercial images, spreading rumors, and true and false information and news are among the issues that we face daily through mobile phones. While using cyberspaces, we notice literature that moves towards summarizing or incomplete writing of words and words, and in terms of repetition, it has become a well-known habit in cyberspace and has affected written literature, at least in cyberspace. If in the past, humans usually tried to take a formal posture when taking pictures, but in the current situation, many of photos sent through mobile phones are informal. Girls, boys, and other people in society publish their photos without any worries by subscribing to social networks. Naturally, many people get involved in these networks, and even if people do not have an active presence in cyberspace and are merely readers or followers of content, they still have to devote a lot of time to this issue during the day and night They spend the time they can spend taking care of their home and family affairs or doing useful activities for themselves or others. Therefore, such a technology and tool has affected on human behavior patterns, lifestyle, and cultural, economic, and social environment.

**Key words:** technology, lifestyle, behavior patterns, literature, social media.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS IN INHIBITING TNF- $\alpha$ PRODUCTION FOR RHEUMATOID ARTHRITIS THERAPY

**Tasawar IQBAL**

(ORCID:0000-0002-5854-9069)

*Institute of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

**Sidra ALTAF**

(ORCID:0000-0001-7717-1375)

*Department of Pharmacy, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*

**Nadeem AHMED**

(ORCID:0009-0004-9085-1630)

*Institute of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

**Ume SALMA**

(ORCID: 0009-0006-2894-139X)

*Department of Zoology, Wildlife and Fisheries, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

### ABSTRACT

Rheumatoid arthritis (RA) is a chronic autoimmune disorder characterized by persistent joint inflammation, synovial hyperplasia, and subsequent cartilage and bone destruction. Tumor necrosis factor-alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), a pivotal pro-inflammatory cytokine, plays a central role in the pathogenesis of RA by promoting inflammatory cascades and immune dysregulation. Although biological therapies targeting TNF- $\alpha$  have demonstrated significant clinical efficacy, their high costs and potential adverse effects highlight the need for safer, cost-effective alternatives. Phytochemicals, bioactive compounds derived from plants, have gained increasing attention as potential therapeutic agents due to their anti-inflammatory and immunomodulatory properties. This abstract explores the mechanisms by which phytochemicals inhibit TNF- $\alpha$  production, thereby mitigating RA-associated inflammation. Compounds such as curcumin, resveratrol, quercetin, and hesperetin have shown promising results in preclinical and clinical studies by downregulating TNF- $\alpha$  expression through modulation of signaling pathways such as NF- $\kappa$ B, MAPKs, and JAK-STAT. Additionally, phytochemicals demonstrate antioxidant activity, further attenuating oxidative stress a key contributor to RA progression. Their ability to modulate immune responses by inhibiting pro-inflammatory cytokine production and enhancing anti-inflammatory mediators underscores their therapeutic potential. Emerging evidence also suggests that phytochemicals may synergize with existing biologics, improving efficacy and reducing adverse effects. However, bioavailability, standardization, and clinical translation remain significant barriers to their widespread adoption. Advances in nanotechnology and drug delivery systems have shown promise in enhancing the pharmacokinetics and therapeutic potential of phytochemicals. This abstract emphasizes the need for extensive clinical trials to validate the safety and efficacy of phytochemicals as adjunctive or standalone therapies for RA. Harnessing the anti-inflammatory potential of these natural compounds could revolutionize RA management, offering sustainable and accessible therapeutic options for patients worldwide.

**Keywords:** Phytochemicals, Tumor Necrosis Factor-Alpha (TNF- $\alpha$ ), Rheumatoid Arthritis, Anti-inflammatory Therapy, NF- $\kappa$ B Pathway, Immunomodulation

## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PHYTOCHEMICALS IN MODULATING ALPHA-AMYLASE ACTIVITY FOR IMPROVED DIABETES MELLITUS CONTROL

*Sidra ALTAF*

(ORCID:0000-0001-7717-1375)

*Department of Pharmacy, University of Agriculture Faisalabad, Pakistan*

*Tasawar IQBAL*

(ORCID:0000-0002-5854-9069)

*Institute of Physiology and Pharmacology, University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan*

#### ABSTRACT

Diabetes mellitus (DM), a chronic metabolic disorder, is characterized by persistent hyperglycemia due to impaired insulin secretion, action, or both. Alpha-amylase, a key enzyme in carbohydrate metabolism, catalyzes the breakdown of starch into maltose and glucose, contributing to postprandial hyperglycemia. Modulating alpha-amylase activity offers a promising therapeutic approach for glycemic control. Recently, phytochemicals bioactive compounds derived from plants have garnered attention as natural inhibitors of alpha-amylase, offering a safer alternative to synthetic drugs with fewer side effects. This abstract explores the role of various phytochemicals, including polyphenols, flavonoids, alkaloids, terpenoids, and saponins, in modulating alpha-amylase activity. We examine their mechanisms of action, such as competitive and non-competitive inhibition, and their potential to reduce carbohydrate hydrolysis rates. The molecular interactions between phytochemicals and alpha-amylase, elucidated through *in silico* docking studies and enzyme kinetics, are discussed to highlight their specificity and binding affinity. Furthermore, we emphasize the therapeutic implications of these natural inhibitors in managing postprandial glucose levels and improving overall glycemic control. The abstract also addresses the bioavailability and stability challenges associated with phytochemical-based inhibitors and explores strategies such as encapsulation and nanoformulations to enhance their efficacy. Preclinical and clinical studies demonstrating the antidiabetic potential of phytochemical-rich extracts from plants like *Momordica charantia*, *Cinnamomum verum*, and *Camellia sinensis* are critically analyzed. Phytochemicals present a promising avenue for alpha-amylase inhibition, offering a natural and sustainable approach to diabetes management. Future research should focus on identifying novel phytochemicals, optimizing their delivery systems, and conducting large-scale clinical trials to validate their therapeutic potential and ensure their integration into mainstream diabetic care.

**Keywords:** Phytochemicals, Alpha-amylase inhibition, Diabetes mellitus, Glycemic control, Natural inhibitors, Antidiabetic therapy



## 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

### TOLERANCE EDUCATION BASED ON LOCAL WISDOM: THE KAMBIK SYSTEM AND JAMES BANKS FRAMEWORK IN SENIOR HIGH SCHOOLS SORONG REGENCY

*Simon Aponno, S.Ag, M.MPd*

*Mahasiswa Doktorat Pendidikan Agama Kristen*

*Institut Agama Kristen Negeri Ambon*

#### ABSTRACT

This research explores the implementation of tolerance education grounded in the local wisdom of the Kambik system in Senior High Schools ( SMA ) within Sorong Regency, West Papua. It utilizes James Banks' five dimensions of multicultural education as a theoretical frame work for analysis. Sorong regency, with its rich cultural diversity, presents a compelling context for examining how local wisdom can be integrated into educational practices to foster tolerance. The Kambik system, a traditional social structure emphasizing communal values, mutual support, and the focal point due to its inherent values aligning with the principles of tolerance.

Employing a qualitative approach with a case study strategy, this research delves into the implementation of tolerance education in selected SMA within Sorong Regency.

Data collection encompasses participant observation to document learning practices and social interactions within the schools environment, in-depth interviews with teachers , students from diverse ethnic and religious backgrounds, and community leaders possessing knowledge of the Kambik system and the local socio-cultural context. Document analysis,including SMA curriculum,lesson plans,and teaching materials,is conducted to identify how tolerance values are integrated (or not) into the educational process.

Data analysis focuses on mapping the alignment of tolerance education practices in SMA Within Sorong Regency with the five dimensions of James Banks' multicultural education; (1) multicultural content integration; (2) knowledge construction; (3) prejudice reduction; (4) equitable pedagogy;and (5) cultural empowerment and school structure. This research examines the extent to which the Kambik system has been integrated into the curriculum and teaching methods,how tolerance values embedded within the Kambik system are internalized by students, and how schools cultivate an inclusive environment that respects diversity. The research findings are expected to contribute significantly to the development of contextually relevant and effective tolerance education models in Indonesia.This study's findings will provide a comprehensive overview of the implementation of tolerance education rooted in local wisdom, identify the challenges and opportunities encountered,and offer policy and practice recommendations for schools, teachers,and other stakeholders to enhance the quality of tolerance education in Sorong Regency and other regions with similar cultural diversity. Furthermore,this research aims to enrich the literature on multicultural education by providing empirical evidence of the role of local wisdom in fostering a tolerant and inclusive society.

**Keywords:** Tolerance Education, Local Wisdom, Kambik System, Multicultural Education.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## EXAMINING THE DETERMINANTS OF EMPLOYEE MOTIVATION FOR PERFORMANCE IN NIGERIA'S HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A CONCEPTUAL FRAMEWORK

**<sup>1</sup>Dr. Juliana Philip Ndalnamu**

*Department of Hospitality Management  
Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria*

**<sup>2</sup>Dr. Daniel Marcel**

*Department of Business Administration  
Mudiambe University, Edo State, Nigeria*

**<sup>3</sup>Dr. Maryam G. Asuquo**

*Department of Hospitality Management  
Federal Polytechnic Mubi, Adamawa State, Nigeria*

### ABSTRACT

In the hotel sector, employee motivation plays a crucial role in determining organizational success, job satisfaction, and productivity. However, motivating hospitality employees in Nigeria poses some difficulties due to Nigeria's distinct cultural, economic, and socio-political backdrop. The purpose of this conceptual paper is to contribute to the existing body of knowledge by identifying and synthesizing the most important factors that affect employee motivation in the hospitality sector of Nigeria. Drawing on existing literature and theoretical frameworks, this study offers a conceptual model that emphasizes the interaction of extrinsic motivators (like compensation and benefits), intrinsic motivators (like job satisfaction and recognition), and contextual factors (like organizational culture and leadership style) in determining employee motivation. The paper also examines the moderating effects of demographic factors (such as age, gender and education) in the motivation of employees and their performance in the hospitality establishments. Based on the findings from review of existing studies both intrinsic and extrinsic factors play a significant role in motivating employees in the Nigerian hospitality industry. However, the results also indicate that employees are more motivated by extrinsic factors, particularly compensation and benefits. Similarly, the result reveals no moderating effect of demographic factors (age, gender and education) in the relationship between employee motivation and performance. The paper concludes by outlining the implications of the suggested model for future research, policymakers, and hospitality management in the Nigerian context.

**Keywords:** Employees, Motivation, Hospitality industry

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

THUTHI LEAF

*Anushya, Dr. Saravanan, M. Monica, Asma. G, S. Sherlin, Kuushi Singh*

*Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Chennai*

## ABSTRACT

Abutilon indicum is a plant that belongs to the Malvaceae family, which is distributed throughout a number of tropical and subtropical areas and has been used for various disorders in traditional and folk medicine. The various medicinal applications of this plant include anti-inflammatory, antioxidant, demulcent, aphrodisiac, laxative, diuretic, pulmonary and sedative. Thus the present study was formed to identify the biological activities of A. indicum fruit by in silico and in vivo approach. The ethanolic extract was prepared and screened for in vitro antimicrobial activities against Staphylococcus aureus and Enterococcus faecalis and also against a fungi Aspergillus niger. The ethanolic extract was subjected to Gas chromatography–mass spectrometry (GC-MS) analysis for identification of compounds present in fruit sample. The identified compounds were then screened for anti-inflammatory activity by molecular docking against the Cyclooxygenase-2 inhibitors. Also, Density Functional Theory (DFT) & Absorption Distribution Metabolism Excretion and Toxicity (ADMET) studies were carried out to assess the quantum-chemical parameters and pharmacokinetics behaviour respectively. The ethanolic fruit extract of A. indicum showed moderate antimicrobial activity against S. aureus, E. faecalis and Aspergillus niger at the MIC of 25 µg/µl. AI 1003, AI 1004 and AI 1005 were identified as lead compounds against the target Cyclooxygenase –2 which exhibited strong hydrogen bond interaction & also desirable pharmacokinetic properties. DFT studies also showed the promising reactivity with lowest energy gap of compounds AI 1004 & AI 1005. Thus, owing to the significant interaction of the compounds with the target COX-2 and desirable pharmacokinetic properties of compounds of ethanolic extract of A. indicum could be further explored for anti-inflammatory properties by in vitro & in vivo analysis.

**Keywords:** Abutilon indicum Antimicrobial Molecular docking DFT Inflammation.

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## MULTICRITERIA ONTOLOGY BASED METHOD FOR SITE SELECTION PROBLEM

*Aicha Benelhadj Djelloul*

*Seyyid Ahmed Medjahed*

### ABSTRACT

For site selection problem, the appropriate site must be selected and made available for construction of new building. It presents one of the most complex problem where the site selected must satisfy a group of participant with several criteria. In this work, we propose a novel ontology based Multi Criteria Analysis Method ) dedicated to site selection problems. The data used in MCDA must be well structured in way that facilitates their meaning; this is why we propose to use ontology method in the top level of decision process stage (the structuration stage). The present paper introduces an ontology based multicriteria analysis method to solve semantic heterogeneity in vaocabulary used by participants in spatial group decision support systems. The advantages of using ontology in GDSS are many: (i) it enables the integration of heterogeneous sources of data available on the web. (ii) It enables to facilitate meaning and sharing of data used in GDSS by participants. The proposed system has been successfully implemented and exploited for a personalized environment.

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## AN OVERVIEW OF SILVER NANOPARTICLES: SYNTHESIS, STRUCTURE, PROPERTIES AND APPLICATION

*J. YESHWANTH<sup>1</sup>, S. KALAIVANAN<sup>2</sup>, R. DEVI<sup>3</sup>, R. JOTHI LAKSHMI<sup>4</sup>, Dr. R. SRINIVASAN<sup>5</sup>.*

*1-B. Pharm, 2-Assistant Professor, 3. Research Scholar, 4. Associate Professor, 5. Professor & Dean  
1,2,5. Faculty of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute of Higher Education and Research, Chennai.*

*3. Research Scholar, FEAT, Department of Pharmacy, Annamalai University, Chidambaram.*

*4. Associate Professor, Mohamed Sathak A.J. College of Pharmacy, Chennai.*

### ABSTRACT

Silver nanoparticles (AgNPs) have garnered significant attention due to their unique physical, chemical, and biological properties, which make them versatile in a wide range of applications. The synthesis of AgNPs can be achieved through various methods, including chemical reduction, biological approaches using plant extracts or microorganisms, and physical techniques such as laser ablation. These synthesis methods influence the size, shape, and distribution of the nanoparticles, which, in turn, determine their properties. Structurally, AgNPs exhibit remarkable features at the nanoscale, including a high surface area-to-volume ratio and quantum confinement effects. These structural characteristics contribute to their exceptional optical, thermal, and electrical properties. One of the most notable features is their surface plasmon resonance (SPR), which enables applications in sensing, imaging, and spectroscopy. The antimicrobial properties of AgNPs are widely studied, making them indispensable in healthcare for wound dressings, coatings for medical devices, and antimicrobial agents. Furthermore, their catalytic properties have applications in environmental remediation, including pollutant degradation. In the field of electronics, AgNPs are employed in conductive inks and flexible electronics due to their excellent electrical conductivity. Additionally, AgNPs are explored in drug delivery and cancer therapy owing to their biocompatibility and ability to target specific cells. Despite their potential, challenges such as environmental toxicity, stability, and large-scale production need to be addressed. The ongoing research into green synthesis and functionalization of AgNPs aims to enhance their applicability while mitigating adverse effects. This multidisciplinary field continues to evolve, promising transformative impacts across various sectors.

**Keywords:** Silver nanoparticles, Surface plasmon resonance (SPR), Anti-microbial property, Catalytic properties,

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## FDA REGULATIONS AND GUIDELINES

*S. Keerthiga, V. Varalakshmi, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan, N. Jayaramakani*

*Faculty Of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.*

### ABSTRACT

The United States Food and Drug Administration (FDA) plays a critical role in ensuring the safety and efficacy of pharmaceutical products. The FDA's regulations and guidelines provide a framework for the development, manufacture, and marketing of drugs, biologics, and medical devices. This review aims to provide an overview of the key FDA regulations and guidelines, including the Federal Food, Drug, and Cosmetic Act (FD&C Act), the Prescription Drug User Fee Act (PDUFA), and the Current Good Manufacturing Practice (CGMP) regulations. We will discuss the FDA's review process for new drug applications (NDAs) and biologics license applications (BLAs), as well as the agency's guidelines for clinical trials, labeling, and advertising. We will also review the FDA's enforcement mechanisms, including inspections, warning letters, and recalls. Finally, we will highlight the challenges and opportunities facing the FDA, including the need for greater transparency and flexibility in the regulatory process.

**Keywords:** FDA regulations, FDA guidelines, pharmaceutical products, safety and efficacy, FD&C Act, PDUFA, CGMP, New drug applications (NDAs), biologics license applications (BLAs).

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## PHARMACY INFORMATICS AND TECHNOLOGY

*S. Keerthiga, V. Varalakshmi, R. Devi, Dr. R. Srinivasan, N. Jayaramakani*

*Faculty Of Pharmacy, Bharath Institute Of Higher Education And Research, Chennai, Tamil Nadu, India.*

### ABSTRACT

Pharmacy informatics and technology play a critical role in modern pharmacy practice, enabling pharmacists to provide safe, effective, and efficient patient care. This review aims to provide an overview of the key concepts and applications of pharmacy informatics and technology, including electronic health records (EHRs), pharmacy management systems, and clinical decision support systems (CDSSs). We will discuss the benefits and challenges of implementing these technologies, including improved medication safety, enhanced patient outcomes, and reduced healthcare costs. We will also review the current state of pharmacy informatics and technology, including the use of artificial intelligence (AI), machine learning (ML), and data analytics in pharmacy practice. Finally, we will highlight the future directions of pharmacy informatics and technology, including the potential for greater integration with other healthcare systems and the need for ongoing education and training for pharmacists.

**Keywords:** Pharmacy informatics, pharmacy technology, Electronic health records (EHRs), pharmacy management systems, clinical decision support systems (CDSSs), medication safety

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## THE INFLUENCE OF IMUNIPLANT ON THE MICROBIOME IN PATIENTS WITH INFLAMMATORY BOWEL DISEASE

*Major Gheorghe GIURGIU<sup>1</sup>, Prof dr Manole COJOCARU<sup>2,3</sup>*

*<sup>1</sup>Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5449-2712>*

*<sup>2</sup>Academy of Romanian Scientists*

*<sup>3</sup>Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania*

*<https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7192-7490>*

### ABSTRACT

**Background** It is now evident that the gut microbiota has a profound effect on the host immune system. The interactions between the gut microbiota and inflammatory bowel disease are complex, dynamic and context-dependent. The gut microbiota and its metabolites have been shown to influence immune homeostasis both locally and systemically. Bacterial contents such as lipopolysaccharide and bacterial antigens can induce a inflammatory bowel disease. The biggest question in the field is whether inflammation causes gut dysbiosis or dysbiosis leads to disease induction or propagation.

**Objectives** To demonstrate role of plants in the management of inflammatory bowel disease. The direct modulation of gut microbiome that could diminish chronic inflammatory responses and ameliorate adaptive immune responses is major pathway to stabilize inflammatory bowel disease.

**Materials and methods** Recent reports indicate that dysbiosis is increased in inflammatory bowel disease. Plant modulation of the immune system can also have a role in the inflammatory bowel disease, acting to reduce or delay the onset of inflammatory bowel disease. Ongoing research in this field will ultimately lead to a better understanding of the role of diet and plants in chronic inflammation in patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

**Results** Plants may restore the composition of the gut microbiome and introduce beneficial functions to gut microbial communities, resulting in amelioration or prevention inflammatory bowel disease

**Conclusion** The gut microbiota is considered to be a master regulator of inflammatory bowel disease. Besides modifying the gut microbiota, plants modulates the immune system in patients with inflammatory bowel disease.

**Keywords:** inflammatory bowel disease, microbiome, immunomodulation, Imuniplant



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## EVALUATION OF THE SATISFACTION LEVEL OF PARENTS OF OUTDOOR ACTIVITIES PERFORMED BY CHILDREN WITH AUTISM

**Yekta ŞAHİN<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*Spor Psikoloğu, Şanlıurfa Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3105-455X>

**Merve PALALI<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>*Spor Fizyoterapisti, Şanlıurfa Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7805-9406>

**Ceren SUVEREN<sup>3</sup>**

<sup>3</sup>*Prof. Dr., Gazi Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Ankara, Türkiye.*

<sup>3</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-2698-1500>

**Hıdır SULAK<sup>4</sup>**

<sup>4</sup>*Diyetisyen, Şanlıurfa Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

<sup>4</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-7941-4588>

**Ruxandra FOLOSTINA<sup>5</sup>**

<sup>5</sup>*Dr., ARPA, Bükreş, Romanya.*

<sup>5</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5543-2471>

**Loredena MARTINEZ<sup>6</sup>**

<sup>6</sup>*Expert, EPR, Brussels, Belgium.*

**Benedetta PESCE<sup>7</sup>**

<sup>7</sup>*Expert, EPR, Brussels, Belgium.*

**Ismail PALALI<sup>8</sup>**

<sup>8</sup>*Dr, Harran University, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

<sup>8</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3105-455X>

**Halil EREN<sup>9</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>*İl Müdürü, Şanlıurfa Gençlik ve Spor İl Müdürlüğü, Şanlıurfa, Türkiye.*

### ABSTRACT

#### Background:

The Time 2 Outdoor project aims to provide appropriate physical education and recreational activities for children with autism after covid-19. These children often face motor coordination issues, communication challenges, and social skill difficulties, which can impede their participation in physical activities. The project seeks to create a guide for outdoor activities, empowering teachers and parents to effectively include children with autism. The objectives of project are developing a curriculum for outdoor activities tailored to children with autism, train teachers and parents in adapting physical activities for children with autism, evaluate the satisfaction of parents and teachers with the implemented activities.

#### Methods:

Participants and Design

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38 parents of children with autism and 42 parents of peer mainstream students participated in this survey (N=80). Half of participants from Türkiye. The sample consisted of male (mean age=41,25 years old) and females (n= 70; mean age = 35,50) parents. Data was collected through a cross-sectional satisfaction survey with the games. The research had a cross-sectional design, the data being collected in a single moment in time, after physical education teachers (N=2) performed a series of outdoor activities with children and two months period. A feedback and satisfaction questionnaire were administered, containing four sections with questions rated on a 5-point Likert scale from 1 (dissatisfied) to 5 (excellent). Sections included questions about the activities' general organization, content, management, and perceived benefits for the children. A mixed-method approach combining quantitative and qualitative data provided a comprehensive perspective on the outdoor activities.

### Results:

Results indicated high satisfaction with the activities' organization, content, management, and perceived benefits for children, including improvements in physical activity, social skills, and reduced sedentary behavior. Satisfaction levels showed parents were highly satisfied. High satisfaction was reported for organization, the program of the day, the welcome pack, and location and facilities, with Romania (M=4,75) showing slightly higher satisfaction levels than Turkey (M=3,98). Families were highly satisfied with the presentation of outdoor activities, testing activities for children with autism, and the involvement of children in physical activities. Activities and games were effective for socialization and were expected to be replicated in other contexts. Following individual meetings with families, they expressed satisfaction and requested that these programs be available only on an individual basis. Parents were satisfied with the sport activities' management, with most respondents rating the management aspects positively. Parents noted improvements in their children's social skills, physical fitness, and overall enjoyment of physical activities in interviews and questionnaire. High motivation was reported from families from Romania (M=3,75) showing slightly higher levels than Turkey (M=4,00).

**Conclusion:** The "Time 2 Outdoor" project successfully developed and implemented an outdoor activity curriculum for children with autism. Positive feedback from parents and trainers highlights the program's effectiveness in promoting physical activity, social interaction, and enjoyment among these children. The activities also contributed to the social inclusion of children with autism with their neurotypical peers. Future efforts should focus on expanding training for teachers and parents and replicating the program in different contexts to ensure broader inclusion of children with autism in outdoor activities.

**Keywords:** Social skills development, COVID-19 recovery, Parental satisfaction, Teacher training, Curriculum development

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## ARALIKLI ORUÇ, BAĞIRSAK-BEYİN EKSENİ VE RUH SAĞLIĞI: MİKROBİYOTANIN ROLÜ INTERMITTENT FASTING, GUT-BRAIN AXIS, AND MENTAL HEALTH: ROLE OF MICROBIOTA

*Hatun Şevval SAĞIN<sup>1</sup>*

<sup>1</sup> *İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik, İstanbul, Türkiye*

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: 0009-0001-3620-1299

*Yaren ARAY<sup>2</sup>*

<sup>2</sup> *Araştırma Görevlisi, İstanbul Esenyurt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve*

*Diyetetik, İstanbul, Türkiye*

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: 0000-0002-2258-759X

### ÖZET

Aralıklı oruç (AO), bireyin günlük enerji alımını belirli bir zaman aralığı içinde yapıldığı bir beslenme düzenidir. Bu beslenme yaklaşımı son yıllarda hem fiziksel hem de ruh sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri nedeniyle literatürde önemli yer tutup çeşitli uygulama yöntemlerine sahiptir. Bunlara, alternatif gün açlıkları, dini oruç ve ramazan orucu örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Zaman kısıtlı beslenme modeli, aralıklı orucun bir türüdür ve bu türde bireyler günün belirli bir kısmında enerji alımını gerçekleştirmektedir. AO'nun, genellikle kardiyovasküler hastalıklar, obezite üzerinde etkisi incelenirse de ruh sağlığında ve nörodejeneratif hastalıklarda da önemli etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bazı çalışmalar, AO uygulamasının nöroprotektif etkiler gösterebileceğini, Alzheimer ve Parkinson gibi hastalıkların riskini azaltma potansiyeline sahip olabileceğini öne sürmektedir. Hayvan çalışmaları, AO'nun sinir hücrelerinin onarımında rol oynayan beyin kaynaklı nörotrofik faktörün üretimini teşvik edebileceğini göstermiştir. Mikrobiyota, anne karnından itibaren şekillenmeye başlayan bakteri, mantarlar, virüsler oluşan karmaşık bir topluluğa ev sahipliği yapar. Bağırsak mikrobiyotası, yetişkinlik boyunca önemli dalgalanmalar göstermese de bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar, antibiyotik kullanımı, yaşam tarzı değişiklikleri, cerrahi müdahaleler ve diyet gibi faktörler bu topluluğu etkileyebilir. Sağlam bir beslenme örüntüsünün takibi, özellikle bakteriyel çeşitliliğinin artmasında, bu artışa bağlı nörotransmitter üretiminin düzenlenmesinde, TNF- $\alpha$  gibi inflamasyon belirteçlerinin azalmasını destekler. Bu bağlamda, aralıklı oruç uygulamasının bağırsak-beyin eksenindeki iletişimde önemli bir rol oynadığı ve depresyon, anksiyete gibi duygudurum bozuklukları ile ilişkilendirilen *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* ve *Bifidobacterium longum* gibi faydalı bakterilerin düzeylerini artırabildiği, bilimsel çalışmalarla ortaya konulmuştur. Zaman kısıtlı aralıklı oruç uygulamasının bağırsak mikrobiyotası üzerinde meydana getirdiği değişimlerin hem hayvan modelleri hem de insan çalışmalarıyla desteklendiği bilinmektedir. Bu değişimlerin, bağırsak-beyin eksenini üzerindeki olumlu etkilerinin, özellikle asetat, bütirat, propiyonat ve valerat gibi kısa zincirli yağ asitleri aracılığıyla gerçekleştiği bilinmektedir. Bu bağlamda, aralıklı oruç uygulamasının hem bedensel hemde zihinsel sağlık üzerindeki bütüncül etkileri, gelecekteki araştırmalar açısından önemli bir potansiyel sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, literatürde yer alan güncel veriler ışığında, aralıklı oruç uygulamasının mikrobiyota temelli yaklaşımlarla bütünleştirilmesinin bağırsak-beyin eksenini ve ruh sağlığı üzerindeki olumlu etkilerini derlemeyi amaçlamaktadır.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Aralıklı oruç, bağırsak-beyin eksenini, mikrobiyota, ruh sağlığı, kısa zincirli yağ asitleri

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### ABSTRACT

Intermittent fasting (IF) is a dietary regimen in which individuals limit their daily energy intake to a specific time window. This dietary approach has gained significant attention in recent years due to its effects on both physical and mental health and includes various application methods, such as alternate-day fasting, religious fasting, and Ramadan fasting. Time-restricted feeding, a subtype of intermittent fasting, involves consuming energy only during a designated portion of the day. Although IF is predominantly studied for its effects on cardiovascular diseases and obesity, it also demonstrates significant impacts on mental health and neurodegenerative diseases. Some studies suggest that IF may have neuroprotective effects and the potential to reduce the risk of diseases such as Alzheimer's and Parkinson's. Animal studies indicate that IF stimulates the production of brain-derived neurotrophic factor (BDNF), which plays a role in the repair of neural cells. The microbiota, a complex community of bacteria, fungi, and viruses, begins to form in the womb. Although gut microbiota exhibits relatively stable composition throughout adulthood, factors such as bacterial infections, antibiotic use, lifestyle changes, surgical interventions, and diet can significantly affect it. Maintaining a healthy dietary pattern supports bacterial diversity, regulates neurotransmitter production, and reduces inflammation markers such as TNF- $\alpha$ . In this context, IF has been shown to play an essential role in the gut-brain axis, increasing levels of beneficial bacteria such as *Lactobacillus rhamnosus* and *Bifidobacterium longum*, which are associated with mood disorders like depression and anxiety. The changes induced by time-restricted intermittent fasting in gut microbiota have been validated through both animal models and human studies. These changes positively impact the gut-brain axis, particularly through short-chain fatty acids (SCFAs) such as acetate, butyrate, propionate, and valerate. Therefore, the holistic effects of IF on physical and mental health present substantial potential for future research. This study aims to compile the positive effects of integrating intermittent fasting with microbiota-based approaches on the gut-brain axis and mental health, using the latest findings from the literature.

**Keywords:** Gut-brain axis, intermittent fasting, mental health, microbiota, short-chain fatty acids

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EVALUATION OF THE ARCHITECTURAL STRUCTURE AND USABILITY OF THE  
STATISTICAL TECHNIQUE ADVISOR APPLICATION BASED ON EXPERT OPINIONS<sup>12</sup>

İSTATİSTİKSEL TEKNİK TANIMLAYICISI UYGULAMASININ MİMARİ YAPISI VE  
KULLANIŞLILIĞININ UZMAN GÖRÜŞLERİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ<sup>13</sup>

**Ergül DEMİR<sup>1</sup>**

<sup>1</sup>Assoc. Prof. Dr, Ankara University, Educational Sciences Faculty, Measurement and Evaluation  
Department, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>1</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3708-8013>

**Muharrem ŞENGÜL<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Dr., Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Education, Measurement and Evaluation  
Department, Tokat, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0001-9488-2662>

**Metehan GÜNGÖR<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doctorate Student, Ankara University, Educational Sciences Faculty, Measurement and Evaluation  
Department, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4409-2229>

**Mustafa SARIAY<sup>2</sup>**

<sup>2</sup>Doctorate Student, Ankara University, Educational Sciences Faculty, Measurement and Evaluation  
Department, Ankara, Türkiye.

<sup>2</sup>ORCID ID: <https://orcid.org/0000-0002-3531-5374>

## ÖZET

Araştırmaların en zorlu adımlarından biri, veri analizi sırasında kullanılması uygun olan istatistiksel tekniğin belirlenmesidir. Bazı istatistik dersleri almış olsalar bile araştırmacılar, hangi tekniğin araştırma hedeflerine ve veri yapısına en uygun olduğunu belirlemede sıklıkla güçlük yaşamaktadır. Bu güçlükler onları, dış danışmanlıklara, akranlar veya web tabanlı platformlar gibi alternatif desteklere yönlendirebilmektedir. 'İstatistiksel Teknik Tanımlayıcısı (STA)', araştırmacıların çalışmaları için uygun istatistiksel teknikleri bulmalarına yardımcı olmak amacıyla geliştirilmiş web tabanlı bir uygulamadır. Mimari yapısı, her biri belirli bir analiz amacını temsil eden 10 modülden oluşmaktadır. Her modül, verilerin ve değişkenlerin yapısını açıklığa kavuşturmak için takip sorgulamaları içermektedir. Bu akışa bağlı olarak kullanıcılara kısa açıklamalarla birlikte uygun tekniklere ilişkin öneriler sağlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, STA uygulamasının mimari yapısının kalitesinin ve kullanılabilirliğinin uzman görüşlerine dayalı olarak değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla, amaçlı örnekleme ile seçilmiş 12 uzmanın yer aldığı bir çalıştay gerçekleştirilmiştir. Uzmanlar istatistiksel tekniklerle ve bunların araştırmadaki uygulamaları ile ilgili deneyimleri dikkate alınarak seçilmiştir. Uzmanların iki alt gruba ayrıldığı çalıştay üç gün sürmüştür. Her grup bir sonuç bildirgesi

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hazırlamıştır. Ayrıca, çalıştay katılımcılarının da aralarında bulunduğu toplam 15 uzman, 'STA İçin Uzman Değerlendirme Formu' başlıklı çevrim içi anketi yanıtlamıştır. Sonuç bildirge raporları ve çevrim içi anketten elde edilen veriler, doküman analizi ve betimleyici teknikler kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Bulgular, uzmanların STA'nın mimari yapısını pratik, kapsamlı ve kullanışlı olarak değerlendirdiğini göstermektedir. 200'den fazla istatistiksel teknik önerisiyle STA, bu kadar çok sayıda tekniğin birleştirilmesinde önemli bir başarı olarak görülmektedir. Modüler yapısı, bu karmaşıklığın yönetilmesinde etkili bir yaklaşım olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca STA, kullanıcı dostu tasarımı ve sezgisel akışıyla son derece kullanışlı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Uzmanlar, özel bir kılavuza ya da detaylı açıklamalara ihtiyaç duymadan rahatlıkla kullanılabileceğini belirtmiştir. Diğer taraftan gelecek sürümlere yönelik bazı iyileştirme önerileri de belirtilmiştir. Sonuç olarak STA, araştırmacıları araştırmaları için uygun istatistiksel teknikleri belirlemede desteklemek için pratik ve değerli bir uygulama olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** istatistiksel teknikler, veri yapısı, veri analizi, web-tabanlı uygulama.

### ABSTRACT

One of the most challenging steps of research is identifying the appropriate statistical technique to employ during data analysis. Even when researchers have taken some statistical courses, they often face difficulties in determining which technique best fits their research objectives and data structure. These challenges may lead them to seek alternative support, such as consulting experts, peers, or web-based platforms. 'Statistical Technique Advisor (STA)' is a web-based application developed to assist researchers in finding appropriate statistical techniques for their studies. Its architectural structure consists of 10 modules, each representing a specific purpose of analysis. Each module contains follow-up questionnaires to clarify the structure of the data and variables. Based on this flow, users receive recommendations for appropriate techniques along with brief explanations. This study aimed to evaluate the quality of the architectural structure and usability of the STA application based on expert opinions. To achieve this, a workshop with 12 purposefully selected experts was conducted. The experts were chosen for their experience with statistical techniques and their application in research. The workshop lasted three days, during which the experts were divided into two sub-groups. Each group prepared a final declaration. Additionally, a total of 15 experts, including the workshop participants, responded to an online questionnaire titled 'Expert Evaluation Form for STA'. The final declaration reports and data from the online questionnaire were analyzed using document analysis and descriptive techniques. The findings indicated that the experts evaluated STA's architectural structure as practical, comprehensive, and robust. With over 200 statistical technique recommendations, STA was recognized as a significant achievement in consolidating such a large number of techniques. Its modular structure was considered an effective approach for managing this complexity. Furthermore, STA was evaluated as highly usable, featuring a user-friendly design and intuitive flow. Experts noted that it can be used easily without requiring specific guides or detailed explanations. However, some recommendations were provided for further improvements in future versions. In conclusion, STA is considered a practical and valuable application for supporting researchers in identifying appropriate statistical techniques for their research.

**Keywords:** statistical techniques, variable structure, data analysis, web-based application.

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### REMOVING POLLUTANTS FROM WATER WITH HYBRID ADSORBENTS: WATER PURIFICATION

*Djellouli Amir<sup>1,2,5,6</sup>, Berredjem Yamina<sup>2,3</sup>, Hattab Zhour<sup>3</sup>, Guesmia Hadjer<sup>5</sup>, Meheni mokthar<sup>5</sup>, Kechaye mohamed<sup>4</sup>*

<sup>1</sup>*Université mohammed chérif mesaadia de Souk-Ahras, Algeria*

<sup>2</sup>*Laboratory for Water and Environmental Sciences and Technology, University of soukahras, Algeria*

<sup>3</sup>*Badji Mokhtar-Annaba University, Algeria.*

<sup>4</sup>*Department of industrial Chemistry, University of Biskra, PO Box 145, Biskra, 07000, Algeria*

<sup>5</sup>*Center for Scientific and Technical Research on Arid regions CRSTRA, Biskra, 07000, Algeria*

<sup>6</sup>*Laboratory of Physics of Matter and Radiation (LPMR)*

ORCID :0000-0001-5092-2212

#### ABSTRACT

This study's goal was to synthesize and construct biomaterials of the cationic and anionic types. These substances were utilized as adsorbents in waters that had been contaminated by various adsorbates that were probably prevalent in the environment. In order to describe the various materials, various approaches (IRTF, DRX, MEB, BET, and ATG/DTA) will be used. Studies on the adsorption by these substances will be conducted while changing a number of variables, including pH, mass, concentration, and temperature.

Removal of effluents in aqueous media, particularly the adsorption technique, which appears to be well suited to remove pollutants due to its shown efficacy as well as for financial reasons, using inexpensive adsorbents such agricultural and industrial wastes.

**Keywords:** Characterization; Different materials; Water treatment; Bio adsorbents; adsorption

# 7. INTERNATIONAL MEDITERRANEAN CONGRESS

## YETİŞKİNLERDE PİYANO EĞİTİMİNDE ÖĞRENİM SORUNLARI ÜZERİNE İNCELEME

### AN ANALYSIS ON LEARNING PROBLEMS IN ADULT PIANO EDUCATION

**Gönül YENİ**

<sup>1</sup> Nişantaşı üniversitesi, Müzik ve sahne sanatları, Tezli Yüksek lisans, İstanbul, türkiye

<sup>1</sup>Orcid id: <https://orcid.org/0009-0005-8300-1280>

**Öğr. Üyesi Doç. Verda Karaçil Cerit**

*Nişantaşı Üniversitesi, Müzik ve sahne sanatları, Müzik ve sahne sanatları Bölümü, Maslak-  
İSTANBUL*

#### ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı piyano eğitimindeki yetişkin öğrencilerin özellikleri dikkate alınarak; başlangıç piyano eğitiminin yönetsel olarak teorik temellerinin, yetişkin öğrencilerin psikolojik özelliklerinin, pedagojik sorunlarının ve yetişkin öğrencilerin karşılaştıkları problemlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Araştırmada, yetişkinlerin piyano öğrenme süreçlerinden kaynaklanan öğrenim sorunlarını belirlemek ve bu sorunların üstesinden gelmek için örnekler verilerek öneriler sunulmaktadır. Araştırma yöntemi ise literatür taramasını ve uzman görüşleri araştırılmıştır. Ancak yetişkinlerin öğrenme süreçlerinde karşılaştığı zorluklar ve motivasyon sorunları bu etkiyi azalttığı anlaşılmıştır. Bu araştırma, yetişkin öğrencilerin piyano eğitimi konusundaki öğretim sorunlarını ele alarak bu alanda daha etkili ve verimli bir öğretim süreci oluşturmayı hedeflemektedir.

Ayrıca; Piyanist adaylarının çalışmalarında müzik ve teknik sorunların ilişkisi müziğin algılanmasından teknik çalışmaya kadar olan süreç, teknik çalışma sürecinde müziğin daha yüksek düzeyde algılanması gerektiğini belirtmektedir. Öğrencilerinin kötü zaman yönetimi davranışları düşük başarıya ve psikolojik problemlere neden olduğu göz önünde bulundurulmalı, piyano öğretiminde ve öğreniminde önemli bir yere sahip olduğunu bilmeleri gerektiğini anlatmaktadır.

Bu veriler çeşitli dökümanların incelenmesi yöntemiyle toplanmıştır. Amaç; yetişkin öğrencilere piyano öğretmek, yüksek yaratıcı sonuçlara ulaşmayı amaçlayan belirli teknikleri ve yöntemleri kullanarak eğitim sürecinin kolaylaştırmaktır. Aynı zamanda bir diğer hedefte yetişkin öğrenciler için başlangıç piyano eğitiminin amaçlarının, yetişkinlere öğretme stratejilerinin, hedeflerinin teorik ve yönetsel açıdan geliştirilmesinin önemli olduğunu belirtmektedir.

**Anahtar Kelimeler:** Piyano eğitimi, Yetişkin piyano eğitimi, Piyano pedagojisi

#### ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the theoretical basis of the beginning piano education methodologically, psychological characteristics of adult students, pedagogical problems and problems encountered by adult students by considering the characteristics of adult students in piano education. In the study, examples are given to determine the learning problems arising from the piano learning processes of adults and suggestions are presented to overcome these problems. The research method is literature review and expert opinions are investigated. However, it has been understood that the difficulties and motivation problems encountered by adults in their learning processes reduce this effect.



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This research aims to create a more effective and efficient teaching process in this field by addressing the teaching problems of adult students in piano education.

In addition; The relationship between music and technical problems in the studies of pianist candidates is the process from the perception of music to technical work, and it is to indicate that music should be perceived at a higher level in the technical work process. It should be taken into consideration that students' poor time management behaviors cause low success and psychological problems, and it is to tell them that they should know that it has an important place in piano teaching and learning.

This data was collected by examining various documents. The aim is to teach piano to adult students and to facilitate the education process by using certain techniques and methods aimed at achieving high creative results. At the same time, another goal is to indicate that it is important to develop the aims of beginning piano education for adult students, teaching strategies for adults, and objectives from a theoretical and methodological perspective.

**Key Words:** Piano education, Adult piano education, Piano pedagogy

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## İlgili makama;

7. Uluslararası Akdeniz Bilimsel Arařtırmalar Kongresi 9-11 Ocak 2025 tarihleri arasında Valencia Üniversitesi'nde 28 farklı ülkenin akademisyen/arařtırmacılarının katılımıyla gerekleşmiştir. Kongre kapsamında sunumu yapılan 266 bildirinin 125 adeti Türkiye'den katılımcılar tarafından; 141 bildiri ise 28 ülkeden katılımcılar tarafından sunulmuştur. Kongre 16 Ocak 2020 Akademik Teşvik Ödeneđi Yönetmeliđine getirilen “*Tebliđlerin sunulduđu yurt içinde veya yurt dışındaki etkinliđin uluslararası olarak nitelendirilebilmesi için Türkiye dışında en az beş farklı ülkeden sözlü tebliđ sunan konuşmacının katılım sağlaması ve tebliđlerin yaridan fazlasının Türkiye dışından katılımcılar tarafından sunulması esastır.*” deđişikliđine uygun düzenlenmiştir.

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Saygılarımla,



**Prof. Dr. Jose Rodolfo Hernandez CARRION**  
ORGANIZING COMMITTEE MEMBER  
University of Valencia, Spain



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Müdürlüğü 25240 Erzurum

Doğrulama Adresi: <https://www.turkiye.gov.tr/aturk-universitesi-ebys>  
E-Posta: [umit.yilmaz@atauni.edu.tr](mailto:umit.yilmaz@atauni.edu.tr)

