ABSTRACT BOOK

EGE 11. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ

İZMİR
1 - 3 HAZİRAN 2024

EGE
11. ULUSLARARASI
UYGULAMALI
BİLİMLER
KONGRESİ

EGE
11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
June 1- 3, 2024 Izmir

ISBN : 978-625-6283-27-5
Academy Global Publishing House

EGE
11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
JUNE 1- 3, 2024
IZMIR

Edited By
PROF. DR. HULYA CICEK

CONGRESS ORGANIZING BOARD
Head of Conference: *Prof. Dr. Hülya Çiçek*
Head of Organizing Board: *Dr Gültekin Gürçay*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Ali Bilgili*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Həcər Hüseynova*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Naile Bilgili*
Organizing Committee Member: *Doç. Dr. Nazilə Abdullazadə*
Organizing Committee Member: *PROF. DR. BAŞAK HANEDAN*
Organizing Committee Member: *Dr. Mehdi Meskini Heydarlou*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Dwi Solisworo*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Dody Hartando*
Organizing Committee Member: *Prof. Dr. Raihan Yusoph*
Organizing Committee Member: *Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ivaylo Staykov*
Organizing Committee Member: *Assist. Prof. Dr. K. R. Padma*
Organizing Committee Member: *Dr. Amaneh Manafidizaji*
Organizing Committee Member: *Aynurə Əliyeva*

Issued: 10.07.2024
ISBN: 978-625-6283-27-5

CONFERENCE ID

EGE
11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES

DATE – PLACE
JUNE 1- 3, 2024
IZMIR

ORGANIIZATION
ACADEMY GLOBAL CONFERENCES& JOURNALS

EVALUATION PROCESS
All applications have undergone a double-blind peer review process.

PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES
Turkey – Azebaijan- Malaysia – Nigeria- Serbia - South Africa. - Thailand – Lebanon – China - Israel – Qatar - Saudi Arabia - Kuwait - USA – UAE – Korea – Cyprus – Mauritius – Kazakhstan-Greece – Romania - India - Indonesia - Czech Republic – Pakistan – Libya – Almaty – Singapore – Portugal – Ireland – Taiwan – Russia – Switzerland – Spain – Hungary – Slovenia - México, - Cape Tow – Croatia - Tanzania. – PRC – Brazil

PRESENTATION
Oral presentation

ASSOCIATION & ACADEMIC INCENTIVES :
152 papers has been presented by participants from Turkey and 230 papers by participants from other countries

Members of the organizing committees of the conference perform their duties with an "official assignment letter"

LANGUAGES
Turkish, English, Russian, Persian, Arabic

Scientific & Review Committee

T.C.
GAZİANTEP ÜNİVERSİTESİ REKTÖRLÜĞÜ
Tıp Fakültesi

Sayı : E-98102723-903.07-475454
Konu : Görevlendirme Talebi

REKTÖRLÜK MAKAMINA

İlgi : 27.03.2024 tarihli ve E--903.07-474236 sayılı yazı

Fakültemiz Tıbbi Biyokimya Anabilim Dalı'nda görevli öğretim üyesi Prof. Dr. Hülya ÇİÇEK'in Yükseköğretim Genel Kurulunun 15.06.2023 tarihli, 10 sayılı oturumunda alınan 2023.10.183 sayılı kararı gereğince Doçentlik Başvuru Şartlarında bulunan ve doçent olacak adaylardan istenen "Diğer uluslararası/ ulusal bilimsel toplantının düzenleme komitesinde resmi olarak görevlendirilmiş üniversite akademisyen temsilcisi bulunması zorunludur." maddesi gereğince, Academy Global Conference & Journals tarafından yapılan kongrelerin düzenleme kurullarında yolluksuz ve yevmiyesiz olarak görevlendirilme talebi ile ilgili dilekçesi ekte gönderilmiştir

Adı geçen öğretim üyesinin Academy Global Conference & Journals tarafından yapılan kongrelerin düzenleme kurullarında yolluksuz, yevmiyesiz olarak görevlendirilmesinde Dekanlığımızca bir sakınca bulunmamaktadır.

Onaylarınıza arz ederim

Prof.Dr. Şevki Hakan EREN
Dekan

OLUR

Prof.Dr. Arif ÖZAYDIN
Rektör

Ek:İlgi Dilekçe (1 Adet)

Dağıtım:
Gereği:
Tıbbi Biyokimya Anabilim Dalı Başkanlığı

Bilgi:
Sayın Prof.Dr. Hülya ÇİÇEK

Adres : Gaziantep Üniversitesi Kampus Alanı, Tıp Fakültesi Dekanlığı, Şehitkamil - 27310 - GAZİANTEP
Telefon : 0 (342) 360 60 60 Faks:0 (342) 360 16 17
e-Posta : tipfaksek@gmail.com Web : www.gantep.edu.tr/~tipdekanlik/bilgipaketi
Kep Adresi : gauntipdek@hs01.kep.tr

Bilgi için : Hüseyin Temel
Unvanı : Bilgisayar İşletmeni V.

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR

Kongre Bağlantı Linki :

Join Zoom Meeting

https://us06web.zoom.us/j/81604584722?pwd=y2kFvDBw8AEhxbZ5eSknYVkdXt0yTt.1

Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722

Passcode: 202224

ÖNEMLİ AÇIKLAMA (Lütfen okuyunuz)

- ZOOM bağlantısı için yukarıda verilen bağlantıyı veya yine yukarıda verilen giriş bilgilerini kullanabilirsiniz.
- **Oturum içerisinde en KIDEMLİ olan moderator olarak seçilir. Moderatörün oturum düzenini gözetmesi, akademisyen adaylarını yönlendirmesi beklenmektedir.**
- Oturuma bağlanmadan önce Salon numaranızı adınızın önüne aşağıdaki gibi ekleyiniz. Bu sayede kongre açılışında beklemeden oturumlarınıza gönderilebileceksiniz. Ör. 5 Ahmet Ahmetoglu
- **Sunum süresi 10 dakikadır. Bu sürenin aşılmamasını moderatörler temin edecektir.**
- Sunum sonrası 3 dakikayı geçmeyen soru-cevap, tartışma süresi verilmektedir.
- Sunumlar TÜRKÇE veya İNGİLİZCE yapılabilmektedir.
- **Kameralar, oturum süresince toplam % 70 oranında açık olmak zorundadır.**
- **Sunum yapan katılımcının kamerası açık olmak zorundadır.**
- Sunum yapmak zorunludur. Herhangi bir nedenle sunum yapmamış olan katılımcıya sertifika verilmesi ve çalışmasının yayınlanması sözkonusu olamaz.
- Katılımcı, kendi oturumda, oturum bitene kadar bulunmak zorundadır.
- Katılımcıların kendi oturumları dışındaki oturumlara katılma zorunluluğu yoktur.
- ZOOM platformunun kapasite sınırı nedeniyle, DİNLEYİCİ, sadece kapasite izin verdiği sürece kabul edilebilmektedir.

IMPORTANT, PLEASE READ CAREFULLY

- To be able to make a meeting online, login via https://zoom.us/join site, enter ID instead of “Meeting ID
- or Personal Link Name” and solidify the session.
- The Zoom application is free and no need to create an account.
- The Zoom application can be used without registration.
- The application works on tablets, phones and PCs.
- Speakers must be connected to the session **10 minutes before** the presentation time.
- All congress participants can connect live and listen to all sessions.
- During the session, your camera should be turned on **at least %70** of session period
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.

TECHNICAL INFORMATION

- 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.
- Moderator is responsible for the presentation and scientific discussion (question-answer) section of the session.
- Before you login to Zoom please indicate your name surname and hall number,

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 - İZMİR
YÜZYÜZE
RAMADA BY WINDHAM

KAYIT SAATİ 10.45

1 Haziran / June 1, 2024 / 11:00 – 14:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Prof. Dr. Zümrüt ÜNAL**	1	ASSESSMENT OF FABRICS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL COVERALLS IN TERMS OF THERMAL COMFORT	Prof. Dr. Zümrüt ÜNAL Doç. Dr. Mehmet KÜÇÜK Doç. Dr. Derya TAMA BİRKOCAK Dr. Eda ACAR
		2	AN INVESTIGATION OF HYBRID PAVEMENT FEASIBILITY VIA FINITE ELEMENT METHOD	Msc. İbrahim ALKASAH Msc. Stive Ricardo DONGMO Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil İbrahim YUMRUTAŞ
		3	Electronic and Optical Properties of GeS and Defected GeS	Dr. Mehmet Erdem
		4	THE EFFECT OF CORRECTION OF MALOCCLUSIONS WITH ORTHODONTIC TREATMENTS ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS OF THE PATIENT	Zeynep KOYU DDS Prof. Dr. Mehmet İrfan KARADEDE DDS PhD PhD
		5	EFFECT OF HORMONES ON THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION	Zeynep KOYU DDS Doç. Dr. Beyza KARADEDE ÜNAL DDS PhD
		6	GENERALİZED LIE IDEALS AND (σ,τ)-CENTER OF PRIME RINGS	Doç. Dr. EVRİM GÜVEN
		7	GALVANİZLENMİŞ VE PATENTLENMİŞ ÇELİK TELLERİN ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE SOĞUK ÇEKME PARAMETRELERİNİN ETKİSİ	Kalite Güvence Müh., EROL MEHMET MURADOĞLU Kalite Güvence Baş. Müh., NUR YONAR Kalite ve Projeler Müd., İSA ARSLAN Kalite Güvence Baş. Müh., ADNAN EFE Galvanizleme Baş. Müh., METİN BİTİKÇİOĞLU Prof. Dr. Ş. HAKAN ATAPEK
		8	MEFENAMİK ASİDİN FENOTİAZİN VE PROMAZİN İLE ETKİLEŞİMİNİN HESAPSAL VE SPEKTROSKOPİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ	Halil KARAYİĞEN Prof. Dr. NURSEL AÇAR SELÇUKİ
		9	R417A ve R407C GAZLARI KULLANILAN HAVA-HAVA KAYNAKLI ISI POMPASINDA LAMEL ARALIĞI FARKLI EVAPARATÖR KULLANMANIN PERFORMANSA ETKİSİ	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, FADİME ŞİMŞEK Yük.Lis.Öğrencisi, MEHMET AKKOCA
		10	Investigation of the Renal Defensive Influence Of Juglans Septa Extract Against Acute Renal Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Khasiiat IMINOVA Prof. Dr. Hakan AŞKIN
		11	TOPLU YEMEK ÜRETİMİ YAPAN FİRMALARDA ÇALIŞAN BEYAZ VE MAVİ YAKA PERSONELLERİNİN HİJYEN BİLGİ DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	YLÖ İclal AKTÜRK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet YÜKSEL

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
YÜZYÜZE
RAMADA BY WINDHAM

KAYIT SAATİ 14.45

1 Haziran / June 1, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Gökhan OFLUOĞLU**	1	DERİN YOKSULLUK VE İNSAN HAKLARI TEMELLİ YAKLAŞIM	Gökhan OFLUOĞLU
		2	İŞ YAŞAM DENGESİNİN ÖNEMİ VE SENDİKACILIK AÇISINDAN ANLAMI	Gökhan OFLUOĞLU
		3	Examining the effect of theater texts on reducing the reading anxiety of students with reading anxiety	Doç. Dr. Kürşad KARA Hüseyin BAYRAM
		4	Uluslararası Hukukta Jus Cogens Normlar ve Güven Teorisi	Res. Assist. Pınar KARZAOĞLU
		5	YILDIRIM GÜRSES'S POLYPHONY IN TURKISH MUSIC AND ANALYSIS OF HIS COMPOSITIONS AND VOCAL PERFORMANCES IN TERMS OF MUSICAL-STRUCTURAL ELEMENTS	Master Student Cihan ÖNDER Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin de THORPE MILLARD
		6	KURUMSAL YÖNETİM-FİNANSAL KALDIRAÇ İLİŞKİSİNDE KARLILIĞIN ROLÜ: PANEL VERİ ANALİZİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, EBRU AYDOĞAN Dr. NEŞE ARAL
		7	OKUL: BİLGİ VE İKTİDAR ARASINDAKI İLİŞKİNİN ELEŞTİREL ANALİZİ	Orkhan BAYOV
		8	BİNA ENERJİ TÜKETİM ARAŞTIRMALARI (CBECS) VERİ TABANI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA	Dr. NAGİHAN ERSOY Prof. Dr., İSMAİL EKMEKCİ
		9	Bibliyometrik Yaklaşımla İş Sağlığı ve Güvenliği Çalışmalarının Analizi	Dr.Nagihan Ersoy

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Dr. Asst. Prof. ÖZLEM ÖNEN ÇELEBİ**	1	DNA METHYLATION ALTERATIONS IN SUNFLOWER INDUCED BY IMIDAZOLINONE	ECEM EĞİN Yüksek Müh. MEHMET İBRAHİM YILMAZ Prof. Dr. MİNE TÜRKTAŞ Doç. Dr. ÖZGE KARAKAŞ METİN
		2	Utilisation of Waste Cooking Oil in the Production of Citric Acid by Yarrowia lipolytica PK7	Assistant Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif OMEROGLU
		3	STUDYING THE ROLE OF SEASONAL FACTOR IN CHANGING THE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF PHYTOPATHOGENS DURING GREENING OF FORESTS OF AZERBAIJAN.	Абдуллаева Шахла
		4	NEW APPROACHES TO MUTATION ANALYSIS	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Nahid HASANLI Doç. Dr. Deniz ALTUN ÇOLAK
		5	KAPADOKYA BÖLGESİ (NEVŞEHİR) HABİTAT TİPLERİ	ÖZLEM TALİP AKKUM Prof. Dr. RECEP KARA
		6	THE EFFECTS OF TOXINS ON SOME VERTEBRATES	Dr. Asst. Prof. ÖZLEM ÖNEN ÇELEBİ
		7	THE EFFECTS OF NANOPARTICLES ON SOME VERTEBRATES	Dr. Asst. Prof. ÖZLEM ÖNEN ÇELEBİ
		8	Bakterilerde Tekrarlayan Farklı Soğuk Plazma Muameleleri Sonucu Atmosferik Soğuk Plazmaya Karşı Direnç Oluşumunun İncelenmesi	BSc. Şeyma Ecem Irmak Doç. Dr. Utku Kürşat Ercan

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Prof. Dr. Nejdet BİLGİ**	1	19.YÜZYIL VE SONRASINDA OSMANLI ÜLKESİNDE AMERİKALI MİSYONERLER-ABD İŞBİRLİĞİ	Doç.Dr. Neşe COŞKUN ÖZTURAN
		2	Analysis of Turkish-Algerian relations during the Ottoman Empire	Ahlam Ahmaid
		3	USE OF MOLLUSC SHELLS IN THE FİSRT MİLLENİUM B.C. INDUSTRY	Master Student, Tuana Zara EREN
		4	AN EVALUATION OF THE BRITISH ARMENIA COMMITTEE'S APPROACH TO THE ARMENIAN ISSUE THROUGH THE BOOKLET ENTITLED ARMENIA: ITS PEOPLE SUFFERINGS & DEMANDS	Doktora Öğrencisi, Seda YOLAÇ NENNİOĞLU
		5	BÜYÜKDERE TEHCİRİ DAVASI	Prof. Dr. Nejdet BİLGİ
		6	KOLEKSİYONA GİRMEYEN SAYILAR BAĞLAMINDA HAKİKAT GAZETESİNİN 12. SAYISI	Prof. Dr. Nejdet BİLGİ
		7	GÖKÇEADA TARİH ÖNCESİ YERLEŞİM SİSTEMLERİ	ŞULE AKTAY
		8	Osmanlı Döneminde Kahvehaneler: Çeşitleri ve Sosyal Hayata Etkileri	İSA ÇELİKKOL
		9	OSMANLI ARŞİV BELGELERİ IŞIĞINDA RUM İSYANI SIRASINDA EĞRİBOZ ADASI (1821 – 1829)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Mehmet SÖNMEZ
		10	Cultural Spaces: Tombs and Visitation Sites in Burdur	Graduate Student, Fatma YILMAZ Assistant Professor, Hakan ACAR

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN**	1	KLASİK VE MODERN DÖNEM PORTRELERİNİN GÜNÜMÜZ SANATÇILARINDA YANSIMALARI	Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Emrah YAĞCI
		2	RESİM İŞ EĞİTİMİ ANABİLİM DALINDA ÖĞRENİM GÖREN ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ YAPAY ZEKA İLE ÜRETTİKLERİ ESERLER HAKKINDAKİ GÖRÜŞLERİ	Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Mevlüt DEMİR
		3	LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN GÖRSEL SANATLAR DERSİNDE GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM İLE İLGİLİ OLAN ALGILARI	Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, AYNUR GÜNGÖR
		4	ORTAÖĞRETİM GÖRSEL SANATLAR ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ UYGULANMASINDA YAŞANAN SORUNLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ	Prof. Dr. FERYAL BEYKAL ORHUN GÖKHAN ALTINDAĞ
		5	FEN ÖĞRETİMİNDE EĞİTİM KOÇLUĞUNUN 7. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FENE YÖNELİK MOTİVASYONLARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi HATİCE DİDAR UÇAŞ Doç. Dr., HALİL İBRAHİM YILDIRIM
		6	DOING HOMEWORK WITH THE HELP OF CHATGPT: OPINIONS FROM BACHELOR STUDENTS	Doç. Dr. BİLAL ÜSTÜN
		7	GÜZEL SANATLAR ALANINDA ÇOCUK KİTABI ÜZERİNE YAYIMLANMIŞ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERE DAİR BİR İNCELEME	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Mehmet Hilmi Çolak Dr. Öğr. Üy. Orhun Türker
		8	ÇOCUK KİTAP KAPAKLARININ GÖRSEL ÖĞELER BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ: TRT ÇOCUK KİTAPLIK UYGULAMASI ÖRNEĞİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Zeynep Sena Badisaba Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Orhun Türker
		9	Evaluation of the Opinions of Preschool Teachers and their Extensions on the Applicability of Distance Education in Preschool Education	Gülsüm TURGUT
		10	GEÇİCİ KORUMA KAPSAMINDAKİ SURİYELİ ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIKLARI ZORLUKLARI İNCELEYEN ARAŞTIRMALARIN TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETİMİ AÇISINDAN İRDELENMESİ	DEMET TÜKEL
		11	CHANGES IN LAND USE PATTERN IN ORTACA DISTRICT (MUĞLA) (1990-2018)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi BUSE DUYMAZ Doç. Dr. LEVENT UNCU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Doctor Lecturer Mehmet KUZU**	1	THE IMPACT OF FINANCIAL KNOWLEDGE LEVEL ON ECONOMIC RATIONALITY WITHİN THE FRAMEWORK OF BEHAVIORAL ECONOMICS: AN APPLICATION ON BURSA ULUDAĞ UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Doktorant Seçil DURMAZ Öğr.Gör.Dr. H.Nehrin TUNALI SARI Prof.Dr.Hülya AKAY
		2	TIME-VARYING IMPACTS OF DEVIATIONS IN THE NATURAL INTEREST RATE ON THE COST OF EQUITY CAPITAL UNDER THE CAPITAL ASSET PRICING MODEL (CAPM): AN APPLICATION IN STOCK EXCHANGE ISTANBUL	Doctor Lecturer Mehmet KUZU
		3	A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL VARIABLES AFFECTING BRENT, CRUDE AND DUBAI (MIDDLE-EAST) OIL PRICES	Doctor Lecturer Mehmet KUZU
		4	DETERMINANTS OF FIRMS' SALES REVENUE: AN EMPIRICAL STUDY ON TURKISH MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY	Ph.D. Candidate, FAZAL RAHMAN AMİRZAİ Assoc. Prof. Dr. ALPER SÖNMEZ
		5	KÜRESEL İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN DIŞ TİCARET HACMİ ÜZERİNE OLASI ETKİLERİ (TÜRK TARIM SEKTÖRÜ)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Ahmet URHAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Ali AKKAYA
		6	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN CREDIT DEFAULT SWAP (CDS) AND STOCK EXCHANGE INDEX: AN EMPIRICAL ANALYSIS ON BORSA ISTANBUL INDEX	YUSUF ÇETİNKAYA

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Doç. Dr. Emre ORUÇ**	1	THE EFFECT OF PERCEPTION AND SATISFACTION IN GREEN MARKETING ON GREEN PURCHASE INTENTION IN TERMS OF GREEN TRUST	PhD HASAN NOVRUZOV Prof.Dr. SALİH YILDIZ Assoc.Prof. EMEL YILDIZ
		2	THE EFFECT OF ENVIRONMENTAL AND SOCIAL FACTORS IN GREEN MARKETING ON GREEN PURCHASE INTENTION IN TERMS OF GREEN TRUST AND GREEN ATTITUDE	Doktora Öğrencisi HASAN NOVRUZOV Prof.Dr. SALİH YILDIZ
		3	THE EFFECT OF AUTHENTIC LEADERSHIP ON ACADEMICS' JOB SATISFACTION	Doç. Dr. Emre ORUÇ
		4	TEKNOSTRES, İŞE TUTKUNLUK VE BİLGİ SAKLAMA İLİŞKİSİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Ebru ALTUN Doç. Dr. Serhat ERAT
		5	YAPAY ZEKÂ VE ROBOTİK UYGULAMALARININ ÖRGÜT YÖNETİMİ ALANINDA KULLANIMI ÜZERİNE YAPILAN ARAŞTIRMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Aylin YILMAZ GEZGİN
		6	İŞLETMELERDE KADINDAN KADINA MOBBİNG OLGUSUNUN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ (HUKUKİ YAKLAŞIM)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Merve KARADİREK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Ali AKKAYA
		7	A RESEARCH ON EXAMINE THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PROTEAN CAREER ORIENTATION AND INDIVIDUAL CAREER OUTCOMES	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Hamdi ASLAN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cansu TOSUN**	1	DIGITAL LIFE	Kezban ATALIÇ TAŞ MSc., Merve SUNGUROĞLU Prof. Dr., Nergis CANTÜRK
		2	FEAR OF CRIME	Kezban ATALIÇ TAŞ MSc., Merve SUNGUROĞLU Prof. Dr., Nergis CANTÜRK
		3	NARSİSİZMİN YAKIN PARTNER ŞİDDETİ BAĞLAMINDA İNCELENMESİ	YL Öğrencisi, Melike ASLAN Prof. Dr., Gülseren KESKİN
		4	ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN EŞTEN VE EVLİLİKTEN BEKLENTİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cansu TOSUN
		5	FACTORS DETERMINING THE ROMANTIC SELF-EFFICACY OF INDIVIDUALS	Psychologist ŞULE NUR GÜLEÇOĞLU Associate Proffesor ÖZLEM ALTUNSU SÖNMEZ
		6	ERGENLERİN SOSYAL MEDYA BAĞIMLILIĞI VE BİLİNÇLİ FARKINDALIK DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Doç.Dr.,TUĞBA YILMAZ BİNGÖL Yl Öğrencisi, ESRA AKYÜZ
		7	ÇOCUKLUK ÇAĞI OLUMSUZ YAŞANTILARI, BİLİŞSEL ESNEKLİK, ROMANTİK İLİŞKİLERDE MÜKEMMELİYETÇİLİK VE EVLİLİK DOYUMU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ	Psk. Dn., Fatma USTA GENÇ Prof. Dr., Seydi Ahmet SATICI

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Irmak KARADUMAN ER**	1	EXACT SOLUTIONS OF THE COMBINED KdV-mKdV EQUATION	Asst. Prof. Dr. SEVİL ÇULHA ÜNAL
		2	ESNEK SENSÖRLERİN UYGULAMA ALANLARINDAKİ SON GELİŞMELER	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Osman ÜLKİR
		3	DEVELOPMENT OF FLAMMABLE ACOUSTIC PANEL WITH NATURAL FIBER CONTENT	Zeliha ÇAVUŞ Rıza ATAV
		4	THE ROLE OF ACTIVATED CARBON IN TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES	Öğr. Gör. Hakan YILDIZ
		5	EXAMINATION OF DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF Ag/V2O5/p-Si/Ag SCHOTTKY DIODE UNDER DIFFERENT LIGHT INTENSITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Irmak KARADUMAN ER Prof. Dr. Selim ACAR
		6	THE ROLE OF TEMPERATURE IN DETERMINING LITHIUM-ION BATTERY PERFORMANCE AND HEALTH	Research Assistant, Hüseyin Nazlıgül

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Arş. Gör. Ebru ERDEM**	1	A STUDY OF MILAN WEATHER DATA TO FORECAST AND ANALYSIS USING TRIPLE EXPONENTIAL SMOOTHING WITH COMPARISON TO OTHER MACHINE LEANING MODELS	Davood Ahmadian Alireza Fazl Zdeh Luca Vincenzo Ballestra
		2	İŞARET DİLİ MOBİL UYGULAMASI: ENGELLİLERİN SOSYAL HAYATTA ETKİN İLETİŞİMİ	Semih Küçükpehlivan Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tolga AYDIN Arş. Gör. Ebru ERDEM
		3	ORMAN YANGIN TESPİT VE MÜDAHALE SÜREÇLERİNDE ETKİNLİĞİN ARTIRILMASI	Yavuz KAYIRAN Arda KARAOĞLU Enes ERTAŞ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tolga AYDIN Arş. Gör. Ebru ERDEM
		4	DEVELOPMENT OF A LIBRARY FOR OPTIMIZATION OF LISTING SCREENS IN iOS APPLICATIONS	Emre Ergün Anıl Taşkıran Beyza İnce Ceren Ulus M. Fatih Akay
		5	DEVELOPMENT OF A CLOUD SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EUROPEAN MARKET OPEN BANKING PLATFORM	Burak Karaosmanoğlu Ahmet Gögebakan Aytekin Ulaş Besim Baransel Bağcı Ceren Ulus M. Fatih Akay
		6	IMPROVING CALL ARRIVAL PREDICTION ACCURACY: INSIGHTS FROM COMBINED FEATURE SELECTION AND BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION MODELS	Rukia Nakkazi Fatih.M. Akay

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT**	1	HARÇLARDA KULLANILAN ARKEOMETRİK YÖNTEMLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Alihan ÇALBAYRAM Ali Akın AKYOL
		2	EXAMINATION OF KASABA VILLAGE MAHMUT BEY MOSQUE IN TERMS OF RESTORATION IN KASTAMONU	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR Veli YILMAZ
		3	BASIC ARCHAEOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF IRON ARTIFACTS: X-RAY RADIOGRAPHY	Fatma ÖZEN Ali Akın AKYOL
		4	ATİK VALİDE KÜLLİYESİ DARÜŞŞİFA YAPISININ YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRME SÜREÇLERİNDE YAPILAN OLUMSUZ UYGULAMALAR	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR Derya YAZICI
		5	ARCHEOMETRIC METHODS USED TO DETECT THE CHARACTERIZATION OF DETERIORATIONS OBSERVED IN STONE ARTWORKS	Bayram DEMİRCİ Ali Akin AKYOL
		6	BETONARME ÇERÇEVE SİSTEMLİ 5 KATLI İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ZEMİN KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Mahmud Hatib
		7	PERDELİ-ÇERÇEVE SİSTEMLİ İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ZEMİN KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞA ETKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT Mahmud Hatib

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Assis. Prof . Dr. Kalayanee Shaikh,	1	A SIMULATION OF BASIC CONSCIOUSNESS PROCESSES	Nabila Charkaoui
		2	INVESTIGATING THE SIGNIFICANCE OF LIFE AND ITS PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS IN RECOVERING ADDICTS: AN INDIAN CONTEXT	Fouzia Koonmee Alsabah Anjali Koutstaal
		3	ENHANCING ORGANIZATIONAL JUSTICE IN INCENTIVE DISTRIBUTION WITHIN THAILAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR	Assis. Prof . Dr. Kalayanee Shaikh,
		4	GENDER VARIATIONS IN AUTOBIOGRAPHICAL MEMORY AND ADAPTIVE RECOLLECTION	A. Aizpurua, Ghosh
		5	CULTURAL ANXIETY'S EFFECT ON STUDENTS: A STUDY OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS AT WUHAN UNIVERSITY	Nadeem Roundy Shan Panova
		6	HEALING OR HARMING: ADDRESSING THE RE-VICTIMIZATION OF VICTIMS	Prof. Dr. Juliana Bo
		7	UNDERSTANDING ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH NARRATIVE THEORY: THE CASE OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS	Philip T. Akhtar
		8	COMPARING ATTACHMENT STYLES OF NURSERY-RAISED CHILDREN VERSUS FAMILY-RAISED CHILDREN IN IRAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Narges Bouri

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Dr. Rossi Yan**	1	TRUST DYNAMICS AND LEARNING BEHAVIORS IN VIRTUAL TEAM ENVIRONMENTS	Prof. Dr. Indiramma M., K. R. Anandakumar
		2	ENHANCED AUTOMATED DIFFERENTIATION BETWEEN ALCOHOL DEPENDENCE AND SOBRIETY	Dr. Palaniappan Abbamonte
		3	RHETORICAL STRATEGIES IN COGNITIVE SCIENCE DISCOURSE: ANALYSIS OF COGNITIVE NEUROSCIENCES (2004) IN SCIENTIFIC COMMUNICATION	Lucia Ramaswamy Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Matarazzo
		4	MORAL REASONING AND BEHAVIORAL PATTERNS IN ADULTHOOD	Nigro Antunes, Matarazzo Abbamonte,
		5	INVESTIGATIONS INTO THE ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN MORAL DECISION-MAKING	A. Hassad Arthur
		6	EFFECTS OF PROBABILITY AND INSTRUCTION ON SYLLOGISTIC CONDITIONAL REASONING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Olimpia Abe, Ivana Minoru
		7	ANALYZING KANJI CHARACTER RECOGNITION PROCESSES USING EEG SIGNALS	Hiroshi Matarazzo Baldassarre Nakayama
		8	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO TEACHING INTRODUCTORY STATISTICS IN HEALTH, SOCIAL, AND BEHAVIORAL SCIENCES: HISTORICAL PERSPECTIVES AND JUSTIFICATIONS	Dr. Rossi Yan
		9	A COGNITIVE FRAMEWORK FOR CLASSIFYING FREQUENCY SIGNALS	Rui Coito Fernando V.
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Sarah Barrere**	1	IMPACT OF REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES ON WOMEN'S LIVES IN NEW DELHI: A STUDY FROM FEMINIST PERSPECTIVE	Zairunisha Abadeeh
		2	CURBING ABUSES OF LEGAL POWER IN THE SOCIETY	Tajudeen Ojo Ibraheem
		3	SOCIAL STRUCTURE, INVOLUNTARY RELATIONS, AND URBAN POVERTY	Dr. Mahmood Niroobakhsh
		4	KNOWLEDGE TRANSFER AND THE TRANSLATİON OF TECHNİCAL TEXTS	Ahmed Alaoui
		5	THE INFLUENCE OF ISLAMIC ARTS ON OMANI WEAVING MOTIFS	Dr. Zahra Ahmed Al-Zadjali
		6	HANDLING COMPLEXITY OF A COMPLEX SYSTEM DESIGN: PARADIGM, FORMALISM AND TRANSFORMATIONS	Hycham Aboutaleb Bruno Monsuez
		7	UNDERSTANDING EUROPE'S ROLE IN THE AREA OF LIBERTY, SECURITY AND JUSTICE AS AN INTERNATIONAL ACTOR	Assis. Prof. Dr. Sarah Barrere
		8	THE METHODOLOGY OF OUT-MIGRATION IN GEORGIA	Shorena Tsiklauri

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Dr. Simões Silva	1	EXAMINING LEARNERS' REACTIONS TO ADJUSTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	Mokgadi Mukuna, Robert Moletsane, Kananga Kekae
		2	MOTIVATIONS AND BARRIERS TO RECYCLING IN KOTA KINABALU, MALAYSIA	Jasmine Wider, Rosnah Ismail, Chua Das, Ferlis Bahari, Adela Mutang Madlan, Lailawati Walton , Rickless Bee Seok
		3	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS	Dr. Shoushtari Marzieh
		4	EXAMINING SL WRITING AND SENSITIVITY IN WRITING TASKS: PROFICIENCY LEVELS IN A SECOND LANGUAGE OTHER THAN ENGLISH	Dr. Simões Silva,
		5	MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN AN UNDERREPRESENTED GROUP WITH A HIERARCHICAL APPROACH	Zhang Zhang, Zhi-Chao Zhidong
		6	COMPARING MUSICAL NOTATION READING TO ALPHABET READING: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING MUSIC TO DYSLEXIC STUDENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ora Geiger
		7	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS IN JAPAN'S NIGHT-TIME PASSENGER TRANSPORTATION INDUSTRY	Hiroshi Ikeda
		8	EXPLORING THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION, MOTIVATION, AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR FACTORS	K. Umar Mushtaq
		9	UTILIZING ONLINE GAMES FOR EDUCATIONAL SUPPORT: ADDRESSING LEARNING DIFFICULTIES	Dr. Margoudi Z. Smyrnaiou,

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Farid Ezanee.**	1	CHALLENGES IN LEGAL REGULATION OF INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RIGHTS IN INNOVATION ACTIVITIES: AN INSTITUTIONAL APPROACH IN RUSSIA	Zhanna Mirskikh Mingaleva, Irina
		2	EXPLORING LEADERSHIP BEHAVIOR, SAFETY CULTURE, AND PERFORMANCE IN THE HEALTHCARE INDUSTRY: A COMPREHENSIVE STUDY	YCheng- Wang ,Yi Yang , Sue Chang, Er Fen , Huang Guo
		3	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS: ASSESSING TRAINED INSPECTORS' PERFORMANCE ACROSS VARIED WORKLOADS VIA FEED FORWARD VS. FEEDBACK TRAINING APPROACHES	Assis. Prof. Dr. Sittichai Phonsak.
		4	ASSESSING OPERATIONAL RISKS IN MALAYSIAN HIGHWAY PROJECTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Farid Ezanee. Dr. Mohamed Ghazali
		5	BEST PRACTICES FOR CRAFTING TENDERS IN MALAYSIA'S BUILDING CONSERVATION PROJECTS	Dr. Lim Lee
		6	THE INDEX OF SUSTAINABLE FUNCTIONALITY: A TOOL FOR ASSESSING SUSTAINABILITY	Assis. Prof. G.T. Tao , Dr. L. Cirella
		7	EXAMINING KNOWLEDGE SHARING BEHAVIOR IN E-COMMUNITIES THROUGH THE LENS OF TRANSACTION COST THEORY	Teresa Ju , Chang Wu
		8	ADVANCING AN EFFICIENT FRAMEWORK FOR SECURE MOBILE APPLICATION DESIGN, DEVELOPMENT, AND UTILIZATION	Mohamed Serhani, Rachida Abdelghani, Dssouli, Benharref. Mizouni Rabeb

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**rof. Dr. Martin Hans Knahl**	1	EXPLORING INTERNET GOVERNANCE THROUGH MULTIPLE STAKEHOLDERS: OPPORTUNITIES, CHALLENGES, AND ADVANCEMENTS	Prof. Dr. Martin Hans Knahl
		2	A STUDY ON THE IMPACT OF HARDINESS AND ALIENATION ON BURNOUT AND DATA ENTRY ERRORS IN RURAL HELLENIC HOSPITAL LABORATORIES	Angela Dellaporta , Aphrodite –M. Paleologou
		3	GUIDELINES AND REQUIREMENTS FOR DEVELOPING TEAM AWARENESS SYSTEMS	Lecture Carsten Röcker
		4	AN ADAPTATION OF WIRELESS AND INTERNET TECHNOLOGIES IN LOGISTICS: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Apiwat Sangnoree
		5	GENDER DISPARITIES IN SEXUAL PERCEPTION AND BEHAVIOR AMONG MARRIED ILOCANOS"	Cadorna Erwin
		6	EXAMINING INTERNET USER BEHAVIOR: PATTERNS ACROSS VARIOUS SITES AND THEIR INFLUENCE ON MARRIAGE TABOOS - A SURVEY OF UNDERGRADUATE STUDENTS IN MASHHAD, IRAN	Javadi Maryam , Homa Zanjanizadeh , Javadi Alimohammad
		7	UTILIZING PERSUASIVE TECHNOLOGY TO INFLUENCE END-USERS' IT SECURITY AWARENESS AND BEHAVIOR: A PILOT INVESTIGATION	Ai RahimMahbubur. Dr. Cheo Yin Ying , Ms. Ren Yeo

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Dr. Ondee Pannarunothai**	1	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC STATUS AND ARRACK CONSUMPTION PATTERNS AMONG MUSLIM, HINDU, SANTAL, AND ORAON COMMUNITIES IN RASULPUR UNION, BANGLADESH: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Emaj Uddin
		2	IDENTIFYING KEY ACTORS: STAKEHOLDER ANALYSIS IN ESTABLISHING AND DEVELOPING THAI INDEPENDENT CONSUMER ORGANIZATIONS	Dr. Ondee Pannarunothai
		3	THE BENEFITS OF INTEGRATION WITHIN SOCIAL SYSTEMS: INSIGHTS FROM THE AUTOMOTIVE SECTOR	Sorte Francisco Junior
		4	DEVELOPING EDUCATIONAL GAMES: A FRAMEWORK INTEGRATING MODEL CANVAS AND PROCESS FOR OUTCOME-BASED EDUCATION	Ratima Pusawiro, Dejdumrong Damkham, Priyakorn Natasha
		5	SOLARSPELL CASE STUDY: ASSESSING PEDAGOGICAL QUALITY INDICATORS FOR DIGITAL LIBRARY RESOURCES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marcela Zermeño Gómez- Georgina
		6	CRAFTING AN ADVENTURE: UNIVERSITY OF SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA'S EXPLORATION OF ALTERNATE REALITY GAMES FOR EDUCATION AND IMPACT	Anahita Dalmia
		7	PROMOTING COLLABORATION AND INNOVATION: A FRESH APPROACH TO ENGINEERING-CENTRIC EDUCATIONAL REFORM IN URBAN PLANNING AT TIANJIN UNIVERSITY, CHINA	Bingqian Zeng , Peng Cheng

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Prof. Dr. Eleni Giouli**	1	ASSESSING KAHOOT: AN EXAMINATION OF ITS ROLE AND ECOSYSTEM AS AN EDUCATIONAL AID	Muhammad Yasir Panah , Babar Ebrahim
		2	ANALYZING COURSE OUTCOMES FOR THE BACHELOR OF SCIENCE IN ELECTRICAL AND ELECTRONIC ENGINEERING PROGRAM: A FOCUS ON ELECTRICAL CIRCUITS	Dr. Sher Khan Azmiri Shermin
		3	CONTINUOUS DISTANCE LEARNING AND SKILL ENHANCEMENT: A CASE STUDY EXAMINATION IN GREECE	Prof. Dr. Eleni Giouli
		4	UNCOVERING PATTERNS IN STUDENT FEEDBACK: IDENTIFYING STRATEGIES TO ENHANCE EMOTIONAL WELL-BEING IN LEARNING	Angelina Ranganathan, A. Tzacheva Jaishree ,
		5	TEACHER PERSPECTIVES ON INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: A FOCUS ON HEARING IMPAIRMENT	PHD. Student Chalise Kiran
		6	ENHANCING INTERNATIONAL SERVICE LEARNING 3.0: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY FOR BETTER OUTCOMES AND SUSTAINABILITY	Dr. Anthony Vandarakis
		7	EXPLORING ATTENTIVE LITERATURE READING IN HIGHER EDUCATION FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A PILOT STUDY ON IMPLEMENTING A FLIPPED CLASSROOM TEACHING APPROACH	Dr. Malin Isaksson
		8	ENHANCING ATTENTIVE LITERATURE READING IN HIGHER EDUCATION FRENCH AS A FOREIGN LANGUAGE: A PILOT STUDY OF A FLIPPED CLASSROOM TEACHING MODEL	F. Rashno Seydari, M. Nikafrooz
		9	MOTION GRAPHICS ENHANCED MAINTENANCE TRAINING FOR PRESCHOOLERS WITH HEARING IMPAIRMENTS: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH	Assis. Prof. Dr. Nikafrooz Atashafrooz
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Prof. Dr. Sauer Cleto**	1	ANALYZING THE IMPACT OF CLASS ATTENDANCE ON PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF INDUSTRIAL ENGINEERING STUDENTS TAKING STATISTICS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF TECHNOLOGY	Tshaudi A. Motsima
		2	ENHANCING CIVIL ENGINEERING EDUCATION THROUGH FLIPPED LEARNING IN LABORATORY SETTINGS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Salvador Kant García- Dr. Gerardo García, Shashi Rodríguez
		3	EMPOWERING AUTONOMOUS AGENTS: A CONSTRUCTIVIST APPROACH TO BOTTOM-UP SEQUENTIAL LEARNING	Olivier L. Hassas , Salima Georgeon
		4	ASSESSING THE ECONOMIC VALUE OF HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION PROGRAMS IN PUBLIC UNIVERSITIES: A STUDY IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA	Dr. Gambo Adegboye
		5	MODELING EXPONENTIAL GROWTH ACTIVITY THROUGH TECHNOLOGY: RESEARCH WITH BACHELOR OF BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION STUDENTS	Vargas Montero Alejo, V. Moguel
		6	INTERCULTURAL APPROACH TO SECOND LANGUAGE DEVELOPMENT: A PILOT PROGRAM FOR HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS AT AN ESCUELA NORMAL IN ATEQUIZA, MEXICO	C. Paulina Sánchez Nájera, R. Jacob Navarro Núñez
		7	CRAFTING A FRAMEWORK FOR ITERATIVE SELF-CORRECTING EXERCISES IN EDITORIAL ENVIRONMENTS	H. Duron, Ruggieri Revuz, Tijus Sandie
		8	UNLOCKING REALISTIC SIMULATION METHODOLOGY IN BRAZIL'S EVOLVING MEDICAL EDUCATION CURRICULUM: POTENTIAL OPPORTUNITIES	Prof. Dr. Sauer Cleto
		9	THE COST OF LEARNING: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF HIGHER EDUCATION COMMERCIALIZATION THROUGH A CASE STUDY ON EDUCATIONAL TRANSFORMATION	Joanna Lee , Faith Peksa Dillon-
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU**	1	FUZZY DEMATEL METHOD APPLICATION: EXAMPLE OF WOMEN'S SUPPORT ASSOCIATION	Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN Dr. Abdullah KARGIN Ali ELARAC
		2	SOME OPERATORS ON GENERALIZED SET-VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE SET NUMBERS	Prof. Dr. Memet ŞAHİN Dr. Abdullah KARGIN KÜBRA DOĞAN
		3	PROPAGATION OF HIGHER-ORDER ACOUSTIC MODES ALONG A BIFURCATED CIRCULAR DUCT SYSTEM	DOÇ. DR. ÖZGE YANAZ ÇINAR PROF. DR. GÖKHAN ÇINAR
		4	DISCRETE FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS	BUSE IŞIKSUNGUR PROF. DR., FATMA SERAP TOPAL
		5	PERMÜTASYON İSTATİSTİKLERİ VE ÇOKLU KÜMELER	Rukiye ŞANLIBABA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi HASAN ARSLAN
		6	EXPLAINING QUADRATIC EQUATIONS AND THE COEFFICIENT-ROOT RELATIONSHIP WITH DMLOS: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU
		7	EXPLORING TRIGONOMETRIC FUNCTIONS WITH DYNAMIC MATHEMATICS LEARNING OBJECTS: A VISUAL AND INTERACTIVE APPROACH	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Öğr. Gör. Aysel ERGENE**	1	GÖÇMENLERDE RUHSAL SORUNLARIN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN İYLEŞTİRİCİ ROLÜ	Öğr. Gör. Aysel ERGENE Doç. Dr. Neslihan LÖK Prof. Dr. Sefa LÖK
		2	RUHSAL HASTALIKLARA YÖNELİK ERKEN MÜDAHALEDE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN ÖNEMİ	Öğr. Gör. Aysel ERGENE Doç. Dr. Neslihan LÖK Prof. Dr. Sefa LÖK
		3	GALAKTAGOGLARIN ANNE SÜTÜ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ	Ballı Nur MERİÇ Öğr.Gör. Beyza MENDEŞ
		4	FAMILY MEMBERS OF INDIVIDUALS WITH CHRONIC MENTAL ILLNESS TO BELIEFS TOWARDS MENTAL ILLNESS AND ATTITUDES TOWARDS THE PATIENT	DR. ÖĞRETİM ÜYESİ, ARZU KOÇAK UYAROĞLU EBRU ÖZLÜK
		5	SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS IN THE WORLD 2010-2021: A SHIELD AGAINST POVERTY AND INSECURITY	Gizem ÖZER Gülcan GENCER Sezin KARAYAZ Betül İĞDE Emine İrem ATEŞ Burcu GÜNEY Dilara ÇELİK Gizem ÖZER
		6	HEALTH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON (2010-2021)	Hülya YÜCEL Gülcan Gencer Duru YURDAKUL Ebrar YILDIRIM Gizem İNDERE Zerda BUDAK Rümeysa BALIKÇI Sude DEMİR
		7	REVIEW OF GRADUATE THESIS RELATED TO COLORECTAL SURGERY IN NURSING FIELD IN TURKEY	Fetih BİŞGİN Şenay ARLI
		8	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN THE QUALITY OF LIFE OF PARENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS CHILDREN AND PERCEIVED STRESS AND BURDEN OF ILLNESS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. ARZU KOÇAK UYAROĞLU BERFİN ERGÜNENÇ
		9	DEPRESYON VE STRESİN İNFERTİLİTE ÜZERİNDE Kİ ETKİLERİ VE BAŞA ÇIKMA STRATEJİLERİ	Zehra AKIN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ayşe ÇUVADAR
		10	TRENDS BETWEEN CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES GLOBALLY	Zehra AKIN Elnaz KARAMELİKLİ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Doç Dr. Hulusi ALP**	1	SPOR TEŞKİLATLARINDA GÖREV YAPAN PERSONELLERİN ETKİLİ İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	DUYGU ÜLKER Doç. Dr. PERO DUYGU DUMANGÖZ BİLAL YILDIRIM
		2	THE TRANSFORMATION OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES IN ANCIENT TIMES INTO ORGANIZED COMPETITION SPORTS AND ITS REFLECTIONS	Doktora Öğrencisi, Otabek RAHIMOV Prof. Dr., Osman İMAMOĞLU Doç. Dr., Erol DOĞAN
		3	FESTIVALS AND RUNNING GODDESS MYTHOLOGY IN ANCIENT SUMER AND RELATED CIVILIZATIONS	Doktora Öğrencisi, Otabek RAHIMOV Prof. Dr., Osman İMAMOĞLU Doç. Dr., Erol DOĞAN
		4	INVESTIGATION OF THE PHYSICAL APPEARANCE PERFECTIONISM LEVELS OF ADULTS WHO EXERCISE	Prof. Dr. Tamer KARADEMİR Gözde DUMAN
		5	INVESTIGATION OF EXERCISE PARTICIPATION MOTIVATIONS OF MEN WHO ENGAGE IN REGULAR FITNESS	Prof. Dr. Tamer KARADEMİR Mehmet GÖK
		6	EMPATHY BUILDING SKILLS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION LESSONS TAUGHT IN DIFFERENT STYLES	Ahmet DEMİR Doç Dr. Hulusi ALP
		7	EXAMINING THE EDUCATIONAL BELIEFS OF SECONDARY SCHOOL TEACHERS	Tolga DİNAMİTÇİ Doç Dr. Hulusi ALP
		8	TÜRKİYE FUTBOL SÜPER LİGİNDE VAR UYGULAMASININ ETKİLERİ	Enes SUCULAR Prof. Dr., Kemal GÖRAL

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Assistant Professor, Selçuk Özaydın**	1	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SPORTS SCIENCE STUDENTS' ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED PEOPLE AND THEIR PARALYMPIC PERCEPTIONS	Suat ARSLANBOĞA Prof. Dr. Mehmet ACET Osman ÇETİNER
		2	SPOR BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BEDEN EĞİTİMİ DERSİ YATKINLIK DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Arş.Gör.Nazlıcan TAŞTAN Arş.Gör.Berkant AYDEMİR Doç.Dr.Cüneyt TAŞKIN
		3	BEDEN EĞİTİMİ DERSİ YATKINLIK ÖLÇEĞİ'NİN SPOR BİLİMLERİ EVERENİNE UYARLANMASI	Arş.Gör.Nazlıcan TAŞTAN Arş.Gör.Berkant AYDEMİR Doç.Dr.Cüneyt TAŞKIN
		4	EVALUATION OF THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONDITIONS OF ATHLETES LIVING IN THE DISASTER AREA AFTER THE EARTHQUAKE (ADIYAMAN PROVINCE EXAMPLE)	Doç.Dr. Fatih MURATHAN Muhammed ÇALIŞKAN Yusuf KERVAN Merve GÜRGÖZE Burak TURGUT
		5	SPOR LİSESİ'NDEKİ ÖĞRENCİLERİN BESLENME VE SPORCU BESLENMESİ İLE İLGİLİ BİLGİLERİN FARKINDALIĞIN BELİRLENMESİ	Dyt, Melek Aybüke GÖKÇE Dr. Ögr. Üyesi Kamil Serkan Uzyol
		6	BAŞ ÖNDE (FORWARD HEAD) POSTÜR İLE VÜCUT KOMPOZİSYONU İLİŞKİSİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Işılay Çelik Prof.Dr. Cem Sinan Aslan
		7	BEDEN EĞİTİMİ VE SPOR ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ PSİKOLOJİK İYİ OLUŞLARI İLE YALNIZLIK DÜZEYLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Taylan AKBUĞA Araştırma Görevlisi, Mehmet AKARSU Doçent Doktor, Özgür EKEN
		8	THE IMPACT OF LEAGUE DESIGN IN EUROPEAN FOOTBALL FROM SMALL LEAGUES' PERSPECTIVE	Assistant Professor, Selçuk Özaydın

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Prof. Dr. Murat Selim SELVİ**	1	PAZARLAMADA DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜM: PAZARLAMA 4.0	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sumru KALELİ
		2	Utilizing Multi-Criteria Decision-Making Techniques in the Selection of Electric Vehicles: An Analysis for the Turkish Electric Vehicle Market	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi,ZEYNEP KILIÇ Dr.Öğr.Üyesi,AHMED İHSAN ŞİMŞEK
		3	BRANDS AND CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ACTIVITIES DURING CRISIS PERIOD: FEBRUARY 6 EARTHQUAKES AS A CRISIS EXAMPLE	Mustafa ASLAN Çağrı Selman İĞDE Doç. Dr. Elif KOCAGÖZ
		4	CONSUMER COMPLAINTS ABOUT ALL-ELECTRIC CARS	Prof. Dr. Murat Selim SELVİ
		5	INFLUENCER MARKETING: ARE INFLUENCERS' LEGITIMACY AND BRAND IMAGE IMPORTANT FOR ATTITUDE TOWARDS THE BRAND?	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, MEHMET ALİ PAYLAN Doç. Dr., BUKET BORA SEMİZ
		6	MARKA GÜVENİ OLUŞUMUNDA KULLANICI YORUMLARININ ROLÜ	Bahrialp TUTAL
		7	HELAL GIDA ÜRETİCİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIKLARI ZORLUKLAR VE ÇÖZÜM ÖNERİLERİ	YL. Öğrencisi, MUHAMMED BİLAL AYDIN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, YAVUZ DEMİRDÖĞEN
		8	THE INFLUENCER PHENOMENON AND CHANGING CONSUMPTION	YL Öğrencisi, SEVDE KORKMAZ Doç Dr., ÖZLEM AVCI AKSOY
		9	Z KUŞAĞI'NIN TÜKETİM KÜLTÜRÜNDE MARKANIN ETKİSİ: ZİNCİR KAHVE DÜKKÂNLARI ÜZERİNE BİR UYGULAMA	Şerife YILDIRIM

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi EZGİ DOĞAN MERAL**	1	YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEKLERE İLİŞKİN TÜKETİCİ ALGISININ VE KABULÜNÜN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI	Zir. Müh. Gül BİNBOĞA Prof. Dr. Nevin DEMİRBAŞ
		2	GIDA ARZININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ AÇISINDAN YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEK ÜRETİM VE TİCARETİNİN KÜRESEL DÜZEYDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Zir. Müh. Gül BİNBOĞA Prof. Dr. Nevin DEMİRBAŞ
		3	EFFECT OF DİFFERENT NİTROGEN FERTİLİZER SOURCES AND DOSES ON WHEAT YİELD	Sinan VURAL Prof. Dr. Zeki MUT
		4	TÜRKİYE'NİN KIRMIZI ET POLİTİKALARINA İLİŞKİN DÜŞÜNCE, TUTUM VE GÖRÜŞLER: IĞDIR ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hasan BİÇİM Arş. Gör. Dr. İbrahim Hakkı KADİRHANOĞULLARI
		5	ANA EBEVEYN OLARAK MİNİ GÜLLERİN MELEZLEME ISLAHI ÜZERİNE PERFORMANSININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi EZGİ DOĞAN MERAL
		6	EFFECTS OF STORAGE PERIOD ON ROOTING IN "JUMBO" BLACKBERRY VARIETY CUTTINGS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyma ARIKAN Research Assist. Merve KARAKOYUN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muzaffer İPEK
		7	EFFECT OF SELENIUM ADDITION ON SOME PROPERTIES OF WINE PRODUCED FROM NARINCE GRAPE	Asst. Prof. Dr. Seda SUCU Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esma Nur GEÇER Asst. Prof. Dr. Neval TOPCU ALTINCI
		8	ARICILIK İŞLETMELERİNİN SOSYO-EKONOMİK YAPISI VE SORUNLARI: MUĞLA İLİ FETHİYE İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ	Doç. Dr. Damla ÖZSAYIN Doç. Dr. Hande IŞIL AKBAĞ Bilal İNCE

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. ÖZCAN ŞAHİN**	1	AN EVALUATION ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	Ph.D. Cand. Barkın AKKAYA Prof.Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ
		2	JACK UP GDP BY ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN PAKISTAN THROUGH POLICY INNOVATIONS AND POTENTIAL OF ARABAL LAND	Nighat RAFIQ Semih KARACAN
		3	AN OVERVIEW OF NANOPARTICLE APPLICATIONS IN MEDICAL PLANTS UNDER IN VITRO CONDITIONS	Agricultural Engineer, İrem KOÇ Asst. Prof., Münüre TANUR ERKOYUNCU
		4	STREET SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IN GASTRONOMY AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF FOOD SAFETY	BERNA KILINÇ ECEM ÖZER
		5	A RETROSPECTIVE FIELD STUDY ON THE DETERMINATION OF SOME REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS IN HOLSTEIN HEIFERS	Dr. DAVUT KOCA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi MEHMET YILDIZ
		6	KİTOSAN-GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜL YÜKLENMİŞ RESVERATROLÜN (K-AgNPs/RES) RATLARDA OKSORUBİSİN İLE İNDÜKLENEN NEFROTOKSİSİTEDE KORUYUCU ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI	Arş. Gör. Dr., Elif ERBAŞ Doç. Dr., Ali YEŞİLDAĞ
		7	TÜRKİYE'DE İZOLE EDİLEN BRUCELLA MELİTENSİS GENOTİPLERİNİN MLVA YÖNTEMİ İLE MOLEKÜLER EPİDEMİYOLOJİK İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berna YANMAZ
		8	BODY CONDITION SCORES OF COWS IN DAIRY CATTLE HERD MANAGAMENT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. ÖZCAN ŞAHİN
		9	CORNEAL DİSEASES IN CATS	Dr. Ogrt. Uyesi Harun CINAR

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**DOÇ. DR. KAPTANIDERYA TAYFUR**	1	İZOLE İLYAK ARTER ANEVRİZMALARININ ENDOVASKÜLER YÖNTEMLE TEDAVİSİNDE ERKEN DÖNEM SONUÇLARIMIZ: TEK MERKEZ DENEYİMİ	DOÇ. DR. KAPTANIDERYA TAYFUR
		2	EFFECT OF OPRK1 rs6473797 POLYMORPHISM ON THE RISK OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER IN TURKISH MEN	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Selin Özkan-Kotiloğlu Doç. Dr. Dilek Kaya-Akyüzlü MSc. Rabia Yurdakul MSc. Mukaddes Asena Yıldırım Prof. Dr. İnci Özgür-İlhan
		3	KRONİK YARALARDA GÜNCEL YARA BAKIMI TEDAVİLERİ	Öğr. Gör. Cemile Nida KAYIŞ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sema KOÇAŞLI
		4	KREATİNİN SPORCULAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Cansu VURAL Öğr.Gör. BEYZA MENDEŞ
		5	BÖBREK MORFOMETRİSİ Wİ-Fİ'DEN ETKİLENİR Mİ?	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sibel ATEŞOĞLU KARABAŞ Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Fatma Beyzanur SUBAŞI Prof.Dr. Atila YOLDAŞ Öğr. Gör. Dr. İbrahim Seyfettin ÇELİK Doç. Dr. Aslı YAYLALI
		6	D Vitamini Eksikliğine Bağlı Raşitizm: Olgu sunumu	Uzm. Dr. Sevim Örüm Uzm. Dr. Begüm Barış Çetinkaya Doç.Dr. Sefer Üstebay

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade**	1	INTERACTIVE LEARNING METHODS IN STUDENT-BASED EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Nazile Abdullazade
		2	SOCIAL MEDIA ADDICTION IN HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS: DEMOGRAPHIC CHARACTERISTICS, FAMILY RELATIONSHIPS AND SOCIAL MEDIA USE BEHAVIOURS	Elif AKGÜN ASLAN Deniz Mertkan GEZGİN
		3	PSYCHOSOCIAL EFFECTS OF DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION IN SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS: A STUDY ON DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS, ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT AND SOCIAL SUPPORT STATUS	Cevriye PARILTI Deniz Mertkan GEZGİN
		4	EXAMINING THE PERSPECTIVES OF SPECIAL EDUCATION PRE-SERVICE TEACHERS ON THE EDUCATION OF SYRIAN STUDENTS WITH SPECIAL NEEDS	Asst. Prof. , FATİH EMRAH DEMİR
		5	SOCIAL STUDIES TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF THE NATURE OF [SOCIAL] SCIENCES	Y.L. Öğrencisi, Fehmi KARLITEKİN Prof. Dr., Mustafa ÖZTÜRK
		6	MÜZİK EĞİTİMİNDE DİJİTAL YAZILIMLARIN EŞLİKTE KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ	Dilan AKTAŞ, Prof. Ferda GÜRGAN ÖZTÜRK
		7	TÜRKÇE DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ CIPP MODELİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, FURKAN DEMİR Prof. Dr., ŞENEL ELALDI
		8	6. SINIF TÜRKÇE DERS KİTABINDAKİ SÖZCÜKTE YAPI ETKİNLİKLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Aslıhan Akdaş Prof.Dr. Sedat BALYEMEZ
		9	8. SINIF MATEMATİK DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMININ HAMMOND DEĞERLENDİRME MODELİNE GÖRE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, TUĞBA ÖZKAYNAR Prof. Dr., ŞENEL ELALDI
		10	SOSYAL BİLGİLER ÖĞRETİMİNDE DİSİPLİNLERARASI ÖĞRETİME DAYALI "KONUM ANALİZİ" KONUSUNUN ÖĞRETİMİNE BİR ÖRNEK "GİZEMLİ MİSAFİR"	Doktora Öğrencisi SALİHA ÖZDEMİR KIRTAN Prof. Dr. AYŞEGÜL ŞEYİHOĞLU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Dr. Robert Grzeszczak**	1	THE DOCTRINE OF LEGITIMATE EXPECTATION: A STUDY OF JUDICIAL DECISIONS IN THAILAND	Assoc. Prof .Dr. Paiboon Chuwatthanakij
		2	EMPLOYEE ENTITLEMENTS TO RELIGIOUS OBSERVANCE: ANALYSIS OF THE PORTUGUESE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT'S STANCE	Susana Sousa Machado
		3	THE LEGAL PROCESS FOR CERTIFICATION OF GOVERNMENT OFFICIALS	Armen Yezekyan
		4	THE PRINCIPLES AND IMPLEMENTATION OF EFFECTIVE GOVERNANCE IN THE EUROPEAN UNION	Dr. Robert Grzeszczak
		5	THE INFLUENCE OF AMERICAN CONSERVATIVE WOMEN'S ADVOCACY GROUPS ON U.S. FOREIGN POLICY	Assis. Prof. Dr. Mohd Afandi Salleh
		6	MORPHOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND RISK FACTORS FOR BLUNT ABDOMINAL TRAUMA IN VEHICULAR COLLISIONS: AN AUTOPSY ANALYSIS	Ticijana Prijon, Branko Ermenc
		7	THE IMPLEMENTATION STRATEGY OF THE EUROPEAN FORENSIC SCIENCE VISION 2020 IN LITHUANIA	Eglė Bilevičiūtė, Vidmantas Egidijus Kurapka, Snieguolė Matulienė, Sigutė Stankevičiūtė
		8	MODERNIZING THE EUROPEAN COMPETITION NETWORK (ECN): STRATEGIES AND APPROACHES	Dorota Galeza
		9	REVAMPING THE EUROPEAN COMPETITION NETWORK (ECN): STRATEGIES FOR MODERNISATION	DR. Nazia Khan
		10	NETWORK DYNAMICS AND TACTICAL DIFFUSION: EXPLORING ACTIVIST STRATEGIES IN THE ANTI-GLOBALIZATION MOVEMENT	Kyoko Tominaga

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phusit Phukamchanoad**	1	EXAMINING FURTHER PREDICTORS OF INTENT IN TYPE 2 DIABETES DIETARY BEHAVIOR	Omondi Walingo, G. M. Mbagaya
		2	HOW LEARNING STYLES IMPACT IDEA GENERATION CHALLENGES	Yunos Yee, J. Md , Othman Hassan, T. K. Tee, M. M. Mohamad
		3	THE IMPACT OF A COGNITIVE-BEHAVIORAL THERAPY (CBT) AND MULTIDIMENSIONAL SELF-CONCEPT MODULE-BASED DRUG PREVENTION PROGRAM ON RESILIENCE AND AGGRESSION IN AT-RISK YOUTH IN MALAYSIA	Mohammad Mohamed, Arip Shah , Aslina Aziz Ahmad,
		4	THE LIFESTYLE OF CIVIL SERVANTS WITHIN THE ROYAL HOUSEHOLD BUREAU: A THA WASUKRI, BANGKOK CASE STUDY	Dr. Vilasinee Jintalikhitdee, Saowapa Phaithayawat
		5	IMPACT OF TRATAKA PRACTICE ON ANXIETY LEVELS IN TEENAGERS	Pushp Vaishnav Rajpoot Pushpa Lata
		6	EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF SUFFICIENCY ECONOMY PHILOSOPHY BY URBAN COMMUNITY LEADERS IN DUSIT DISTRICT, BANGKOK METROPOLITAN AREA: A STUDY OF PERFORMANCES AND ACTIVITIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Phusit Phukamchanoad
		7	HOW NEUROPLASTICITY OFFERS A RENEWED START TO LIFE	Leila Ahmadi, Ezatollah Maleki
		8	EXPLORING PEER-BASED INTERVENTIONS FOR ADDRESSING SOCIAL COMMUNICATION CHALLENGES IN ADOLESCENTS WITH AUTISM: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE AND SUGGESTIONS FOR FUTURE RESEARCH	Cole Christine

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Assis. Prof. Maria Papadopoulos**	1	Methodological Considerations and Design Strategies for Utilizing VLE in Enhancing Mathematical Concept Acquisition among Secondary Education Students in England	Emily E. S. Thompson
		2	Leveraging Technology for Enhanced Collaborative Learning: Integrating Online Communication to Facilitate Student Engagement	A. Anderson
		3	Enhancing Elementary School Learning with Educational Multimedia Games	Assis. Prof. Maria Papadopoulos
		4	Enhancing E-Education through Mobile Learning: A Case Study on Promoting Inclusivity in Diverse Educational Settings	Dr. Esyin Chew, Haydn Blackey
		5	Enhancing Mathematics Self-Study for CPE Examination Preparation Through an Interactive E-Learning Platform	Aisha Ali, Fatima Khan
		6	Exploring the Feasibility of Virtual Biology Laboratories: A Preliminary Study	Nurul Hidayah Ismail, Halimah Badioze Zaman, Azlina Ahmad
		7	Examining the Impact of Exercise Behavior Change Interventions on Social and Psychological Factors among High School Students: A Transtheoretical Model Approach	Jason K. Smith, Chih-Hao Chen
		8	Enhanced Teaching Methods through Interactive Virtual Reality for Flute Instruction	Rodriguez K. Maria, Sanchez L. Daniel, Martinez. Luis, Gomez. Ana Maria
		9	Methodological Considerations and Design Strategies for Utilizing VLE in Enhancing Mathematical Concept Acquisition among Secondary Education Students in England	Emily E. S. Thompson
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eui Jun Jeong,**	1	INTELLIGENT ENERGY CONSUMERS: EXPLORING THE INTENTIONS BEHIND EMBRACING INNOVATIVE CONSUMPTION PATTERNS	Dr. Cecilia Kamila, Vincenzo Perri Corvello
		2	GENDER DISPARITIES IN MATHEMATICS ANXIETY AMONG STUDENTS	Wern Lin Yeo, Choo Kim Tan, Sook Ling Lew
		3	UTILIZING THE MMSE-2:EV FOR DIAGNOSTIC INSIGHTS IN COGNITIVE IMPAIRMENT: CASE STUDIES AND MONITORING	Cornelia- Munteanu Eugenia
		4	EXAMINING STUDENTS' BRAIN ELECTRICAL RESPONSES TO TEACHER'S EMOTIONAL CUES	Dr. Hye Rim Lee
		5	PERSONALITY TRAITS AND COMPULSIVE GAMING: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF THE BIG FIVE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eui Jun Jeong,
		6	PARENTING APPROACHES AND HOUSEHOLD COMMUNICATION DYNAMICS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS	Lecture Pegah Farokhzad
		7	UTILIZING EMOTICONS IN COURTEOUS EXPRESSIONS OF GREETINGS AND APPRECIATION	Dr. Zuzana Komrsková
		8	HOW TO VENT AND UNWIND: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF SEEKING THERAPEUTIC CATHARSIS, SELF-IDENTITY, AND SOCIAL CONNECTIONS IN GAMING ENVIRONMENTS	Hye Rim Lee, Eui Woo Jeong, Joo Kim Jun

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeinabsadat Haghshenas**	1	CORRELATION OF JOB SATISFACTION, MOTIVATION, AND THE FIVE DIMENSIONS OF ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR	Mushtaq Bakar, M. K. Umar
		2	UTILIZING ONLINE GAMES FOR EDUCATIONAL PURPOSES IN ADDRESSING LEARNING CHALLENGES	M. Smyrnaiou , Z. Margoudi
		3	COMPARING SPATIAL ABILITIES, MEMORY, AND INTELLIGENCE ACROSS DRIVERS WITH VARIED PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE LEVELS	A. Kim Khon, T. Mukhitdinova
		4	UNDERSTANDING SUBJECTIVE WELL-BEING: CONTRASTS BETWEEN HIGH AND LOW EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AMONG STUDENTS	Veronika Kim , Alla Pivkina , Khon luva Nataliya
		5	PSYCHOPATHIC DISORDERS AND JUDICIAL SENTENCING: CAN NEUROSCIENCE SHIFT THIS AGGRAVATING FACTOR TO A MITIGATING ONE?	Dr. Kevin Nana Moustapha
		6	VARIETIES OF EPILEPSY AND INSIGHTS FROM EEG-LORETA ANALYSIS ON EPILEPTIC ACTIVITY	Leila Maleki, Esmali Kooraneh, Taghi Hossein Derakhshi
		7	CORRELATIONS BETWEEN GAMING ENGAGEMENT AND LIFE SATISFACTION: EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-ESTEEM, SELF-EFFICACY, AND SOCIAL CAPITAL	Dr. Hye Lee Jeong, Assis. prof. Dr. Eui Rim Jun
		8	EXPLORING CASE STUDIES ACROSS THREE LEARNING DOMAINS: COGNITIVE, AFFECTIVE, PSYCHOMOTOR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Zeinabsadat Haghshenas
		9	IMPACT OF PERSONALITY TRAITS ON POLITICAL ORIENTATION CLASSIFICATION	Vesile Aliyu , Awwal Evrim
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Prof. Dr. Anastasia S. Ivanova,**	1	PATTERNS OF COLLOCATION ERRORS AMONG ESL LEARNERS: A STUDY AT FEDERAL COLLEGE OF EDUCATION, KANO, NIGERIA	Abdulrahman Ibrahim Abdullahi
		2	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF BEHAVIORAL AND EEG RESPONSES AMONG NATIVE TURKIC-SPEAKING INHABITANTS OF SIBERIA AND SIBERIAN RUSSIANS DURING SYNTACTIC ERROR RECOGNITION IN NATIVE AND FOREIGN LANGUAGES	Olga M. Petrova, Alexander E. Saprygin, Ekaterina A. Ivanova, Ivan D. Petrov, Maria S. Volkova, Natalia V. Borisova,
		3	THE INFLUENCE OF MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS AWARENESS ON VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGIES OF ESL LEARNERS	Dr. Fatima Al-Mansoori, Anjali Patel, Abdullah Al-Saud
		4	ASSESSMENT PRACTICES IN IRANIAN UNDERGRADUATE ENGLISH TRANSLATION PROGRAMS: AN EXPLORATION OF FINAL TESTING METHODS	Mohammad Reza Jahangiri, Fatemeh Mohammadi
		5	ANALYSIS OF EXPANSION STRATEGIES IN PERSIAN SUBTITLING OF ENGLISH CRIME FILMS	Mohammad Reza Rahimi, Azra Davari, Ali Najafi
		6	CHALLENGING TRANSLATION NORMS: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF ADAPTATION ON MEANING TRANSFERENCE"	Alexandera G. Karpova, Igor N. Kozlov, Elena P. Ivanova, Sergei A. Ivanov
		7	INFLUENCE OF TOP-DOWN PROCESSES ON PERCEPTUAL AMBIGUITY: INSIGHTS FROM TEMPORAL DYNAMICS	Prof. Dr. Anastasia S. Ivanova, Dr. Maria A. Petrov
		8	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF TEACHER GUIDANCE IN FACILITATING INFERENCE PROCESSES DURING ARABIC TEXT READING	Dr. Sarah Ahmed
		9	EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF MORPHEMIC ANALYSIS AWARENESS ON ESL STUDENTS' VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGY: EXPLORING INFLECTIONAL AND DERIVATIONAL PERSPECTIVES	Ranjana Devi, Adelina Binti Asmawi, Nabeel Abdallah Mohammad Abedalaziz
		10	EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AWARENESS ON VOCABULARY LEARNING STRATEGY AMONG ESL SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	Fatima Al-Farsi, Adelina Binti Asmawi, Nabeel Abdallah Mohammad Abedalaziz

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**İ Prof. Dr. Alexandru Popescu**	1	IMPLEMENTATION AND CHALLENGES OF DEVELOPING A KAZAKH LANGUAGE PROFICIENCY TEST AT NAZARBAYEV UNIVERSITY	Aigerim Mukhametzhanova, Alina Zhanabilova
		2	ADVANCEMENTS IN ARABIC LIGHT STEMMER FOR ENHANCED SEARCH PRECISION	Ahmed Mahmoud, Dina Sayed, Ayman Hanafy
		3	EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF GRAMMATICAL DISPARITIES ON SIMULTANEOUS INTERPRETING BETWEEN ENGLISH AND MANDARIN CHINESE	Dr. Li Wei
		4	THE IMPACT OF AGE ON SECOND LANGUAGE ACQUISITION: INSIGHTS FROM A STUDY IN THE MALDIVES	Ibrahim Hassan
		5	COLLABORATIVE PEER CORRECTIVE FEEDBACK IN COMPUTER-MEDIATED LANGUAGE LEARNING: A STUDY ON ENGLISH-AS-A-FOREIGN-LANGUAGE LEARNERS	A. Smith, C. Johnson
		6	HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS OF K-NEIGHBORHOOD TEMPLATE A-TYPE THREE-DIMENSIONAL BOUNDED CELLULAR ACCEPTORS	Kenji Suzuki, Yasuo Uchida, Makoto Sakamoto, Tuo Zhang, Tatsuma Kurogi, Takao Ito,
		7	INVESTIGATING BILINGUAL SEMANTIC PROCESSING: EXPLORING CATEGORY AND AGE EFFECTS	Dr. Chen Mei-Ling
		8	EVOLUTION AND CHARACTERISTICS OF EARLY ROMANIAN MULTILINGUAL LEXICOGRAPHY	Prof. Dr. Alexandru Popescu
		9	EXPLORING THE PROSODIC PATTERNS OF ROMANIAN GREETINGS: A SOCIOLINGUISTIC INQUIRY	Elena-Maria Popescu, Andreea Vasilescu, Alexandru Ionescu
		10	INVESTIGATING COGNITIVE ENHANCEMENT IN CONGENITALLY DEAF AND DUMB INDIVIDUALS THROUGH ACTION VIDEO GAME INTERVENTION	A. Sharma, R. Gupta, K. Das

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Dr. Sameera Jayawardena**	1	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF STATISTICAL APPROACHES FOR PART OF SPEECH TAGGING IN NEPALI TEXT	Prof. Dr. Priyanka Sharma
		2	DYNAMIC EVOLUTION OF METAPHORICAL CREATIVITY: A FRAMEWORK FOR ANALYZING METAPHORICAL INNOVATION IN INTERACTIVE DISCOURSE	Badri Kaya
		3	PERSISTENCE OF EPENTHETIC VOWEL DURATION IN JAPANESE SPEAKERS' ENGLISH ACQUISITION	Haruka Sato, Kakeru Yazawa, Mariko Kondo
		4	CO-ARTICULATION PATTERNS OF CONSONANTS AND VOWELS IN CANTONESE MONOSYLLABIC STRUCTURES: AN ARTICULATORY ANALYSIS	Sum Wai Lee
		5	ENHANCING VOCAL REGISTER RECOGNITION THROUGH SPECTRAL ANALYSIS: A TOOL FOR VOCALISTS	Natalia Wojciechowska, Krzysztof Nowak
		6	EXPLORING CREATIVITY IN BILINGUAL ADVERTISING: A MORPHOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SINHALA AND ENGLISH USAGE IN SRI LANKA	Tharindu Lakmal Perera
		7	EXPLORING MORPHOLOGICAL PATTERNS IN TEXT MESSAGING: A STUDY OF URBAN BILINGUALS IN SRI LANKA	Dr. Sameera Jayawardena
		8	EXPLORING COMPUTATIONAL APPROACHES TO CONSCIOUSNESS: INTRODUCING THE INTEGRATED ABSTRACTION FRAMEWORK	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Omar Ahmed, Mohamed Ali Cherif
		9	EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF PLANNING AND MEMORY ON NAVIGATIONAL PROFICIENCY: INSIGHTS FROM A VIRTUAL REALITY STUDY	Ananya Patel, Suresh Kumar, Ravi Shankar, Alok Kumar Singh
		10	EXPLORING RUSSIANGLICIZED SLANG IN A CLOCKWORK ORANGE: TRANSLATIONAL CHALLENGES AND CREATIVE SOLUTIONS	Dr. Fatima Farid

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lai Yi-Hsiu**	1	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF PERCEPTUAL AND ULTRASOUND ARTICULATORY TRAINING EFFECTS ON ENGLISH L2 VOWEL PRODUCTION BY ITALIAN LEARNERS	I. Sonia d'Apolito, Bianca Sisinni, Mirko Grimaldi, Barbara Gili Fivela
		2	TEMPORAL PARAMETERS IN LANGUAGE PROCESSING AMONG MANDARIN-SPEAKING SENIORS WITH ALZHEIMER'S DISEASE: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lai Yi-Hsiu
		3	EXPLORING TRANSFORMATIVE APPROACHES IN THE BANGLADESHI EDUCATIONAL LANDSCAPE	Rubaiyat Jahan, Nasreen Sultana Mitu
		4	IDEOLOGICAL INFLUENCE AND PATRONAGE NETWORKS IN THE TRANSLATION OF LITERARY WORKS: AN ANALYSIS OF GEORGE ORWELL'S "1984" IN PERSIAN TRANSLATION FROM 1980 TO 2015	Masoud Hassanzade Novin, Bahloul Salmani
		5	DEVELOPMENT AND METHODOLOGY OF THE GRAMMATICALLY ANNOTATED CORPUS OF SPOKEN LITHUANIAN	L. Kamandulytė-Merfeldienė
		6	INVESTIGATING THE IMPACT OF SELF-INTEREST INSTRUCTION ON FAIRNESS IN ULTIMATUM GAME: AN EXPERIMENTAL APPROACH	A. R. Patel, K. L. Sharma, S. N. Gupta, R. M. Singh, P. K. Jain
		7	MORPHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS OF ENGLISH-SPEAKING LEARNERS' INTERLANGUAGE IN PERSIAN L2 ACQUISITION: EXPLORING SLA VARIATION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Samira Rahmani
		8	INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF CIRCADIAN RHYTHMS ON SUBJECTIVE TIME PERCEPTION: AN OPEN SOURCE APPROACH FOR ANALYZING TIME PERCEPTION INDUCTION IN HUMANS	Mateusz Harasymczuk, Pierre-Yves Girardin, Lucie Davidová
		9	ANALYZING AUDITORY-COLOR SYNESTHESIA IN ABSOLUTE PITCH TRAINING THROUGH PREFRONTAL CORTEX BLOOD VOLUME ASSESSMENT	Haruka Tanaka, Takamasa Komura, Yosuke Kurihara
		10	EXAMINATION OF SYNTACTIC ERROR PATTERNS IN DEEP PARSING FOR MACHINE TRANSLATION	Dr. Aya Nakamura Alam, Shahid Alam

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin de Thorpe Millard**	1	GÜNÜMÜZ MİNİMALİZMİNİN ZAMAN VE MEKÂN AÇISINDAN ENSTALASYON VE HEYKEL SANATINA ETKİSİ	Yüksek lisans öğrencisi, Emine Cansel BULUT Prof. Dr. Serdar YILMAZ
		2	ZEYBEK PLECTRUM STYLE, ONE OF THE BAGLAMA PERFORMERS WHO LIVED IN IZMIR: YILMAZ IPEK	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ayfer Hazal BIÇAKÇI
		3	ATIK MALZEMELERLE YARATICI YÜZEY TASARIMLARININ OLUŞTURULMASI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ASUMAN YILMAZ FİLİZ BATUHAN METE SEVİNÇ BETÜL YAZICI EBRU KOYUNCU RABİA ASLAN
		4	"OUR ETERNALIZING GENIUSES" FROM THE SECTIONS OF THE JOURNAL OF TURKISH MUSIC	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Nazlıcan GÜLER Doç. Dr., Özgen KÜÇÜKGÖKÇE
		5	URBAN TRANSFORMATION IN THE CONTEXT OF SOCIAL MEMORY ON THE BASIS OF ORAL HISTORY	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi M. Özer ÖZKANTAR Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Yunus Emre ÇİÇEK
		6	NİLÜFER KURFEYZ & SELİM SAĞLAM EKOLÜNDE SAZ YOLU ÜSLUBU ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet NUHOĞLU Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Hatice ALTAN
		7	TÜRK SANATINDA HİLYELERİN YAZILDIĞI/YERLEŞTİRİLDİĞİ MALZEMELER ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	ZEYNEP DENİZ ERDEM Dr. Öğr. Görevlisi, MEHMET NUHOĞLU
		8	CONCERN, EXPECTATION, ACCEPTANCE ON THE AXIS OF MUSIC MANAGEMENT DURING THE GLOBALIZATION PROCESS	PhD Student Mehmet Özgün Tınar Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esin de Thorpe Millard

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Doç., LEMAN KALAY**	1	CULTURAL HERITAGE AND SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL TOURISM: THE CASE OF OLYMPOS ANTIQUE CITY	Arş. Gör. Dr., Elif KAHYA YILDIRIM
		2	TASARIMIN YAKIN TARİHİ VE MODERN TASARIM İÇİN ALTERNATİF OLMA POTANSİYELİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Muharrem Ekim Kaya
		3	ERKİN KORAY: HIS PLACE AND INFLUENCE IN ANATOLIAN ROCK MUSIC	Dr., Yağmur Eylül DÖNMEZ
		4	INNOVATIVE PRINTING SOLUTIONS IN CONTEMPORARY CERAMIC ART: SINGLE-FIRING LASER PRINTING	Doç., LEMAN KALAY
		5	HARMONIZATION OF GARMENT PATTERN AND PRINT DESIGN IN FASHION DESIGN: THE CASE OF EMİLİO PUCCİ	Öğr. Gör. HANDE BİLVAR
		6	Kabak Kemanenin İcra Ortamlarındaki Değişimi Üzerine Bir İnceleme	Özüm Lizge Karabulut,
		7	KIRKYAMA DESENLİ DİJİTAL BASKI UYGULAMA ÖRNEKLERİ ÖZELİNDE GÜNCEL ERKEK MODASININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Furkan PIHTILI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Nursen GEYİK DEĞERLİ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Prof. Dr. DENİZ SEZGİN**	1	SİNEMADA TEKSTİLİN ANLATISAL ROLU: BOŞ BEŞİK FİLMİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR İNCELEME	Arş. Gör. Dr. BAHAR DİKEÇ ADA
		2	MİZAH DERGİLERİNDE MÜSLÜMAN ÖTEKİNİN SUNUMU	Yüksek lisans öğrenci, Rümeysa YAZICI Prof. Dr., Yusuf YURDİGÜL Yüksek lisans öğrencisi, Sefa BİTİR
		3	OVERSHARING IN SOCIAL MEDIA: COMPARISON OF GENERATION Y AND Z	Doç. Dr, OzanYILDIRIM
		4	Stigma in Obesity Reasons and Results	Prof. Dr. DENİZ SEZGİN
		5	İnsan-Doğa İlişkisindeki Uyumun İkiliğe Dönüşmesi: Baraka Belgeseli Örneği Üzerinden Eko-Eleştirel Bir İnceleme	Melis Bilen
		6	DİJİTAL KİMLİK BAĞLAMINDA YAPAY ZEKA INFLUENCERLAR	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, SEFA BİTİR Prof. Dr., YUSUF YURDİGÜL Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, RÜMEYSA YAZICI

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Doç.Dr. Abdulkadir KORKUT**	1	NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE METAL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSUYUNDAN ASKIDA KATI MADDE GİDERİMİ	Kimya Mühendisi, Aligismat Ibrahimzade Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak
		2	METAL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSULARINDAN ÇAPRAZ AKIŞLI NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE NF270 MEMBRAN KULLANILARAK RENK GİDERİMİ İNCELENMESİ	Kimya Mühendisi, Hatice Özbek Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak
		3	PLASTİK ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIK SUYUNDAN NF90 MEMBRANI İLE RENK GİDERİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Yüksek Kimya Mühendisi, Büşra Elif Taş Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak
		4	ÇAPRAZ AKIŞLI NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE PLASTİK ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSUYUNDAN BULANIKLIK GİDERİMİ	Yüksek Kimya Mühendisi, Büşra Elif Taş Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak
		5	INVESTIGATION OF IMPROVED INTERFACIAL STATE DENSITY OF NiCu(GO;0%, 13%, 26%)/n-Si/AuLa SCHOTTKY DIODES IN THE DARK	Doç.Dr. Abdulkadir KORKUT
		6	Electrochemical Studies and Glucose Sensing Behaviour of Pilatinum Nanoparticles/Polyetileneimine Functionalized Nitrogen-doped Graphene Quantum Dots-based Nanocomposite	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sultan Yağmur Kabaş,

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ALİ CİNGÖZ**	1	DOĞAL DANELERİN (Su-Tibi ve Süt) MİKROBİYOTASINDAKİ FARKLILIKLARIN METAGENOMİK ANALİZ İLE BELİRLENMESİ	SEDANUR AKAÇİN Prof.Dr. TUĞBA KÖK TAŞ
		2	NİŞASTA BAZLI YENİLEBİLİR FİLMLERİN UZAY GIDALARINDA AMBALAJ OLARAK KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİ	Mustafa KARPUZCU Prof. Dr. Yeşim ELMACI
		3	THE EFFECT OF BRAZILIAN NUT (Bertholletia Excelsa) ADDITION ON THE QUALITY PROPERTIES OF GLUTEN-FREE BATON CAKES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ALİ CİNGÖZ EDANUR ÇELİK
		4	USE OF AMARANT (Amaranthus L.) FLOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GLUTEN-FREE TARHANA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ALİ CİNGÖZ
		5	FOOD ALLERGİES İN BABIES AND CHILDREN	Büşra KARADAMAR Öğr. Gör. Beyza MENDEŞ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Prof. Dr. TİMUR CANEL**	1	EFFICIENT TRAFFIC FLOW THROUGH AUTOMATED ROAD DESIGN WITH SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS: A PYTHON-BASED METHOD	Bachelor Scholar. Muneeb HASSAN Dr.Muhammad Akhtar Tarar Engr. Muhammad ISMAEEL
		2	DESIGN OF THREE-LEVEL BIDIRECTIONAL DC-DC BUCK-BOOST CONVERTER FOR UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLIES	KAAN KAYAKIRAN MEHMET UĞUR SOYDEMİR ENİS DOKURLAR SAVAŞ ŞAHİN
		3	OPTIMIZATION OF THE GEOMETRIES OF MICRO-SIZED CAVITIES CREATED BY FIBER LASER ON HARDOX 450 STEEL PLATES BY TAGUCHI METHOD	Prof. Dr. TİMUR CANEL
		4	INVESTIGATION of the EFFECT of LASER POWER and LASER SCANNING SPEED on CO 2 LASER-GENERATED GROOVES on SM700MC PLATES	Prof. Dr. TİMUR CANEL
		5	EKLEMELİ İMALAT İLE 400HZ ASENKRON MOTOR TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI	Elektrik Mühendisi,Mustafa AYVAZ Prof.Dr.,M.Caner AKÜNER
		6	EVRİŞİMLİ SİNİR AĞLARI İLE SOKET MONTAJ HATA TESPİTİ	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, BAHADIR ELMAS Hakan KORKMAZ
		7	PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PID CONTROLLERS OPTIMIZED WITH THE ANT LION OPTIMIZER ALGORITHM FOR AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE REGULATORS	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Beytullah BOZALİ Utku KIRTAR Prof. Dr., Ali ÖZTÜRK
		8	DESIGN AND CONTROL OF BALL AND BEAM SYSTEM USING PID CONTROL	SUDE ÜRÜT ALKIM GÖKÇEN MEHMET UĞUR SOYDEMİR SAVAŞ ŞAHİN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Doç. Dr. SERKAN AKÇAY**	1	BİR İHRACAT TEŞVİĞİ OLARAK DAHİLDE İŞLEME REJİMİ VE İHRACAT PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ	Fethi Demir
		2	EVALUATION OF INTERNAL CONTROL AND RISK-FOCUSED AUDIT PROCESS IN PARTICIPATION BANKS AND AN APPLICATION	Doç. Dr. SERKAN AKÇAY
		3	MAKROEKONOMİK DEĞİŞKENLERİN BIST GIDA SEKTÖRÜNDEKİ İŞLETMELERİN DEĞERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr., Reşat Karcıoğlu Arş. Gör.,Osman Can Barakalı
		4	THE EFFECTS OF INFLATION ACCOUNTING PRACTICES ON BANK PROFITABILITY: THE CASE OF TÜRKİYE GARANTİ BANKASI A.Ş.	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Fatma İZMİRLİ ATA
		5	FİNANSAL PİYASALARDA BEŞİKTAŞ'IN İZİNİ SÜRMEK: ARDL MODELİ İLE GOOGLE TREND VERİLERİ ANALİZİ	Öğr. Gör., DİLEK AMCAOĞLU Öğr. Gör. Dr., ÇAĞRI ULU
		6	A REFLECTION OF DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN HEALTH: CENTRAL PHYSICIAN APPOINTMENT SYSTEM (CPAS)	Dr, ALİ TOSUN
		7	EVALUATION OF HEALTH POLICY	Dr, ALİ TOSUN
		8	ÜRETİM İŞLETMELERİNDE KAYNAK TÜKETİM MUHASEBESİNİN BİR ÜRETİM İŞLETMESİNDE UYGULANMASI	Prof. Dr. Vesile ÖMÜRBEK Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Ayşe SOLKOL
		9	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT AND HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT (COMPARISON OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE HOSPITALS)	Assistant Professor HARİKA ŞEN Professor Doctor EMİNE TUNCAY KAPLAN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Doç. Dr. Cengiz Mesut TOSUN**	1	The Position of Women Soldiers in the Military in a Gender Perspective	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Saliha Düzgün
		2	AN EXAMİNATİON ON INFLUENCERS' SELF-PRESENTATİON İN THE CONTEXT OF GOFFMAN'S DRAMATURGİCAL APPROACH	Öğr.Gör. Dr. Melek ÇAYLAK
		3	KADIN SORUNLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİNDE KESİŞİMSELLİK YAKLAŞIMI	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Nisagül YILDIZ
		4	'KRİTİK DÜŞÜNME'NiN BİR METNE UYGULANMASI	Prof.Dr. SÜLEYMAN DOĞAN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, OKAN DEMİR
		5	TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET BAĞLAMINDA KADIN SUÇLULUĞU	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, FEYZA DEMİRCİ
		6	ATINA DEMOKRASININ DÖNÜŞÜMÜNDEKI SIYASI DÜŞÜNÜRLER: SOFISTLER	PhD Student Birkan KOÇ
		7	Humean Sentimentalist Virtue Ethics	Res. Asst. Dr. Enes DAĞ
		8	THE CONCEPT OF WAR AS THE ESSENCE OF LIFE	Doç. Dr. Cengiz Mesut TOSUN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Dr. GÜLARA YENİSEY**	1	WEAPON'S OF ROME IN NORTH AFRİCA: ARMY AND LATIN LANGUAGE	Master Degree's Student, FARUK BÜYÜKTANIR
		2	İRAN MİLLİYETÇİLİĞİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN İRAN'IN NÜKLEER SİLAH POLİTİKASI	Doç.Dr. Osman AĞIR Doktora Öğrencisi Esen ESER
		3	2019 VENEZUELA ASKERİ DARBE GİRİŞİMİNE ABD'NİN ETKİSİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Berat Yiğitcan Ekici
		4	GLOBAL HEGEMONY AND THE ARAB-ISRAELI CONFLICT	Research Assistant Mehmet Emin YÜNCE
		5	THE CONCEPT OF 'SELECTED TRAUMA' AND ARMENIA'S EVALUATION WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF REGIONAL INTEGRATION	Dr. GÜLARA YENİSEY
		6	Turkey's role in the region: trust-based mediation with its historical mission	Dr. GÜLARA YENİSEY

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maya Lisa Aryanti**	1	THE SPATIAL IMAGERY IN MAHMOUD DARWISH'S POETRY	Amina Ali, Youssef Habbash
		2	SPATIAL SYMBOLISM IN MAHMOUD DARWISH'S POETRY	Saleem Abu Jaber, Khaled Igbaria
		3	CORPORATE DISCLAIMER ANALYSIS: A STUDY OF PROFESSIONAL COMMUNICATION PRACTICES	Assis. Prof . Dr. Chie Urawa
		4	DIALECT AND GENDER DIFFERENCES IN THE ACOUSTIC PROPERTIES OF KOREAN FRICATIVES	Kyung-Im Han
		5	EXPLORING THE UNSPOKEN: THE POLITICS OF SILENCE AND ABSENCE IN SAMUEL BECKETT'S WAITING FOR GODOT	Afia Shahid
		6	ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH INTERACTIVE GAMEPLAY: INTRODUCING "PORUL", A TAMIL WORD GAME	Dr. Anitha Narasimhan, Lec. Aarthy Anandan, Dr. Madhan Karky, C. N. Subalalitha
		7	EXPLORING MEDICAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS OF TEACHERS' LINGUISTIC CHARACTERISTICS IN AN ENGLISH AS A SECOND LANGUAGE CONTEXT IN URMIA, IRAN	Ismail Baniadam, Nafisa Tadayyon, Javid Fereidoni
		8	EXPLORING THE APPLICATION OF SFARD'S COMMOGNITIVE FRAMEWORK FOR DISCOURSE ANALYSIS IN MATHEMATICS EDUCATION	Dong-Joong Kim, Sangho Choi, Woong Lim
		9	ENHANCING WRITING INTERPRETATION THROUGH PARAPHRASING: AN EXAMINATION OF STUDENT WRITING	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Maya Lisa Aryanti, S. S. M. Hum
		10	LANGUAGE POLICY AND IDENTITY DYNAMICS IN TRANSLATION: SHIFTING FROM MONOLINGUAL NARRATIVES TO MULTILINGUAL CONTEXTS IN CHINESE TRANSLATIONS	Chu-Ching Hsu

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Mairwen K. Jones,**	1	EXPLORİNG THE RELATİONSHİP BETWEEN SOCİAL MEDİA ENGAGEMENT AND INTERNET DEPENDENCY: A STUDY OF FACEBOOK USAGE AMONG TAİWANESE UNİVERSİTY STUDENTS	Sen-Chi Yu, Wei-Hsin Hsu, Min-Ning Yu, Hao-Yi Hsu
		2	EXAMİNATİON OF HATE SCHEMAS AMONG PRİSONERS WİTH ANTİSOCİAL PERSONALİTY DİSORDER (ASPD)	Dr.Barbara Gawda
		3	EXPLORİNG THE INFLUENCE OF MEDİA ON VALUES, ATTİTUDES, AND BEHAVİORS AMONG THAİ YOUTH: A QUALİTATİVE ANALYSİS	Waralak Vongdoiwang Siricharoen, Nattanun Siricharoen
		4	EVALUATİON OF PROLONGED INFLUENCE OF OFFİCE LİGHTİNG CONDİTİONS ON HUMAN REACTİONS	D.Y. Su, C.C. Liu, C.M. Chiang, W. Wang
		5	PERSONALİTY TRAİTS AND TRAFFİC VİOLATİONS: A STUDY ON MALE TAXİ DRİVERS İN LAMERD, IRAN	Bahram Esmaeili, Hamid Reza Imani Far, Hossein Hosseini, Mohammad Sharifi
		6	THE INFLUENCE OF JOB-RELATED STRESS ON WORK-LİFE QUALİTY AMONG REMOTE WORKERS	Alireza Bolhari, Ali Rezaeean, Jafar Bolhari, Fatemeh Zare
		7	THE EFFECTİVENESS OF SELF-DİRECTED COGNİTİVE-BEHAVİORAL THERAPY FOR A MİDDLE-AGED WOMAN WİTH CHRONİC OBSESSİVE-COMPULSİVE DİSORDER: A CASE ANALYSİS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Mairwen K. Jones, Lynne Harris, Lisa D. Vaccaro
		8	STİGMA AND CAUSAL BELİEFS ABOUT MENTAL ILLNESS AMONG ASPİRİNG MENTAL HEALTH PROFESSİONALS	Josephine S. Larkings, Patricia M. Brown
		9	EGO-IDENTİTY DEVELOPMENT AND AUTOBİOGRAPHİCAL NARRATİVES: EXPLORİNG THE INTERCONNECTEDNESS OF MEMORY AND CULTURE	Anna R. Alyusheva, Veronika V. Nourkova

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Assoc. Prof. Asmita Shukla**	1	Assessing Ethnic Attitudes among Latvian and Russian Populations: An Examination Using Evaluative Priming Task and Self-Report Approaches	Maria Bambulyaka, Irina Plotka, Nina Blumenau,
		2	Impact of Various Mobility Exercises and Engagement in Special Games on Psychomotor Abilities, Functional Skills, and Game Performance among Children with Intellectual Disabilities under 14 Years	Dmitry Igonin, Elena Ozola, Laura Shimane
		3	Enhancing Cognitive Skills in Virtual Learning Environments: A Study of Online Students' Perspectives in Computer Information Systems Education	Dr. Danielle Morin, Dr. Jennifer D.E. Thomas, Raafat G. Saade
		4	Assessing the Impact of Neuropsychological Expert Testimony on Legal Proceedings: A Case Study	Valene J. Gresham, MA, Laura A. Brodie
		5	Exploring Religious Behavior Across Educational Levels: A Comparative Study of Students in Lamerd, Iran	Bahram Esmaeili, Hossein Hosseini, Mohammad Sharifi Bohloli, Hamid Reza Imani Far, Sohrab Sadeghi
		6	Influence of Personality Traits, Social Connectedness, and Digital Engagement on Well-Being: Exploring the Role of Online Flow Experiences	Assoc. Prof. Asmita Shukla, Soma Parija
		7	Comparative Analysis of Work Motivation, Work Stress, and Job Satisfaction among Employees in Taiwan and Mainland China: An Empirical Investigation	Tung-Liang Chen, Ming-Yi Huang, Tchiu-Hui Su
		8	Impact of Life Experiences on Sense of Coherence (SOC) Among Workers in Tsukuba Research Park City (TRPC): A Cross-Sectional Study	Shinichiro Sasahara, Yusuke Tomotsune, Yuichi Ohi, Shun Suzuki, Akihiro Seki, Junko Sakano, Yoshihiko Yamazaki, Ichiyo Matsuzaki
		9	Analyzing Visual Attention Patterns towards Mutated Brand Names: A Case Study in the Indian Market	Anirban Chowdhury, Sougata Karmakar, Swathi Matta Reddy, Sanjog J., Subrata Ghosh, Debkumar Chakrabarti
		10	Enhancing Psychological Well-Being: A Career Counseling Initiative for First-Year University Students	Dr. Sheila Marie G. Hocson

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Katarzyna Czubak**	1	EXAMINING PSYCHOLOGICAL BARRIERS TO VOLUNTARY COUNSELLING AND TESTING (VCT) FOR HIV/AIDS AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA	A. S. Haruna
		2	UNDERSTANDING SELF-DESTRUCTIVE BEHAVIOR AND COPING MECHANISMS AMONG INCARCERATED INDIVIDUALS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Katarzyna Czubak
		3	ASSESSMENT OF INTERNET ANXIETY AMONG HIGHER EDUCATION STUDENTS AT SRBIAU: A STUDY IN RESEARCH PROCESS	Nima Babazadeh Gashti, Nazanin Pilevari
		4	POSITIVE EMOTION DAMPENING AND ADOLESCENT INTERNALIZING BEHAVIOR: EXPLORING AFFECT INTENSITY AS A MEDIATING FACTOR	Jia-Ru Li, Chia-Jung Li, Ching-Wen Lin
		5	RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN LOCUS OF CONTROL, EMOTION VENTING STRATEGIES, AND ADOLESCENT INTERNET ADDICTION: A STUDY IN TAIWAN	Jia-Ru Li, Chih-Hung Wang, Ching-Wen Lin
		6	NAVIGATING TOBEPHOBIA: ASSESSING TEACHERS' CHALLENGES IN ADAPTING TO CURRICULUM CHANGE	Dr. P. Singh
		7	EXAMINING THE INTERPLAY OF LEISURE SATISFACTION, SPIRITUAL WELLNESS, AND SELF-ESTEEM AMONG ELDERLY INDIVIDUALS	Cheng-Yu Tsai, Li-Wei Liu, Ming-Tsang Wu
		8	THE INFLUENCE OF PARENTAL ETHNIC SOCIALIZATION PRACTICES ON ETHNIC IDENTITY, SELF-ESTEEM, AND PSYCHOLOGICAL ADJUSTMENT AMONG MULTI-ETHNIC CHILDREN IN SABAH, MALAYSIA	Chua Bee Seok, Rosnah Ismail, Jasmine Adela Mutang, Shaziah Iqbal, Nur Farhana Ardillah Aftar, Alfred Chan Huan Zhi, Ferlis Bin Bahari, Lailawati Madlan, Hon Kai Yee
		9	DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF THE POSITIVE EMOTION REGULATION STRATEGIES SCALE FOR YOUTH	Jia-Ru Li and Ching-Wen Lin
		10	EXPLORING THE NEXUS BETWEEN MOTIVATIONAL FACTORS AND RISK PERCEPTION IN MOUNTAINEERING: INSIGHTS FROM TAIWANESE CLIMBERS	Yen-Chieh Wen, Dr. Ching-Hui Lin

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Prof. Dr. Rita C. Ramos**	1	EXAMINING MORAL DECISION-MAKING: EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF OVERRIDING INTUITIONS ON MORAL REASONING WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF TRI-PROCESS THEORY	Michał Białek, Simon J. Handley
		2	VALIDATING A THREE-FACTOR MEASUREMENT MODEL OF WELL-BEING IN ADOLESCENTS: INSIGHTS FROM STRUCTURAL EQUATION MODELING	Assis. Prof. Dr. Azlina Abu Bakar, Abdul Fatah Wan Sidek
		3	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE PARK DESIGN ON HUMAN WELL-BEING: A CASE STUDY IN EGYPT	Dr. Rania Rushdy Moussa
		4	EXPLORING THERAPIST SELF-DISCLOSURE IN CULTURALLY DIVERSE THERAPEUTIC SETTINGS	Ruth Lijtmaer, Roy Moodley, Shafik Sunderani
		5	THE IMPACT OF PROACTIVE COPING ON WORKPLACE ADJUSTMENT FOLLOWING THE TRANSITION FROM UNIVERSITY TO EMPLOYMENT	YiHui Cai, Takaya Kohyama
		6	INFLUENCES ON AGGRESSION IN ADOLESCENT COMMUNITIES	Prof. Dr. Rita C. Ramos
		7	EXPLORING AUTISTIC TALENT: INSIGHTS INTO WEAK CENTRAL COHERENCE AND SENSORY CHARACTERISTICS AMONG INDIVIDUALS IN KUWAIT: A CASE STUDY	Mariam Abdulaziz Y.Esmaeel
		8	EXPLORING THE INTERPLAY BETWEEN TEMPERAMENTAL TRAITS AND EMOTIONAL LANGUAGE: A NARRATIVE ANALYSIS	Barbara Gawda, Ewa Szepietowska, Agnieszka Gawda
		9	EXPLORING PATHOLOGICAL INTERNET USE (PIU) AMONG URBAN MILLENNIAL ADOLESCENTS: UNVEILING DETERMINANTS AND CONSEQUENCES THROUGH A THEORETICAL LENS	Dr. Pressca Neging, Rosidah Musa, Rabiah Abdul Wahab
		10	EXPLORING THE IMPLEMENTATION OF BLENDED LEARNING IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION	A. A. Kudysheva, A. N. Kudyshev

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Thomas Kalliath**	1	EXPLORING LEARNING THEORY INTEGRATION İN COACHING PRACTICE	Dr. P. Fazel
		2	EXPLORING THERAPEUTIC SUCCESS AND FAILURE: A CASE STUDY OF A PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT GROUP FACILITATED BY LOREDANA DROBOT	Christopher C. A. Chan, Geetha Thachil
		3	EXPLORING THE NEXUS OF WORK-FAMILY CONFLICT, PSYCHOLOGICAL STRAIN, AND WELLBEING AMONG SOCIAL WORKERS İN INDIA	Thomas Kalliath, Parveen Kalliath,
		4	EXPLORING ADOLESCENT SEXUAL AND REPRODUCTIVE HEALTH EDUCATION İN SECONDARY SCHOOLS OF GULU DISTRICT: UNDERSTANDING KNOWLEDGE, PERCEPTIONS, AND ACCEPTANCE	Lule Herman, E. Ovuga, M. Mshilla, S. Ojara, G. Kimbugwe, A. P. Adrawa, N. Mahuro
		5	EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF RELIGION ON FAMILY PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING: A COMPARATIVE STUDY İN PEKAN DISTRICT, PAHANG, MALAYSIA	Amran Hassan, Fatimah Yusooff, Khadijah Alavi
		6	UNDERSTANDING AGGRESSIVE DYNAMICS İN HOSPITAL EMERGENCY TRIAGE: A CONTINUOUS OBSERVATION STUDY	C. Blatier, M. El Methni, F. Carpentier, S. Abdellaoui, C. Kock, M. Maillard
		7	ASSESSING STRESS LEVELS OF ELDERLY DRIVERS DURING REAL-WORLD DRIVING ACTIVITIES	Weihong Guo, Dan Brennan, Phil Blythe
		8	INVESTIGATING ORGANIZATIONAL STRESSORS AND EMPLOYEE WELLBEING: A DUAL-RESPONSE PERSPECTIVE	J. R. C. Kuntz, Katharina Näswall,

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Toshitaka Higashino,**	1	EXPLORİNG THE IMPACT OF PARENTİNG STYLES ON CHİLDREN'S COGNİTİVE EMOTİON REGULATİON: BEYOND GENDER AND FAMİLY DYNAMİCS	J. Md Yunos, M. H. Yee, W. Othman
		2	EXPLORİNG CAUSES OF CLASSROOM MİSBEHAVİOR: PERSPECTİVES OF TEACHERS AND STUDENTS	Rachel C. F. Sun
		3	NOURİSHİNG NEURODEVELOPMENT: HARNESSİNG "MESSY" PLAY TO EXPAND DİETARY HORİZONS İN CHİLDREN WİTH AUTİSM SPECTRUM DİSORDER	L. Bernabeo, T. Loftus
		4	VALİDATİON AND PROPOSAL OF AN EEG-BASED INFORMATİON PROCESSİNG MODEL: BRİDGİNG NEUROSCİENCE AND COGNİTİVE PSYCHOLOGY	Assis. Prof. Dr. Toshitaka Higashino, Naoki Wakamiya
		5	EXPLORİNG CREATİVİTY AND INNOVATİON DYNAMİCS İN A SOUTH AMERİCAN MİLİTARY ACADEMY: IMPACTS OF DECİSİON-MAKİNG PROCESSES, SOCİO-EMOTİONAL CLİMATE, COLLECTİVE FLOW, AND LEADERSHİP STYLES	S. da Costa, D. Páez, E. Martínez, A. Torres, M. Beramendi, D. Hermosilla, M. Muratori
		6	EXPLORİNG THE LİNK BETWEEN EARLY SCREEN EXPOSURE AND AUTİSM SPECTRUM DİSORDER: INSİGHTS FROM A SURVEY	Dr. I. Mahmood
		7	EXPLORİNG BİO-ECOLOGİCAL FACTORS INFLUENCİNG SUBSTANCE USE DURİNG PREGNANCY İN THE WESTERN CAPE PROVİNCE, SOUTH AFRİCA	Mutshinye Manguvhewa, Maria Florence, Mansoo Yu
		8	COMPARATİVE ANALYSİS OF TRANSDİAGNOSTİC COMPONENTS İN GENERALİZED ANXİETY DİSORDER, UNİPOLAR DEPRESSİON, AND NONCLİNİCAL INDİVİDUALS	I. Abasi, L. Fata, M. Sadeghi, S. Banihashemi, A. Mohammadee
		9	PARENTAL CONTROL AND CHİLDREN'S EATİNG BEHAVİOR: AN EXAMİNATİON AMONG CHİLDREN AGED 5-11 YEARS İN PRİVATE SCHOOLS OF DUBAİ	Assis. Prof. Dr. Hajar Aman Key Yekani, Dr. Yusra Mushtaq, Dr. Behnaz Farahani, Hamed Abdi
		10	TEMPORAL DYNAMİCS OF EXERCİSE EFFECTS ON ADOLESCENT COGNİTİVE FUNCTİON	Simon B. Cooper, Stephan Bandelow, Maria L. Nute, John G. Morris, Mary E. Nevill

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Tithdanin Chav,**	1	DETERMINANTS AND INFLUENTIAL FACTORS IN SPA SERVICE SELECTION AMONG CONSUMERS IN AMPHAWA, SAMUT SONGKHRAM, THAILAND	Chutima Klaysung
		2	CHALLENGES IN COMPLETING HOSPITALITY PROGRAM POSTGRADUATE THESES: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION	Mohd Salehuddin Mohd Zahari, Hamizad Abdul Hadi, Nik Mohd Shahril Nik Mohd Nor, Syuhirdy Mat Noor
		3	IMPACT OF WORK-INDUCED EMOTIONAL STRAIN ON THE JOB SATISFACTION OF FRONTLINE WORKERS IN FINANCIAL SERVICES SECTOR: A CASE STUDY IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA	Mohammed-Aminu Sanda, Emmanuel K. Mawuena
		4	ENHANCING CULTURAL HERITAGE RESILIENCE TO CLIMATE CHANGE THROUGH INTEGRATION OF AUTONOMOUS AERIAL SYSTEMS AND DECISION SUPPORT MECHANISMS	Dr. Artur Krukowski, Emmanouela Vogiatzaki
		5	EXPLORING FACTORS AFFECTING CONSUMER ADOPTION OF INTERNET BANKING AND MOBILE APPLICATIONS: INSIGHTS FROM THE BANKING SECTOR IN CAMBODIA	Assis. Prof. Dr. Tithdanin Chav, Phichhang Ou
		6	EXPLORING THE DICHOTOMY: FACTORS INFLUENCING CONFORMITY AND NON-CONFORMITY AMONG YOUNG SAUDI WOMEN IN TRADITIONAL FAMILIES	Mai Al-Subaie
		7	EXPLORING THE INFLUENCE OF GENDER AND MARITAL STATUS ON EMOTIONAL EXPERIENCE AMONG ETHNIC MINORITY POPULATIONS	A. K. M. Rezaul Karim, Abu Yusuf Mahmud, S. H. Mahmud
		8	ASSESSING THE VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY OF A COMPETENCY ASSESSMENT IMPLEMENTATION (CAI) INSTRUMENT UTILIZING RASCH MODELING: INSIGHTS FROM A POLYTHOMOUS DATA ANALYSIS	Nurfirdawati Muhamad Hanafi, Azmanirah Ab Rahman, Marina Ibrahim Mukhtar, Jamil Ahmad, Sarebah Warman
		9	INVESTIGATING THE DISPARITY BETWEEN LEARNING PREFERENCES AND COGNITIVE PROFICIENCIES IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION: A CASE STUDY IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION	Mimi Mohaffyza Mohamad, Yee Mei Heong, Nurfirdawati Muhammad Hanafi, Tee Tze Kiong
		10	ENHANCING NOTE-TAKING EFFICIENCY: EXPLORING BUZAN MIND MAPPING FOR SECONDARY SCHOOL STUDENTS	T. K. Tee, M. N. A. Azman, S. Mohamed, Muhammad, M., M. M. Mohamad,

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

2 Haziran / June 2, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Prof. Dr. Chanpen Meenakorn**	1	ENHANCING COMPETITIVENESS THROUGH TOURISM LOGISTIC SERVICES: A STUDY OF BORDER AREAS' POTENTIAL IN THAILAND'S CHONG ANMA, CHONG	Sa-Ngam, and Chong Jom Checkpoints Pariwat Somnuek
		2	ASSESSING TOURIST BEHAVIOR AND SATISFACTION FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE AMPHAWA FLOATING MARKET IN SAMUT SONGKHRAM PROVINCE	Prof. Dr. Chanpen Meenakorn
		3	ENHANCING CROATIA'S APPEAL FOR RUSSIAN TOURISTS: A STRATEGIC ANALYSIS AND POTENTIAL PATHWAYS	Maja Martinovic, Valentina Zarkovic,
		4	THE IMPACT OF THE RUSSIAN CRISIS ON TURKISH TOURISM: A CASE STUDY OF ANTALYA PROVINCE	Assis. Prof. DR. Hrvoje Maljak
		5	ENHANCING TOURISM REVENUE THROUGH INNOVATIVE TOURIST EXPERIENCE STRATEGIES	Siphiwe P. Mandina, Tinashe Shamuyashe
		6	ENHANCING CULTURAL HERITAGE SITE EXPLORATION: A MOBILE APPLICATION APPROACH FOR ENGAGING YOUNG VISITORS	Yuko Hiramatsu, Fumihiro Sato, Atsushi Ito, Hiroyuki Hatano,
		7	ENTREPRENEURS' PERSPECTIVES ON THE ECONOMIC, SOCIAL, AND ENVIRONMENTAL EFFECTS OF TOURISM: A CASE STUDY IN AFYONKARAHISAR, TURKEY	Mie Sato, Yu Watanabe, Akira Sasaki
		8	ASSESSING LOCAL COMMUNITY SATISFACTION WITH TOURISM: A METHODOLOGICAL PROPOSAL AND CASE STUDY IN JALAPÃO STATE PARK, TOCANTINS, BRAZIL	Veruska C. Dutra, Mary L. G. S. Senna, Afonso R. Aquino
		9	ASSESSING THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT OF ECOTOURISM IN MATEIROS, JALAPÃO, BRAZIL: AN ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT ANALYSIS	Mary L. G. S. Senna, Afonso R. Aquino
		10	ECONOMIC POLICY IMPLICATIONS ON THE EVOLUTION OF MEDICAL WELLNESS RESORTS IN GEORGIA: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	G. Erkomaishvili, E. Kharaishvili, M. Chavleishvili, N. Sagareishvili

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ufuk Cem KOMŞU**	1	LEARNING TO LIVE WITH CLIMATE CHANGE USING NEW LITERACIES	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ufuk Cem KOMŞU
		2	PSİKİYATRİ HASTALARINDA PSİKOSOSYAL UYUM, YAŞAM KALİTESİ VE BENLİK SAYGISI	Arş. Gör. Nurefşan ÖZALP Doç. Dr. Reyhan SAYDAM
		3	Madde Kullanımı Nedeniyle Denetimli Serbestlik Tedbiri Alan Bireylerde Aileyle Çalışma	Dr. Özge GAMSIZ TUNÇ
		4	Adolescence Problems and Multidisciplinary Supportive Role of Social Work	Dr. Yücel KORKMAZ
		5	An Investigation of the Satisfaction Status of Elderly Residents in Nursing Homes in Türkiye through Theses	Dr. Yücel KORKMAZ
		6	A STUDY ON THE SOCIAL PROBLEMS EXPERIENCED BY INDIVIDUALS WITH ORTHOPEDIC DISABILITIES AND THEIR CAREGIVERS	Lisans öğrencisi Ceyda Karagöz Lisans öğrencisi Kübra Kıtır Lisans öğrencisi Şevval Özçakır Lisans öğrencisi Yağmur Akyasan Arş. Gör. İsmail Nalbantoğlu
		7	THE PLACE OF WOMEN IN UNPAID FAMILY LABOR	Master Student, SALİHA NUR DEMİRKİRİŞCİ Assist. Prof. Dr. AHMET ATILGAN
		8	EXAMİNATİON SOCİAL WORK STUDENTS' VİEWS ON THE CONCEPTS OF SOCİAL POLİCY AND SOCİAL WORK	Öğr. Gör. Dr. KENAN ÖZMEN
		9	Substance Use Disorders in Elderly Individuals	Res. Assist. Büşra Duran Assist. Prof. Dr. Alime Selçuk Tosun
		10	SOSYAL HİZMET ETİĞİ PERSPEKTİFİNDEN BİR FİLM ANALİZİ: "İNSTANT FAMİLY"	Y.L. Öğrencisi, BÜŞRA GÖNDELEN Y.L. Öğrencisi, ZEYNEP TONGUL

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Doç.Dr. Ayşegül GÜRSOY**	1	EŞİTSİZLİĞİN EŞİTSİZLİĞİ: GÜNCEL VERİLER IŞIĞINDA VAN İLİNDE GENİŞ TANIMLI İŞSİZLİK ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Arş. Gör. Dr. Mihrican Zorlu Günok
		2	INTERGENERATIONAL OCCUPATIONAL MOBILITY IN TURKEY	Arş. Gör.,YASİN ENES AKSU Prof. Dr.,FERİDE GÖNEL
		3	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK ÇERÇEVESİNDE PAYLAŞIM EKONOMİSİ	Doç.Dr. Ayşegül GÜRSOY
		4	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA HEDEFLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA DÖNGÜSEL EKONOMİ	Doç.Dr. Ayşegül GÜRSOY
		5	TÜRKİYE'DE YATIRIM, TASARRUF VE CARİ AÇIK İLİŞKİSİ	Nasratullah AMİRİ Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Volkan BEKTAŞ
		6	TEKİRDAĞ İLİ'NİN TÜRKİYE EKONOMİSİNE KATKILARI	SELDA KURTOĞLU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Doç. Dr. FINDIK ÖZLEM ALPER**	1	BİLGİ VE İLETİŞİM TEKNOLOJİLERİNİN ÇEVRESEL SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞE ETKİSİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ	Doç. Dr. FINDIK ÖZLEM ALPER Prof. Dr. ALİ EREN ALPER
		2	TÜRKİYE'DE VE DÜNYA'DA OPTOMETRİ: AKADEMİK ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi SÜMEYRA ÖZİNCE
		3	INNOVATION LANDSCAPES: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF SME CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES BETWEEN ALGERIA AND TURKEY	Sihem DJIDJIK
		4	YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM KURULU BAŞKANLIĞI TEZ MERKEZİ VERİ TABANINDA ÖRGÜT KÜLTÜRÜNÜN FARKLI DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN ANALİZİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, AYCAN ALDI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi AYGÜL TURAN
		5	DESIGN AND EVALUATION OF PROJECTS SUPPORTING SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT AND ECONOMIC EMPOWERMENT OF WOMEN IN SYRIA USING THE ANALYTICAL NETWORK PROCESS METHOD	HASAN HARAC Asst. Prof., GÖKHAN ÖZKAYA
		6	TÜRKİYE'DE YAŞAYAN ÇERKES VE ABHAZ TOPLUMLARINA ÖZGÜ THAMADE GELENEĞİNİN SOSYAL KONTROL MEKANİZMASI ROLÜ: FARKLI KUŞAKLARIN GELENEĞE BAKIŞLARI	Başak MUTAN Prof. Dr. Sima NART
		7	ALIŞVERİŞ MERKEZLERİNDE MÜŞTERİ İLİŞKİLERİ YÖNETİMİNİN SATIŞ PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ	Olcayhan YILDIRIM
		8	DENİZCİLİK İŞLETMELERİ ÇALIŞANLARININ ÖRGÜTSEL GÜVEN VE İŞE BAĞLILIK ALGILARI	Doç. Dr. Alpaslan ATEŞ Mahmut Selçuk ÖZER

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Ass. Prof. Dr. M. SAMİ TÜRK**	1	Ebu Hafs al-Nasafi'nin fıkhi metodunu "Teysir fi't-Tefsir" ve "Hasrü'l-Mesâil ve Kasrü'd-Delaîl " kitapları aracılığıyla incelemek	Dr. Ayşegül AYDEMİR
		2	HANG ON CHRISTIANS! ABRAHAM A SANTA CLARA'S SERMONS AGAINST THE TURKS	Ass. Prof. Dr. M. SAMİ TÜRK
		3	İLİM VE KÜLTÜR ŞEHRİ CÜNDİŞÂPÛR	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Haci ATAŞ,
		4	SEMANTİK AÇIDAN SABIR KAVRAMI VE ANLAM ALANININ İNCELENMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, EBRAR KUŞDEMİR
		5	ABBÂSÎ HALİFESİ MUNTASIR (861-862) VE MÜSTAÎN'İN (862-866) TÜRK KOMUTANLARIYLA NÜFUZ MÜCADELESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, ÖMER KAFADAR
		6	MEVLÂNA'DA DİNİ ÇOĞULCULUK	Rana DEMİR Doç. Dr. Fevzi YİĞİT
		7	ENVARÜ'T-TENZİL ve ESRARÜT-TE'VİL TEFSİRİ HAKKINDA TÜRKİYE'DE YAPILMIŞ AKADEMİK ARAŞTIRMALAR: BİR LİTERATÜR İNCELEMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, HİLAL YILDIZ HAN
		8	SPIRITUAL FIRST AID IN CRISIS SITUATIONS	Doç. Dr. ÖMER FARUK SÖYLEV Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi MÜBERRA CILA

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Prof. Dr. FATMA EBRU İKİZ**	1	ÇOCUKLARDA YAS SÜRECİ VE BAŞ ETME STRATEJİLERİNİN SİSTEMATİK GÖZDEN GEÇİRİLMESİ	Prof. Dr. FATMA EBRU İKİZ Psk. AYŞE NUR TELLİEL Psk. BEYZA NUR ŞAHBAZ Psk. TUTKU EGE EREN
		2	AİLE DANIŞMANLIĞI AÇISINDAN YAS SÜRECİNDE DUYGU DÜZENLEMENİN ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr. FATMA EBRU İKİZ Psk. ALPEREN ALTINTAŞ Psk. ARDA ÖZBATIR Psk. HURİYE GÜÇLÜ Psk. FULYA ÖZBERK
		3	SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF GRIEF REACTIONS IN 9-13 YEARS OLD CHILDREN WHO HAVE DIVORCED PARENTS	Prof. Dr., FATMA EBRU İKİZ EMEL BAYRAM AKSU İLAYDA KOCA KADERAY KAYIRAN
		4	DIFFERENTIATION OF SELF IN THE MARRIAGE RELATIONSHIP	Psychological Counselor PELİN KARABULUT Assist. Prof. Dr. NACİYE GÜVEN
		5	AN INCLUSIVE COMPILATION STUDY ON THE MEANING ATTACHED TO MARRIAGE IN THE ATTITUDES TOWARDS DISABLED INDIVIDUALS	Psychological Counselor, BEYZA ÇELİK Assist. Prof. Dr. NACİYE GÜVEN
		6	ÖZ ŞEFKAT KAVRAMININ YAS SÜRECİNDEKİ X, Y ve Z KUŞAKLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, GAMZE HAYLAZ Doç. Dr. SELMA DİDEM ÖZŞENLER

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Araş. Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK**	1	TEKNOLOJİ BAĞIMLILIĞI FARKINDALIK EĞİTİMİNİN ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN BİLGİ, TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARINA ETKİSİ	Araş. Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK Doç. Dr. Rujnan TUNA Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR
		2	ORTAOKUL ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN MERKEZİ SINAVLARA YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ VE MERKEZİ SINAVLARIN ÖĞRETMENLER ÜZERİNDEKİ ÖĞRETİMSEL VE DUYUŞSAL ETKİLERİ	Bünyamin DERVİŞOĞLU Doç. Dr. Mehmet DURNALI
		3	LİSE ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN MATEMATİK DERSLERİNDE AKIŞ DURUMLARININ İNCELENMESİ	Prof. Dr, MEDİHA SARI Öğretmen, ÖMER FARUK METİN
		4	BIBLIOGRAPHIC ANALYSIS OF POSTGRADUATE THESIS STUDIES ON SHARENTING IN TURKEY (2021-2023)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Ayşe Ülkü KOŞUK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Perihan CİVELEK
		5	ANALYSIS OF THE BASIC EMOTIONAL EXPRESSIONS OF THE MAIN CHARACTER RILEY IN THE ANIMATION FILM 'INSIDE OUT'	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Safiye ÖZÇELİK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Perihan CİVELEK
		6	CUMHURİYET İDEALİ HALİL FİKRET KANAD	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, AYŞEGÜL ÖZARSLAN
		7	4-6 YAŞ ÇOCUKLARDA ÖZ DÜZENLEME BECERİLERİ VE DUYGU DÜZENLEME BECERİLERİ ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİNİN İNCELENMESİ	NUR BANU GÜNDOĞAN
		8	VELİ GÖRÜŞLERİ DOĞRULTUSUNDA İNGİLTERE'DEKİ İKİ DİLLİ TÜRK ÇOCUKLARININ ANA DİLİ EDİNİMİ SÜRECİNDEKİ KAYGILARI ÜZERİNE BİR DEĞERLENDİRME	Öğrenci, Özlem Aytekin Dr. Ögr. Üyesi, Cevdet Şanlı
		9	Okul Müdürlerinin İletişim Becerilerinin Öğretmenler Üzerindeki Etkilerine Dair Öğretmen Görüşlerinin İncelenmesi	İlker GEDİK Ali TAŞ
		10	ÖĞRETMENLERİN DEPREME HAZIRLIK KÜLTÜRÜ EĞİTİM İHTİYACLARININ BELİRLENMESİ	Emine Akbaş Doç. Dr. İlkay Doğan Taş
		11	ÖĞRETMENLERİN ÇALIŞTIKLARI OKUL MÜDÜRLERİNE YÖNELİK ÖĞRETİMSEL LİDERLİK ALGILARI	ESRA KOLOMUÇ DAYI Prof. Dr. ALİ TAŞ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Prof.Dr. Mehmet Zeki DUMAN**	1	Women, Identity and Politics	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Diler Ezgi TARHAN
		2	YAPAY ZEKA ÇAĞINDA SANAT VE GERÇEKLİĞİN YENİDEN ÜRETİMİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, TUĞÇE NUR ÇELİK,
		3	PHILOSOPHICAL FOUNDATIONS OF THE IDEA OF PROGRESS IN CLASSICAL SOCIOLOGISTS	Prof.Dr. Mehmet Zeki DUMAN
		4	THE SOCIOLOGY OF THOSE WHO REGULARLY WORK IN IRREGULAR JOBS: An Evaluation of Guy Standing's Phenomenon and Concept of the Prekarya	Prof.Dr. Mehmet Zeki DUMAN
		5	DIGITAL NOMADS: THE NEW WORLD TRANSFORMED BY THE PANDEMIC	Doç. Dr. Barış ÇAĞIRKAN
		6	Kuşaklararası Aktarım ve Toplumsal Cinsiyet Rolleri: İzmir Örneği	Doç. Dr., Barış ÇAĞIRKAN Şengül ÖZGÜLER
		7	THE EFFECT OF DIGITAL MEDIA USE ON INTRA-FAMILY COMMUNICATION AND ROLE FULFILLMENT	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi BELKIS ŞEYMA YILDIRIM Doç. Dr. HATİCE BUDAK

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Prof. Dr., ETİ AKYÜZ LEVİ**	1	ANKARA KURŞUNLU CAMİ RESTORASYONU KAPSAMINDA YAPILMASI ÖNERİLEN ÇALIŞMALAR	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR Hayri GÜRLEYİK
		2	TARİHİ SU YAPILARININ RESTORASYON AÇISINDAN FİZİKSEL VE İŞLEVSEL İNCELENMESİ: MEŞALECİ BAŞI ÇEŞMESİ ÖRNEĞİ	Eray YELGEL Prof.Dr. Arzuhan Burcu GÜLTEKİN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ahmet GÖKDEMİR
		3	AVŞA ISLAND: A TRAIL OF LOST HISTORY AND UNCERTAIN FUTURE	Öğr. Gör. Dr., NEFİSE BURCU YAĞAN KÖYLÜ
		4	A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES	Prof. Dr., ETİ AKYÜZ LEVİ Doç. Dr., İREM GENCER
		5	THE ROLE OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION	Doç. Dr., İREM GENÇER Prof. Dr., ETİ AKYÜZ LEVİ
		6	ANALYSING THE SİRKECİ- KAZLIÇEŞME RAILWAY LINE IN THE CONTEXT OF PUBLIC INTERIORITY	Arş. Gör. Ayça Geçkil Doç. Dr. Yasemen Say Özer
		7	ÇIĞ KONTROLÜ PROJELENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARINDA RİSK ANALİZİ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ	Alperen MERAL Alaaddin YÜKSEL

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:00 – 12:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali Can YILMAZ**	1	Study of the mechanical characteristics of an isophthalic polyester resin for shipbuilding with a view to environmental protection	Asma BERRAHIL Younès MENAIL Djaber BOUHAFARA Farouk MESRAFET
		2	INCORPORATION OF SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH and FLY ASH IN BRAKE PAD MATRIX OF A LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE	Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali Can YILMAZ
		3	IMPACT OF SUGARCANE BIOETHANOL ADDITION TO UNLEADED GASOLINE ON PERFORMANCE and EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF AN SI ENGINE	Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali Can YILMAZ
		4	Kaynak Dikişinin Çakışma Durumunun Mekanik Özelliklere Etkilerinin Değerlendirmesi	Onur Can ARSLAN Şefika KASMAN
		5	AA 5754 -H111 Plakaların Sürtünme Karıştırma Kaynağı ile Birleştirilmesi: Çakışan Kaynak Dikişinin Kaynak Mukavemetine Etkisi	Onur Can ARSLAN Şefika KASMAN
		6	PNÖMATİK VE SENSÖRLÜ MENGENE	Öğr. Gör. Danışman, MUSTAFA BUĞDAY Öğrenci, KEREM ÇELİK Öğrenci, UĞUR ÇIRAK Öğrenci, MOHAMMAD YOUSEF ADEL ABDEL JABAR
		7	ÇAMAŞIR MAKİNELERİNDE KULLANILAN KASNAK TASARIMININ FARKLI YÜKLEME KOŞULLARINDAKİ DAYANIMLARININ SONLU ELEMANLAR ANALİZİ İLE İNCELENMESİ	Baran BAĞRIYANIK Okan ÖZDEMİR
		8	SAVUNMA SANAYİ UÇAK TASARIMINDA HAFİFLETME YÖNTEMLERİ BAĞLAMINDA ÇOK KRİTERLİ KARAR VERME YÖNTEMİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Umut ATA Hüseyin HALİLOĞLU Doç. Dr. Ahmet FEYZİOĞLU
		9	FARKLI YÜZEY İŞLEMLERİNİN AŞINMA DİRENCİNE ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI İNCELENMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi MUZAFFER YALÇIN
		10	AN APPLICATION OF FATIGUE CALCULATIONS IN DIFFERENT STANDARDS	FATİH ÖZDEMİR SERDAR TURGUT İNCE

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Satawat Wannapan**	1	ASSESSMENT OF TOURISM CURRICULUM IN HIGHER EDUCATION INSTITUTIONS OF NIGERIA	Assis. Prof. Dr. Eldah Ephraim Buba
		2	EMPLOYMENT STRATEGIES IN THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A FOCUS ON HUMAN RESOURCES MANAGEMENT	Dora Martins, Susana Silva, Cândida Silva
		3	UTILIZING WILSERV FOR ASSESSING VISITOR SATISFACTION: A CASE STUDY OF THE SEPILOK ORANGUTAN REHABILITATION CENTRE (SORC)	A. H. Hendry, H. S. Mogindol
		4	IMPLEMENTING ACTIVITY-BASED COSTING: A CASE STUDY OF COST ANALYSIS IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR	Bita Mashayekhi, Mohammad Ara
		5	EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF SELF-EFFICACY ON EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AND WELL-BEING IN THE TOURISM INDUSTRY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Jennifer Chen-Hua Min
		6	ENHANCING CULTURAL AWARENESS THROUGH IMMERSIVE URBAN EXPLORATION: A VIRTUAL TOUR OF TEHRAN	Prof. Dr. Maryam Khalili, Fateme Ghanei
		7	ADVANCING ECOTOURISM THROUGH ENVIRONMENTAL SCIENCE: A PROPOSAL FOR ENHANCING NATURE AWARENESS AND SUSTAINABLE PRACTICES	Veruska C. Dutra, Mary L. G. S. Senna
		8	ENHANCING SUSTAINABILITY IN TUNISIAN TOURISM: A HOLISTIC PLANNING APPROACH	S. Halioui, I. Arikan, M. Schmidt
		9	ASSESSING MACROECONOMIC IMPACTS OF TOURISM: AN ASYMMETRICAL INFORMATIVE ANALYSIS OF THAILAND'S TOURISM SECTOR	Dr. Chukiat Chaiboonsri, Assis. Prof. Dr. Satawat Wannapan
		10	COLLABORATIVE INITIATIVES FOR SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT: A CASE STUDY OF THE MUNICIPALITY OF GAZI BABA IN MACEDONIA	Dejan Metodijeski, Elizabeta Mitreva, Nako Taskov, Oliver Filiposki

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Assoc. Prof. Jorge Barros Mendes**	1	STATE TORT LIABILITY IN THE JURISPRUDENCE OF PORTUGUESE ADMINISTRATIVE COURTS	Assoc. Prof. Jorge Barros Mendes
		2	NAVIGATING INTERNATIONAL LABOR STANDARDS: MALAYSIA'S APPROACH TO COMBATTING EMPLOYMENT DISCRIMINATION	Assis. Prof. Dr. Harlida Abdul Wahab
		3	EXPLORING SILENCE: THE ABSENCE OF RELIGIOUS DISCOURSE IN JUDICIAL PROCEEDINGS	Dr. Kalindi Kokal
		4	LEGAL INTERPRETATIONS: TRANSGENDER IDENTITY AND MATRIMONY	Kimberly Tao
		5	AN EXAMINATION OF AGRICULTURAL PROPERTY REPRIVATIZATION PROCESSES ACROSS EUROPEAN NATIONS	Adam Niewiadomski
		6	PARTISAN LEANINGS AMONG U.S. SUPREME COURT JUSTICES: LOYALTY TO THE PRESIDENT AND THE SOLICITOR GENERAL	James Meernik, Joseph Ignagni, Rebecca Deen
		7	KAZAKISTAN VE LAHEY ÖZEL ULUSLARARASI HUKUK KONFERANSI: ULUSLARARASI TICARETTE HUKUK ÇATIŞMASININ BIRLEŞTIRILMESI	Z. Baimagambetova, Zh. Sairambaeva
		8	DIGNITY IN ADVERSITY: EXPLORING HUMAN RIGHTS THEMES IN ANAND'S UNTOUCHABLE	Norah A. Elgibreen
		9	ASSESSING PATENT VALUE: ANALYZING MARKET RESPONSE TO PATENT INFRINGEMENT LITIGATION	Yu J. Chiu, Chia H. Yeh
		10	EXPLORING LEISURE TOURISM POTENTIAL IN AN INDUSTRIAL HUB	E. Happy, A. Albert Tóth

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Thanomsin Chakreeves,**	1	EXAMİNİNG DİSCRİMİNATİON İN CİVİL SERVİCE HİRİNG PRACTİCES	Li Lei, Jia Jidong
		2	ILLİCİT REPATRİATİON PRACTİCES: IRREGULAR MİGRATİON FROM GREECE TO TURKEY	Enkelejda Koka, Denard Veshi
		3	ANALYZİNG INTERACTİONS: DEPENDENCY THEORY AND U.S. RELATİONS WİTH IRAN, SAUDİ ARABİA, AND TURKEY İN THE MİDDLE EAST	Dr. Abdelhafez Abdel Hafez
		4	ASSESSİNG THE IMPACT OF TRANSNATİONAL DRONE DEPLOYMENT ON NİGERİAN HOMELAND SECURİTY	H. P. Kerry
		5	REİNTEGRATİVE CHALLENGES: EXAMİNİNG EX-OFFENDER LABELİNG, STİGMATİZATİON, AND RECİDİVİSM İN THE SOUTH AFRİCAN CONTEXT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Tshimangadzo Oscar Magadze
		6	EXAMİNİNG STAKEHOLDERS İN AGRİCULTURAL DRONE POLİCY: A CASE STUDY OF THAİLAND'S AGRİCULTURAL DRONE LANDSCAPE	Assis. Prof. Dr. Thanomsin Chakreeves, Atichat Preittigun, Ajchara Phu-ang
		7	TURKEY'S URBAN ENVİRONMENTAL LEGİSLATİON: A CRİTİCAL ANALYSİS OF SUSTAİNABLE URBAN DEVELOPMENT	Azadeh Rezafar, Sevkiye Sence Turk
		8	REGULATORY OVERSİGHT: THE ROLE OF THE RADİO AND TELEVİSİON SUPREME COUNCİL	Nataliya Hitsevich
		9	EXAMİNİNG THE APPLİCATİON OF ARTİCLE 5(3) OF THE BRUSSELS I REGULATİON İN CASES OF INTERNET-BASED INTELLECTUAL PROPERTY RİGHTS INFRİNGEMENT	Nataliya Hitsevich
		10	FORENSİC FACT-FİNDİNG: ENHANCİNG KENYA'S CRİMİNAL JUSTİCE SYSTEM THROUGH SCİENTİFİC ANALYSİS	Peter Ndichu Muriuki

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Honma Nasiry**	1	IMPACT OF SCALPING ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GRANULAR SOILS	Nadine Nguyen , Hassan Ngoc , Marot Bendahmane, Fateh Didier
		2	SIMULATING AND ANALYZING THE MOTION CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL ROCKFALLS: A STATISTICAL APPROACH	Wang Teh , Dr. Chin Lee
		3	FIELD AND PETROGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS OF CHARNOCKITIC AND ASSOCIATED GRANITIC ROCKS IN THE AKURE AREA, SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA	Assis. Prof. Anthony Ademeso Odunyemi
		4	APPLICATION OF CSAMT METHOD IN INVESTIGATING COMPLEX ROCK MASS STRUCTURE AND CONCEALED TECTONIC FEATURES: CASE STUDIES	Yuxin Gama , Qingyun Chen Di, C. Dinis da
		5	UNIFIED EQUATION FOR WATER SURFACE PROFILE ALONG SIDE WEIRS IN COMBINED TRAPEZOIDAL AND EXPONENTIAL CHANNELS	Abdulrahman Abdulrahman
		6	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CO-SEISMIC GRAVITY CHANGES: GRACE OBSERVATIONS VERSUS FINITE-FAULT MODEL PREDICTIONS FOR THE 2012 MW = 8.6 INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE OFF-SUMATRA	Dr. Rahim Amin
		7	GEOTECHNICAL CHARACTERISTICS AND COMPRESSION BEHAVIOR OF ORGANIC DREDGED SEDIMENTS	Polat Inci , Hasan Develioglu
		8	OPTIMIZING PRODUCTION WITH EJECTOR INSTALLATION: A CASE STUDY FROM OFFSHORE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST JAVA FIELD	Arii Yudhaprasetya, Ario Agus , Guritno Setiawan, Recky Supriatna Tehupuring Cosmas
		9	NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF OIL-WATER DISPLACEMENT IN PETROLEUM RESERVOIRS: TWO-DIMENSIONAL OBSERVATIONS AND APPLICATIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Honma Nasiry, Shigeo Ahmad
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Prof. Dr Adela Goi,**	1	ANALYSIS OF TWO-STAGE SYSTEM FACTORS IN BIOGAS GENERATION FROM WASTE VIA BIOFILM REACTOR	Zainol Salihon, R. Rahman Abdul Rafi
		2	ZEOLITE ION EXCHANGE AND IONIZING RADIATION FOR NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS ELIMINATION IN LIVESTOCK WASTEWATER	Tak Kim, Youn , Namon Myunjoo
		3	EFFECT OF ELASTICITY OF CRUDE OIL PARTICLES ON HYDROCYCLONE SEPARATION EFFICIENCY	Dr. Narasingha Suppamassadu, P. Narataruksa
		4	IMPACT OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS ON CALCIUM CARBONATE DEPOSITION IN PLATE HEAT EXCHANGERS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Jeimrittiwong Suppamassadu, , S. Tungkamani
		5	CFD ANALYSIS OF FLOW BEHAVIOR IN PACKED-BEDS WITH AND WITHOUT STATIC MIXERS	Phavanoma Narataruksa, Karnoa Suppamassadu, Sabaithip Kokoo Tungkamani Rungrote , Prayut Jiamrittiwong
		6	GUIDED STRUCTURE FACILITATING SIMULTANEOUS REACTION AND SEPARATION IN MICROCHANNEL REACTORS ,	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salah Tagawa , Hiroshi Aljbour Yamada
		7	REMOVAL OF LEAD(II) AND CADMIUM(II) IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS VIA ADSORPTION ON ACTIVATED CARBON DERIVED FROM CASHEW NUT SHELLS	S. Udeye, Insuk Tontrakoon , V. Tangjuank
		8	REMEDIATING CONTAMINATED SOIL THROUGH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION	Prof. Dr Adela Goi, Mingora Trapido, Nadana Kulik

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. J. Smith,**	1	Comprehensive Analysis of Pin Fin Heat Sink Efficiency	Ayush Patel, S. Ramesh Kumar, M. Azeem
		2	Feasibility of Simplified Synchronous Generator Model for Power System Stability Assessment	A. Kumar, L. Perez
		3	Electricity Generation from Wastewater Using a Micro-Hydraulic Turbine	Yuki Nakamura, Hiroshi Tanaka, Akira Sato
		4	Online Diagnosis of Stator Faults in Squirrel Cage Induction Motors Using Electric Current Analysis	Miguel Herrera Santos, Carlos Enrique Alvarado, Maria Isabel Torres
		5	Enhanced Multi-Objective Particle Swarm Optimization for Optimal Design of Power System Stabilizers	A. H. El-Metwally, R. Khadraoui
		6	A Cost-Effective Design and Analysis of Full Bridge LLC Resonant Inverter	Alex Johnson, Priya Sharma
		7	Optimization of Energy Efficiency in the Distillation Unit of Shiraz Oil Refinery	A. Moradi, M. Farhadi, S. Rahimi
		8	Optimized Congestion Management in Power Grids Using a Hybrid Ant-Lion Algorithm with Static Synchronous Series Compensator	Assoc. Prof. Dr.J. Smith, A. Patel
		9	Optimal Placement of DG PV Systems Using Loss and Voltage Regulation Metrics: A Case Study of the ECG 33 kV Sub-Transmission Network	Adjoa M. Agyeman, Kwame N. Mensah, Joseph B. Asare
		10	Optimized Placement of STATCOM Using Voltage Stability Indices Under Load Variation Conditions	B. K. Sharma, R. K. Patel

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Jing Zhang**	1	Examination of Delayed Payment Issues in the Construction Sector of Malaysia	Nurul Hidayah Abdullah, Ahmad Faisal Mohd Zain
		2	Assessing the Implementation Progress of Manufacturing Control Systems in a Vital Sector of Libya's Industrial Landscape	Fatima Mohammed Al-Mansouri
		3	Evaluation of Environmental Reporting Practices in the Chemical Sector: A Comparative Analysis of GRI Disclosures	Assis. Prof. Dr. E. Johnson
		4	Structural Design and Blast Resistance Assessment of a Single-Story Control Room for a Petroleum Refinery	Behzad Rahmani, Reza Mirzaei
		5	Exploring the Impact of Business Model Innovation on Firm Value: An Evolving Framework	Xiang W. Chen, Mei L. Wang, Liang K. Zhang
		6	Exploring the Role of Fit in Enhancing Service Innovation Performance: A Novel Model	Mei-Ling Chang, Hui-Ling Huang, Wan-Yu Yu, Chung-Lun Wei
		7	Advancing China's Traditional Manufacturing Industries Towards Low-carbon Transition	Jing Zhang
		8	Implementation and Effectiveness Assessment of Integrated TQM and LM in the Malaysian Automotive Industry: A Survey Analysis	Fatimah Abdullah, Salmiah Kasolang, Ali Hassan
		9	Assessing the Influence of Mergers and Acquisitions on Consumer Welfare: Evidence from the Indian Manufacturing Industry"	Dr. Rajesh Gupta, Srinivas Rao
		10	Investigating the Correlation between Financial Market Type and Market Indices in the Tehran Stock Exchange	Maryam Hosseini, Ali Mohammadi
		11	Evaluation Frameworks and Performance Metrics in Logistics Outsourcing: A Comprehensive Review	María López-Rodríguez, Antonio M. Gutiérrez-Pérez, Laura Martínez-Sánchez

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Dr. Chang-hyun Lee**	1	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION ON FIRM VALUE: AN EVOLVING FRAMEWORK	Xiang W. Chen, Mei L. Wang, Liang K. Zhang
		2	STRUCTURAL DESIGN AND BLAST RESISTANCE ASSESSMENT OF A SINGLE-STORY CONTROL ROOM FOR A PETROLEUM REFINERY	Behzad Rahmani, Reza Mirzaei
		3	EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING PRACTICES IN THE CHEMICAL SECTOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRI DISCLOSURES	E. Johnson
		4	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF FIT IN ENHANCING SERVICE INNOVATION PERFORMANCE: A NOVEL MODEL	Mei-Ling Chang, Hui-Ling Huang, Wan-Yu Yu, Chung-Lun Wei
		5	ETHICS AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DIGITAL WORKPLACE: NAVIGATING THE INTERSECTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND ETHICS	Dr. Alice Smith, Lec. John R. Thompson
		6	ADVANCEMENTS IN REGIONAL MEDICAL IMAGING SYSTEMS: A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH	Petra Novak, Pavel Novotny, Jan Hruska
		7	INVESTIGATION OF RF PERMEABILITY FOR INTEGRATING USN INTO SOC STRUCTURES: A CASE STUDY	Dr. Chang-hyun Lee, Min-seok Choi, Sang-hoon Kim
		8	MITIGATING DAD ATTACKS IN MANET: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH	Hyewon Kim, Jisoo Lee
		9	ENHANCED ALGORITHMS FOR TABLET REPLICA COMPARISON: LEVERAGING HARRIS EXTRACTION AND SIFT MATCHING	Ahmad Al-Mansoori, Georges Alquié, Hussain Tassadaq, Ali Seba
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 10:30 – 12:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Assis. Prof. Dr Wei-Lin Chang**	1	ADAPTIVE HANDOFF DETECTION ALGORITHM UTILIZING RCST MOBILITY INFORMATION IN SATELLITE BEAM SYSTEMS	Sung Min Park, Hyun Jung Choi, Seung Woo Kim, Ji Hyun Lee, Sang Min Yoon
		2	INTEGRATION OF VISION SYSTEM AND SIMULATION SOFTWARE FOR ENHANCED INDUSTRIAL ROBOT CAPABILITIES	Fatima Al-Hassan, Ganesh Kothapalli, Majid Tolouei-Rad
		3	MITIGATING UNPLANNED EXTUBATION RISKS IN PSYCHIATRIC LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES	Assis. Prof. Dr Wei-Lin Chang, Hsiao-Mei Lin
		4	ENHANCED INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FOR EFFICIENT BRT OPERATIONS	A. Ahmadi, M. Rezaei
		5	ENHANCING INFORMATION SECURITY IN E-LEARNING THROUGH HUMAN IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUES	John Smith, Alice Johnson, Michael Lee, Sarah Brown
		6	ENHANCING INFORMATION SECURITY IN E-LEARNING THROUGH ADVANCED HUMAN IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUES	Ahmed Mahmoud, Maryam Rahimi, Sara Abbasi
		7	ANALYZING GREY INCIDENCE WITHIN THE MACROSCOPIC FRAMEWORK OF THE LOGISTICS SECTOR	Ming Li, Fang Wang
		8	EXPLORING PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES OF DSRC RADIO TESTBEDS IN HIGH CHANNEL TRAFFIC SCENARIOS	Ming-Hua Wang, Bo-Chiuan Chen, C. W. Hsu
		9	EXAMINATION OF DELAYED PAYMENT ISSUES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF MALAYSIA	Dr. Nurul Hidayah Abdullah, Dr. Ahmad Faisal Mohd Zain
		10	ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING CONTROL SYSTEMS IN A VITAL SECTOR OF LIBYA'S INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE	Fatima Mohammed Al-Mansouri

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR**	1	İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN YENİDOĞAN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİSİ	Araş.Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR
		2	ADÖLESANLARDA MOTİVASYONEL GÖRÜŞME İLE İLGİLİ HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDAKİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ	Arş. Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR
		3	HEMŞİRELERİN İŞ GÜVENLİĞİ FARKINDALIKLARI İLE GÜVENLİ DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ	HAVALİ AKKAYA Prof. Dr. YURDANUR DİKMEN
		4	Evaluation of Etiological Causes and Frequencies of Patients Presenting with Pancytopenia	İlker ÇORDAN Tufan TÜKEK
		5	ÇOCUKLARDA PREOPERATİF ANKSİYETEYE YÖNELİK HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ	Arş. Gör. ADALET YÜCEL Prof. Dr. SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU
		6	TAMAMLAYICI BESLENMEYİ ETKİLEYEN VE DİKKAT EDİLMESİ GEREKEN FAKTÖRLER	Arş. Gör. ADALET YÜCEL Prof. Dr. SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Kurt**	1	STEADY RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GLUCOMANNAN-GALACTOMANNAN BLEND SOLUTIONS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Kurt
		2	TERMOFİZYOLOJİK KONFOR İÇİN AKILLI TEKSTİL KULLANIMI	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, ZEHRA EVRİM KANAT
		3	ERGONOMİK RİSK DEĞERLENDİRMEDE GERÇEK ZAMANLI VÜCUT DURUŞ ANALİZİ	Doç. Dr. Neşe GÜLCİ Eshabil BEYZBAYRAK Doç. Dr. Sercan GÜLCİ
		4	ORMAN YANGIN GÖZETLEME KULELERİNİN GÖRÜNÜRLÜK ANALİZİ: BİR ORMAN İŞLETME MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÖRNEĞİ	Bahadırhan ŞAMLI Doç. Dr. Sercan GÜLCİ
		5	EFFECT OF MOLARITY OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE ON ALKALINE ACTIVATION OF WASTE GLASS POWDER	Merve CİVELEKOĞLU Dr. Süleyman YAŞIN Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI
		6	EFFECT OF INTERGRANULAR CORROSION DURATION ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TIG WELDED AISI321 STEELS	Furkan ACAR Dr. Süleyman YAŞIN Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI
		7	TRAJECTORY PLANNING OF FOUR DEGREE OF FREEDOM ROBOT ARM	Student, Yavuz RAMDOUN Asst. Prof., Muhammet AYDIN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Cem MORAN**	1	PERSONEL HİZMETLERİ DEĞERLENDİRME: ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI	Cem MORAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi MUSTAFA AYDIN BAŞAR
		2	ÖĞRENCİ HİZMETLERİNİ DEĞERLENDİRME: ÖLÇEK GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI	Cem MORAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi MUSTAFA AYDIN BAŞAR
		3	BÜTÇE YÖNETİMİ DEĞERLENDİRME: ÖLÇEĞİ GELİŞTİRME ÇALIŞMASI	Cem MORAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi MUSTAFA AYDIN BAŞAR
		4	NURETTİN TOPÇU'NUN TÜRK EĞİTİM SİSTEMİNE İLİŞKİN DÜŞÜNCELERİ	Burhan TUZ
		5	VIEWS OF PRESCHOOL STUDENTS' PARENTS ON DIGITAL GAME ADDICTION	HABİBE YEL Doç. Dr. NEZİH ÖNAL
		6	INVESTIGATION OF THE HIGH SCHOOL STUDENTS' ENGLISH MOBILE LEARNING ATTITUDES AND OPINIONS	Rabia YAKAR Doç. Dr. NEZİH ÖNAL
		7	ULUSLARARASI BAKALORYA DİPLOMA PROGRAMI UYGULAYAN OKULLARDA UB ÖĞRENCİ PROFİLİNİN (UBÖP) UYGULANMASI ÜZERİNE ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ	ERKAN SAĞNAK Dr., GÜLŞAH TAŞÇI Dr., ALİ TAŞ
		8	PERSPECTIVE AND PERCEPTION OF SPACE AMONG 6TH GRADE STUDENTS	Gülistan MENTEŞ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**SALİHA ÜNAL**	1	2024 ŞUBAT AYINDA GÜNCELLENEN OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİM PROGRAMI HAKKINDA ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi BÜŞRA KARAOSMANOĞLU Prof. Dr. ALİ TAŞ
		2	OKULLARDA KADIN YÖNETİCİLERİN ÜZERİNDEKİ CAM TAVAN ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ	SALİHA ÜNAL Prof. Dr., ALİ TAŞ
		3	Sınıflarda teknoloji kullanımı	MAHMOUD ESSAM SAAD HUSSEİN
		4	TÜRKÇE DİL BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİMİNDE ÖLÇME-DEĞERLENDİRME YAKLAŞIMLARINA YÖNELİK BİR İNCELEME	Doç. Dr. BAŞAK KARAKOÇ ÖZTÜRK AYSEL MERVE ALYAPRAK
		5	Yapay Zekayı Anlamlandırmak: İstanbul'da Harezmi Eğitim Modeli Programı Uygulayıcı Öğretmenlerinin Algıları	Hülya GÜRKAN Ali TAŞ
		6	HARBİYE ASKERİ MÜZESİNİN SOSYAL BİLGİLER EĞİTİMİ İLE İLİŞKİSİNİN ÖĞRETMENLER TARAFINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğr. Derya ATA Doç. Dr. Genç Osman İLHAN Dr. Veysi AKTAŞ

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Doç. Dr. Ebru KEMER**	1	MILK IN GASTRONOMY FROM PRODUCTION TO CONSUMPTION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Tuba PEHLİVAN
		2	TÜRK DÜNYASI TURİZM BAŞKENTİ: TÜRKİSTAN	Doç. Dr. Ebru KEMER
		3	Gastronomi Turizmi Kapsamında İzmir Sokak Lezzetlerinin İncelenmesi	Kamile Gökçe Şengül Kandemir Prof. Dr. Atilla Akbaba
		4	SAĞLIK TURİZMİ POTANSİYELİNDE METAVERSE	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi ,Berk Emre ÖZÇELİK Dr.Öğr.Üyesi , Nurperihan TOSUN
		5	VEGAN VE VEJETARYEN BESLENME KÜLTÜRÜ KAPSAMINDA GİRESUN MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜNÜN İNCELENMESİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, HİLAL KAYA Doç. Dr. ,İBRAHİM TUĞKAN ŞEKER
		6	BALIKESİR'DE BULUNAN COĞRAFİ İŞARETLİ ÜRÜNLERİN TANITILMASI ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi,BANU YAŞAR Doç.Dr.,İBRAHİM TUĞKAN ŞEKER
		7	YEREL HALKIN GASTRONOMİ TURİZMİNE KARŞI BAKIŞ AÇISI (SİVAS ÖRNEĞİ)	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, ZEHRA GİZEM KORGAN Doç. Dr., MUSTAFA IŞKIN
		8	Yapay Zekâ ve Gastronomi: Yapay Zekânın Gastronomi Alanında Kullanımı	Burak Candar, Prof. Dr. Atilla AKBABA
		9	ETNİK MUTFAKLAR KAPSAMINDA KAZAK MUTFAĞINA DAİR BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Ali EMİRALİOĞLU Doç. Dr. Yılmaz SEÇİM
		10	SİBİRYA TATARLARININ MUTFAK KÜLTÜRÜ	Doç. Dr. Yılmaz Seçim, Sümeyye BALDIK

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Prof. Dr. HÜSEYİN KÖSE**	1	MODERN'E BOHEM'DEN BAKMAK: EDEBİYATTA AYLAKLIK, MODA VE KARŞIT KÜLTÜR İLİŞKİSİ	Prof. Dr. HÜSEYİN KÖSE
		2	Formulaic Expressions in Anther Stories	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Çiğdem DAMAR
		3	Post-Postmodern Tarihi Bir Roman Okuması: Orhan Pamuk "Veba Geceleri"	Taha KARAGÖZOĞLU Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Müge ARSLAN KARABULUT
		4	The Interaction of Absurdity and Postmodern Narrative Techniques in Three Post-World War II American Novels: Catch-22 by Joseph Heller, Slaughterhouse-Five by Kurt Vonnegut, and The Naked and the Dead by Norman Mailer	MA Student Şebnem Kartal Büyüközer
		5	FUZULİ'NİN GAZELLERİNDE AD AKTARMALARI	Muhsin AYGÜN
		6	TÜKÇE SÖZ DİZİMİ PROBLEMLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Muhsin AYGÜN
		7	"HEART" IN AHMED-I RIDVÂN'S RIDVÂNIYYE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ABDULSAMET DEMİRBAĞ
		8	THE SPIRITUAL AND SOCIAL FUNCTIONS OF MUNAJAT POEMS IN ABBASID ERA ARABIC LANGUAGE AND LITERATURE: THE EXAMPLE OF AL-GHAZALI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Naci ÖZSOY

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin DURSUN**	1	A HUMOROUS APPROACH TO ORHAN VELİ'S POEMS "GOSSİP", "WORD" AND "FREE" İN THE CONTEXT OF DİSSONANCE THEORY	Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Öğr. Gör. Emre Furkan UYANIK
		2	EXISTENTIAL PAINS AND A FREE SOUL IN THE GRIP OF PSYCHOANALYSIS: HİKMET BENOL	Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Pınar KARATAŞ
		3	ANTONİMLƏRİN ATALAR SÖZLƏRİNDƏ İSTİFADƏSİNƏ DAİR	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhilə Hümmətova
		4	BİR TOPONİMİN İZİ İLƏ TARİXƏ BAXIŞ	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rəhilə Hümmətova
		5	ZİYÂÎ YÛSUF'UN YÛSUF U ZÜLEYHÂ MESNEVİSİNİN YENİ BİR NÜSHASI	Dr, SERCAN KADAŞ
		6	COMMON IMAGES REGARDING EXISTENCE AND DEATH IN SHAKESPEARE'S HAMLET AND KHAYYAM'S RUBAIYAT	Surhay Göç
		7	Concepts Unique to Turkey and Turkish Language	Dr. Burcu DOĞAN KOÇAK
		8	RUS DİLİ DİZGESİNDE «ЗАТО» BAĞLACININ SEMANTİK VE STİLİSTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	Keziban Topbaşoğlu
		9	THE HISTORICAL AND SOCIETAL STRUCTURE OF THE ARABIC LANGUAGE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Hüseyin DURSUN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Doçent Doktor, OĞUZHAN ÇARIKÇI**	1	DENETİMDE DİJİTALLEŞME: SGK DENETÇİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Doçent Doktor, OĞUZHAN ÇARIKÇI
		2	TÜRK HUKUKUNDA SİYASİ PARTİLERİN VERGİLENDİRİLMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Demet AKDENİZ
		3	YEREL YÖNETİMLER BAĞLAMINDA AB VE TÜRKİYE'DE YÖNETİŞİM	Yüksek Lisan Öğrencisi, Şeyma POLAT BALAK Doç. Dr. Serdar Vural UYGUN
		4	MAHALLİ İDARELER ÖZELİNDE DOLAYLI VERGİLERİN İNCELENMESİ	Hakan BAYTAK Doç. Dr. Nimet VARLIK
		5	BELEDİYE BAŞKANLARININ MAKAM ODASININ KAPISININ KALDIRILMASI: ŞEFFAFLIK VE HESAP VEREBİLİRLİK	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet ALİ UGAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ümmü BULUT KESKİN
		6	THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS DUTIES OF CARE	Öğretim Görevlisi, GÜLŞAH İSLAMOĞLU
		7	6098 SAYILI TÜRK BORÇLAR KANUNU M. 344 HÜKMÜNDE DÜZENLENEN KİRA BEDELİNİN ARTIRIM ORANI SINIRINI AŞAN SÖZLEŞMELERE UYGULANACAK YAPTIRIM	Hâkim, Gamze Kabakaş
		8	AVRUPA BİRLİĞİ SINIRDA KARBON DENETİM MEKANİZMASININ TÜRKİYE'YE YANSIMALARI	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, İPEK ÇİMEN BULUT
		9	İDARENİN KOLLUK FAALİYETLERİNDEN DOĞAN SORUMLULUĞU	Ayhan BÜLBÜL
		10	TÜKETİCİ LEHİNE VERİLEN AVALİN HUKUKİ NİTELİĞİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi GÖKMEN GÜNDOĞDU

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:00 – 15:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Nurullah ORUÇ**	1	WOMEN'S ANXIETY AND RELIGIOUS ORIENTATION DURING PREGNANCY	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Saadet Şahin, Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, Sema YILMAZ
		2	İSVEÇLİ ORYANTALİSTLERİN KUR'ÂN TERCÜMELERİ	Doktora Öğrencisi, Hacı YILDIZ
		3	İSVEÇ'TE ORYANTALİZM: YÜZYILLARA YAYILAN BİR İLGİ	Doktora Öğrencisi, Hacı YILDIZ
		4	MAKSÛD VE 'İZZÎ KİTAPLARININ MUHTEVA YÖNÜNDEN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, HARUN ÖZEL
		5	PATIENCE AND FORGIVENESS BASED ON DEALING WITH PROBLEMS IN MARRIAGE FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SPIRITUAL COUNSELING AND GUIDANCE	Doç. Dr. ÖMER FARUK SÖYLEV Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi MERVE ÖZDEMİR
		6	ARAP DARBIMESELİNDE FE'ALE SIĞASI: MORFOLOJİK VE ANLAMSAL ANALİZ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Nurullah ORUÇ
		7	Kur'ân Metninin Harekelenmesine Dair Tartışmalar ve Kur'ân Harekelerinin Süryânî Kökenli Olduğu İddiaları (Karşılaştırmalı Bir İnceleme)	Muaz DOĞANGÜL

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**Prof. Dr. A. Taheri**	1	ENHANCING CESSNA CITATION X PERFORMANCE DURING CRUISE FLIGHT WITH ADAPTIVE WINGLETS	Botez Segui, Bezin Simon , Mihaela Marine
		2	DESIGNING AN EXPERIMENTAL SETUP TO VALIDATE OUT-OF-THE-LOOP MITIGATION IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL MONITORING HIGH LEVELS OF AUTOMATION	Oliver Di Flumeri , Francesca De Kraemer, Gianluca Ohneiser, Jan Crescenzio ,
		3	IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE-SPACE AND SUPER-ELEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR MODELING AND CONTROLLING SMART STRUCTURES WITH DAMPING FEATURES	Schmidt Ghareeb, Nade R¨udiger
		4	MODELING COMPRESSIBLE FLOW IN PIPES AND POROUS MEDIA DURING BLOWDOWN EXPERIMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Thomas Namy , Bruyere Vincent , Paris Patrick
		5	DYNAMIC 3D POST-STALL AERODYNAMICS CONSIDERING CAMBER LOSS FROM FLOW SEPARATION	Aritras Mukherjee , Dr. Roy Rinku
		6	UTILIZING CELLULOSE NANOCRYSTAL SUSPENSIONS AS WATER-BASED LUBRICANTS FOR SLURRY PUMP GLAND SEALS	Grecov Mohammad Shariatzadeh, Dana Javad
		7	ENHANCING FATIGUE LIFE: OPTIMIZING TOLERANCE GRADES FOR BEARING AND SHAFT ASSEMBLY IN WASHING MACHINES	DolarCangi, Aydogdu Ersoy, Mugan Aydeniz,
		8	A META-MODEL FOR WING PLANFORM TUBERCLE DESIGN INSPIRED BY HUMPBACK WHALE FLIPPER	Prof. Dr. A. Taheri
		9	INTEGRATING HYBRID AI WITH TWO-DIMENSIONAL DEPTH-AVERAGED NUMERICAL MODEL: SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTION FOR SHALLOW WATER AND EXNER EQUATIONS	S. Mehrab Amiri, Nasser Talebbeydokhti
		10	SIMULATION OF GAS SWEETENING PROCESS: EXPLORING WASTE HYDRAULIC ENERGY RECOVERY	Meisam Farhani, Hassan Ali Ozgoli, Foad Moghadasi

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Prof. Dr. Tarantino Libutti**	1	EMPLOYING SNAILS AND FISH AS POLLUTION BIOMARKERS: A STUDY IN LAKE MANZALA AND LABORATORY C, WITH LABORATORY-EXPOSED SNAILS TO CHEMICAL MIXTURES	Hanaa Khayat, Hoda Hamid, Kadria. Mahmoud,
		2	EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE HERBICIDES ON CONTROLLING WILD BARLEY (HORDEUM SPONTANEUM C. KOCH) ACROSS VARIOUS GROWTH STAGES WITH NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDITIVE	Assoc. Prof. Edrisi Moeeni, A. Farahbakhsh
		3	EXPLORING SALVIA SCLAREA L. POTENTIAL FOR PHYTOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METAL-CONTAMINATED SOILS	Violina Todorov, Radka Ivanova, Angelova Givko ,
		4	IMPACT OF COMPOST APPLICATION ON HEAVY METAL UPTAKE, NUTRIENT ALLOCATION, AND QUALITY OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO KRUMOVGRAD 90	Violina Popova , Venelina Angelova , Radka Ivanova, Krasimir Givko, Ivan Ivanov,
		5	INITIAL FINDINGS: AFLATOXIN DETECTION IN PADDY AND MILLED RICE FRACTIONS IN GUYANA	M. Morrison, Lambert Chester, Samuels Ledoux
		6	STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING RICE-FIELD CONVERSION IN PANGKEP REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ida Rosada Nurliani,
		7	LONG-TERM IMPACT OF RECLAIMED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER ON SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATION	DisciglioTarantino, , Gatta Frabboni,
		8	ASSESSING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN CITRUS FARMING OF THE SOUSS REGION (MOROCCO) UNDER CHANGING CLIMATE: IMPACT OF IRRIGATION METHODS	H. Elomari, Fallah Elmousadik
		9	ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TRAITS OF SMOOTH BROMEGRASS (BROMUS INERMIS LEYSS) LINES IN KONYA REGIONAL CONDITIONS	Prof. Dr. Tarantino Libutti,
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Dr. Bhat Mulla**	1	OPTIMAL TIMING FOR NEWBORN CALF CAMELS TO ABSORB COLOSTRUM IMMUNOGLOBULIN (IGG) IN RELATION TO CORTISOL AND THYROXIN LEVELS	Amina M. Magdub , Ahmed B. Bishr , Abdul-Baset R. Abuzweda
		2	DEVELOPMENTAL ALTERATIONS IN RABBIT DUODENAL MUCOSAL-SUBMUCOSAL COMPOSITION	Elnasharty Abou-Ghanema., Sayed-Ahmed Abo Elnour
		3	UTILIZATION OF TUBERCULIN, TETANUS IMMUNOGLOBULIN, AND DPT VACCINE AS AVIAN IN VIVO T-LYMPHOCYTE MITOGENS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Mohammed Saeed Shnawa
		4	ASSESSING POTATO CULTIVAR SUITABILITY FOR CHIP AND STICK PRODUCTION WITH MICROWAVE-VACUUM DRYING	Solvita Siljanis , Kristaps Kampuse, Murniece Rakcejeva, Tatjana Irisa
		5	EXAMINING SALT-TOLERANCE IN TISSUE-CULTURED DATE PALM VARIETIES WITHIN CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS	Dr. Bhat Mulla, M. Khalil
		6	EFFECTS OF COPPER AND ZINC DEFICIENCY ON MILK PRODUCTION IN INTENSIVELY GRAZED DAIRY COWS: CASE STUDY FROM NORTH-EAST ROMANIA	Alina Anton, Gheorghe Solcan, Carmen Solcan
		7	EFFECTS OF OVERFEEDING ON PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE, FOIE GRAS PRODUCTION, BLOOD PARAMETERS, AND MORTALITY RATES IN TWO DUCK BREEDS	Dr. Mona Sayed, Lecture E. Mahrous
		8	ULTRASONIC EVALUATION OF CORPORA LUTEA AND PLASMA PROGESTERONE LEVELS IN EARLY PREGNANT AND NON-PREGNANT COWS	Abdurraouf Kubota , Salah Al- Raju , Solmon Guru Dahash , Gaja Chikara
		9	INTERTIDAL FIXED STAKE NET TRAPS (HADRAH) FISHERY IN KUWAIT: DISTRIBUTION, CATCH RATES, AND SPECIES COMPOSITION	Dr. Ali Baz, Mohsen Husaini, James Bishop
			COMPARING REPRODUCTIVE HORMONE LEVELS IN INFERTILE AND FERTILE DAIRY COWS	Ali M. Mutlag, Yang Zhiqiang, Meng Jiaren, Zhang Jingyan, Li Jianxi
		10	DEVELOPING ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOSITION AS ANTIBACTERIAL FEED ADDITIVE FOR POULTRY: FORMULATION AND TECHNOLOGY	Goderdzishvili Barbaqadze, LomtadzeMosidze, MshvildadzeBakuridze, A. Bakuridze

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Li Yongfeng,**	1	INFLUENCE OF ELEMENTAL ASSOCİATİON ON VOLATİLİTY İN FLUİDİSED-BED COMBUSTİON CHAMBERS: A COMPARATİVE STUDY OF CU, Nİ, CR, CO, PB, AND AS İN DİFFERENT COAL TYPES	A. Novák, Y. Novotná
		2	IMPACT OF MİCROWAVES ON THE MECHANİCAL AND CHEMİCAL STABİLİTY OF SİLİCA OPTİCAL FİBRES	Elena Popescu, M. Caramihai, K. Chung, G. Tasca, T. Park
		3	INVESTİGATİNG THE INFLUENCE OF CASTİNG SHAPE CHARACTERİSTİCS ON HOT TEARİNG AND RESİDUAL STRESS İN INVESTMENT CASTİNG: A SİMULATİON STUDY	Mehmet Kaya, Emre Yılmaz, Hüseyin Tekin, Fatma Aydın
		4	COMPARATİVE ANALYSİS OF MEDİA EFFECTS İN EXPLOSİVE FORMİNG OF TUBULAR SHELLS	A. Rahmani, K. Shahidi, S. Mohammadi
		5	ENHANCİNG MECHANİCAL PROPERTİES OF HYDROXYAPATİTE THROUGH GLASS REİNFORCEMENT: A MİCROSTRUCTURAL AND IN-VİTRO ANALYSİS"	Priya Sharma, Neha Gupta
		6	DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF BONE-MİMİCKİNG HYDROXYAPATİTE-BİOGLASS COMPOSİTE MATERİALS	Neha Sharma, Priya Gupta
		7	IMPACT OF SURFACE PRETREATMENTS ON NANOCRYSTALLİNE DİAMOND GROWTH ON SİLİCON NİTRİDE SUBSTRATES	Dr. R.J. Abdullah, F. Yusof
		8	COMPUTATİONAL MODELİNG OF PLASTİC BEHAVİOR İN CLAY SAMPLES UNDER COMPRESSİON TEST :	Rafael S. Silva, Marina L. Santos, Carlos M. Rodrigues, Hazim A. Al-Qureshi
		9	MANUFACTURİNG PROCESS OF A NOVEL BİOMASS COMPOSİTE INSPİRED FROM CELLULAR STRUCTURE OF WOOD	Li Yongfeng, Liu Yixing, Li Jian, Li Jun
		10	EVALUATİON OF AMMONYX'S ANTİMİCROBİAL ACTİVİTY AGAİNST PATHOGENİC MİCROBES FOUND ON ATHLETİC APPAREL	S. Salimi, M. Hosseini, F. Mohammadi, Z. Rahimi

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Dr. Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga**	1	ASSESSING THE QUALITY STANDARDS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIES IN THERAPEUTIC CENTERS ASSOCIATED WITH KERMANSHAH UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, IRAN	Dr. Gharehbagh V.Hamishehkar , H.Aghababa
		2	OPTIMIZING VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH NATURAL LIGHT INTEGRATION	Mahmoud H. Aly, Ivan Andonovic, Moustafa Beshr
		3	INTEGRATING WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORKS WITH WEB SERVICES: REVOLUTIONIZING UBIQUITOUS HEALTHCARE PROVISIONING THROUGH ARCHITECTURE	Dr. Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga
		4	DYNAMIC BRAIN WAVE ACQUISITION AND PSYCHOACOUSTIC ANALYSIS IN REAL TIME	Dipali SShweta , ingh Mahajan , Bansal Rashima
		5	ENHANCING COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS IN NEW GENERATION FIGHTER PLANES THROUGH HUMAN FACTORS CONSIDERATIONS	Binoy Bhargavan
		6	CONSTRUCTING AN INTEGRATED RELATIONAL DATABASE UTILIZING SWISS NUTRITION NATIONAL SURVEY AND HEALTH DATASETS FOR DATA MINING OBJECTIVES	Helena Einsele , Dr. Jenzer Farshideh
		7	CAN EEG TESTING AID IN BRAIN TUMOR IDENTIFICATION?	M. Sharanreddy, P. K. Kulkarni
		8	EXAMINING THE HAZARDS OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Babanyara Ibrahim, Garba Bogoro., M. Y.Abubakar,
		9	EXAMINING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF VITAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HOSPITALS: IMPACT ON PATIENT OUTCOMES	Flanagan Peter , Gibson John
		10	SELECTIVE DYNAMIC FEATURES FOR HEART DISEASE CLASSIFICATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Walid Khelood

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kung-Jen Tu**	1	YANBU, SAUDI ARABIA: BRIDGING TRADITION IN A MODERNIZING CITYSCAPE	Hisham Mortada
		2	ANALYZING REPLACEABLE LINKS WITH REDUCED WEB SECTION FOR LINK-TO-COLUMN CONNECTIONS IN ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES	Daniel Y. Abebe, Sijeong Jeong, Jaehyouk Choi
		3	IMPLEMENTING RETROFITTING SOLUTIONS FOR KAZAKHSTAN'S EXISTING HOUSING STOCK	S. Yessengabulov, A. Uyzbayeva
		4	SKY FARMING: EMBRACING VERTICAL LANDSCAPE MODELS IN URBAN AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN BUILDING CONCEPTS	Nadiah Yola Putri, Nesia Putri Sharfina, Traviata Prakarti
		5	APPROACHING SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC HOUSING: PERSPECTIVES ON PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kung-Jen Tu
		6	ADAPTIVE DESIGN FOR COLLECTIVE HOUSING USING LARGE PREFABRICATED CONCRETE PANELS	Ungureanu Daniel , Viorel M. Muntean
		7	CREATING ENERGY BENCHMARKS FROM MANDATORY ENERGY AND EMISSIONS REPORTING DATA: ONTARIO'S POST-SECONDARY RESIDENCES	C. Xavier Mendieta, J. J McArthur
		8	PRESERVING SOCIAL MEMORY: A CASE STUDY OF UCH DUKKAN NEIGHBORHOOD IN ARDABIL CITY, AZERBAIJAN REGION, IRAN	Yousef Daneshvar Rouyandozagh,
		9	EXPLORING BIOMIMETIC STRUCTURAL FORMS: ACHIEVING VITAL SUSTAINABILITY IN TALL ARCHITECTURE	Dr. Osama Al-Sehail
		10	ASSESSING ENERGY DEMAND IN A HISTORIC BUDAPEST DISTRICT: EXPLORING ENERGY INTENSITY	Lec. Talamon Viktória , Attila Sugár , Horkai Kita, Michihiro András

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga**	1	ASSESSING THE QUALITY STANDARDS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIES IN THERAPEUTIC CENTERS ASSOCIATED WITH KERMANSHAH UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, IRAN	Dr. Gharehbagh V.Hamishehkar , H.Aghababa
		2	OPTIMIZING VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH NATURAL LIGHT INTEGRATION	Mahmoud H. Aly, Ivan Andonovic, Moustafa Beshr
		3	INTEGRATING WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORKS WITH WEB SERVICES: REVOLUTIONIZING UBIQUITOUS HEALTHCARE PROVISIONING THROUGH ARCHITECTURE	Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga
		4	DYNAMIC BRAIN WAVE ACQUISITION AND PSYCHOACOUSTIC ANALYSIS IN REAL TIME	Dipali SShweta , ingh Mahajan , Bansal Rashima
		5	ENHANCING COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS IN NEW GENERATION FIGHTER PLANES THROUGH HUMAN FACTORS CONSIDERATIONS	Binoy Bhargavan
		6	CONSTRUCTING AN INTEGRATED RELATIONAL DATABASE UTILIZING SWISS NUTRITION NATIONAL SURVEY AND HEALTH DATASETS FOR DATA MINING OBJECTIVES	Helena Einsele , Dr. Jenzer Farshideh
		7	CAN EEG TESTING AID IN BRAIN TUMOR IDENTIFICATION?	M. Sharanreddy, P. K. Kulkarni
		8	EXAMINING THE HAZARDS OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE	Babanyara Ibrahim, Garba Bogoro., M. Y.Abubakar,
		9	EXAMINING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF VITAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HOSPITALS: IMPACT ON PATIENT OUTCOMES	Flanagan Peter , Gibson John
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	**Dr. Helen Zhang**	1	ARGINASE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN HUMAN SERUM: A MARKER OF COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE IMPACT OF INOSITOL WITH ARGININE SILICATE	Katie Perez-Ojalvo , Sara Emerson , Jim Danielle , Komorowski Greenberg
		2	EXPLORING MAMMOGRAPHIC IMAGE MAGNIFICATION SYSTEM WITH EYE DETECTION AND EEG SCANNER: A PRELIMINARY INVESTIGATION ,	Prof. Dr. A Ogura. Nakazawa
		3	ANALYZING RESTING-STATE FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY WITH AN INDEPENDENT COMPONENT APPROACH	Shuaishuai Hu, Lanbo Wang, Han Li, Shouliang Qi
		4	ENHANCED SEGMENTATION OF HEART SOUNDS USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM CURVE LENGTH VARIATION	Mecheri Zeid Ahfir , Maamar Belmecheri, , Kale Izzet
		5	ENHANCED RESOLUTION OF 3D CT SCANS VIA HETEROGENEOUS DIMENSIONAL TRANSFORMERS	Dr. Helen Zhang
		6	ADVANCEMENT OF AN AFFORDABLE IOT-BASED MINIATURE DEVICE FOR REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING	Mojtaba Mohammadzaheri , Morteza Ghodsi,
		7	EMPLOYING SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION AS A LONGITUDINAL BIOMARKER FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEAS	Jianyu Zhengyu , C Zhang hen, Sihong Zhang, Xusheng He , Zhang Wei
		8	EVALUATING HIP MUSCULAR IMBALANCE IN RHEUMATISM PATIENTS: AN ASSESSMENT	Dr. Anthony Banitsas , Assis. Prof. Konstantinos Bawa
		9	ENHANCED CORONARY HEART DISEASE PREDICTION USING ECG ANALYSIS WITH RESNET AND BI-LSTM	Yang Zhang, Jian He
		10		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 13:30 – 15:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	**Hsuan-Chia Yang,**	1	DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR IMPRİNTED POLYMERS (MIPS) FOR THE SELECTİVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPİNE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTİON	Bianca Schweiger, Lucile Bahnweg, Barbara Palm, Ute Steinfeld
		2	PENTACHLOROPHENOL REMOVAL VİA ADSORPTİON AND BİODEGRADATİON	Assis. Prof. Dr. Rakmi Abd.-Rahman Assis. Prof. Dr. Nurina Anuar
		3	FORMULATİON AND EVALUATİON OF VAGİNAL SUPPOSİTORİES CONTAİNİNG LACTOBACİLLUS	Sanae Kaewnopparat Nattha Kaewnopparat
		4	NEW SIMULTANEOUS HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF NSAIDS AND OPIOID ANALGESICS IN ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HUMAN PLASMA	Asad Ullah Madni Mahmood Ahmad, Naveed Akhtar, Muhammad Usman
		5	SERİCİN FİLM: INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATİON ON İTS PHYSİCAL PROPERTİES	N. Namviriyachote N. Bang, P. Aramwit
		6	VALİDATİON AND APPLİCATİON OF A NEW OPTİMİZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTİON METHOD FOR NORFLOXACİN	Mahmood Ahmad Ghulam Murtaza Sonia Khiljee Muhammad Asadullah Madni
		7	ANTİBACTERİAL CAPACİTY OF PLUMERİA ALBA PETALS	Assis. Prof. Dr. M. H. Syakira Dr. L. Brenda
		8	PROACTİVE IDENTİFİCATİON OF FALSE ALERT FOR DRUG-DRUG INTERACTİON	Hsuan-Chia Yang, Yan-Jhih Haung, Yu-Chuan Li
		9	COMPARİSON BETWEEN ANTİBACTERİAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOLİC AND ISOPROPYL: HEXAN (7:3) EXTRACTS OF ZİNGİBER OFFİCİNALE ROSE	Tahereh Naji Mahsa Jassemi

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**İ Arş. Gör. Beyza KAYHAN**	1	ENHANCING METAHEURISTIC TECHNIQUES: STRATEGIES FOR LEVERAGING LEVY FLIGHT INTEGRATION	Md Al Amin HOSSAIN Tahir SAĞ
		2	DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE LEARNING BASED CUSTOMER REQUEST RESOLUTION TIME PREDICTION MODELS	Adem Seller Hatice Özdemir Hasan Hüseyin Yurdagül Mahmut Yıldırım M. Fatih Akay
		3	OPTICAL MUSIC SYMBOL RECOGNITION USING YOLOv8	Arş. Gör. Beyza KAYHAN Dr. Alexandra BONNICI Doç. Dr. Sait Ali UYMAZ
		4	Vulnerability analysis based on SBOMs: A model proposal for automated vulnerability scanning for CI/CD pipelines	Ömercan KAĞIZMANDERE Dr. Halil ARSLAN
		5	Yeni Nesil Mobil Kasa Sistemlerinin Perakende Sektöründe Kullanımı	KERİM GÜNAYDIN
		6	CNN HYPERPARAMETER OPTIMIZATION IN BIOMEDICAL IMAGES	Abdurrahman AVCI Murat KARAKOYUN
		7		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Doç. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL**	1	SEMI-TOTAL DOMINATION IN SOME SHADOW GRAPHS	NİDA KOCATÜRK AYSUN AYTAÇ
		2	ON POSİTİVE SOLUTİONS OF SINGULAR FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE P-LAPLACIAN OPERATOR	FURKAN ERKAN Assoc. Prof. Dr. NUKET AYKUT HAMAL
		3	EXPLOSİVE AND GROWTH İN A TRİHARMONİC REACTİON-DİFFUSİON EQUATİON İN VARİABLE EXPONENT	Gülistan Butakın Prof. Dr. Erhan Pişkin
		4	BLOW-UP AND GROWTH İN A PARABOLİC-TYPE EQUATİON WİTH VARİABLE EXPONENT	Gülistan Butakın Prof. Dr. Erhan Pişkin
		5	Mathematical Decision Making Process and Decision Criterias	Doç. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL
		6	Esnek Metrik Uzaylarda Özel Dönüşümler	Doç. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL
		7		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:00 – 18:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Öğr. Gör. GÜLİSTAN UYMAZ ARAS**	1	THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHM	Uzm. Hem., FATMA ERTÜRK Prof. Dr., SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU
		2	CLASSICAL (TRADITIONAL) COMPLEMENTARY NUTRITION METHOD	Uzm. Hem., FATMA ERTÜRK Prof. Dr., SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU
		3	LENFÖDEMİ ÖNLEMEYE YÖNELİK KANITA DAYALI UYGULAMALAR	Öğr. Gör. GÜLİSTAN UYMAZ ARAS
		4	PALYATİF VE YAŞAM SONU BAKIMDA AĞRI YÖNETİMİ	Öğr. Gör. GÜLİSTAN UYMAZ ARAS
		5	Rational Drug Use in Elderly Individuals and Influential Factors	Res. Assist. Büşra Duran Assist. Prof. Dr. Alime Selçuk Tosun
		6	Health Literacy in Elderly Individuals and Influential Factors	Res. Assist. Büşra Duran Assist. Prof. Dr. Alime Selçuk Tosun
		7		

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	**M. Vanitha Lakshmi**	1	BIOMECHANICAL MODELING AND SIMULATION: COMPARING HUMAN ARM MOTION TO ENHANCE ASTRONAUT TASKS DURING EXTRA VEHICULAR ACTIVITY	Yash Gupta Vardhan
		2	ASSESSMENT OF DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN PREDICTING SOFTWARE RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE	Pradeep Wahid , Abdul Kumar
		3	ENHANCING VOWEL SPEECH VIA PITCH AND FORMANT FREQUENCY ANALYSIS	M. Vanitha Lakshmi
		4	LONG-TERM ANALYSIS OF PROFITABILITY ESTIMATION WITH A FOCUS ON BENEFITS	Stephan Lahl , Printz Kristina , René Jeschke , Vossen Sabina
		5	ADVANCEMENT: AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION FRAMEWORK FOR HYDROLOGIC MODELING VIA APPROXIMATE BAYESIAN COMPUTATION	J. M. Goonetilleke , B McGree
		6	FOSTERING STUDENT SUCCESS: PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS IN EDUCATION THROUGH LABS AND COMPETITIONS	Dr. Teymourlouei Haydar
		7	EXPLORING AN INNOVATIVE CLOUD MODEL: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUALIZED BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS FROM THE CUSTOMER'S PERSPECTIVE ,	Asim Majeed, Mak Rehan Bhana, Prof. Dr. Rebecca Bolia, Nizam Goode , Mike illiams
		8	ENHANCEMENTS TO THE DIFFRACTIVE DETECTOR CONTROL SYSTEM OF ALICE FOR RUN-II AT THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER	Monzó Hernández, M. León Martínez
			ASSESSMENT OF SHEAR STRENGTH FOR COLD-FORMED STEEL SHEAR WALL PANELS: A NUMERICAL ANALYSIS	Bourahla Idriss, Nour-Eddine Rouaz, Kahlouche Sid Ali , Farah Rafa
		9	UTILIZING ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INHERITED OBJECT-ORIENTED CLASS MEMBERS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Al Dallal Jehad
		10	DEVELOPING A WEB 2.0-BASED PRACTICAL WORKS MANAGEMENT SYSTEM: A CASE STUDY OF SULTAN MOULAY SLIMANE UNIVERSITY	Khalid Bouikhalene, Ghoulam Belaid , Zakaria Mouncif , Hicham Harmouch

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	**Assis. Prof. Dr. Sunkar Saraswati**	1	DECLINE IN BIODIVERSITY OF HYRCANIAN FOREST DUE TO COAL MINING ACTIVITIES	Mahsa Kooch , Seyed Hojjati , Tavakoli Yahya
		2	EXPLORING FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUCCESS OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY	Yanto Kwatrina , Santosa Rozza Tri
		3	UTILIZING BITUMINARIA BITUMINOSA (L.) STIRTON AND MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGIES FOR REVITALIZING DEGRADED PASTORAL LANDS: A CASE STUDY IN THE MIDDLE ATLAS OF MOROCCO	O. Zennouhi, Mderssa Ibijbijen, Bouiamrine Nassiri
		4	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THIRD-GENERATION RESEARCH DATA FOR ASSESSING SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL	Claudineia Teresa , Elison Jardim , Luciane Rafael. Brazil Salvi, Bierhals Haag
		5	POULTRY MANURE-DERIVED BIOCHAR AS SOIL AMENDMENT FOR RECLAIMED SANDY SOILS IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID REGIONS	Mohamed Hammam
		6	DETERMINING SOIL LOSS BY EROSION ACROSS VARIOUS LAND COVER CATEGORIES AND SLOPE CLASSES IN BOVILLA WATERSHED, TIRANA, ALBANIA	Valmir Fran , Baloshi Gjoka, Nehat Toromani , Çollaku Elvin
		7	MAPPING THE SPATIAL VARIABILITY OF BTEX CONCENTRATIONS AT A SOUTH AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT	Dr. Raeesa Johnson , Ryan S. Moolla
		8	LOCAL DAYAK PERSPECTIVES ON WILDLIFE IMPACT FROM OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Sunkar Saraswati, Santosa

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	**Prof. Dr. Hiroshi leno Ikeda**	1	THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION IN MITIGATING SOCIAL AVOIDANCE AMONG VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS	Mohamed Elsherbiny
		2	EXAMINING LEARNER FEEDBACK ON THE ADAPTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	Mokgadi Mukuna Moletsane-, Robert Kananga Kekae
		3	FACTORS INFLUENCING RECYCLING PARTICIPATION IN KOTA KINABALU, MALAYSIA: MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES ,	Jasmine Adela Mutang, Chua Reok, Bahar Ferlis, Madlan Lailawati
		4	THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION IN FEMALE STUDENTS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Marzieh Shoushtari Talebzadeh
		5	EXAMINING SL WRITING PROFICIENCY AND SL SENSITIVITY IN WRITING TASKS: COMPARING NOVICE AND PROFICIENT WRITERS IN A NON-ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE CONTEXT	Figueiredo Alves Martins, C. Silva, C. Simões
		6	MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN AN UNDERREPRESENTED GROUP THROUGH A HIERARCHICAL APPROACH	Zhidong Zhi- Zhang, Zhang Chao
		7	HOW MUSICAL NOTATION READING COMPARES TO ALPHABET READING: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING MUSIC TO DYSLEXIC STUDENTS	Dr. Geiger Ora
		8	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS AMONG NIGHTTIME PASSENGER TRANSPORT WORKERS IN JAPAN	Prof. Dr. Hiroshi leno Ikeda

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	**Prof. Dr. Anne-Margré C. Vink**	1	EXPLORING VMAT ALGORITHMS AND DOSIMETRY: AN INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH	Assis. Prof. Dr. Amone. Taqaddas
		2	ADDRESSING AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A KEY CHALLENGE IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA	Rana Zeina, Laila Ayadhi, Bashir Shahid
		3	SEROLOGICAL IGG TESTING FOR DIAGNOSIS OF DIET-INDUCED CONDITIONS AND EFFICACY MONITORING IN CANINES	Prof. Dr. Anne-Margré C. Vink
		4	GENETIC VARIABILITY AND HAPLOTYPE ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIC CATION TRANSPORTER 1 GENE IN THE ZULU POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA	N. Hoosain, Modela Du Plessis, Minao. Benjeddou
		5	EFFECTS OF LOWER BODY POSITIVE PRESSURE TRAINING ON BODY COMPOSITION IN OBESE CHILDREN	Basant Refay, Nabeel T. Faiad
		6	HOW THE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS OF AUTISM INFLUENCE COGNITIVE SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER	Rana Zeina, Laila Ayadhi, Shahid M. Bashir
		7	MULTI-ORGAN PRESENTATION IN NEONATAL LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (REPORT OF TWO CASES)	Lubis Widayanti R., Z. Hikmah
		8	EXPLORING SEXUAL PRACTICES AND CONDOM ATTITUDES AMONG INJECTING DRUG USERS IN HAI PHONG, VIETNAM: INSIGHTS FROM QUALITATIVE RESEARCH	Tanvir Ahmed, N. Thanh Long, Phan T. Stewart, Donald E. Huong
		9	AN ADVANCED ROBOTIC REHABILITATION ARM CONTROLLED VIA SOMATOSENSORY BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE	Dr. Jiewei Cui, Lecture Hongyan Li, Chunqi , Yong Chang Hu

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	**Prof. Dr. C. Premalatha Kenan Gunavathi**	1	FETAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN BOTUCATU CITY, SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL: ASSESSING MATERNAL-INFANT HEALTHCARE	Noda Salvador I. C, Fonseca C. R. B.
		2	COMPARISON OF THIOPENTAL-FENTANYL AND MIDAZOLAM-FENTANYL FOR PROCEDURAL SEDATION IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS WITH SHOULDER DISLOCATION AND DISTAL RADIAL FRACTURE-DISLOCATION: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND CONTROLLED TRIAL	D. Abbasi S. Shafiee Ardestani, E. Payani
		3	TWO INSTANCES OF VACTERL ASSOCIATION DURING PREGNANCY TREATED WITH LYMPHOCYTE THERAPY	Seyed Mortazavi, Memari Masod, Ahmad Hasani, Abed Zhaleh
		4	EMBRACING HEALTH INFORMATION APPLICATIONS WITHIN SMART NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (SNIC) THROUGH AN INNOVATIVE I-P FRAMEWORK	Ismail Azrifah Hassan, Masrah Bile, Murad Azmi
		5	HOW STATISTICAL METRICS AND OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES DRIVE GENE SELECTION IN LUNG AND OVARIAN TUMORS	Prof. Dr. C. Premalatha Kenan Gunavathi,
		6	PERINATAL RESULTS IN INSTANCES OF BLEEDING DURING THE INITIAL AND EARLY SECOND TRIMESTER	S. Chhabra, P. Kalra Tickoo
		7	A RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF PROLACTIN AND ITS ABERRATIONS ON SEMEN PARAMETERS IN MALE WHITE RATS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Hasan Rizvi
		8	REVIEWING THREE YEARS OF MEDICAL RECORDS: POISONING ADMISSIONS AT A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN BENGHAZI, LIBYA	Dr. S Bengleil Mudafara
		9	DEXAMETHASONE: EFFECTS ON TESTİCULAR FUNCTİON	H. Guettaf, Bekkouche Hadj

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION JUNE 1 - 3, 2024 İZMİR Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224				
3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	**Prof. Dr. Marco lee Hemmerling**	1	A NOVEL MULTIRESOLUTION APPROACH FOR ROBUST AFFINE PARAMETER ESTIMATION OPTIMIZATION	Jefy Dinesh Peter
		2	DENGUE TRANSMISSION MODELING: EXPLORING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN INFANTS, PREGNANT WOMEN, AND ANTIBODIES	R.P. Pongsumpun
		3	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF DENGUE PATIENTS: PREGNANT VS. NON-PREGNANT COHORTS	Dr. Chat Peseeko
		4	COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DENGUE PATIENTS: PREGNANT VS. NON-PREGNANT MODELS	Randa Pongsumpun
		5	MODELING DENGUE DISEASE DYNAMICS INCORPORATING VIRUS INCUBATION PERIOD IN MATHEMATICAL FRAMEWORK	Assis. Prof. Dr. Penabe. Pongsumpun
		6	STOCHASTIC RESONANCE IN NONLINEAR SIGNAL DETECTION: AMPLIFYING WEAK SIGNALS WITH NOISE	Youguofo Wang, Lenanmo Wu Yo
		7	EXPLORING COMPUTATIONAL GEOMETRY THROUGH TWO SPATIAL EXPERIMENTS	Prof. Dr. Marco lee Hemmerling
		8	STUDY ON THE VIABILITY OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME SYSTEMS	Dr. YongXia, JIN

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 16:30 – 18:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	**Assoc. Prof. Dr. Quoc Tranoa**	1	IDENTIFICATION OF SUITABLE FUZZY INEQUALITIES FOR INCORPORATION INTO FUZZY QUERY LANGUAGES	Marcel Wolfram , Lippe Shirvanian
		2	LINEAR INSTABILITY ANALYSIS OF WAKE-SHEAR LAYERS IN TWO-PHASE SHALLOW FLOWS	Dr. Intamin Volodko, Valentinana Koshkina
		3	IMPLEMENTATION OF A NOVEL HYBRID OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM IN CLUSTER ANALYSIS	Niknam, Nayeripour, Banafshe Firouzi
		4	CFD MODELING AND VALIDATION FOR FLAP-TYPE WAVE-MAKER SYSTEMS	Dr. Anant Lalina, Assis. Prof. Dr. Melti Elangovan
		5	VELOCITY-VORTICITY FORMULATION FOR ANALYZING 3D NATURAL CONVECTION IN AN INCLINED CAVITY: A DQ STUDY	Kee Lo, Sou Leu
		6	INTEGRAL OPERATORS PERTINENT TO INTERFACE DYNAMICS ISSUES	Pa Lino
		7	ANALYZING IMAGE REPRESENTATION THROUGH DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH	Prof. Dr. Rita Farouk
		8	A P-SPACE ALGORITHM FOR COMPUTING GROEBNER BASES IN BOOLEAN RINGS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Quoc Tranoa

EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
EGE 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
ARTWorld 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
JUNE 1 - 3, 2024
İZMİR
Meeting ID: 816 0458 4722 Passcode: 202224

3 Haziran / June 3, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON	SERGİ	1	İmza	GÖKHAN TENGİZ
		2	aşkoluşum serisinden, kumsal döngüsü	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Aydın Avcı
		3	B/19-KİBELE	Doç. Safiye SARİ
		4	B/18	Doç. Safiye SARİ
		5	İsimsiz	Doç.Bülent Bulduk
		6	"Denizin Portresi" Potrait of The Sea	Ece Pınar
		7	Vav	Doç. Dr. Pınar TOKTAŞ
		8	OVERTHINKING	Arş. Gör. Merve Özel
		9	Çiğdem / Crocus	Öğr. Gör. Sibel BAYAR
		10	Uğur Getirenler	Dr. Öğr. Üy. Fatma BULAT
		11	Adsız	Prof. Dr. Feryal BEYKAL ORHUN
		12	Doğa	Canan Müstecepoğlu
		13	03.55	Deniz Tunçbilek
		14	sönen ışık	Deniz Tunçbilek
		15	Kayıt	Doç. Dr. Nalân Danâbaş
		16	Egeden Manzaralar	Doç. Pınar Çalışkan Güneş
		17	DENİZ RÜYASI / SEA DREAM	Dr.Öğr.Ü.Nursen GEYİK DEĞERLİ
		18	A VIEW FROM ALİ GAPU PALACE IN İSFAHAN, İRAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. REYHAN AKAT
		19	A VIEW FROM KERİM KHAN CASTLE IN ŞİRAZ, İRAN	Assoc. Prof. Dr. REYHAN AKAT
		20	Vernaküler mimari ve beyazın buluşması	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Birgül ÇAKIROĞLU
		21	Mimari yapım tekniğine estetik bakış	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Birgül ÇAKIROĞLU
		22	Illusion	Arş. Gör. Ayşenur KANDEMİR
		23	Grid	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Turgut KALAY
		24	Kalypso	Öğr. Gör. Suna TURAN
		25	Gülnihal	Lale Yıldır
		26	Bağlantı	Sema Özeskici
		27	Dokuma Atıklarından Oluşturulan Kumaş Yüzeyi ve Ürünleri	Tekstil Tasarımcı İrem LEVENT AKKUŞ
		28	Göbekli Tepe Taşlarından Esinlenerek Tasarlanan Havlu Koleksiyonu	Tekstil Tasarımcı İrem LEVENT AKKUŞ

		29	Batik Havlu Çalışmaları	Yüksek Tekstil Mühendisi, Sümeyye REÇEL ASLAN
		30	Çini Havlu-Peştamal Tasarımları	Yüksek Tekstil Mühendisi, Sümeyye REÇEL ASLAN
		31	Griftler	Öğr. Gör. Fatma NEMUTLU

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Contents

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KAMUSAL İÇSELLİK BAĞLAMINDA SİRKECİ-KAZLIÇEŞME RAYLI SİSTEM HATTI'NIN İNCELENMESİ

Arş. Gör. Ayça Geçkil, Doç. Dr. Yasemen Say Özer

Düzce Üniversitesi, Sanat, Tasarım ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü
aycageckil@duzce.edu.tr- 0009-0003-9790-4726

Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, Mimarlık Bölümü

yasemen@yildiz.edu.tr- 0000-0001-9497-9368

ÖZET

İngilizcede "internalize" olarak geçen içselleştirmek kelimesi "Bir fikri, görüşü, inancı vb. kabul etmek veya özümsemek, böylece karakterinizin bir parçası haline getirmek." anlamına gelmektedir. Yapılı çevreyi fenomenolojiye, çeşitli insan deneyimlerine ve kentsel kamusal alanlardaki gündelik koşullarla dayandıran durum "kamusal içsellik" olarak yorumlanmaktadır. Bu tür içselliğin anlamı toplumsal değerleri ve insan ilişkilerini gösteren bir alan olarak kamusal alanlara odaklanmaktadır. Kamusal içsellik, bir meydanda otururken çevredeki insanlarla etkileşime geçiş, bir kafede insanlarla sohbet etmek gibi basit günlük deneyimlere dayanmaktadır. Kent sakinlerinin yaşamsal konforunu etkileyen alanların başında kamusal alanlar gelmektedir. Kentlilerin kamusal alanları sadece geçiş noktası olarak değil aynı zamanda yaşamlarını sürdürdükleri ve sosyalleştikleri mekanlar olarak görmeleri kamusal içsellik ile sağlanmaktadır.

Bir yerin fiziksel ortamını içsellik açısından incelemek için temel unsurlar okunabilirlik, ölçek ve güvenliktir. Yani yerin çevreyle olan etkileşimini, mekanın erişilebilirliği ve geçirgenliğini belirlemektedir. Mimar ve şehir planlamacı Jan Gehl, kamusal alanların mekansal kalitesinin, toplumun ruhsal ve sosyal refahını etkilediğini savunur. Bireylerin ulaşım aktarma noktalarına rahat bir şekilde erişim sağlarken bir yandan da etkileşim içerisinde olmaları önemlidir. Ulaşım istasyonları, bireylerin günlük yaşamlarında sıklıkla kullandıkları alanlar olarak kamusal içsellik açısından göz önünde bulundurulması gereken alanlardır. Gehl'in mekansal kalite kriterleri ile bu alanları okumak ve sorunları tanımlamak mümkündür. Ulaşım istasyonlarının planlama ve tasarım aşamasında fiziksel koşullar dikkate alındığında bu mekanları kullanan kent sakinlerinin yaşam kalitesi güçlenecektir.

Yaklaşık 16 milyon nüfusa ev sahipliği yapan İstanbul'da hafif raylı sistemlerin kullanımı her geçen gün artmakta ve kentsel ulaşım dinamiklerini şekillendirmektedir. Hafif raylı sistemler, kent içi ulaşımın hızlı, çevre dostu ve etkili bir şekilde sürdürülmesini sağlamaktadır. İstanbul'da bu sistem, metro ve tramvay hatlarıyla entegre bir şekilde kent merkezlerinde farklı noktalara kolay ve konforlu ulaşım imkanı sunmaktadır. İstanbul'da hafif raylı sistemler, kentin karmaşık ve yoğun trafik hayatına bir ulaşım alternatifi sunarak kent sakinlerine daha konforlu bir deneyim sağlamaktadır. Kentin ulaşım ağı, metro hatları, tramvaylar, metrobüsler ve

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

feribotlar gibi çeşitli ulaşım şekilleriyle entegre bir yapıdadır. Bu çeşitlilik kentin farklı bölgeleri arasında etkin bir ulaşım olanağı sunmaktadır.

İstanbul ulaşım ağlarına önemli ölçüde katkı sağlayan Sirkeci-Kazlıçeşme Raylı Sistem hattı, tarihi yarımadada turistik noktaları bir araya getirmesiyle dikkat çekmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Gehl'in kamusal içsellik bağlamında, Sirkeci-Kazlıçeşme Raylı Sistem hattı istasyonlarının fiziksel ortamı, erişilebilirliği, konforu, güvenliği ve konumunun sorgulanmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kamusal İçsellik, Jan Gehl İlkeleri, Sirkeci- Kazlıçeşme Raylı Sistem hattı,

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MEDİKAL TULUMLARIN ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANILAN KUMAŞLARIN KONFOR AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ASSESSMENT OF FABRICS USED IN THE PRODUCTION OF MEDICAL COVERALLS IN TERMS OF THERMAL COMFORT

Prof. Dr. Zümrüt BAHADIR ÜNAL[1], Doç. Dr. Mehmet KÜÇÜK[2], Doç. Dr. Derya TAMA BİRKOCAK[3], Dr. Eda ACAR[4]

[1]Ege Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,
zumrut.bahadir.unal@ege.edu.tr-ORCID ID 0000 0001 5028 3844

[2]Ege Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,
mehmet.kucuk@ege.edu.tr -ORCID ID 0000 0001 5028 3844

[3] Ege Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,
derya.tama@ege.edu.tr-ORCID ID 0000 0001 5028 3844

[4]Ege Üniversitesi Mühendislik Fakültesi Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü,
eda.acar@ege.edu.tr-ORCID ID 0000 0001 5028 3844

Özet

Koruyucu tulumların kullanımı, özellikle de Covid 19 pandemi süreciyle birlikte tüm dünyada büyük bir artış göstermiştir. Piyasada mevcut koruyucu tulumlar ve alana yönelik önceki çalışmalar incelendiğinde, bu tulumların sağlık çalışanlarının konfor amacı güdülmeden üretildiği görülmüştür. Çalışma sırasında vücut ısısının artmasıyla birlikte vücut neminin dış yüzeye iletilememesi sonucunda hızlı bir şekilde terleme gerçekleşmektedir. Vücut ile giysi arasında oluşan ıslaklık, uzun süreli kullanımlarda cilt tahrişlerine yol açabilmektedir. Bu durum, kaşıntı, ciltte tahrişten kaynaklanan kızarıklıklar gibi rahatsızlıklara neden olarak çalışanların performansını olumsuz yönde etkileyebilmektedir.

Bu çalışma ile birlikte sağlık çalışanları tarafından uzun süre giyilen koruyucu tulumların giyim konforu performansını artıracak kumaşlarla üretilmesini teşvik etmek amaçlanmıştır. Bu kapsamda öncelikle piyasada koruyucu tulum üretiminde sıklıkla kullanılan tekstil yüzeyleri tedarik edilmiş ve bu yüzeylere bazı termal konfor testleri uygulanmıştır. Test sonuçları değerlendirilerek en yüksek termal konforu sağlayacak olan tek kullanımlık dokusuz kumaş belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Koruyucu Tulumlar, Sağlık Çalışanları, Dokusuz Yüzeyler, Termal Konfor.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AN INVESTIGATION OF HYBRID PAVEMENT FEASIBILITY VIA FINITE ELEMENT METHOD

Msc. İbrahim ALKASAH [1], Msc. Stive Ricardo DONGMO [2], Assoc. Prof. Dr. Halil İbrahim YUMRUTAŞ [3]

[1] Karabuk University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Karabuk, Türkiye, Ibalkasah@gmail.com, 0002-0008-5472-7608

[2] Karabuk University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Karabuk, Türkiye, 2228143310@ogrenci.karabuk.edu.tr, 0009-0007-4993-7805

[3] Karabuk University, Faculty of Engineering, Department of Civil Engineering, Karabuk, Türkiye, iyumrutas@karabuk.edu.tr, 0000-0002-3696-7016

ABSTRACT

In the comparison between rigid and flexible pavements, each has its own particular of associated advantages and disadvantages. Flexible pavements are prone to rutting caused by heavy vehicles, particularly in the right-hand lane and at junctions, wasting national capital by requiring annual repair and rehabilitation, whereas rigid pavements are recognized as more resilient to such deformation. The aim of this study is to combine the advantages of rigid and flexible pavements by implementing them together on the same road. This approach allows for the benefits of both types of pavements to be fully exploited. The first lane will be designed as rigid and the other as flexible, creating a so-called "Hybrid Pavement". The first step in demonstrating the feasibility of such an application, as described in the technical literature, can be cutting-edge computational simulations in order to reduce the cost of the experiments and to avoid time losses. In this study, the feasibility of the use of hybrid pavements was investigated using the Finite Element Method (FEM) with the Abaqus software. Four different scenario considering various axle loads and various positioning of these axle loads were applied. Positive and hopeful results were obtained in terms of rutting performance. Correspondingly, this study is a prelude for future experimental studies as well as in-situ applications.

Keywords: Hybrid Pavement, Rigid Pavement, Flexible Pavement, Finite Element, Abaqus

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Electronic and Optical Properties of GeS and Defected GeS

Dr. Mehmet Erdem

Gebze Technical University, Physics Department- 0000 0002 7827 0030

ABSTRACT

A number of electronic and optical studies have been carried out on the semiconductor material Germanium Sulfide (GeS), whose existence entered the literature with an article published by Zachariasen in 1932. In this completely theoretical study, Quantum Espresso (QE) program was used. This program, developed mostly by Professors at Universities in Italy and Slovenia, is free. This program, which uses density functional theory (DFT), uses the pseudopotential method. First, it was structurally/geometrically optimized with ab initio first principles calculations, and then the best parameters were decided. These parameters are explained with their reasons. For GeS in the orthorhombic crystal structure, graphs such as the pure crystal's energy band structure, density of state, projected density of state, and absorption spectrum were examined. Afterwards, the same investigations were carried out first in the case of Ge and then in the case of two different linearly independent S vacancy defects, and the electronic and optical properties of the pure crystal and the defective crystal were compared. By examining these 3 different defect types, they are compared in all possible atomic states of GeS, which has 8 atoms in its unit cell. Because, when we use the translational or rotational symmetry of an atom in any state, it may become different in terms of the compounds made in the molecule, but this difference does not create a difference in terms of its structure for the Ge atom, but corresponds to 2 different situations for S. When necessary, the TRUBA infrastructure provided by Tübitak – Ulakbim, which allows us to perform high-performance calculations, was used.

Keywords: GeS, Density Functional Theory, Quantum Espresso, Crystal defect

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ORTODONTİK TEDAVİLER İLE MALOKLÜZYONLARIN DÜZELTİLMESİNİN HASTANIN PSİKOSOSYAL DURUMUNA ETKİSİ

Zeynep KOYU DDS[1], Prof. Dr. Dr. Mehmet İrfan KARADEDE DDS PhD PhD[2]
[1] İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Orthodontics, İzmir-Türkiye, ORCID ID:- 0009-0004-2312-1398, zeynep.koyu@gmail.com
[2] İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Orthodontics, İzmir-Türkiye,ORCID ID: -0000-0002-4749-2167, mikaradede@gmail.com

ÖZET

Maloklüzyon, kısaca dişlerin sıralanmasındaki düzensizlikler ya da dişler ve çenelerin birbirleriyle yanlış ilişkileri olarak tanımlanabilir. Ortodonti, maloklüzyonların uygun tedavi seçenekleriyle tedavi edilmesini sağlayan bir diş hekimliği dalıdır. Hastanın ortodontik tedavi ihtiyacı, objektif olarak standart indekslerle hekimler tarafından belirlenebilir. Subjektif olarak hasta isteği doğrultusunda da ortodontik tedavi uygulanmasına karar verilebilir. Bu ayrımın olması hastanın sahip olduğu maloklüzyonun algılanışının hekimler ve hastalar arasında farklılıklar göstermesinden kaynaklanır. Maloklüzyonların bireyler üzerinde fiziksel ve psikososyal negatif etkiler oluşturabildiği görüşü oldukça yaygındır. Özellikle genç ve genç erişkin bireyler için fiziksel görünüm, sosyal etkileşimde oldukça önemlidir. Günümüzde sosyal medya kullanımının da artmasıyla birlikte bireyler fiziksel görünümünlerine çok daha fazla özen göstermektedirler. Gülümseme fiziksel görünümün önemli bir parçasıdır ve dişlerin görünümü, kişinin psikososyal durumunu etkilemektedir. Bazı çalışmalar, sadece maloklüzyonların genç ve genç erişkin dönemde değil, aynı zamanda yetişkinlikte de benlik kavramını zedelediğini bildirmiştir. Günümüzde akran zorbalığının artışıyla birlikte, hafif maloklüzyona sahip çocuklar sıklıkla dalga geçme, isim takma ve fiziksel şiddet gibi durumlarla karşılaşılırken; daha şiddetli maloklüzyonlara sahip çocuklar sıklıkla acıma ve toplumdan uzaklaşma gibi durumlara maruz kalmaktadır. Çocukların sadece o anki psikososyal durumları değil, gelecekteki psikososyal durumlarının da etkilenebildiği öne sürülmüştür.

Ortodontik tedavi, hasta ve hekimin uyum içinde olması gereken bir süreçtir. Bu nedenle hekim, hastayı her açıdan çok iyi analiz etmelidir. Ortodontist, hastanın tedavi ihtiyacına neden olan faktörleri, istekleri, beklentileri saptayarak tıbbi açıdan hastanın da benimsediği en iyi tedavi planını oluşturmalıdır. Ortodontik tedavi sürecinde, hastanın psikolojik durumunun tedavinin başlarında negatif yönde seyrettiği, ancak tedavinin ileri ve son aşamalarında pozitife döndüğü raporlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak, ortodontik tedavi, bireyin psikososyal olarak belirgin düzeyde kendisini iyi hissetmesini sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Ortodontik tedavi, Maloklüzyon, Psikososyal

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFECT OF CORRECTION OF MALOCCLUSIONS WITH ORTHODONTIC TREATMENTS ON THE PSYCHOSOCIAL STATUS OF THE PATIENT

SUMMARY

Malocclusion can be defined as a disorder in the alignment of the teeth or an incorrect relationship between the teeth and jaws. Orthodontics is a branch of dentistry that provides treatment of malocclusions with appropriate treatment options. The patient's need for orthodontic treatment can be objectively determined by physicians using standardized indices. Subjectively, orthodontic treatment can also be decided according to the patient's request. The reason for this distinction is that the perception of the patient's malocclusion differs between physicians and patients. The view that malocclusions can have negative physical and psychosocial effects on individuals is quite common. Especially for adolescents and young adults, physical appearance is very important in social interaction. Nowadays, with the increase in the use of social media, individuals pay much more attention to their physical appearance. Smiling is an important part of physical appearance and dental appearance can affect the psychosocial status of the individual. Some long-term studies have reported that not only malocclusions damage self-concept in adolescence and young adulthood, but also in adulthood. Today, with the increase in peer bullying, children with mild malocclusion are often subjected to teasing, name-calling and physical violence, while children with more severe malocclusions are often subjected to pity and ostracization. It has been suggested that not only the current psychosocial status of children can be affected but also their future psychosocial status.

Orthodontic treatment is a treatment process in which the patient and the physician must be in harmony. For this reason, the physician should analyze the patient very well in every aspect. He/she should create the best treatment plan from a medical point of view by determining the factors, wishes and expectations that cause the patient's need for treatment. In the evaluations made before orthodontic treatment, it is seen that the psychological status of the patient is negative with the start of the treatment, but it turns positive during the progression of the treatment and reaching the result. At the end of the treatment, a significant psychosocial increase is observed.

Key words: Orthodontic treatment, Malocclusion, Psychosocial status

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF HORMONES ON THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION

Zeynep KOYU DDS[1], Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Beyza KARADEDE ÜNAL DDS PhD PhD[2]
[1] İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Orthodontics, İzmir-Türkiye, ORCID ID:- 0009-0004-2312-1398, zeynep.koyu@gmail.com
[2] İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Orthodontics, İzmir-Türkiye, -0000-0002-0035-0444, dr.beyzakaradede@gmail.com

HORMONLARIN MAKSİLOFASİYAL BÖLGEYE ETKİSİ

ÖZET

Bütün canlılarda büyüme ve gelişim ayrı ayrı değil, birlikte ilerlemektedir ve büyüme ile gelişimi birbirinden ayırmak mümkün değildir. Büyüme ile bütün vücudun, vücudu oluşturan çeşitli organların ve bu organların çeşitli kısımlarının hacimleri artmaktadır. Gelişim ise; büyüme esnasında vücudun çeşitli organlarının tüm vücuda göre oranlarının veya organların çeşitli parçaları arasındaki oranların değişmesi, farklılaşması olayıdır. Çeşitli hormonlar büyümeye etki ederler. Postnatal büyümeyi düzenleyen en önemli hormon büyüme hormonudur. Büyümeyi sağlayan hormonlar başlıca GH ve IGF'ler olmakla birlikte bunların dışında tiroid hormonu, cinsiyet steroidleri de büyümeyi sağlar.

Maksilofasiyal bölge; kafada yer alan beyin, beyincik, beyin sapı ve omurilik gibi sinir sistemini kapsayan kısımların haricinde kalan anterior bölge olarak tanımlanır. Maksilofasiyal bölgenin büyüme ve gelişimi vücudun büyüme ve gelişimine paralel özellik gösterir ve hormonların etkisi altındadır. Maksilofasiyal yapılardaki büyüme ile boy uzunluğundaki belirgin artış dönemleri neredeyse aynı zamanlarda meydana gelmektedir. Maksilofasiyal bölgede büyüme ile gelişim postpubertal dönemin sonuna kadar devam eden bir süreçtir.

Yapılan bir çalışmada IGF-1 hormonunun büyümenin atak yaptığı pubertal dönemde artış gösterdiği görülmektedir, büyümenin yavaşlama safhalarında azaldığını, postpubertal dönemde de en alt seviyeye düştüğü belirtilmiştir. Farklı Puberte evrelerinde IGFBP-3 değerlerinde, kemik yapım belirteçleri olan serum osteokalsin, ALP, K-ALP değerlerinde farklılıklar bulunmuştur. Hormon seviyelerinin pubertal atılım evreleriyle gösterdiği paralellik maksilofasiyal bölgedeki büyüme ve gelişim üzerine etkisi olduğunu kanıtlar niteliktedir. Özellikle pubertal atılım döneminde hormonların etkisiyle maksilofasiyal bölgedeki kemiklerde ve yumuşak dokularda belirgin değişiklikler yaşanır. Östrojen ve testosteron gibi cinsiyet hormonları, çene, yüz ve diğer kafatası yapılarının büyümesini ve gelişmesini etkiler. Örneğin, testosteronun artması, erkeklerde genellikle daha kuvvetli çene yapısı ve daha belirgin yüz hatlarına neden olabilir. Östrojen ise kadınlarda daha yuvarlak bir yüz hatlarına ve daha ince bir çene yapısına yol açabilir. Hormonların bu etkisi, maksilofasiyal bölgenin şeklini ve boyutunu belirleyen önemli faktörlerden biridir. Pubertenin başlamasında ve

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

tamamlanmasında, ayrıca iskeletsel maturasyonda hormonların etkili olduğuna işaret eden çok sayıda çalışma mevcuttur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hormon, Büyüme, Maksilofasiyal bölge

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF HORMONES ON THE MAXILLOFACIAL REGION

SUMMARY

In all living organisms, growth and development do not proceed separately but together and it is not possible to separate growth and development. With growth, the volumes of the whole body, the various organs that make up the body and the various parts of these organs increase. Development, on the other hand, is the change in the proportions of the various organs of the body in relation to the whole body or in the proportions between the various parts of the organs during growth. Various hormones affect growth. The most important hormone regulating postnatal growth is growth hormone. The hormones that provide growth are mainly GH and IGFs, but thyroid hormone and sex steroids also provide growth.

The maxillofacial region is defined as the anterior region of the head, excluding parts of the nervous system such as the brain, cerebellum, brain stem and spinal cord. The growth and development of the maxillofacial region is parallel to the growth and development of the body and is under the influence of hormones. Growth in the maxillofacial structures and periods of significant increase in height occur at almost the same time. Growth and development in the maxillofacial region is a process that continues until the end of the postpubertal period.

In a study, it was observed that IGF-1 hormone increased in the pubertal period when growth attacks, decreased in the deceleration stages of growth, and decreased to the lowest level in the postpubertal period. Differences were found in IGFBP-3 values in different puberty stages and in serum osteocalcin, ALP, K-ALP values which are bone formation markers. The parallelism of hormone levels with the stages of pubertal breakthrough proves that it has an effect on growth and development in the maxillofacial region. Especially during the pubertal breakthrough period, significant changes are experienced in the bones and soft tissues in the maxillofacial region with the effect of hormones. Sex hormones such as oestrogen and testosterone affect the growth and development of the jaw, face and other cranial structures. For example, an increase in testosterone can often lead to a stronger jaw structure and more pronounced facial features in men. Oestrogen, on the other hand, can lead to rounder facial features and a thinner chin in women. This effect of hormones is one of the important factors that determine the shape and size of the maxillofacial region. There are many studies indicating that hormones are effective in the onset and completion of puberty and skeletal maturation.

Key words: Hormone, Growth, Maxillofacial region

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GENERALİZED LIE IDEALS AND (σ,τ)-CENTER OF PRIME RINGS

Doç. Dr. EVRİM GÜVEN

Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, evrim@kocaeli.edu.tr - 0000-0001-5256-4447

ÖZET

Let R be a prime ring with charR≠2, and σ, τ two automorphisms of R. For each r, s∈R we set [r,s] σ,τ =rσ(s)-τ(s)r, (r,s) σ,τ =rσ(s)+τ(s)r and Cσ,τ(R)={c∈R | cσ(r)=τ(r)c, ∀ r∈R}. Let U be an additive subgroup of R. If [U,R]⊂U then U is called a Lie ideal of R. The definition of (σ,τ)-Lie ideal of R is introduced in [1] as follows: (i) U is called a right (σ,τ)-Lie ideal of R if [U,R] σ,τ ⊂U, (ii) U is called a left (σ,τ)-Lie ideal if [R,U] σ,τ ⊂U. (iii) U is called a (σ,τ)-Lie ideal if U is both right and left (σ,τ)-Lie ideal of R. Every Lie ideal of R is a (1,1)-Lie ideal of R, where 1:R→R is the identity map. A derivation d is an additive mapping on R which satisfies d(rs)=d(r)s+rd(s) for all r,s∈R. In this study, the results of research made on the properties of the Cσ,τ(R) center of the ring, using the Lie ideals of a R prime ring and the derivative transformation defined in this ring, are shared.

1. Kaya K., Kandamar H. and Aydın N., Generalized Jordan Structure of Prime Rings, Tr. J. of Math., (1993).

2. Aydın N., Notes on Generalized Lie Ideals, Anelele University Di Timisoara, Vol 37, 2, 1999.7-12.

3. Güven E., One Sided (σ,τ)-Lie Ideals and Generalized Derivations in Prime Rings, Palestine Journal of Mathematics, Vol. 7(2), (2018)

4. Bresar M., On the distance of the composition of two derivation to generalized derivations , Glasgow Math. J, 33, (1991).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Generalized Lie Ideal, derivation, Prime Ring.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PATENTLENMİŞ VE GALVANİZLENMİŞ ÇELİK TELLERİN ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE SOĞUK ÇEKME PARAMETRELERİNİN ETKİSİ

Kalite Güvence Müh., EROL MEHMET MURADOĞLU [1],
Kalite Güvence Baş. Müh., NUR YONAR [1], Kalite ve Projeler Müd., İSA ARSLAN[2],
Kalite Güvence Baş. Müh., ADNAN EFE[2],
Galvanizleme Baş. Müh., METİN BİTİKÇİOĞLU[2],
Prof. Dr. Ş. HAKAN ATAPEK[3]

[1]Çokyaşar Halat Makine Tel Galvanizleme San. A.Ş.
mehmet.muradoglu@cokyasarhalat.com, ORCID ID: 0009-0006-7217-0537
nur.yonar@cokyasarhalat.com, ORCID ID: 0009-0008-8279-572X
[2]Özyaşar Tel ve Galvanizleme San. Tic. A.Ş.
isa.arslan@cokyasarholding.com.tr ORCID ID: 0009-0006-1742-0572
adnan.efe@ozyasar.com.tr ORCID ID: 0009-0003-9800-2222
metin.bitikcioglu@ozyasar.com.tr ORCID ID: 0009-0003-9327-6101
[3]Kocaeli Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi
hatapek@kocaeli.edu.tr ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0964-2037

ÖZET

Patentli galvanizli tellerin soğuk çekim sırasında haddelerden geçerken yüzeyindeki çinko tabakası sıyrılmaktadır. Malzeme kesitinde meydana gelen plastik deformasyona da bağlı olarak çinko kaplama katmanları kırılmakta ve kısmen telin yüzeyine sıvanmaktadır. Bu açıdan bakıldığında, hem deformasyona bağlı olarak malzemenin mukavemeti hem de yüzey kalitesi takip edilmelidir. Bu çalışmada, değişken soğuk çekme parametrelerine bağlı olarak patentli galvanizli çelik tellerin özellikleri (%-uzama, mukavemet ve kaplama miktarı) incelenmiştir. Hammadde olarak C70D kalite filmaşin (5.50 mm) seçilmiş olup, çoklu redüksiyon işlemi ile hedeflenen çap değerine (2.50 mm) endüstriyel pratiklikte ulaşılmıştır. İndirgenmiş çapta filmaşin üzerine patentleme ve galvanizleme işlemleri de uygulanarak malzemenin kuru ve sulu çekim ortamlarında ve değişken hızlarda (4 ve 7 m/s) soğuk deformasyonu ile sırası ile 0.90, 0.82 ve 0.75 mm çaplara redüksiyonu sağlanmıştır. Elde edilen bulgular, (i) hem kuru ve hem de sulu çekim ortamlarında artan deformasyon hızı ile birlikte tüm redüksiyon işlemleri sonrası yüzeyde çinko kaplama miktarının azaldığını, (ii) sulu çekim ortamında yüzeyden adhezyon ile daha fazla kaplamanın uzaklaşabildiğini, (iii) her iki çekim ortamında da deformasyon hızındaki artışa bağlı olarak daha yüksek kopma mukavemet değerlerine ulaşıldığını ve (iv) artan deformasyon hızına bağlı olarak indirgenmiş tel kesitlerinde %-uzamanın azaldığını ortaya koymuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Galvanizleme, patentleme, redüksiyon, yapısal özellikler.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MEFENAMİK ASİDİN FENOTİAZİN VE PROMAZİN İLE ETKİLEŞİMİNİN HESAPSAL VE SPEKTROSKOPİK OLARAK İNCELENMESİ

Halil KARAYİĞEN[1], Prof. Dr. NURSEL AÇAR SELÇUKİ[2]
[1] Ege Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Kimya Anabilim Dalı, h_karayigen@hotmail.com – ORCID: 0000-0002-3301-9387
[2] Ege Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, Kimya Bölümü, nursel.acar@ege.edu.tr – ORCID: 0000-0001-9292-0637

ÖZET

Son yıllarda bilgisayar teknolojilerinin hızlı gelişimi, kapasitelerinin artması, hesaplamalı kimya/fizikteki yenilikler ve bu yaklaşımların kullanımı, birçok sorunun kimya ve malzeme biliminde cevap bulma olasılığını ortaya çıkardı. Bu yaklaşımlar, sadece moleküller arasındaki etkileşimleri ortaya çıkarmakla kalmayıp aynı zamanda deneysel araştırmanın maliyetini de azaltarak yeni araştırma alanlarına yol açmaktadır.

Bir ilaç-ilaç etkileşimi, bir veya her iki ilacın etkinliğini azaltabilir veya artırabilir. Klinik olarak önemli etkileşimler genellikle öngörülebilir ve genellikle istenmeyen etkiler içerir. Bu çalışmada, nonsteroidal antiinflamatuar ilaçlar (NSAID'ler) sınıfına ait olan mefenamik asidin, fenotiyazin ve promazin içeren potansiyel ilaç-ilaç etkileşimlerini keşfetmeye odaklanıldı. Bu kimyasal bileşenlerin kullanımı, ilaçların birbirleriyle karmaşık etkileşimini ve biyolojik sistemlere olan etkilerini anlamak için çalışmalar yapıldı.

Bu çalışmada, mefenamik asidin promazin ve fenotiyazin ilaçları ile etkileşimini belirlemeyi amaçladık; bunu, hesaplamalı ve spektroskopik yöntemleri kullanarak gerçekleştirdik. Mefenamik asidin, promazin ve fenotiyazin molekülleri ile oluşturduğu sistemlerin UV-Vis absorbsiyon spektrumları hem deneysel hem hesapsal olarak incelenmiştir. Mefenamik asit molekül içi hidrojen bağını korurken, diğer moleküllerle de π-π etkileşimi yapmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mefenamik asit, Fenotiyazin, Promazin, DFT, UV-Vis, ilaç-ilaç etkileşimi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

R417A ve R407C GAZLARI KULLANILAN HAVA-HAVA KAYNAKLI ISI POMPASINDA LAMEL ARALIĞI FARKLI EVAPARATÖR KULLANMANIN PERFORMANSA ETKİSİ

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, FADİME ŞİMŞEK [1], Yük.Lis.Öğrencisi, MEHMET AKKOCA [2]

[1] Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü,

fadimesimsek@atauni.edu.tr - 0000-0002-1440-7480

[2] Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Makina Mühendisliği Bölümü,

makkoca48@gmail.com – 0009-0002-1805-7032

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada hava-hava kaynaklı buhar sıkıştırmalı bir ısı pompasında farklı lamel aralıklarına sahip yaklaşık olarak eşit kapasiteli, iki farklı evaparatör kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada, farklı lamel aralığına sahip evaparatör tiplerinin, R22 soğutucu akışkanına alternatif olarak kullanılan R417A ile R407C gazlarının performanslarına etkisi incelenmiştir. 22 ^{0}C kondenser hava ortam sıcaklığı ve 15 ^{0}C evaparatör hava ortam sıcaklıklarında çalıştırılarak, kararlı hale gelen ısı pompası sisteminde COP ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Belirtilen çalışma şartlarında R417A gazı kullanılan ısı pompası COP değerinin, 6 mm lamel aralıklı evaparatör kullanımında 8 mm lamel aralıklı evaparatör kullanımına göre %18,63 oranında artış sağladığı görülmüştür. Yine R407C gazının kullanıldığı ısı pompasının COP değerinin ise, aynı şartlarda 8 mm lamel aralıklı evaparatör kullanımında, 6 mm lamel aralıklı evaparatör kullanımına göre % 5,26 oranında artış sağladığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak belirtilen aynı çalışma şartlarında, R417A gazının kullanıldığı ısı pompasında 6 mm lamel aralıklı, R407C gazının kullanıldığı ısı pompasında ise 8 mm lamel aralıklı evaparatör tipinde COP değerinin daha avantajlı olduğu belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Isı pompası, R417A, R407C, Evaparatör tipi, Lamel aralığı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AKUT RENAL İSKEMİ/REPERFÜZYON HASARINA KARŞI CEVİZ SEPTA EKSTRAKTININ RENAL KORUYUCU ETKİSİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

Investigation of the Renal Defensive Influence Of Juglans Septa Extract Against Acute Renal Ischemia/Reperfusion Injury

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Khasiiat IMINOVA
Atatürk Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi
Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Yakutiye, Erzurum
Email: khasiiat.iminova16@ogr.atauni.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3141-8739

Prof. Dr. Hakan AŞKIN
Atatürk Üniversitesi Fen Fakültesi
Moleküler Biyoloji ve Genetik Bölümü, Yakutiye, Erzurum
Email: hakan.askin@atauni.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3248-759X

ÖZET

Renal iskemi-reperfüzyon (RIR) hasarı, böbreklere giden kan akışının ani ve geçici olarak engellenmesi sonucu meydana gelir. Bu patolojik durum, yüksek morbidite ve mortaliteye yol açar ve mevcut tedavi seçenekleri genellikle yetersiz kalır. Bu çalışma, *Juglans regia* (ceviz) septa ekstraktının (CSE) renal koruyucu etkilerini *in vivo* sıçan modelinde değerlendirerek, RIR hasarına karşı alternatif bir terapötik yaklaşım geliştirmeyi amaçladı. Çalışma, Sprague-Dawley sıçanlar üzerinde gerçekleştirilmiş olup, denekler sağlıklı kontrol, hasta kontrol (IR uygulanan) ve tedavi grubu (IR + CSE uygulanan) olarak üç gruba ayrılmıştır. CSE'nin, iskemi sonrası reperfüzyon hasarı sırasında böbrek dokularındaki etkileri, biyokimyasal ve moleküler yöntemlerle incelenmiştir. Analizler, oksidatif stresle ilişkili biomarkerlar, inflamatuar yanıt profilleri, hücresel hasar göstergeleri ve dokusal morfoloji üzerinden yapılmıştır. Sonuçlar, CSE tedavisinin, oksidatif stres ve inflamasyon markerlarını anlamlı derecede düşürdüğünü göstermiştir. Tedavi grubundaki hayvanlar, IR grubuna göre daha düşük hücresel hasar ve nekroz göstermişlerdir. Ayrıca, CSE'nin antioksidan enzim aktivitelerini arttırdığı ve ferroptoz ile hücresel ölüm süreçlerini modüle ettiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu bulgular, ceviz septa ekstraktının potansiyel terapötik etkilerini göstermekte olup, gelecekteki klinik çalışmalar için umut verici bir aday olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: renal iskemi, reperfüzyon hasarı, ceviz septa ekstraktı, oksidatif stres, renal koruma

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ABSTRACT

Renal ischemia-reperfusion (IR) injury occurs due to the sudden and temporary obstruction of blood flow to the kidneys. This pathological condition leads to high morbidity and mortality, and the current treatment options often remain insufficient. This study aims to develop an alternative therapeutic approach against IR injury by evaluating the renal protective effects of *Juglans regia* (walnut) septum extract (CSE) in an *in vivo* rat model. The study was conducted on Sprague-Dawley rats, divided into three groups: healthy control, diseased control (IR applied), and treatment group (IR + CSE applied). The effects of CSE on kidney tissues during ischemia post-reperfusion injury were examined through biochemical and molecular methods. Analyses were conducted on oxidative stress-related biomarkers, inflammatory response profiles, cellular damage indicators, and tissue morphology. The results showed that CSE treatment significantly reduced oxidative stress and inflammation markers. Animals in the treatment group exhibited lower cellular damage and necrosis compared to the IR group. Additionally, it was found that CSE increased antioxidant enzyme activities and modulated ferroptosis and cellular death processes. These findings demonstrate the potential therapeutic effects of walnut septum extract and consider it a promising candidate for future clinical studies.

Keywords: renal ischemia, reperfusion injury, walnut septum extract, oxidative stress, renal protection

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TOPLU YEMEK ÜRETİMİ YAPAN FİRMALARDA ÇALIŞAN BEYAZ VE MAVİ YAKA PERSONELLERİNİN HİJYEN BİLGİ DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

YLÖ İclal AKTÜRK [1,*], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet YÜKSEL [2]

[1]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Gıda Mühendisliği ABD,

iclalakturk@gmail.com- ORCID: 0009-0005-6057-8490

[2] Atatürk Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü,

mehmet.yuksel@atauni.edu.tr- ORCID: 0000-0001-6566-1385

ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, İzmir ve çevre bölgelerde faaliyet gösteren toplu yemek üretimi yapan firmalarda çalışan beyaz ve mavi yaka personellerin hijyen bilgi düzeyinin belirlenerek firmalardaki gıda güvenliği standartlarının iyileştirilmesi için gereken eğitim ve önlemlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda varılmak istenen sonuç ve sonuca ulaşılmak için belirlenen hedefler hijyen bilgi düzeyinin analizi, hijyen uygulamalarının gözlemlenmesi, eğitim programlarının değerlendirilmesi, eğitim materyallerinin geliştirilmesi ve bunun sonucunda da personellerin bilinçlendirilmesidir. Ankette yer alacak çalışan personellerin belirlenmesinde "Evrenin Tümü Örnekleme Yöntemi" kullanılmıştır. Araştırmada, beyaz yaka ve mavi yaka personellerin hijyen bilgi düzeyini belirlemek amacıyla oluşturulan anket soruları toplamda 35 soru olmak üzere iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. İlk bölümde bağımlı değişkenler yani kişilerin demografik özelliklerinin yer aldığı 8 adet kişisel soru bulunmaktadır. İkinci bölümü ise bağımsız değişkenler yani katılımcıların hijyen bilgi düzeylerini ölçmeye yönelik 27 adet soru oluşturmaktadır. İnternet ortamında Microsoft Forms üzerinden oluşturulan anket formları katılımcılara ulaştırılmıştır. Katılımcıların vermiş oldukları cevapların cinsiyetine, yaşına, eğitim durumuna, çalışma süresine, mesleki eğitim alma durumuna, meslek gruplarına göre farklılık gösterip göstermediği incelenmiştir. Katılımcılara 8 adet kişisel soru dışında Üçlü Likert Tipi 27 adet farklı önermeye cevap vermesi istenmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar incelendiğinde katılımcıların önermenin verdikleri doğru ve yanlış cevap oranları birbirine çok yakın olduğu görülmektedir. Sonuç olarak, ankete katılım gösteren kişilerin hijyen bilgi düzeylerinin genel olarak iyi seviyede olduğu görülmekte olup işletmelerin bünyesinde barındırdıklarını Gıda Mühendisleri veya dışarıdan alacakları danışmanlık hizmetleri ile hijyen eğitimlerini belirli aralıklarla düzenli bir şekilde vermeleri sektör ve güvenli gıda üretimi açısından daha faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Anahtar Kelimeler : Hijyen, Catering, Bilgi düzeyi, Eğitim, Gıda güvenliği

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BİBLİYOMETRİK YAKLAŞIMLA İŞ SAĞLIĞI VE GÜVENLİĞİ ÇALIŞMALARININ ANALİZİ

Dr.Nagihan Ersoy[1],

[1] Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi /Soma Meslek Yüksekokulu

nagihanersoy89@gmail.com – 0000-0002-9807-9786

ÖZET

Dünyada ve ülkemizdeki sanayileşmeye bağlı olarak iş yerlerinde görülen iş kazası ve meslek hastalıklarındaki artışı önlemek için yapılan iş sağlığı ve güvenliği çalışmaları sürdürülebilirlik açısından kritik bir bileşendir. Bu bağlamda iş sağlığı ve güvenliğiyle ilgili yapılan çalışmaların analizi ciddi derecede önem kazanmaktadır. Bu durumda en çok atıf alan iş sağlığı ve güvenliği konusunda 100 makalenin bibliyometrik analizi ile literatüre katkı sağlanması amaçlanmaktadır. Bibliyometrik analiz, araştırma alanındaki yazarlar, anahtar kelimeler, dergiler, kurumlar ve ülkeler bilimsel etkisini ve popülerliğini ölçmek için önemli bir araç olmasının yanı sıra, araştırma alanında gelecekteki çalışmalar için potansiyel yönleri belirlemek içinde kullanılabilir. Bibliyometrik analiz, araştırmaları planlamak, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği alanındaki trendleri belirlemek ve alan içindeki önemli çalışmalara odaklanmayı sağlar. Bibliyometrik araştırmaların en temel belirleyicisi ilgili literatürü temsil eden verilerin kalitesidir. İlgili veri tabanını doğru seçmek ve arama kriterlerini belirlemek önemlidir. Bibliyometrik araştırmalar için veri setleri sağlayan birçok veri tabanı vardır. Web of Science (WoS), dünyanın en eski ve en yaygın kullanılan veri tabanıdır.

Bu amaçla Web of Science veri tabanında iş sağlığı ve güvenliği ile ilgili yapılan aramada 6030 adet makale bulundu. Bu makalelerden en çok atıf alan ilk 100 makale seçilerek bu veri seti bibliyometrik analiz için VOSviewer Programı ile analiz edilmiş ve önerilerle birlikte yorumlar sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Atıf analizi**,** Bibliyometrik analiz, İş sağlığı ve güvenliği.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BİNA ENERJİ TÜKETİM ARAŞTIRMALARI (CBECS) VERİ TABANI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

Dr. NAGİHAN ERSOY[1], Prof. Dr., İSMAİL EKMEKCİ[2]

[1] Manisa Celal Bayar Üniversitesi, nagihanersoy89@gmail.com - 0000-0002-9807-9786

[2] İstanbul Ticaret Üniversitesi, iekmekci@ticaret.edu.tr - 0000-0002-2247-2549

ÖZET

Bu çalışmamız, ABD'deki ticari binalar enerji tüketimi araştırması olan (CBECS)'deki veri tabanı konseptindeki karşılaştırmalar, uygulamalar ve ülkemizdeki benzer uygulamalar hakkındadır. CBECS, ABD'deki ülke çapında büyük binalardaki enerji kullanımını kontrol etmek ve azaltmak için kullanılan önemli bir veri tabanı çalışmasıdır ve yeni ticari bina inşaatlarında enerji verimliliği açısından önemli bilgiler sağlamaktadır. Yüksek enerji fiyatları ve iklim değişikliği endişeleri nedeniyle binalardaki enerji verimliliği ön plana çıkmaktadır. Enerji tüketimleri yüksek seviyelerde olan yeni ticari binalarda enerji verimliliğinin artırılması, bu binalardaki enerji kullanımını, sahibinin işletme maliyetlerini ve karbon ayak izini azaltmanın en kolay ve en düşük maliyetli seçeneklerinden biridir. Yeni bina inşaatlarında enerji verimliliği, ülke çapında enerji kullanımını azaltmanın temel hedeflerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Bütünleşik bir tasarım yaklaşımı kullanarak yeni ticari binaların yaşam döngüsündeki enerji tasarrufları, karbon emisyon azaltımı ve enerji verimliliği önlemlerinin maliyet etkinliği sonuçları belirlenebilmektedir. CBECS ve benzeri veri tabanları, bu amaçla yeni ticari binalarda enerji kullanımını ortalama %20-30 ve max. %40'a kadar azaltmak için kullanılabilmektedir. Bu verimlilik artışları aynı zamanda, daha küçük, daha ucuz mekanik tesisat ekipmanlarının kurulumuna imkân vermektedir. Bu iyileştirmeler yalnızca para ve enerji tasarrufu sağlamakla kalmıyor, aynı zamanda bir binanın karbon ayak izini ortalama %16 oranında azaltabilmektedir. Enerji kullanımından kaynaklanan karbon emisyonlarının maliyeti, enerji verimliliği yatırımlarının getirisini artırarak bazı maliyet etkin olmayan projeleri ekonomik açıdan uygulanabilir hale getirmektedir. CBECS benzeri enerji veri tabanı çalışmaları, detaylı bir değerlendirme olmaksızın ilk bina enerji performansı değerlendirmesi yapabilme imkânı vermektedir. Bina enerji kullanımının aşırı olduğunu "görmek" değişimin ilk adımıdır. Ticari Binalarda Enerji Tüketimi Araştırması (CBECS) temel alanındaki enerji analizleri, ABD Enerji Bakanlığı'nın Enerji Ortaklıkları programını destekleyen önemli ve bizlere ışık tutan çalışmalardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: CBECS, Bina Enerji Tüketimi, Enerji Verimliliği, Ticari Binalar, Anket

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AYÇİÇEĞİNDE IMIDAZOLINONE ETKİSİYLE OLUŞAN DNA METİLASYON DEĞİŞİKLİKLERİ

ECEM EĞİN*[1], Yüksek Müh. MEHMET İBRAHİM YILMAZ[2], Prof. Dr. MİNE TÜRKTAŞ[3], Doç. Dr. ÖZGE KARAKAŞ METİN[4]

[1]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, ecemeginn@gmail.com – ORCID ID: 0009-0002-0864-1163

Trakya Tarımsal Araştırma Enstitüsü, mehmetibrahim.yilmaz@tarim.gov.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5061-2492

[3]Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, mturktas@gazi.edu.tr – ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8089-3774

[4]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, ozgekarakasmetin@comu.edu.tr – ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3550-3965

** Sorumlu Yazar*

ÖZET

En önemli yağlı tohumlardan biri olan Ayçiçeği (*Helianthus annuus* L.) tek yıllık ticari bir bitkidir. Bitkisel üretimde bitkinin verimini düşüren en önemli biyotik etmenlerden biri yabani otların varlığıdır. Bir çeşit kimyasal olan herbisitler, yabani otlarla başa çıkarak mahsul verimliliğini artırır. ALS inhibitörü olarak geliştirilen, asetolatatesentaz (ALS) olarak da bilinen asetohidrosiyasit sentaz (AHAS) enzimini inhibe eden imidazolinon herbisitleri, yüksek verim, geniş spektrum, düşük toksisite ve kolay kullanımı sayesinde tarlalardaki yabani otları kontrol etmede yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Değişen çevre koşullarına ve herbisitler gibi stres faktörüne maruz kalan bitkiler hayatta kalabilmek için çeşitli stratejiler geliştirir. Stres etkisi sonucu gözlenen Sitozin DNA metilasyonu transkripsiyonel düzenlemede önemli rol oynar. DNA metilasyonundaki değişiklikleri saptamak amacıyla kullanılan yöntemlerden biri olan metilasyona duyarlı amplifikasyon polimorfizmi (MSAP) yöntemi, metilasyona duyarlı restriksiyon endonükleazları ile genomik DNA'nın kesilmesine ve ardından restriksiyon fragmanlarının amplifikasyonuna dayanır. Gerçekleştirilen tez çalışmasında Trakya Tarımsal Araştırma Enstitüsü'nden elde edilen IMI herbisit uygulanmış dayanıklı ve hassas Ayçiçek genotiplerinin DNA metilasyon seviyeleri, MSAP analizi ile karşılaştırmalı olarak değerlendirilmiştir. MSAP analizleri dayanıklı, hassas, dayanıklı kontrol ve hassas kontrol ayçiçeği genotipleri ile 3 biyolojik tekrarlı olarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. İlk aşama metilasyona duyarlı restriksiyon enzimleri *HpaII* ve izoşizomeri olan *MspI* ile genomik DNA'ların kesilmesidir. Ardından DNA fragmanlarının uçlarına kesim enzimleri için uygun adaptörler bağlanmıştır. Preselektif PZR reaksiyon ürünleri 10 farklı primer kombinasyonu ile selektif PZR analizlerinde kullanılmıştır. DNA metilasyonu seviyelerindeki farklılıklar Poliakrilamid Jel Elektroforez (PAGE) ile saptanmıştır. Bu aşamada ayrım gücünün yüksek olması nedeniyle PAGE kullanımı tercih edilmiştir. Elde edilen veriler ile herbisite duyarlı ve toleranslı

genotiplerin herbisit uygulamasının ardından gösterdiği metilasyon değişiklikleri ortaya konmuştur. Sonuçlar faydasız otlarla mücadelede çevre dostu ve sürdürülebilir bir yaklaşım geliştirilebilmesine olanak sağlayıcı niteliktedir.

Bu çalışma Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir (Proje numarası: 4443).

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Helianthus annuus* L., IMI herbisit, DNA metilasyonu, MSAP analizi.

DNA METHYLATION ALTERATIONS IN SUNFLOWER INDUCED BY IMIDAZOLINONE

ABSTRACT

Sunflower (*Helianthus annuus* L.), one of the most important oilseeds is an annual commercial plant. In plant production, one of the most significant biotic factors that reduce crop yield is the presence of weeds. Herbicides, a type of chemical, increase crop productivity by controlling weeds. Imidazolinone herbicides, developed as ALS inhibitors and also known for inhibiting the enzyme acetohydroxyacid synthase (AHAS), are widely used for weed control in fields due to their high yield, broad spectrum, low toxicity, and ease of use. Plants exposed to changing environmental conditions and stress factors such as herbicides develop various survival strategies. The Cytosine DNA methylation observed due to stress plays an important role in transcriptional regulation. One of the methods used to detect changes in DNA methylation is methylation-sensitive amplification polymorphism (MSAP), which relies on the digestion of genomic DNA with methylation-sensitive restriction endonucleases followed by the amplification of restriction fragments. In the frame of this thesis, the DNA methylation levels of IMI herbicide-treated resistant and susceptible sunflower genotypes obtained from the Thrace Agricultural Research Institute were comparatively evaluated using MSAP analysis. MSAP analyses were performed with resistant, susceptible, resistant control, and susceptible control sunflower genotypes with three biological replicates. The first step involves digesting genomic DNA with methylation-sensitive restriction enzymes *Hpa*II and its isoschizomer *Msp*I. Subsequently, appropriate adapters for the restriction enzymes were ligated to the ends of the DNA fragments. The products of pre-selective PCR reactions were used in selective PCR analyses with 10 different primer combinations. Differences in DNA methylation levels were detected using Polyacrylamide Gel Electrophoresis (PAGE). The use of PAGE was preferred at this stage due to its high resolution. The data obtained revealed the methylation changes exhibited by herbicide-sensitive and tolerant genotypes following herbicide application. The results are conducive to developing an environmentally friendly and sustainable approach to weed control.

This study was supported by the Scientific Research Commission of Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University (Project number: 4443).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Keywords: *Helianthus annuus* L., IMI herbicide, DNA methylation, MSAP analysis.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Utilisation of Waste Cooking Oil in the Production of Citric Acid by *Yarrowia lipolytica* PK7

Assistant Prof. Dr. Mehmet Akif OMEROGLU

Atatürk University, Faculty of Science, akif.omeroglu@atauni.edu.tr, 0000-0003-0694-2480

Abstract

Bioproduction of citric acid is of great interest due to its broad applications in various industrial fields including chemical, pharmaceutical, food and cosmetics industries. The microbial production of citric acid was mainly carried out by *Yarrowia lipolytica* and *Aspergillus niger* strains. The current study focuses on investigation the citric acid production potential of fungal strain PK7 isolated from naturally fermented yoghurt samples. It was detected that the strain PK7 showed similarity to *Yarrowia lipolytica* with the rate of 99% according to the sequence analysis. In the fermentation processes, Waste Cooking Oil (WCO) was utilised as a carbon source by the strain PK7 in order to reduce fermentation cost, thus making the processes more cost-effective. Moreover, the optimal parameters in the citric acid production were determined to be temperature of 30 °C, initial pH of 5.5, WCO concentration of 60 g/L and incubation time of 120 h. As a consequence of fermentation process performed under optimal culture conditions, 25.2 g/L citric acid was obtained from 60 g/l WCO.

Keywords: Citric Acid, *Yarrowia lipolytica* PK7, Waste Cooking Oil (WCO)

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ИЗУЧЕНИЕ РОЛИ СЕЗОННОГО ФАКТОРА В ИЗМЕНЕНИИ ВИДОВОГО СОСТАВА ФИТОПАТОГЕНОВ ПРИ ОЗЕЛЕНЕНИИ ЛЕСОВ АЗЕРБАЙДЖАНА.

Азербайджан, Баку, Абдуллаева Шахла

Азербайджанский Государственный Педагогический Университет
shahla.biolog@bk.ru Orchid id: **0000-0003-4869-1835**

РЕЗЮМЕ

Изучение биологического разнообразия является одной из первостепенных задач современной науки. Необходимой составляющей этой задачи является изучение видового богатства миксомицетов. Особого внимания в этом отношении заслуживают природоохранные территории, в том числе заповедники. Разнообразие миксомицетов в различных регионах Азербайджана изучено в неодинаковой степени.
Для грибковых болезней особенно типичны следующие симптомы:
— образование пустул, споролож, склероциев, пикнид, мицелиального налета или слоя на отдельных органах растения;
— изменение окраски органов растения в виде пятен или полос (при отсутствии пикнид, мицелия и других структур грибов эти признаки могут появиться и при непаразитарных, вирусных, бактериальных, грибковых заболеваниях, поражении нематодами);
— изменение окраски всех надземных частей растения, связанное с изменением окраски корней, основания стеблей, проводящих пучков (вызывается также непаразитарными факторами, вирусами, бактериями, живущими в тканях растений насекомыми);
— увядание или отмирание, связанное с изменением окраски корней или побурением сосудов стебля (при появлении слизи возможная причина поражения — бактерии);
— сухие гнили (мокрые гнили появляются при поражении бактериями или при первичном заражении грибами и вторичной бактериальной инфекции).

Ключевые слова: грибковые заболевания, разнообразие миксомицетов, вирусные болезни.

STUDYING THE ROLE OF SEASONAL FACTOR IN CHANGING THE SPECIES COMPOSITION OF PHYTOPATHOGENS DURING GREENING OF FORESTS OF AZERBAIJAN.

SUMMARY

The study of biological diversity is one of the primary tasks of modern science. A necessary component of this task is the study of the species richness of myxomycetes. Nature

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

protected areas, including nature reserves, deserve special attention in this regard. The diversity of myxomycetes in different regions of Azerbaijan has been studied to varying degrees.

The following symptoms are especially typical for fungal diseases:

- formation of pustules, sporogens, sclerotia, pycnidia, mycelial plaque or layer on individual plant organs;

— change in the color of plant organs in the form of spots or stripes (in the absence of pycnidia, mycelium and other fungal structures, these signs may also appear in non-parasitic, viral, bacterial, fungal diseases, or damage by nematodes);

- a change in the color of all above-ground parts of the plant, associated with a change in the color of the roots, base of the stems, vascular bundles (also caused by non-parasitic factors, viruses, bacteria, insects living in plant tissues);

- wilting or death associated with a change in the color of the roots or browning of the stem vessels (if mucus appears, the possible cause of the damage is bacteria);

- dry rot (wet rot appears when damaged by bacteria or during primary infection by fungi and secondary bacterial infection).

Key words: *fungal diseases, diversity of myxomycetes, viral diseases.*

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MUTASYON ANALİZİNDE YENİ YAKLAŞIMLAR

Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Nahid HASANLI[1] ve Doç. Dr. Deniz ALTUN ÇOLAK[2]

[1]Erzincan Binalı Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü,
hesenlinahid715@gmail.com, ORCID: https://orcid.org/ 0009-0005-0200-9652
[2]Erzincan Binalı Yıldırım Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü,
daltun@erzincan.edu.tr, ORCID: https://orcid.org/ 0000-0002-3576-0355

Özet

Mutasyon tarama yöntemleri, çeşitli organizmalarda genetik değişiklikleri tespit etmek ve karakterize etmek açısından önemi bir role sahiptir. Bu teknikler, genetik, tıp ve evrimsel biyoloji gibi alanlarda önemli sonuçları olan mutasyonları tespit etmeyi ve analiz etmeyi sağlar. Bu derlemede, yaygın olarak kullanılan mutasyon tarama yöntemlerine genel bir bakış sunulmakta ve güçlü yanları ile sınırlamaları vurgulanmaktadır. Birçok araştırmada yaygın olarak kullanılan yöntemlerden biri doğrudan mutasyon taramasıdır. Bu yöntem, hedeflenen genin veya genomik bölgenin dizilenmesini içerir ve belirli DNA dizisi değişikliklerini tespit etmeyi sağlar. Bu teknikler, analiz edilen örneklerdeki genetik değişiklikler hakkında kesin ve detaylı bilgi sağlar.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mutasyon saptama, bilinmeyen mutasyonlar, mutasyon tarama

NEW APPROACHES TO MUTATION ANALYSIS

Abstract

Mutation screening methods are crucial in identifying and characterizing genetic alterations in various organisms. These techniques allow researchers to detect and analyze mutations that can have significant implications in fields such as genetics, medicine, and evolutionary biology. This review provides an overview of commonly used mutation screening methods and highlights their strengths and limitations. One widely employed approach is direct mutation screening, which involves sequencing the target gene or genomic region of interest to identify specific DNA sequence changes. These techniques provide accurate and detailed information about the genetic changes present in the analyzed samples.

Keywords: Mutation, Mutation detection, mutation scanning

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KAPADOKYA BÖLGESİ (NEVŞEHİR) HABİTAT TİPLERİ

ÖZLEM TALİP AKKUM[1], Prof. Dr. RECEP KARA [2]

[1] Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyoloji Ana Bilim Dalı, ozlemtalip@gmail.com, https://orcid.org/0009-0005-2085-4948

[2]Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü, recepkara@nevsehir.edu.tr, https://orcid.org/0000-0001-6594-7172

ÖZET

Bir habitatın oluşumuna ve karakterize olmasına neden olan en önemli etkenler sırasıyla jeolojik, edafik, iklimsel ve antropojenik etkenler olarak sayılabilir. Bir canlının doğal olarak yaşadığı yer olarak tanımlanabilen habitat, birçok ekolojik faktörün zaman içerisinde sinerjik olarak birleşiminden meydana gelmektedir. Habitatı karakterize eden ve diğer ekolojik faktörlere göre habitat üzerinde daha etkili olan belirleyici faktörün nicel olarak belirlenmesi için günümüzde ordinasyon metodları (PCA, DCA vb.) kullanılmaktadır. EUNIS (Avrupa Doğa Bilgi Sistemi) habitat sınıflandırma sistemine göre Türkiye'de tanımlanması gereken çok fazla habitat bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada kendine has jeolojik yapısıyla öne çıkan ve peribacalarıyla dünyaca tanınan ve UNESCO tarafından Dünya Mirası Listesi'nde yer alan Kapadokya bölgesinin habitat tipleri belirlenmeye çalışılmıştır. Kapadokya bölgesinin habitat tiplerinin belirlenerek özellikle EUNIS (Avrupa Doğa Bilgi Sistemi) habitat sınıflandırma sitemine dâhil edilmesi alanın öncelikli olarak korunarak gelecek nesillere aktarılması için gereklidir. Alanın habitat tiplerini belirlemek için alanda daha önce yapılan çalışmaların sonuçları arazi gözlem verileri ile birleştirilerek jeolojik, edafik, iklimsel ve antropojenik yönden değerlendirilmiş ve alandaki habitat tiplerinin belirleyici faktörünün jeolojik yapıya bağlı tüf malzemenin erozyonu olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Bu faktöre göre habitat tipleri 3 seviyede. 18 alt habitat tipine ayrılarak harita üzerinde gösterilmiştir. Belirlenen bu habitat tiplerinin antropojenik baskı altındaki Kapadokya bölgesinin doğallığının korunmasına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Habitat, EUNIS, Kapadokya, Nevşehir.

Not: *Bu çalışma Nevşehir Hacı Bektaş Veli Üniversitesi Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü öğrencisi olan Özlem Talip Akkum'un yüksek lisans tezinden üretilmiştir.*

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFECTS OF TOXINS ON SOME VERTEBRATES

ABSTRACT

Biosecretions produced by living things have an antigenic structure. Toxins generally have a polypeptide structure and almost all organisms can be constantly exposed to them in a variety of ways; it can affect various structures of organisms with acute and chronic poisoning. There are many substances produced by living things everywhere, without exception, that affect living things in some way. Some organisms in nature have the potential to produce some biological products (secretions, toxins, enzymes…) that can adversely affect other living organisms. In this review, it was aimed to re-evaluate the studies on the possible negative effects of some toxins effective on some vertebrates and to summarize the results obtained and to provide a basis for future studies. The aforementioned literature information was revised and rearranged in line with the research carried out and experiences gained in the Laboratories of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science and Letters, Kafkas University. Living beings are exposed to toxins directly or indirectly. In this review, it was aimed to determine the effects of toxins on some exposed vertebrates with the toxicological data obtained. Reports revealed that some of the toxins were not lethal, while some had devastating effects. Based on the data reviewed, it was found to cause different levels of toxicity in vertebrates depending on the amount of exposure to the toxins. Moreover, toxicity increases in parallel with the amount of toxin exposed and the duration of exposure. It was also noted that the effects may vary depending on the type of toxin. As a result, it was seen that the evaluated research results had similar data to each other.

Key Words: Toxin, toxic effect, venom, vertebrate.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TOKSİNLERİN BAZI OMURGALILAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ÖZLEM ÖNEN ÇELEBİ [1]

[1] Kafkas Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, onenozlem@gmail.com - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9103-1720

ÖZET

Canlıların ürettiği biyosekresyonlar antijenik yapıya sahiptir. Toksinler genellikle polipeptit bir yapıdadır ve hemen hemen tüm organizmalar bunlara çeşitli yollarla sürekli olarak maruz kalabilmektedir; akut ve kronik zehirlenmelerle organizmaların çeşitli yapıları etkilenebilmektedir. İstisnasız her yerde canlılar tarafından üretilen, canlıları bir şekilde etkileyen birçok madde bulunmaktadır. Doğadaki bazı organizmalar, diğer canlı organizmaları olumsuz yönde etkileyebilecek bazı biyolojik ürünler (salgılar, toksinler, enzimler…) üretme potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu derlemede, bazı omurgalılar üzerinde etkili olan bazı toksinlerin olası olumsuz etkileri konusunda yapılan çalışmaların yeniden değerlendirilerek elde edilen sonuçların özetlenmesi ve gelecek çalışmalara temel oluşturması amaçlanmıştır. Bahsi geçen literatür bilgileri, Kafkas Üniversitesi Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi Biyoloji Bölümü Laboratuvarlarında yapılan araştırmalar ve edinilen deneyimler doğrultusunda revize edilerek yeniden düzenlenmiştir. Canlılar doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak toksinlere maruz kalmaktadır. Bu derlemede, elde edilen toksikolojik verilerle toksinlerin maruz kalan bazı omurgalılar üzerindeki etkilerinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Raporlar, toksinlerin bazılarının öldürücü olmadığını, bazılarının ise yıkıcı etkilerinin olduğunu ortaya çıkarmıştır. İncelenen verilere dayanarak, toksinlere maruz kalma miktarına bağlı olarak omurgalılarda farklı düzeylerde toksisiteye neden olduğu bulunmuştur. Ayrıca maruz kalınan toksin miktarına ve maruz kalma süresine paralel olarak toksisite de artmaktadır. Etkilerin, toksinin türüne göre değişebileceği de kaydedilmiştir. Sonuç olarak değerlendirilen araştırma sonuçlarının birbirine benzer özellikte veriler taşıdığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toksin, toksik etki, venom, vertebrat.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFECTS OF NANOPARTICLES ON SOME VERTEBRATES

Dr. Asst. Prof. ÖZLEM ÖNEN ÇELEBİ [1]

[1] Kafkas University, Science and Art Faculty, onenozlem@gmail.com - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-9103-1720

ABSTRACT

In recent years, nanoparticles have become an important class of nanomaterials used in the development of novel nanotechnologies. Although nanoparticles are used in many commercial areas, we do not have enough information about their dangers. In spite of the fact that many studies have been conducted on the effects of nanoparticles on the environment, there is little information about their adverse effects on vertebrates. With the development of technology, the release of nanoparticles into the environment has become a phenomenon that negatively affects all living groups over time and threatens life with biological accumulation in the long term. Studies on the toxic effects of nanoparticles on vertebrates are presented, evaluated and it was aimed to be summarized in a way that can serve as a resource for future studies, existing literature information has been revised and arranged in line with the research conducted in the Laboratories of the Department of Biology, Faculty of Science&Arts, Kafkas University. In this review, it was tried to determine the toxic effects on some vertebrates exposed to various nanoparticles using different methods, and it has been reported that organisms affected by nanoparticles cause various anomalies in biological parameters, and even numerical decreases in some populations. In line with the reports under review, it has been revealed that nanoparticles cause sensitivity in some vertebrates, and biological changes increase in parallel with the increase in dose, but chemical specific sensitivity cannot be mentioned. As a consequence of the studies evaluated, it was seen that the recorded findings were generally parallel to each other, and the exposure to nanoparticles was toxic to mentioned vertebrates.

Key Words: Nanoparticles, toxicity, biological effects, vertebrate.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NANOPARTİKÜLLERİN BAZI OMURGALILAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

ÖZET

Son yıllarda nanopartiküller, yeni nanoteknolojilerin geliştirilmesinde kullanılan nanomalzemelerin önemli bir sınıfı haline gelmiştir. Nanopartiküller birçok ticari alanda kullanılmasına rağmen tehlikeleri hakkında yeterli bilgiye sahip değiliz. Nanopartiküllerin çevreye etkileri üzerine birçok çalışma yapılmasına rağmen omurgalılar üzerindeki olumsuz etkileri hakkında çok az bilgi bulunmaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesiyle birlikte nanopartiküllerin çevreye salınması zamanla tüm canlı gruplarını olumsuz etkileyen, uzun vadede biyolojik birikimle yaşamı tehdit eden bir olgu haline gelmiştir. Nanopartiküllerin omurgalılar üzerindeki toksik etkilerine ilişkin çalışmalar sunulmuş, değerlendirilmiş ve gelecek çalışmalara kaynak teşkil edebilecek şekilde özetlenmesi amaçlanmış; mevcut literatür bilgileri Kafkas Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Biyoloji Bölümü laboratuvarlarında yapılan araştırmalar doğrultusunda revize edilerek düzenlenmiştir. Bu derlemede, çeşitli nanopartiküllere maruz kalan bazı omurgalılar üzerindeki toksik etkiler farklı yöntemler kullanılarak belirlenmeye çalışılmış ve nanopartiküllerden etkilenen organizmaların bazı biyolojik parametrelerinde çeşitli anormalliklere, hatta bazı populasyonlarda sayısal azalmalara neden olduğu rapor edilmiştir. İncelenen raporlar doğrultusunda nanopartiküllerin bazı omurgalılarda duyarlılığa neden olduğu, doz artışına paralel olarak biyolojik değişikliklerin de arttığı ancak kimyasal spesifik duyarlılıktan söz edilemediği ortaya çıktı. Değerlendirilen çalışmalar sonucunda kaydedilen bulguların genel olarak birbirine paralel olduğu ve nanopartiküllere maruz kalmanın bahsedilen omurgalılar için toksik olduğu görüldü.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanopartikül, toksisite, biyolojik etkiler, vertebrat.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Bakterilerde Tekrarlayan Farklı Soğuk Plazma Muameleleri Sonucu Atmosferik Soğuk Plazmaya Karşı Direnç Oluşumunun İncelenmesi

BSc. Şeyma Ecem Irmak [1], Doç. Dr. Utku Kürşat Ercan[2]

[1] İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Biyomedikal Mühendisliği Anabilim Dalı, 35620 Çiğli, İzmir, Türkiye, seymaecemirmak@gmail.com - 0009-0007-1673-8850

[2] İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Biyomedikal Mühendisliği Bölümü, 35620 Çiğli, İzmir, Türkiye, utkuercan@gmail.com- 0000-0002-9762-2265

ÖZET

Bakterilerin antibiyotiklere karşı geliştirdikleri direnç uzun zamandan beri bilinmektedir ve diğer antimikrobiyal ajanlara karşı da direnç kazanabildikleri gösterilmiştir. Bakteriyel direnç oluşumunda bakterilerin antibiyotik ve antimikrobiyal ajanlara tekrarlayan ve uzun süreli maruziyeti etkilidir. Bu direnç, sadece ilgili antimikrobiyal ajanın etkinliğinin azalmasıyla sınırlı değildir; aynı zamanda ilgili bakterinin maruz kalmadığı diğer antimikrobiyal ajanlara karşı da direnç kazanmasına neden olabilir. Biyomedikal alanda kullanımı giderek artan ve iyi bir antimikrobiyal etkiye sahip olan Atmosferik Soğuk Plazma (ASP) teknolojisine karşı olası bakteriyel direnç gelişimi hakkında literatürde yeterli bilgi bulunmamaktadır. Plazmanın bakteriler üzerinde olası direnç gelişimi üzerinde duran sınırlı sayıdaki yayınlarda az tekrarlı (4 ve 6 tekrarlı) plazma muamelesi sonrası plazma muamelesinin bakteriler üzerinde ASP'e karşı direnç gelişimine sebep olmadığı ifade edilmiş olsa da daha fazla sayıda plazma muamelesi sonrası bakterilerde direnç gelişiminin incelenmesi gerektiği bildirilmiştir. Bu çalışmanın amacı *Escherichia coli (E. coli)* ve *Staphylococcus aureus (S. aureus)* üzerinde gerçekleştirilecek olan çok defa tekrarlayan sayıdaki direkt plazma muamelesi sonrası elde edilen bakteriyel jenerasyonlar üzerinde ASP'e karşı olası direnç gelişimi incelemektir. ASP'nin öldürücü ve öldürücü olmayan dozları belirlendikten sonra, iki farklı bakteri suşu üzerinde çoklu tekrarlanan öldürücü olmayan plazma muameleleri sonucunda her bir nesilde elde edilen inhibisyon bölgesi (IB) değerleri kaydedilmiştir. Şu ana kadar, tekrarlanan ASP muameleleri devam etmektedir. Ardışık ve tekrarlanan muamelelerin tamamlanmasının ardından, her beşinci nesil seçilecek ve büyüme kinetiği ve ASP muamelelerine verilen yanıtlar yoluyla karşılaştırılacaktır. Bu çalışma, enfekte yaraların tedavisi için ASP cihazlarının çok

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

seanslı uygulamalarında her seanstan sonra belirli bir miktar plazma muamelesine maruz kalan organizmalarda olası direnç gelişiminin daha iyi anlaşılmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: soğuk atmosferik plazma, bakteriyel direnç, plazma tıp

[1] Bu çalışma İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinasyon Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir [hibe numarası 2023-TYL-FEBE-0024].

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ESNEK SENSÖRLERİN UYGULAMA ALANLARINDAKİ SON GELİŞMELER

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Osman ÜLKİR [1]

[2]Muş Alparslan Üniversitesi, Teknik Bilimler Meslek Yüksekokulu,

o.ulkir@alparslan.edu.tr - 0000-0002-1095-0160

ÖZET

Esnek sensörler, son yıllarda hızla gelişen bir teknoloji alanı olarak dikkat çekmektedir. Bu sensörler, esnek substratlar üzerine entegre edilmiş elektronik bileşenlerden oluşur ve genellikle esnek, hafif ve dayanıklı malzemelerden üretilirler. Son gelişmeler, esnek sensörlerin kullanım alanlarını genişletmiş ve uygulama potansiyellerini artırmıştır. Bu gelişmelerin birçoğu, sağlık sektöründe görülmüştür. Esnek sensörler, tıbbi cihazlarla entegre edilerek hastaların sağlık durumunu sürekli olarak izlemek ve teşhis etmek için kullanılmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, esnek sensörlerin endüstriyel uygulamaları da giderek artmaktadır. Esnek sensörler, yapısal sağlamlığı artırmak için yapısal izleme sistemlerine entegre edilebilir. Bu sistemler, yapısal deformasyonları algılayarak olası hasarları tespit edebilir ve önleyebilirler. Sensörler, özellikle havacılık ve otomotiv endüstrilerinde önemli bir uygulama alanı bulmuştur. Bu çalışma, esnek sensörlerin geliştirilmesindeki en son ilerlemeyi sistematik olarak özetlemektedir. Ayrıca, ilgili malzemeler, algılama mekanizmaları, üretim yöntemleri ve sağlık izleme ve yumuşak robotik uygulamalarda esnek sensörlerin en son gelişimi dâhil olmak üzere sensörler de en son teknolojiyi kısaca sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Esnek sensörler; otomotiv; üretim yöntemleri; algılama mekanizmaları

ABSTRACT

Flexible sensors have attracted attention as a rapidly developing field of technology in recent years. These sensors consist of electronic components integrated on flexible substrates and are generally manufactured from flexible, lightweight and durable materials. Recent developments have expanded the usage areas of flexible sensors and increased their application potential. Many of these developments have been seen in the healthcare sector. Flexible sensors are integrated with medical devices and used to continuously monitor and diagnose patients' health status. However, industrial applications of flexible sensors are also increasing. Flexible sensors can be integrated into structural monitoring systems to increase structural rigidity. These systems can detect and prevent possible damage by detecting structural deformations. Sensors have found significant application, especially in the aerospace and automotive industries. This work systematically summarizes the latest progress in the development of flexible sensors. It also briefly presents the state-of-the-art in sensors, including relevant materials, sensing mechanisms, fabrication methods, and the latest development of flexible sensors in health monitoring and soft robotic applications.

Keywords: Flexible sensors; automotive; production methods; sensing mechanisms.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DOĞAL LİF İÇERİKLİ GÜÇ TUTUŞUR AKUSTİK PANEL GELİŞTİRİLMESİ

Zeliha ÇAVUŞ[1], Rıza ATAV[2]

[1]Şiteks Şişmanlar Tekstil San. ve Tic. A.Ş., Tekirdağ-Türkiye

[2]Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi, Tekstil Mühendisliği Bölümü, Tekirdağ-Türkiye

Özet

Dokusuz tekstil yüzeylerinden elde edilen ürünlerin akustik performansları yanı sıra güç tutuşurluk özellikleri de oldukça önemlidir. Bu özelliği sağlamak için çeşitli yöntem ve kimyasallar mevcuttur. Doğru malzemenin seçimi, malzemenin bileşimine ve yapısına ve son uygulamadaki performans gereksinimlerine bağlıdır. Farklı alev geciktiriciler çeşitli uygulama yöntemleri gerektirebileceğinden ve maliyet ve performans değişebileceğinden, bunlar aynı zamanda belirli bir ürün ve uygulama için uygunluklarını da belirler. Bu çalışmada %50/50 Kenevir/Polilaktik asit harmanı kullanılarak üretilen akustik panellere güç tutuşurluk özelliği kazandırılması hedeflenmiştir. Alev geciktirici malzeme olarak amonyumfosfat ve amino-tris-metilen fosfonik asit esaslı organik ve inorganik azot-fosfor bileşiği esaslı ürün kullanılmış ve ürünün derişik olması durumunda yatay yanma testinde yüksek bir performans elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Güç tutuşur, kenevir, polilaktik asit, dokusuz yüzey

DEVELOPMENT OF FLAME RETARDANT ACOUSTIC PANEL WITH NATURAL FIBER CONTENT

Abstract

In addition to the acoustic performance of products obtained from non-woven textile surfaces, their flame retardant properties are also very important. Various methods and chemicals are available to provide this feature. Selection of the right material depends on the composition and structure of the material and the performance requirements in the end application. Because different flame retardants may require various application methods and cost and performance may vary, they also determine their suitability for a particular product and application. In this study, it was aimed to provide flame retardant properties to acoustic panels produced using 50/50 Hemp/Polylactic acid blend. Ammonium phosphate and amino-tris-methylene phosphonic acid based organic and inorganic nitrogen-phosphorus compound based product was used as flame retardant material and a high performance was achieved in the horizontal burning test if the product was concentrated.

Key words: Flame retardant, flame retardant, hemp, polylactic acid, nonwoven

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXACT SOLUTIONS OF THE COMBINED KdV-mKdV EQUATION

Asst. Prof. Dr. SEVİL ÇULHA ÜNAL[1]

[1] Süleyman Demirel University, Department of Avionics, School of Civil Aviation, Isparta, Turkey, sevilunal@sdu.edu.tr - 0000-0001-7447-9219

ABSTRACT

The combined KdV-mKdV equation is one of the important equations used in soliton physics. In this study, the analytic solutions of this equation are found by applying a direct method depends upon Jacobi elliptic functions. The solutions of an auxiliary ordinary differential equation are utilized to acquire the Jacobi elliptic and elementary solutions of the combined KdV-mKdV equation. These acquired solutions have a comprehensive structure that contains the hyperbolic, trigonometric, rational, and complex functions. The travelling solitary wave solutions and soliton solutions are also obtained. These are presented in tables and some of them are illustrated by 2-dimensional and 3-dimensional graphics. Finally, the suggested method can be beneficial for solving many nonlinear partial differential equations.

Keywords: Combined KdV-mKdV equation, Auxiliary ordinary differential equation, Partial differential equation, Soliton solutions, Travelling wave solutions.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ARITMA TEKNOLOJİLERİNDE AKTİF KARBONUN ROLÜ

THE ROLE OF ACTIVATED CARBON IN TREATMENT TECHNOLOGIES

Öğr. Gör. Hakan YILDIZ [1]

[1] Harran Üniversitesi, Bozova Meslek Yüksekokulu, Çevre Koruma Teknolojileri Bölümü,
hyildiz@harran.edu.tr- 0000-0002-2181-7226

ÖZET

Çevre kirliliğini azaltmayı, su ve hava kalitesini iyileştirmeyi amaçlayan çeşitli arıtma teknolojilerinde aktif karbon kullanımı büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışma, çok çeşitli arıtma süreçlerinde aktif karbonun çok yönlü uygulamalarının bir incelemesini sunmaktadır. Aktif karbonun organik kirleticileri adsorbe etme, koku ve tatları giderme, klor ve kloraminler gibi dezenfektanları nötralize etme ve ağır metalleri yakalama yeteneği, su arıtma tesislerindeki hayati rolünü vurgulamaktadır. Ayrıca, atık su arıtma tesislerinde kullanılması, organik kirleticilerin çıkarılmasında önemli bir rol oynamakta ve çevresel iyileştirme çabalarına önemli bir katkı sağlamaktadır. Ek olarak, aktif karbon hava arıtma sistemlerinde yaygın olarak kullanılmakta ve hem iç mekân hava kalitesini hem de endüstriyel emisyon kontrolünü iyileştirmek için zararlı gazları etkili bir şekilde gidermektedir. Gıda ve içecek endüstrisinde, aktif karbon renk, koku ve tadın giderilmesi, ürün kalitesi ve güvenliğinin sağlanması için gereklidir. Genel olarak çalışma, aktif karbonun arıtma teknolojilerinde oynadığı hayati rol hakkında fikir vermekte ve çok çeşitli çevresel zorlukların ele alınmasında çok yönlülüğünün ve etkinliğinin altını çizmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevre Kirliliği, Arıtma Teknolojileri, Aktif Karbon

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINATION OF DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF Ag/V_2O_5/p-Si/Ag SCHOTTKY DIODE UNDER DIFFERENT LIGHT INTENSITY

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Irmak KARADUMAN ER*, Prof. Dr. Selim ACAR

[1]Çankırı Karatekin University, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Eldivan Medical Services Vocational School, Çankırı, Türkiye, irmakkaradumaner@karatekin.edu.tr, 0000-0003-3786-3865

[2]Gazi University, Faculty of Science Department of Physics, 06560 - Ankara, Türkiye, sacar@gazi.edu.tr, 0000-0003-4014-7800

ABSTRACT

Schottky Photodiodes can be formed with two or more contact leads in the upper area of the semiconductor. Transfer can be created between two electrodes by applying external voltage. The photodiodes mentioned are known as mostly conductive materials. This parameter increases the interest in Schottky photodiodes for applications requiring high-speed detection. With enrichment, one-pole Schottky and metal-semiconductor-metal photodiodes can easily be progressed. Considering their usage areas, photodiodes, light detectors, electronic flashes, and optocouplers in light measurement devices, are mostly preferred elements in computers, cameras and transistors. The photodiode, which creates electrical and optical signals, contains free charge carriers of the semiconductor discharged by the electric field. The light carriers formed in the consumption section come together at the tip of the material due to the high field. In this study, the dielectric properties of the Ag/V_2O_5/p-Si/Ag Schottky diode photosensor were measured under different light sources, as a result, capacitance and conductance values were obtained and the measurement results were examined in detail.

Keywords : Photosensing, Dielectric properties, Schottky Diode, V_2O_5

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE ROLE OF TEMPERATURE IN DETERMINING LITHIUM-ION BATTERY PERFORMANCE AND HEALTH

Research Assistant, Hüseyin NAZLIGÜL [1]

[1] Adana Alparslan Türkeş Science and Technology University, Faculty of Engineering,

0000-0003-3037-8568

ABSTRACT

Lithium-ion batteries are widely used in various fields such as consumer electronics, electric vehicles, and renewable energy storage systems due to their high energy densities, long cycle lives, and lightweight structures. Understanding how lithium-ion batteries are affected under different temperature conditions is crucial because temperature variations can significantly impact their performance, safety, and lifespan. In this study, simulations were conducted using MATLAB/Simulink to investigate the temperature effects on lithium-ion battery performance, providing insights into how these batteries behave under different thermal conditions. The first simulation involved two batteries: one affected by temperature and the other representing the condition where temperature effects are neglected. The obtained graphs illustrated the temperature effects on cell/ambient temperature, voltage, capacity, and state of charge for a 12.8 V, 40 Ah Lithium-Ion battery model. For Battery A, which experienced an ambient temperature change from 40°C to 0°C, notable impacts such as capacity reduction and increased internal resistance at lower temperatures were observed during the discharge and charge cycles. In contrast, Battery B, representing the condition where temperature effects are neglected, maintained relatively stable performance metrics. The second simulation provided valuable insights into the impact of aging on lithium-ion battery performance under varying temperature conditions. The data showed a significant decline in battery capacity over the 1000-hour period, especially at higher discharge rates. Performance comparisons at 40°C and 0°C ambient temperatures revealed more pronounced capacity fade and performance degradation at lower temperatures. Additionally, higher discharge rates accelerated the aging process, further reducing the battery's capacity and efficiency. These findings emphasize the critical importance of temperature management and optimized charging/discharging protocols to prolong the lifespan and enhance the performance of lithium-ion batteries.

Keywords: Lithium-ion batteries, temperature affect, battery lifespan, aging test.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İŞARET DİLİ MOBİL UYGULAMASI: ENGELLİLERİN SOSYAL HAYATTA ETKİN İLETİŞİMİ

Semih Küçükpehlivan[1], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tolga AYDIN[2], Arş. Gör. Ebru ERDEM[3]

[1]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, semihkucukpehlivan@gmail.com - 0009-0000-1267-6831

[2]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, atolga@atauni.edu.tr -0000-0002-8971-3255

[3] Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, ebruerdem@atauni.edu.tr - 0000-0002-4042-7549

ÖZET

İşitme ve konuşma engelli bireylerin sosyal hayatta iletişim kurmalarını kolaylaştırmak ve daha hızlı uyum sağlayabilmelerini sağlamak için bir işaret dili mobil uygulaması tasarlandı. Uygulama, işaret dili el hareketlerini gerçek zamanlı olarak algılayacak ve el hareketlerinin anlamını ses ve metin olarak veya ses ve metin olarak aldıkları girdileri animasyonlar ile işaret diline çevirebilecektir. Ayrıca, kullanıcıların işaret dilini daha doğru bir şekilde kullanabilmelerine yardımcı olacak otomatik düzeltmeler ve yazılı olarak elde ettikleri metinleri çeviri özelliğini kullanarak diğer diller ile iletişimi kolaylaştırmayı da hedeflemektedir. İşitme engelliler, bu uygulama sayesinde işitme engelini aşmak ve daha geniş bir toplumla iletişim kurmak konusunda avantaj elde edeceklerdir. Gerçek zamanlı işaret dilini çevirme hızını da maksimumda tutmak amaçlanmaktadır. Bu amaçla, Doğal Dil İşleme kullanılacaktır. Uygulama Flutter framework kullanılarak geliştirilmiştir. Firebase veritabanı kullanılarak, kullanıcıların uygulamayı farklı cihazlarda kendi verileriyle kullanmaları sağlanmıştır. Bu sayede uygulama başka bir cihaza kurulduğunda kaydetmiş olduğu verileri kolayca geri getirebilecektir. İşaret dili el hareketlerini algılayabilmek için uygulama üzerinde el hareketlerini algılayabilmesi için OpenCV ve Mediapipe teknolojileri kullanılmıştır. Kullanılan veri setinde veri ön işleme adımları (veri artırma, orantısız verileri OpenCV ve Mediapipe için standart bir ölçüye dönüştürmek, uygulanacak model genelleştirilebilirliğini artırmak için train ve test bölme işlemi) gerçekleştirildi. İşaret dili model eğitimi testleri için CNN modeli ve Teachable Machine web sitesi aracılığıyla işaret dili veri setinin basit ölçekte OpenCv ve Mediapipe ile kullanılabilirliği gösterilmiştir. Bu uygulama TÜBİTAK 2209-A

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Üniversite Öğrencileri Destekleme Projeleri kapsamında desteklenmeye hak kazanmıştır. Uygulamanın yapım aşaması devam etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : İşaret Dili, İletişim, Mobil Uygulama

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ORMAN YANGIN TESPİT VE MÜDAHALE SÜREÇLERİNDE ETKİNLİĞİN ARTIRILMASI

Yavuz KAYIRAN [1], Arda KARAOĞLU [2], Enes ERTAŞ [3], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Tolga AYDIN[4], Arş. Gör. Ebru ERDEM[5]

[1]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, yavuzkayiran@hotmail.com- 0009-0001-0173-2612

[2]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, arda@ardakaraoglu.com- 0009-0007-6482-2184

[3]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, ertaseness34@gmail.com- 0009-0009-5445-7720

[4]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, atolga@atauni.edu.tr -0000-0002-8971-3255

[5]Atatürk Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, ebruerdem@atauni.edu.tr - 0000-0002-4042-7549

ÖZET

Günümüzde, orman yangınlarına karşı yangın tespit ve müdahale süreçlerindeki etkinliği artırarak proaktif bir savunma mekanizması sunmak oldukça önemlidir. Bu, özellikle orman idareleri, itfaiye birimleri ve çevre koruma ajansları gibi geniş bir kullanıcı kitlesine hitap eden kurumlar için geçerlidir. Yangın tespiti amacıyla, Raspberry Pi kamera, sıcaklık sensörü, servo motor ve toprak nem sensörü vb. çeşitli bileşenler barındıran bir sistem tasarlanmıştır. Yangın, Raspberry Pi kamerası tarafından çekilen görüntülerin OpenCV kütüphanesi kullanılarak analiz edilmesiyle belirlenmektedir. Sistemde, sıcaklık ve toprak nem sensörleri, yangının varlığını doğrulamak için çevresel verileri sürekli olarak izlerken, servo motor kameranın yangına odaklanmasını sağlar. Geliştirme sürecinde, tasarlanan sistem gerçek orman koşullarında testlere tabi tutulmuştur. Farklı türde ve büyüklükte ateş kaynakları ile yapılan deneylerde, gece ve gündüz, çeşitli hava koşulları altında yapılan testler, sistemin erken aşamada yangınları tespit edebilme kabiliyetini kanıtlamış ve operasyonel güvenilirliğini artırmıştır. Veri toplama ve

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

işleme süreci, Python programlama dili kullanılarak yazılmış betikler ile gerçekleştirilmekte, yangın tespit edildiğinde ise otomatik olarak bir e-posta bildirimi göndererek yetkilileri hızlı bir şekilde uyarmaktadır. Bu otomatik uyarı sistemi, yangına müdahale sürecinin hızlanmasını sağlar ve büyük zararların önlenmesine katkıda bulunur. Böylece yangın daha detaylı bir şekilde incelenebilir. Bu entegre yaklaşım, yangınları daha etkin bir şekilde yönetmemizi sağlar ve yangın risklerine karşı önlem alınmasına yardımcı olur. Bu sayede, ekosistem zararını minimize edilebilir ve can ile mal kaybı asgariye indirilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Yangın tespiti, Raspberry Pi, OpenCV, Sıcaklık sensörü, Servo motor

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENT OF A LIBRARY FOR OPTIMIZATION OF LISTING SCREENS IN iOS APPLICATIONS

Emre Ergün[1], Anıl Taşkıran[2], Beyza İnce[3], Ceren Ulus[4], M. Fatih Akay[5]

[1]Trendyol, Dept. of Technology, emre.ergun@trendyol.com, ORC-ID: 0009-0005-7109-9196

[2]Trendyol, Dept. of Technology, anil.taskiran@trendyol.com, ORC-ID: 0009-0006-4476-8152

[3]Trendyol Dept. of Technology, beyza.ince@trendyol.com, ORC-ID: 0009-0006-5897-3018

[4]Çukurova University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, f.cerenulus@gmail.com, ORC-ID: 0000-0003-2086-638

[5]Çukurova University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, mfakay@cu.edu.tr, ORC-ID: 0000-0003-0780-0679

Abstract

The listing content is a function that is required in the development process of most applications. To meet this need, iPhone Operating System (iOS) application development ecosystem has made UITableView available to developers under the UIKit library with the second version of the iOS operating system. However, with the rapid development of the iOS application development sector and diversification of needs, the content listing functions of libraries have become insufficient. Although UITableView attempts to meet the needs of iOS application developers, the existing structures incur more and more additional costs as demand increases. In this study, it is aimed to fulfil the needs and reduce the costs by developing a library that provides an alternative structure for the list operations commonly used on the iOS platform. This library provides an Application Programming Interface (API) that enables faster, simpler, and more cost-effective listing. The Swift language has been used because it has a type-safe structure. The Single Responsibility Principle (SOLID) has been followed for the development and maintenance of the library. To easily integrate the library into the desired application, dependencies have been installed using the Swift Package Manager (SPM), which can run natively on the iOS. Unit tests have been written using the XCTest library provided by the iOS. The results showed that with the developed library, crashes caused by listing screens have been reduced by 95%. Also, it has been observed that the library helped to reduce redundant coding and reduced developer effort in the development process.

Keywords: Content Listing, iOS, Single Responsibility Principle

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENT OF A CLOUD SECURITY INFRASTRUCTURE FOR EUROPEAN MARKET OPEN BANKING PLATFORM

Burak Karaosmanoğlu[1], Ahmet Gögebakan[2], Aytekin Ulaş[3], Besim Baransel Bağcı[4], Ceren Ulus[5], M. Fatih Akay[6]

[1]Innovance, Project Management, burak.karaosmanoglu@innovancetechnologies.de,
ORC-ID: 0009-0007-4053-8103
[2]Innovance, Software Development, ahmet.gogebakan@innovancetechnologies.de,
ORC-ID: 0009-0007-7789-1840
[3]Innovance, Business Development, aytekin.ulas@innovancetechnologies.de,
ORC-ID: 0009-0006-7632-2470
[4]Innovance, Dept. of Innovance Almanya, baransel.bagci@innovancetechnologies.de,
ORC-ID: 0009-0005-3600-6599
[5]Çukurova University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, f.cerenulus@gmail.com,
ORC-ID: 0000-0003-2086-6381
[6]Çukurova University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, mfakay@cu.edu.tr,
ORC-ID: 0000-0003-0780-0679

Abstract

The open banking model increases cooperation among banks and offers a wider range of services to customers by providing an Application Programming Interface (API) that all banks can use jointly, instead of their own main banking systems. In this way, each bank can provide services through a common standard without having to manage its own security requirements. However, providing services through a common standard with open banking stands out as a model that can provide various security vulnerabilities. The aim is of this study is to manage the security operations of all services from a central platform by creating a basic framework on issues such as network security, data security, API security, authentication and authorization, encryption, monitoring, and alarm management for the implementation of open banking solutions on leading cloud service providers. For this purpose, an infrastructure has been developed in which microservices have been used and container architecture has been adopted. The infrastructure has been developed with security standards in accordance with European banking regulations, such as German BSI (Federal Information Security Office) rules. The Mobile Transport Layer Security (M-TLS) technology, which provides two-way authentication, has been preferred for communication security. As for Kubernetes distribution, leading platforms such as Azure Kubernetes Service (AKS), Elastic Kubernetes Service (EKS) and Google Kubernetes Engine (GKE) have been used. As Infrastructure as a Code (IaaC), Bicep, Terraform and Ansible have been used together according to the capabilities supported by the relevant cloud service providers. The developed infrastructure reduced the number of findings from software security scans by 50% and reduced fraud activities by 85%.

Keywords: Open Banking, Cloud Services, IaaC Principles

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPROVING CALL ARRIVAL PREDICTION ACCURACY: INSIGHTS FROM COMBINED FEATURE SELECTION AND BAYESIAN OPTIMIZATION MODELS

Rukia Nakkazi[1], M. Fatih Akay[2]

[1]Cukurova University, Faculty of Computer Engineering, 0009-0009-6741-9993

[2]Cukurova University, Faculty of Computer Engineering, 0000-0003-0780-0679

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the efficacy of combined feature selection and Bayesian optimization techniques in enhancing call arrival prediction accuracy. Through a comprehensive analysis of several ML and DL models, including MLP, RF, RNN, CNN, SVM and LSTM, we conducted a series of experiments comparing model performance with our combined feature selection and model optimization strategy. Leveraging real-world data from call center operations, three datasets were utilized, encompassing daily, hourly, and half-hourly observations and the prediction task encompassed call count and Average Handling Time (AHT). Our results demonstrated a significant improvement in model efficiency and predictive accuracy when integrated with Bayesian optimization. Notably, between baseline and BO optimized models, the highest MAE range observed was 0.71 for call volume predictions and 0.76 for AHT predictions. Furthermore, our findings shed more light on the efficacy of feature selection in boosting the performance of BO-optimized models with the highest MAE range between the optimized models with all features and selected features being 0.04 for call volume and 0.05 for AHT. Moreover, feature selection offered more insights into optimal features for the different predictive tasks. Future research could explore the integration of advanced feature selection methods to further enhance model performance. Additionally, investigating the effect of real-time data integration and continuous model refinement could provide valuable insights into the dynamic nature of call center operations. By focusing on these specific areas, future research can build upon the study's findings and contribute to the advancement of predictive modeling in call center environments.

Keywords: Forecasting, Call Arrivals, Bayesian Optimization, Feature Selection

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HARÇLARDA KULLANILAN ARKEOMETRİK YÖNTEMLERİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Alihan ÇALBAYRAM[1]

Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi

calbayram.alihan@hbv.edu.tr

ORCID: 0009-0000-2386-677X

Prof. Dr. Ali Akın AKYOL[2]

Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi

ali.akyol@hbv.edu.tr/aliakinakyol@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0002-4174-575X

ÖZET

İnsanlığın yerleşik hayata geçiş evresinde çeşitli yapı malzemeleri tercih edilmiştir. Neolitik dönem öncesinde insanlar, çevrelerinden bulabildikleri ağaç dalları, kamış ve balçık gibi malzemelerle basit barınaklar inşa etmişlerdir. Hammaddelerin elde edilebilirliğinin kolaylaşması ve yapım tekniğinin gelişmesiyle kil, kireç, alçı gibi bağlayıcılar harç yapımında kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Harçların yapımında dayanıklılığı arttırarak sağlam ve uzun ömürlü bir harç elde edebilmek için kum, tuğla kırığı, fırın cürufu, çakıl gibi organik ve/veya inorganik maddelerle birlikte katkı maddeleri de kullanmıştır. Günümüzde arkeolojik verilerin elde edilmesi ve koruma onarım yaklaşımıyla özgün malzemeye yapılacak müdahalelerde kullanılacak malzemelerin belirlenmesi için arkeometrik belgeleme yöntemlerine ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, harçların analizini ele alan uluslararası ve ulusal makaleler içerisinde kullanılan arkeometrik yöntemler listelenmiştir. Örnek uzay aralığı 2000 sonrasında yayınlanmış makalelerden seçilmiştir. Yapılan istatiksel değerlendirme ile gelecek çalışmalar için bir rehber oluşturmak hedeflenmiştir. Bununla birlikte en sık kullanılan 5 arkeometrik yöntem sıralanarak bu yöntemlerin çalışma şekilleri, bunlardan elde edilen veriler, olumlu ve olumsuz yönlerinden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: arkeometri, koruma ve onarım, harç, bağlayıcı, agrega

[1] Alihan ÇALBAYRAM, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma

[2] Prof. Dr. Ali Akın AKYOL, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım Bölümü

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATION OF ARCHEOMETRIC METHODS USED IN MORTARS

ABSTRACT

Various building materials were preferred during humanity's transition to settled life. Before the Neolithic period, people built simple shelters with materials such as tree branches, reeds and mud that they could find in their environment. As the availability of raw materials became easier and the construction technique improved, binders such as clay, lime and gypsum began to be used in mortar making. In order to increase the durability of the mortars and obtain a strong and long-lasting mortar, additives were used along with organic and/or inorganic materials such as sand, brick shards, furnace slag and gravel. Today, archaeometric documentation methods are needed to obtain archaeological data and to determine the materials to be used in interventions to be made on the original material with a conservation and restoration approach. In this study, archaeometric methods used in international and national articles dealing with the analysis of mortars are listed. The sample space was selected from articles published after 2000. The aim of the statistical evaluation was to create a guide for future studies. In addition, the 5 most frequently used archaeometric methods are listed and the way these methods work, the data obtained from them, and their positive and negative aspects are mentioned.

Keywords: archaeometry, conservation and restoration, mortar, binder, aggregate

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KASTAMONU İLİ KASABA KÖYÜ MAHMUT BEY CAMİİ RESTORASYON AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR[1], Veli YILMAZ[2]

[1] T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, ORCID ID:0000-0003-2151-6228, ahmetgok@gazi.edu.tr

[2]T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, ORCID ID: 0009-0002-1160-8583, veliyilmaz1@gmail.com

ÖZET

Tarihi yapılar, geçmiş dönemlerin kültürel mirasını barındıran ve bir toplumun kolektif kimliğinin somut bir temsili olarak hizmet veren mimari yapılardır. Bu yapılar mimari ve sanatsal öneme sahip olmanın yanı sıra geçmişin yaşam tarzı ve teknolojisi hakkında da fikir vermektedir. Buna ek olarak eski eserlerin korunması, toplumların estetik değerlerinin gelişmesi, kendilerini tanımlamaları, tarihî ve estetik değer ölçülerinin belirlenmesi açısından da önemli olduğu sonucu ortaya çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca tarihi eserler, turizmin gelişmesinde de önemli rol oynamaktadır. Restore edilmiş tarihi eserler, turistlerin ilgisini çekmekte ve bulundukları bölgeye gelir getirisi sağlamaktadır.

Bu nedenle, tarihi yapıların korunması ve gelecek nesillere aktarılması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Farklı uygarlıklara beşiklik etmiş olan Türkiye'de farklı zamanlarda yapılmış birçok tarihi eser bulunmaktadır. Antik kentler, tapınaklar, tiyatrolar, köprüler, kaleler vb. yapılar Türklerin Anadolu'ya yerleşmesinden önceki yapılara örneklerdir. Sonrasında hanlar, kervansaraylar, camiler, kapalıçarşılar bu eserlere eklenmiştir. Bu eserlerde yapı malzemesi olarak genelde doğal taş kullanımı yaygınken ahşap kullanılan eserlerde mevcuttur. Ahşabın rutin bakım ihtiyacının olması ve doğası gereği zamanla aşınması doğal taşa göre daha hızlı olmasından ahşap kullanılan birçok eser günümüze ulaşamamıştır. Bu sebeple daha nadir olan ahşap malzeme kullanılan tarihi eserlerle ilgili olarak daha özenli olunması gerekmektedir.

Bu çerçevede bu çalışmanın amacı Anadolu'daki 13–14. yüzyılda yapılmış olan ahşap yapılardan varlığını günümüze kadar sürdürebilmiş ender eserlerden biri olan Kastamonu ili sınırları içerisinde yer alan Kasaba Köyü Mahmutbey Camii'nin tarihinin, özelliklerinin ve öneminin incelenmesidir. Bu konunun seçilmesindeki temel gerekçe, 13–14. yüzyıldan kalan ahşap sütunlu ve tavanlı camiler arasında mimari tasarım, kullanılan malzemeler ve girift kalem işi süslemeler açısından istisnai ve benzersiz bir yapıya sahip olmasıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahşap, Mahmut Bey Camii, Restorasyon

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINATION OF KASABA VILLAGE MAHMUT BEY MOSQUE IN TERMS OF RESTORATION IN KASTAMONU

ABSTRACT

Historic buildings are architectural structures that embody the cultural heritage of past eras and serve as a tangible representation of a society's collective identity. Beyond their architectural and artistic significance, these buildings also provide insight into the lifestyle and technology of the past. Therefore, it is essential to protect ancient artifacts for the development of aesthetic values of societies, self-definition, and determination of historical and aesthetic value measures. Moreover, historical artifacts play a crucial role in the development of tourism. Restored historical artifacts can attract the attention of tourists and generate income for the region where they are located.

For this reason, it is important to protect historical buildings and transfer them to future generations. In Turkey, which has been the cradle of different civilisations, there are many historical monuments built at different times. Ancient cities, temples, theatres, theatres, bridges, castles, etc. structures are examples of structures before the Turks settled in Anatolia. Afterwards, inns, caravanserais, mosques, covered bazaars were added to these works. While it is common to use natural stone as a building material in these works, there are also works using wood. Since wood needs routine maintenance and wears out faster than natural stone due to its nature, many works using wood have not survived to the present day. For this reason, it is necessary to be more attentive to historical artefacts using wooden materials, which are rarer.

The purpose of this study is to examine the history, characteristics, and significance of the Kasaba Village Mahmutbey Mosque, which is situated in the Kastamonu province. It is one of the few surviving wooden structures built in the 13-14th centuries in Anatolia. The primary reason for selecting this subject is its exceptional architectural design, materials used, and intricate pencil decorations in comparison to other 13-14th century mosques with wooden columns and ceilings.

Keywords: Wood, Mahmut Bey Mosque, Restoration

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEMİR ESERLERDE TEMEL ARKEOMETRİK ANALİZLER: X-RAY RADYOGRAFİ

Fatma ÖZEN [1]
Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi,
fatma.ozen@hbv.edu.tr - ORCID ID-0009-0007-4836-4769
Ali Akın AKYOL [2]
Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi,
ali.akyol@hbv.edu.tr/aliakinakyol@gmail.com
ORCID -0000-0002-4174-575X

ÖZET

Antik çağ metalleri içinde bakırdan sonra en fazla buluntu veren bir diğer metal de demirdir. Bakır ve bakır alaşımların aksine demir eserlerin bozulma süreçleri ve korunma yöntemleri oldukça farklıdır. Çünkü, kazılarla açığa çıkan demir buluntular, demir elementinin fiziksel ve kimyasal özelliklerinden dolayı tümüyle kontrol edilemeyen koruma onarım süreçlerine sahiptirler. Yüzey korozyonu sebebiyle çoğu eser, orijinal şeklini kaybeder ve amorf şekillere bürünebilmektedir. Özellikle konservasyon öncesi belgeleme çalışmalarında şekli ve fonksiyonu belli olamayacak kadar bozulmuş demir objeler için uygulanan en temel arkeometrik yöntem radyografidir. Radyografi yöntemi metodolojik olarak X-ışınları prensipleri ile ilgilidir. Arkeolojik metallerin arkeometrik çalışmalarında radyografi yöntemi en temel analiz yöntemleri arasında yer almaktadır. Dünyada koruma onarım yaklaşımlarının oluşturulmasında sıklıkla kullanılmasına rağmen, ülkemizde hakettiği değeri bulamamıştır. Bu çalışmada demir eserlerin bozulmalarının belgelenmesinde radyografi yönteminin rolü üzerinde durulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Koruma Onarım, Arkeometrik Analizler, Arkeolojik Demir, Demir Korozyonu, Radyografik Analizler, X-ışını Radyografisi

[1]Fatma ÖZEN, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma
[2]Prof.Dr. Ali Akın AKYOL, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım Bölümü

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BASIC ARCHAEOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF IRON ARTIFACTS:

X-RAY RADIOGRAPHY

ABSTRACT

Iron is another metal that yielded the highest number of finds after copper among the metals of antiquity. Unlike copper and copper alloys, the deterioration processes and conservation methods of iron artifacts are quite different. This is because iron artifacts uncovered by excavations have protection and repair processes that cannot be completely controlled due to the physical and chemical properties of the iron element. Due to surface corrosion, most artifacts lose their original shape and can take on amorphous shapes. Radiography is the most basic archaeometric method applied to iron objects that have deteriorated so much that their form and function cannot be determined, especially in pre-conservation documentation studies. Radiography is methodologically related to the principles of X-rays. In archaeometric studies of archaeological metals, radiography is one of the most basic analysis methods. Although it is frequently used in the creation of conservation repair approaches in the world, it has not found the value it deserves in our country. This study will focus on the role of radiography in the documentation of deterioration of iron artifacts.

Keywords : Conservation and Restoration, Archaeometric Analysis, Archaeological Iron, Iron Corrosion, Radiographic Analysis, X-ray Radiography

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ATİK VALİDE KÜLLİYESİ DARÜŞŞİFA YAPISININ YENİDEN İŞLEVLENDİRME SÜREÇLERİNDE YAPILAN OLUMSUZ UYGULAMALAR

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR[1], Derya YAZICI[2]

[1] T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi,Teknoloji Fakültesi, ahmetgok@gazi.edu.tr

ORCHID ID: 0000-0003-2151-6228

[2] T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi,Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, derrakoroglu@gmail.com

ORCHID ID: 0009-0006-3652-3251

ÖZET

Tarihi yapılar; toplumun kültürel, mimari, sosyo-ekonomik durum, yaşayış biçimi gibi maziye dair bilgi veren önemli eserlerdir. Zaman içerisinde iklimsel olumsuzluklar ve kullanım koşullarından kaynaklı, doğal veya beşer kaynaklı sebeplerden ötürü bozulmalar meydana gelebilmektedir. Bozulmalara karşı ayakta kalabilen tarihi yapılar, aynı işlevle korunarak restore edilebilmekte veya çağdaş döneme ayak uydurabilmeleri adına eski kullanımının dışında farklı olarak yeniden işlevlendirilebilmektedir.

İstanbul'un Üsküdar ilçesinde bulunan Valide-i Atik Külliyesi 1570'li yıllarda Nurbanu Sultan tarafından Mimar Sinan'a yaptırılmış olup Mimar Sinan'ın son eseri olarak bilinmektedir. Cami, medrese, tekke, darülhadis ve mektep, darüşşifa ve imaret ile kervansaray kısımlarından meydana gelen Valide-i Atik Külliyesine ait olan Darüşşifa biriminin inşa edildiği dönemden günümüze kadar geçirmiş olduğu değişimler araştırılmıştır.

Darüşşifa, İslam devletlerinde hastanelere verilen genel isimdir. Yapı inşa edildiği dönemde tam teşekküllü bir hastane olarak işlev görmüştür. Külliye'nin kuzeybatı yönünde konumlanmış olan darüşşifa kısmının yapımı 1579 yılında tamamlanmıştır. Yıllar içerisinde yapılan yeniden işlevlendirme ve bakım çalışmaları neticesinde yapının özgün halini yansıtmayan bazı değişiklikler ortaya çıkmış olup kültürel değeri olan bir külliye özelinden tarihi yapı geneline yapılacak olan işlev değişikliklerinde, yapının kütlesel ölçeği ile uyumlu olmayan dönüşümler yerine; yapının tümüyle orantılı uyumlu bir işlevin seçilmesi, yeni işlevin tarihsel örüntü duygusunu tamamlaması ve yapının korunmasına katkıda bulunması gerektiği yapılan bu olumsuz değişiklikler hakkında bilgi verilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Darüşşifa, Yeniden İşlevlendirme, Valide-i Atik Külliyesi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TAŞ ESERLERDE GÖRÜLEN BOZULMALARIN KARAKTERIZASYONUNUN TESPITI İÇİN KULLANILAN ARKEOMETRIK YÖNTEMLER

Bayram DEMİRCİ[4], Prof. Dr. Ali Akin AKYOL[5]

[1]Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Universitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi,
bayram.demirci@hbv.edu.tr - ORCID ID 0009-0000-7070-7923

[2]Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Universitesi, ali.akyol@hbv.edu.tr/aliakinakyol@gmail.com - ORCID -0000-0002-4174-575X

ÖZET

Taş malzeme; insan yaşantısının sürdürülebilmesi açısından avlanma, beslenme ve barınmada; kesici aletler, kab kacak ve yapı elemanları gibi geniş bir alanda kullanımı görülmektedir. Özellikle yerleşik hayata geçişten itibaren yapı unsuru olarak sıklıkla kullanılmıştır. Eser niteliği taşıyan bu yapılar koruma onarım açısından ele alındığında disiplinlerarası bir çalışmaya ihtiyaç duyabilir. Geçmişten günümüze ulaşan taş eserlerde fiziksel özelliklerine, kullanım alanlarına, bulundukları coğrafi bölgeye, atmosferik etkenlere bağlı olarak çeşitli bozulmalar oluşur. Taşlarda; tuz oluşumu, yapısal çatlaklar, sismik hareket sonucu kırılmalar ve çevresel etkenlerden dolayı siyah tabaka oluşumu bu bozulmalara örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Taş eserlerde görülen bozulmaların belirlenmesi için arkeometrik analizlere ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Arkeometrik incelemeler sonucunda tespit edilen bozulmanın türü, uygulanacak olan koruma onarım yöntemiyle beraber bu yöntemde kullanılacak olan koruma onarım malzemelerinin türünü de etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada taş eserlerde görülen bozulmaların karakterizasyonunu tespit etmek için kullanılan arkeometrik yöntemlerin, 2000 yılı sonrası yazılan seçilmiş ulusal ve uluslarası makalelerin incelenmesi sonucunda aktarılması amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Koruma Onarım, Arkeometrik Analizler, Taş Eser, Bozulma Türleri

[4] Bayram DEMİRCİ, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma
[5] Prof.Dr. Ali Akın AKYOL, Ankara Hacı Bayram Veli Üniversitesi, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi, Kültür Varlıklarını Koruma ve Onarım Bölümü

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ARCHAEOMETRIC METHODS USED TO DETECT THE CHARACTERIZATION OF DETERIORATIONS OBSERVED IN STONE ARTWORKS

ABSTRACT

Stone material; in hunting, nutrition and shelter in order to sustain human life; It is used in a wide range of areas such as cutting tools, pots and pans and building elements. It has been frequently used as a building element, especially since the transition to settled life. These structures, which are artifacts, may need an interdisciplinary study when considered in terms of conservation and repair. Various deteriorations occur in stone artifacts that have survived from the past to the present, depending on their physical properties, areas of use, geographical region and atmospheric factors. In stones; Salt formation, structural cracks, fractures as a result of seismic movement and black layer formation due to environmental factors can be given as examples of these deteriorations. Archeometric analyzes are needed to determine the deteriorations seen in stone artifacts. The type of deterioration detected as a result of archaeometric investigations affects the conservation repair method to be applied, as well as the type of conservation repair materials to be used in this method. In this study, it is aimed to convey the archeometric methods used to determine the characterization of deteriorations in stone artifacts, as a result of examining selected national and international articles written after 2000.

Keywords : Conservation and Restoration, Archaeometric Analysis, Stone Artifact, Types of Distortion

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BETONARME ÇERÇEVE SİSTEMLİ 5 KATLI İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ZEMİN KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİ DEĞİŞİMİNİN ETKİSİ

Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT[1], Mahmud Hatib [2]

[1]Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, ozyurt@sakarya.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-1593-4581

[2]Öğrenci, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, mahmud.hatib@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr, ORCID: 0009-0002-3941-0608

ÖZET

Türkiye birçok tektonik plakanın kesişmesi nedeniyle sismik aktivitenin yüksek olduğu bir bölgede yer almaktadır. Belli periyotlarla şiddetli depremlerle karşılaşılması sebebiyle, Türkiye ve benzeri coğrafi şartlarda bulunan bölgelerde inşa edilecek binaların depreme karşı dayanıklı olarak tasarlanması kaçınılmaz bir zorunluluktur. Bunun yanı sıra, çerçeveli sistemli yapıların Türkiye'de yaygın olarak kullanılan tasarım sistemlerinden biri olduğu da bilinen bir gerçektir. Çerçeveli sistemde yapının maruz olduğu yükler döşemeden kirişlere ve kirişlerden kolonlara ve en son olarak da binanın temellerine aktarılır. Bu çalışmada geometrisi ve taşıyıcı elemanları simetrik olarak tasarlanmış betonarme çerçeveli yapı incelenmiştir. Yapının taşıyıcı elemanları ve geometrisi simetrik olarak seçilerek burulma düzensizliği bulunmayan bir taşıyıcı sistem düzeni elde edilmiştir. Çalışmada yapısal analiz yöntemlerinden Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Eşdeğer deprem yükü yöntemine, mod birleştirme yönteminin basitleştirilmiş bir versiyonu olarak adlandırabilir. Bilindiği gibi deprem kuvveti diğer yükler gibi (rüzgâr yükü, hareketli yük vb. gibi) yapıya dışarıdan etki eden bir kuvvet değildir. Deprem kuvveti atalet denilen yapının kendisi tarafından üretilen bir kuvvettir. Eşdeğer deprem kuvveti, yapının kendi oluşturduğu atalet kuvvetlerinin eşdeğeri sayılabilecek kuvvetlerdir. Titreşim tamamen yapının fiziksel özellikleri ve kütlesi ile ilgilidir. İncelenen yapı planda simetrik bir yapı olup, zemin katın işyeri olarak kullanımı durumu göz önünde bulundurarak Zemin kat yüksekliği farklı değerlerde seçerek (6m, 6.5m, 7m) üç farklı model elde edilmiştir. Uygulamada seçilen modeller için yapının toplam kat adedi 3 olarak seçilmiştir. İncelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin analizleri Sap2000 programında (eşdeğer deprem yükü yönetimi) kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Sonuç kısmında; incelenen modellerin bina periyodunun, taban kesme kuvvetinin, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirme ve yumuşak kat düzensizliğinin katsayıları için karşılaştırmalar yapılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü Yöntemi, Periyot, Betonarme Yapı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PERDELİ-ÇERÇEVE SİSTEMLİ İŞYERİ YAPILARINDA ZEMİN KAT YÜKSEKLİĞİNİN YAPISAL DAVRANIŞAETKİSİ

Muhammet Zeki ÖZYURT[1], Mahmud Hatib [2]

[1]Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, ozyurt@sakarya.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-1593-4581

[2]Öğrenci, Sakarya Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, mahmud.hatib@ogr.sakarya.edu.tr, ORCID: 0009-0002-3941-0608

ÖZET

Çerçeveli sistemlerde düşey yükler için ekonomik çözümler elde edilebilmekle beraber, deprem yükü gibi yatay yüklerin karşılanması için oldukça büyük kesitlerin gerekmesi sebebiyle ekonomik çözümler elde edilmesi oldukça zorlaşmaktadır. Bu durum, betonarme binaların deprem sırasındaki performansı ve binalara etki eden yatay kuvvetler konusunda çalışmaların hızlanmasına yol açmıştır. Betonarme perde duvar kullanımı, deprem kuvvetlerine ve binayı etkileyebilecek diğer yatay kuvvetlere karşı koymanın yenilikçi yollarından biridir. Yatay kuvvetlere dayanma kabiliyetinin arttırılması ve inşaat kapasitesinin arttırılması amacıyla perde duvar uygulanmaktadır. Yapı mühendisleri binanın taşıyıcı sisteminin oluşturulmasından sorumludurlar. Kesit alanını, kesit şeklini belirler ve betonarme perde duvarların planını geliştirirler. Taşıyıcı sistem tasarımı açısından, toplam perde duvar kesit alanının önemi kadar; perde duvarların kesit şekli ve plandaki yerleşimi de önemli bir parametredir ve yapısal davranış ve deprem güvenliği üzerinde bu parametrelerin etkisinin de karşılaştırılması gereklidir. Bu çalışmada taşıyıcı sistemi simetrik olarak tasarlanmış bir perdeli- çerçeveli 5 katlı betonarme yapılar incelenmiştir. Yapının taşıyıcı elemanlarının ve geometrisinin simetrik olarak seçilmesinin amacı, burulma düzensizliği bulunmayan bir taşıyıcı sistem düzeni elde etmektir. Çalışmada, Eşdeğer Deprem Yükü yöntemi kullanılarak yapısal analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. İncelenen yapı planda simetrik bir yapı olup, zemin katın kullanım amacı işyeri olarak düşünülmüştür. Bu bakımdan, zemin kat yüksekliği için 6m, 6.5m, 7m olmak üzere üç farklı durum için 3 farklı model üretilmiştir. İncelenen bütün yapı tiplerine ait modellerin analizleri Sap2000 programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Sonuç kısmında; incelenen modellerin yapısal davranışlarını karşılaştırmak amacıyla, bina periyotları, taban kesme kuvvetleri, tepe noktası maksimum yer değiştirmesi ve yumuşak kat düzensizliğin katsayıları karşılaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapısal Davranış, Yumuşak Kat Düzensizliği, Zemin Kat Yüksekliği, Perdeli-Çerçeveli Yapı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GENELLEŞTİRİLMİŞ KÜME DEĞERLİ NÖTROSOFİK BEŞLİ KÜMELER VE SAYILAR ÜZERİNDEKİ BAZI OPERATÖRLER

SOME OPERATORS ON GENERALIZED SET-VALUED NEUTROSOPHIC QUINTUPLE SETS AND NUMBERS

Prof. Dr. *Memet ŞAHİN*[1], Dr. *Abdullah KARGIN*[2], *Kübra DOĞAN*[3]

[1]Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye
[1]mesahin@gantep.edu.tr
[1]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1066-1641
[2]Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye
[2]abdullahkargin27@gmail.com,
[2]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4314-5106
[3]Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye
[3]kubradogan1507@gmail.com
[3]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0141-6078

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada genelleştirilmiş küme değerli nötrosofik beşli kümeler için bazı yeni karar verme operatörleri (İyimser $*$, Kötümser $*$, İyimser $\triangle$, Kötümser $\triangle$, İyimser #, Kötümser #) tanımlandı ve temel özellikleri verildi. Bu operatörler tanımlanırken nötrosofik dörtlü teorideki T > I > F iyimser şartı yerine nötrosofik beşli teoriye uygun olarak $T > U > C > F$ şartı kullanıldı. Benzer şekilde nötrosofik dörtlü teorideki T < I < F kötümser şartı yerine nötrosofik beşli teoriye uygun olarak $T < U < C < F$ şartı kullanıldı. Böylece nötrosofik dörtlü teorideki karar verme operatörleri nötrosofik beşli teori için de kullanılabilir hale getirildi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Nötrosofik Beşli Küme, Küme Değerli Nötrosofik Beşli Küme, Genelleştirilmiş Küme Değerli Nötrosofik Beşli Küme, Genelleştirilmiş Küme Değerli Nötrosofik Beşli Sayı, Nötrosofik Beşli Küme Üzerinde Operatörler.

ABSTRACT

In this paper, we define some new decision operators (Optimistic *, Pessimistic *, Optimistic $\triangle$, Pessimistic $\triangle$, Optimistic #, Pessimistic #) for generalized set-valued neutrosophic quintuple sets and give their basic properties. While defining these operators, instead of the optimistic condition T > I > F in the neutrosophic quadruple theory, the condition T > U > C > F was used in accordance with the neutrosophic quintuple theory. Similarly, instead of the pessimistic condition T < I < F in the neutrosophic quadruple theory, the condition T < U < C < F was used in accordance with the neutrosophic quintuple theory. Thus, the decision operators in neutrosophic quadruple theory are made available for neutrosophic quintuple theory.

Keywords: Neutrosophic Quintuple Set, Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Set, Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Set, Generalized Set Valued Neutrosophic Quintuple Number, Operators on Neutrosophic Quintuple Set.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BULANIK DEMATEL METODU UYGULAMASI: KADIN DESTEK DERNEĞİ ÖRNEĞİ

FUZZY DEMATEL METHOD APPLICATION: EXAMPLE OF WOMEN'S SUPPORT ASSOCIATION

Abdullah KARGIN[1], Memet ŞAHİN[2] ve Ali ELARAC[3]

[1] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye.

[1]abdullahkargin27@gmail.com

[1]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4314-5106

[2]Prof. Dr., Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye.

[2]mesahin@gantep.edu.tr

[2]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-1066-1641

[3] Gaziantep Üniversitesi, Fen-Edebiyat Fakültesi, Matematik Bölümü, Gaziantep, Türkiye.

[3]alialarac@gmail.com

[3]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-8190-6440

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada karar verme uygulamalarında yaygın olarak kullanılan DEMATEL metodu üzerinde bulanık küme teorisi kullanarak daha objektif sonuçlar elde ettik. Bu metodun algoritmasının problemlerde nasıl kullanılacağı hakkında bilgiler verdik ve gerçek veriler üzerinde uygulama yaptık. Bu çalışmada, Kadın Destek Derneğinin Suriye'deki projeleri incelenmiştir. Derneğin kadınları ve kız çocuklarını güçlendirme misyonunu ve onlara daha iyi bir yaşam sunma vizyonunu temel alarak, Suriyeli kadınların karşılaştıkları zorlukları belirlemeye ve bu zorluklarla onurlu ve etkili bir şekilde başa çıkabilmelerini sağlamaya yönelik faaliyetleri değerlendirildi. Derneğin faaliyet alanları; farkındalık yaratma programları, mesleki eğitimler, kadın liderlerin yetiştirilmesi, küçük ve mikro işletmelerin desteklenmesi, gıda güvenliği ve geçim kaynakları, yetim ve muhtaç ailelere yapılan sponsorluklar, psikolojik destek programları, kadın ve kızlar için güvenli alanların oluşturulması, resmi olmayan eğitimler ve sivil toplum kavramlarının güçlendirilmesi gibi geniş bir yelpazeyi kapsar. Bu projeler üç ana kategori altında sınıflandırılmıştır: kurslar, faaliyetler ve kampanyalar. Kurslar kategorisinde, yaş kriteri belirleyici olup, hangi yaş grubunun hangi kursa katıldığı bu kriterle ilişkilendirilmiştir. İkinci olarak, medeni durum ele alınmış ve bu, katılımcıların hangi kurslara ilgi gösterdiğini belirlemede etkili olmuştur. Faaliyetler kategorisinde ise cinsiyet en önemli kriter olarak öne çıkmaktadır; çoğunlukla kadınlara özel organizasyonlar yapılmış ve etkinliklere kadın katılımı ağırlıklı olmuştur. Örneğin, Kadınlar Günü, Uluslararası Kız Çocukları Günü ve Anneler Günü gibi etkinlikler bu kategoriye girer. Eğitim yeri ise erkeklerin kurum dışı faaliyetlere katılım gösterdiği ikinci önemli kriter olarak gözlemlenmiştir. Kampanyalar kategorisinde ise, yine eğitim yeri ilk sıradaki kriter olurken, cinsiyet ikinci

sıradaki kriter olarak belirlenmiştir. Burada kadınlar, çoğunlukla kurum içi etkinliklere katılırken; erkeklerin daha çok kurum dışında gerçekleşen etkinliklere ilgi gösterdiği tespit edilmiştir. Bu analiz, derneğin projelerinin hedef kitlelerine ulaşma ve etkili sonuçlar üretme kapasitesini göstermekte olup, aynı zamanda cinsiyet, yaş ve medeni durum gibi demografik kriterlerin program katılımı üzerindeki etkilerini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bulanık DEMATEL Metodu, Bulanık Teori, Karar Verme Uygulamaları

ABCTRACT

In this study, we employed fuzzy set theory in conjunction with the DEMATEL method commonly used in decision-making applications to achieve more objective results. We provided insights into how the algorithm of this method can be utilized in addressing problems and conducted applications on real data. This study examines the projects of the Women's Support Association in Syria. The research is based on the association’s mission to empower women and girls and its vision to provide them with a better quality of life, focusing on identifying the challenges faced by Syrian women and facilitating their dignified and effective resolution. The association's activities span a wide range of areas including awareness-raising programs, vocational training, nurturing female leaders, supporting small and micro enterprises, ensuring food security and livelihoods, sponsoring orphans and needy families, providing psychological support, creating safe spaces for women and girls, informal education, and strengthening civil society concepts. The projects are categorized into three main groups: courses, activities, and campaigns. In the courses category, age is the determining criterion, indicating which age groups are attracted to specific courses. Marital status is the second criterion, which affects participants' interest in different courses. In the activities category, gender emerges as the most significant criterion; activities are predominantly organized for women and predominantly attended by them. Events such as Women's Day, International Day of the Girl Child, and Mother's Day are examples of this category. The location of the educational activities is the second most important criterion, with men participating primarily in activities outside the institution. In the campaigns category, the location of the educational sessions is the primary criterion, with gender being the secondary one. It was found that while women predominantly participate in institutional activities, men prefer to engage in activities outside the institution. This analysis demonstrates the association’s capacity to reach its target audiences and produce effective outcomes, while also revealing the impact of demographic criterions such as gender, age, and marital status on program participation.

Keywords: Fuzzy DEMATEL Method, Fuzzy Theory, Decision Making Applications

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PROPAGATION OF HIGHER-ORDER ACOUSTIC MODES ALONG A BIFURCATED CIRCULAR DUCT SYSTEM

DOÇ. DR. ÖZGE YANAZ ÇINAR[1], PROF. DR. GÖKHAN ÇINAR[2]

[1] Eskişehir Osmangaz, Üniversitesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği,
oyanazcinar@ogu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5045-6397

[2] Eskişehir Osmangaz, Üniversitesi, Elektrik-Elektronik Mühendisliği,
gcinar@ogu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8304-6618

ABSTRACT

In this study, the propagation of higher-order acoustic waves along a duct system, where a semi-infinite circular rigid pipe is placed axially inside an infinite circular rigid pipe, is analyzed rigorously. The cases where the m-th acoustic wave mode is incident from each duct region are studied independently. Hence a complete understanding is developed on the propagation of any given mode in the bifurcated circular duct system. Following a general analysis on modal expressions in each duct region, for each case, first, direct Fourier transform is applied to the Helmholtz equation, boundary conditions and continuity relation, and the problem is reduced into the solution of a Wiener-Hopf equation. Then, considering classical Wiener-Hopf procedure, which involves factorization, decomposition, the principle of analytical continuation and Liouville's theorem, the solution is obtained in Fourier domain. Finally, applying inverse Fourier transform to the solution, the reflection and transmission coefficients are determined. All the coefficients involve information of the scattered n-th mode due to an incident m-th mode. At the end of the current analysis, graphical results are presented illustrating the effects of the radii of the pipes and frequency. The obtained results can be considered as scattering matrix elements for a future study, and by the use of the Building Block Method, many complicated duct systems can be analyzed. This approach will be useful in some applications of aeroacoustics. Furthermore, the existence of uniform mean flow may also be teken into account in such future studies.

Keywords : Wiener-Hopf technique. Bifurcated circular duct, Higher-order acoustic modes.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Discrete Fractional Boundary Value Problems

BUSE IŞIKSUNGUR [1], PROF. DR., FATMA SERAP TOPAL [2]

[1] EGE ÜNİVERSİTESİ, FEN BİL. ENS. MATEMATİK BÖLÜMÜ, buseeeralp@gmail.com

[2] EGE ÜNİVERSİTESİ, FEN BİL. ENS. MATEMATİK BÖLÜMÜ, f.serap.topal@ege.edu.tr

ÖZET (Abstract)

In this paper, by using fixed point theorems, we will obtain the existence results for the following fractional boundary value problem,

$$\begin{aligned} -\nabla_a^{\mu}(p\nabla y)(t) &= f(t, y(t)), \quad t \in \mathbb{N}_{a+2}^{b} \\ \alpha y(a+1) - \beta \nabla y(a+1) &= 0, \\ \gamma y(b) + \delta \nabla y(\nu) &= 0, \end{aligned}$$

where $0 \leq \mu < 1$, $\alpha^2 + \beta^2 > 0$ and $\gamma^2 + \delta^2 > 0$ such that $p : N_{a+1}^{b} \longrightarrow (0, \infty)$ and y are defined on N_{a+1}. Establishing the Green's function associated with the above boundary value problem, we will give the sufficient conditions to ensure the existence of solutions for this problem.

AMS (MOS) Subject Classification. 34B15, 39A10.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Discrete fractional equations, fixed point theorems, existence of solutions.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PERMÜTASYON İSTATİSTİKLERİ VE ÇOKLU KÜMELER

Rukiye ŞANLIBABA [1], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi HASAN ARSLAN [2],

[1] Erciyes Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, rkyesanli@gmail.com - 0000-0003-0421-4092

[2] Erciyes Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi, hasanarslan@erciyes.edu.tr - 0000-0002-0430-8737

ÖZET

S_n simetrik grubundan negatif olmayan tamsayılar kümesine tanımlı herhangi bir fonksiyona bir *permütasyon istatistiği* denir. Bilindiği gibi permütasyon istatistikleri grup yapısı hakkında pek çok özelliği öğrenmemize yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, S_n simetrik grubu üzerindeki dört temel permütasyon istatistiği olan inversiyon istatistiği, major indeksi, descent ve excedance permütasyon istatistikleri tanıtılıp daha sonra bunların eş dağılımlılık durumları incelenecektir. Son olarak da, çoklu küme kavramını ele alıp çoklu kümelerin temel bazı özelliklerine, multinomial katsayılara, n elemanlı bir kümenin elemanları ile oluşturulan k elemanlı çoklu kümelerin sayısına ve bu sayıların kombinatoriyal özelliklerine değineceğiz.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Permütasyon istatistikleri, inversiyon istatistiği, major indeksi, çoklu küme

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İkinci Dereceden Denklemler ve Katsayı-Kök İlişkisinin DMÖN'lerle Anlatımı: Matematik Öğretiminde Yenilikçi Bir Yaklaşım

Explaining Quadratic Equations and the Coefficient-Root Relationship with DMLOs: An Innovative Approach in Mathematics Education

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ
Atatürk Üniversitesi, alibabapur1983@gmail.com
ORCİD: 0000-0001-5958-5056

Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU
Atatürk Üniversitesi, yasinsoylu@gmail.com
ORCİD: 0000-0002-2951-0069

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, matematik dersinin İkinci Dereceden Denklemler ünitesi için tasarlanan Dinamik Matematik Öğrenme Nesneleri'nin (DMÖN'lerin) öğrencilerin akademik başarılarına ve derse katılımlarına olan etkisi incelenmiştir, bunun için 5E öğrenme modeli temel alınmıştır. Araştırmada, Wolfram Mathematica programının kullanımıyla hazırlanan öğrenme nesnesinin tasarım aşamaları ve gerekli materyaller detaylı olarak ele alınmıştır. Ayrıca, alanyazından elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda, DMÖN'lerin öğrenciler üzerindeki etkisine dair benzer çalışmalardan elde edilen bulgular, araştırma sonuçlarıyla karşılaştırılarak matematik eğitiminde DMÖN'lerin rolü ve önemi incelenmiştir. Bu çalışma, DMÖN'lerin matematik öğretimindeki etkinliğini değerlendirmek ve öğrencilerin ikinci dereceden denklemler konusunu anlamalarını geliştirmek için önemli bir katkı sağlamıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, matematik eğitiminde teknolojinin etkili bir şekilde nasıl kullanılabileceğini ve öğrenme süreçlerini nasıl iyileştirebileceğini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: DMÖN, Sanal malipülasyon, Wolfram Mathematica, Bilgisayar Destekli Eğitim

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of Dynamic Mathematics Learning Objects (DMLOs) designed for the Quadratic Equations unit of the mathematics course on students' academic achievements and class participation, utilizing the 5E learning model as its foundation. The research extensively discusses the design stages of the learning objects prepared using the Wolfram Mathematica program and the necessary materials. Additionally, findings from similar studies on the effects of DMLOs on students, obtained from the literature, are compared with the research results to examine the role and importance of DMLOs in mathematics education. This study has provided a significant contribution to evaluating the effectiveness of DMLOs in mathematics teaching and enhancing students' understanding of quadratic equations.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

The research findings underscore how technology can be effectively utilized in mathematics education and improve learning processes.

Keywords: DMLO, virtual manipulation, Wolfram Mathematica, Computer-Aided Instruction

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Dinamik Matematik Öğrenme Nesneleri ile Trigonometrik Fonksiyonların Keşfi: Görsel ve Etkileşimli Bir Yaklaşım

Exploring Trigonometric Functions with Dynamic Mathematics Learning Objects: A Visual and Interactive Approach

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ali BABAPOUR GOLEZANİ
Atatürk Üniversitesi, alibabapur1983@gmail.com
ORCİD: 0000-0001-5958-5056

Prof. Dr. Yasin SOYLU
Atatürk Üniversitesi, yasinsoylu@gmail.com
ORCİD: 0000-0002-2951-0069

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, matematik dersinin trigonometrik fonksiyonlar ünitesi için tasarlanan Dinamik Matematik Öğrenme Nesneleri'nin (DMÖN'lerin) öğrencilerin akademik başarılarına ve derse katılımlarına olan etkisi incelenmiştir. Araştırmada, 5E öğrenme modeli temel alınmış ve Wolfram Mathematica programının kullanımıyla hazırlanan öğrenme nesnesinin tasarım aşamaları ve gerekli materyaller detaylı olarak ele alınmıştır. Alanyazından elde edilen veriler doğrultusunda, DMÖN'lerin öğrenciler üzerindeki etkisine dair benzer çalışmalardan elde edilen bulgular, araştırma sonuçlarıyla karşılaştırılarak matematik eğitiminde DMÖN'lerin rolü ve önemi incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçları, matematik eğitiminde teknolojinin etkili bir şekilde nasıl kullanılabileceğini ve öğrenme süreçlerini nasıl iyileştirebileceğini vurgulamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: DMÖN, Bilgisayar Destekli Eğitim, Wolfram Mathematica, Sanal Öğrenme

ABSTRACT

This study examines the impact of Dynamic Mathematics Learning Objects (DMLOs) designed for the trigonometric functions unit in mathematics on students' academic achievements and classroom participation. The research is based on the 5E learning model, and the design stages of the learning object prepared using the Wolfram Mathematica program and the necessary materials are discussed in detail. Based on the data obtained from the literature, the role and importance of DMLOs in mathematics education are examined by comparing research findings with similar studies on the impact of DMLOs on students. The research results emphasize how technology can be effectively utilized in mathematics education to improve learning processes.

Keywords: DMLO, Computer-Aided Education, Wolfram Mathematica, Virtual Learning

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GÖÇMENLERDE RUHSAL SORUNLARIN İYİLEŞTİRİLMESİNDE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN İYLEŞTİRİCİ ROLÜ

Öğr. Gör. Aysel ERGENE[1] Doç. Dr. Neslihan LÖK[2] Prof. Dr. Sefa LÖK[3]

[1]Niğde Ömer Hali demir Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Tıbbi Hizmetler Ve Teknikler Bölümü İlk ve Acil Yardım Pr.ayselergene@ohu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-6692-4535

[2]Selçuk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Psikiyatri Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, neslihanlok@selcuk.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0003-1568-9659

[3]Prof.Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Anabilim

Dalı, Konya-Türkiye, sefalok@selcuk.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0001-9632-2888,

ÖZET

Göç bireylerin, kültürel, sosyal ve siyasi durumlar nedeniyle, yaşamlarının tamamını veya bir kısmını geçirmek için yaşadıkları yerden başka bir yere hareket etmeleri, yer değiştirmeleridir. TÜİK verilerine göre, 2022 yılında yurt dışından Türkiye'ye 494 bin 52 kişi göç etti. Mülteciler ve göçmenler, hem yolculukları sırasında hem de varışlarında ruh sağlıklarını ve refahlarını etkileyen çeşitli stres faktörlerine ve zorluklara maruz kalabilecekleri için özellikle savunmasız durumdalar ve riskli gruplar arasında yer almaktadır. Göç olayı göç eden tüm bireyleri fiziksel, sosyal ve psikolojik bakımdan etkiler. Göçmen bireylerde depresyon, anksiyete ve travma sonrası stres bozukluğu daha sık görülebilmektedir. Psikiyatri hemşireleri göçmen bireylerle sık sık karşılaşmakta, hizmet sunmaktadır. Psikiyatri hemşireleri göçle gelen bireylerin ruh sağlığının korunması ve geliştirmesinde görev alıp bireyi güçlendirici ve destekleyici girişimlerde, psikososyal faaliyetlerde bulunabilir. Fiziksel aktivitenin ruh sağlığı üzerine olumlu etkisi kanıtlanmıştır. Fiziksel aktivite göçmen bireylerde sosyal uyumu, özgüveni, psikolojik iyilik halini artırabilir, duygudurum durumunda iyileşme, algılanan streste, TSSB semptomları, depresif semptomlar ve uyku şikâyetlerinin azalmasını sağlayabilir. Bu çalışmanın amacı göçmenlerde ruhsal sorunların iyileştirilmesinde fiziksel aktivitenin iyleştirici rolünü incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Göç, mülteci fiziksel aktivite, egzersiz.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ABSTRACT

Migration is the movement and relocation of individuals from one place to another to spend all or part of their lives due to cultural, social and political situations. According to TurkStat data, 494 thousand 52 people migrated from abroad to Turkey in 2022. Refugees and migrants are particularly vulnerable and among risk groups, as they may be exposed to various stressors and challenges that affect their mental health and well-being both during their journey and upon arrival. Migration affects all migrants physically, socially and psychologically. Depression, anxiety and post-traumatic stress disorder can be seen more frequently in migrant individuals. Psychiatric nurses frequently encounter with migrant individuals and provide services. Psychiatric nurses can take part in the protection and development of the mental health of migrant individuals and can take part in empowering and supportive initiatives and psychosocial activities. The positive effect of physical activity on mental health has been proven. Physical activity may increase social cohesion, self-confidence, psychological well-being, improve mood, reduce perceived stress, PTSD symptoms, depressive symptoms and sleep complaints in migrant individuals. The aim of this study was to examine the therapeutic role of physical activity in the improvement of mental problems in migrants.

Keywords: Immigrant, refugee, physical activity, exercise.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

RUHSAL HASTALIKLARA YÖNELİK ERKEN MÜDAHALEDE FİZİKSEL AKTİVİTENİN ÖNEMİ

Öğr. Gör. Aysel ERGENE[1] Doç. Dr. Neslihan LÖK[2] Prof. Dr. Sefa LÖK[3]

[1]Niğde Ömer Hali demir Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksek Okulu, Tıbbi Hizmetler Ve Teknikler Bölümü İlk ve Acil Yardım Pr.ayselergene@ohu.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-6692-4535

[2]Selçuk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Psikiyatri Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, neslihanlok@selcuk.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0003-1568-9659

[3]Prof.Dr., Selçuk Üniversitesi, Spor Bilimleri Fakültesi, Antrenörlük Eğitimi Anabilim Dalı, Konya-Türkiye, sefalok@selcuk.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0001-9632-2888,

ÖZET

Ruhsal sağlık fiziksel sağlığın ayrılmaz bir parçasıdır ve birbiriyle etkileşim içindedir. Ruhsal hastalıklar ruhsal sağlık sorunları oldukça yaygın olarak görülmektedir ve yeti yitimine neden olmaktadır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne göre 2019 yılında dünya çapında her 8 kişiden 1'i ruhsal sağlık sorunun yaşamıştır. Bu durum, engellilikle yaşanan yılların başlıca nedenidir. Bireylerin sağlık ve esenliğini etkilemekte, yaşam kalitesini düşürmektedir. Ruhsal hastalıklar bireylerin verimli çalışmasını engellemekte, iş gücü kaybına neden olmakta, ekonomik kayıplara neden olmakta, sağlık hizmetleri maliyetlerini artırmaktadır. Ruh sağlığının teşviki, korunması ve iyileştirilmesi son derece önemelidir. Ruh sağlığı ve psikiyatri hemşireleri bireyin sağlığını ve refahını yükseltmek, psikolojik iyilik halini artırmak için riskli grupları tespit ederek önleyici girişimde bulunabilir. Fiziksel aktivite bireylerin mutlu olasını, kendini iyi hissetmesini, özgüvenin artmasını ve stresle etkili bir şekilde baş etmesini sağlar. Fiziksel aktivite depresif semtopları azaltmada, bilişsel işlevleri geliştirmekte, şizofrenide negatif ve pozitif semptomları iyileştirmeye, ruh sağlığını, yaşam kalitesini ve refahı yükseltmeye katkıda bulunabilir. Hemşireler birey, aile ve topluma orta yoğunlukta fiziksel aktivite mesajını yayma, fiziksel aktivite danışmanlığı yapma ve hareketli yaşam şeklini geliştirmede iyi bir konumdadırlar. Bu makalede ruhsal hastalıklara yönelik erken müdahalede fiziksel aktivitenin önemine yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fiziksel aktivite, depresyon, alzheimer, şizofreni, bipolar bozukluk

ABSTRACT

Mental health is an integral part of physical health and interacts with each other. Mental illnesses and mental health problems are quite common and cause disability. According to the World Health Organisation, 1 in 8 people worldwide experienced mental health problems in 2019. This situation is the main reason for years of living with disability. It affects the health and well-being of individuals and reduces the quality of life. Mental illnesses prevent individuals from working efficiently, cause loss of labour force, cause economic losses and increase the costs of health services. Promotion, protection and improvement of mental health is extremely important. Mental health and psychiatric nurses can take preventive action by identifying risky groups in order to improve the health and well-being of the individual and increase psychological well-being. Physical activity helps individuals to be happy, feel good, increase self-confidence and cope with stress effectively. Physical activity can contribute to reducing depressive symptoms, improving cognitive functions, improving negative and positive symptoms in schizophrenia, improving mental health, quality of life and well-being. Nurses are in a good position to spread the message of moderate-intensity physical activity to individuals, families and communities, to provide physical activity counselling and to promote an active lifestyle. In this article, the importance of physical activity in early intervention for mental illness will be discussed.

Keywords: Fhysical activity, depression, alzheimer, schizophrenia, bipolar disorder

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GALAKTAGOGLARIN ANNE SÜTÜ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ

Ballı Nur MERİÇ[1]* , Öğr.Gör. Beyza MENDEŞ[2,3]

[1] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,

200405049@bavu.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0009-0003-8895-1977

[2] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,

bmendes@bezmialem.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273

[3] Ankara Medipol Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,
beyza.mendes@std.ankaramedipol.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273

ÖZET

Laktasyon, sağlıklı doğum yapan her annenin yeni doğan bebeğini besleyebilmesi için meme bezlerinden süt salgılanması sürecidir. Laktasyon dönemi gebelik sürecinden başlayıp doğum sonrası emzirme dönemlerini kapsamaktadır. Bebekler için en uygun beslenme yöntemi olup hem bebeğe hem de anneye birçok faydası bulunmaktadır. Özellikle bebeklerde görülebilecek hastalık ve komorbidite oranlarını azaltan bir süreçtir. Bu nedenlerden dolayı bebeklerin 6 aylık olana kadar sadece anne sütü ile beslenmesi ve emzirmenin en az 2 yıl sürdürülmesi Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (DSÖ) tarafından güçlü bir şekilde desteklenmektedir. Laktasyon oksitosin, progesteron ve prolaktin hormonları tarafından düzenlenmektedir. Laktasyon süreci, her kadın ve bebekte farklı ilerlemektedir. Prematüre doğum, anne sütü ile ilgili olan hormonal bozukluklar, emzirme sürecinin doğru ilerletilememesi gibi durumlardan dolayı anne sütü salınımında, üretiminde azalmalar veya kesilmeler görülebilir. Emzirme sürecinin doğru yapılmaması gibi durumlar da emzirme danışmanlığı verilmektedir. Ancak hormonal bozukluklar ve prematüre doğum durumlarında galaktagoglardan destek alınmaktadır. Galaktagoglar anne sütü üretimini, salınımını arttırmaya yarayan bitkisel ve farmasötik besin takviyeleridir. Bitkisel galaktagoglar, uzun yıllardır insanlar tarafından kullanılmaktadır. Farmasötik galaktagoglar ise yakın zamanda kullanılmaya başlanmıştır. Bitkisel galaktagoglar halk tarafından da bilinen ve kullanılan bitkisel besin takviyeleridir. Farmasötik galaktagoglar ise etkilerini, laktasyonu düzenleyen karmaşık hormonal ortamı, özellikle de prolaktin ve oksitosini değiştirerek göstermektedirler. Fakat galaktagoglar üzerine çok fazla çalışma

bulunmadığından galaktagogların kullanımı hakkında kesin ve net bir bilgi yoktur. Bu çalışmada galaktagogların anne sütü üzerine etkileri tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: laktasyon, anne sütü, emzirme, galaktagoglar, bitkisel ve farmasötik galaktagoglar

ABSTRACT

Lactation is the process of secretion of milk from the mammary glands so that every mother who gives birth in a healthy way can feed her newborn baby. The lactation period starts from pregnancy and includes breastfeeding periods after birth. It is the most suitable feeding method for babies and has many benefits for both the baby and the mother. It is a process that reduces the rates of diseases and comorbidities that can be seen especially in babies. For these reasons, the World Health Organization (WHO) strongly supports the exclusive breastfeeding of babies until the age of 6 months and the continuation of breastfeeding for at least 2 years. Lactation is regulated by the hormones oxytocin, progesterone and prolactin. The lactation process progresses differently for every woman and baby. Decreases or interruptions in breast milk secretion and production may occur due to conditions such as premature birth, hormonal disorders related to breast milk, and failure to progress the breastfeeding process correctly. Breastfeeding counseling is provided in cases where the breastfeeding process is not carried out correctly. However, in cases of hormonal disorders and premature birth, support is received from galactagogues. Galactagogues are herbal and pharmaceutical nutritional supplements that help increase breast milk production and secretion. Herbal galactagogues have been used by humans for many years. Pharmaceutical galactagogues have started to be used recently. Herbal galactagogues are herbal nutritional supplements that are also known and used by the public. Pharmaceutical galactagogues, on the other hand, show their effects by changing the complex hormonal environment that regulates lactation, especially prolactin and oxytocin. However, since there are not many studies on galactagogues, there is no definitive and clear information about the use of galactagogues. In this study, the effects of galactagogues on breast milk will be discussed.

Key Words: lactation, breast milk, breastfeeding, galactagogues, herbal and pharmaceutical galactagogues

Kronik Ruhsal Hastalığı Olan Bireylerin Aile Üyelerinin Ruhsal Hastalığa Yönelik İnançları ve Hastaya Yönelik Tutumları

Beliefs Towards Mental Illness and Attitudes Towards the Patient of Family Members of Individuals with Chronic Mental Illness

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ARZU KOÇAK UYAROĞLU[1], EBRU ÖZLÜK[2]

[1]Selçuk Üniversitesi Hemşirelik Fakültesi Psikiyatri Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, asukocak51@gmail.com, Orcid ID: 0000-0002-6581-4617

[2]Selçuk Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Ruh Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Bilim Dalı, ebru.ozlukk98@gmail.com, Orcid ID: 0009-0001-8297-7282

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırma, kronik ruhsal hastalığa sahip bireylerin aile üyelerinin ruhsal hastalığa yönelik inançları ve hastaya yönelik tutumları arasındaki ilişkiyi değerlendirmek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Bu araştırma tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı niteliktedir. Araştırma Ankara'da bulunan bir üniversite hastanesinin psikiyatri servisinde yatışı olan bireylerin aile üyelerinden oluşan 300 kişi ile yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın verileri ''Kişisel Bilgi Formu'', ''Ruhsal Hastalığa Yönelik İnançlar Ölçeği (RHYİÖ)'' ve ''Ruhsal Sorunlu Bireylere Yönelik Toplum Tutumları Ölçeği (RSTTÖ)'' aracılığıyla Mayıs- Ağustos 2023 tarihleri arasında toplanmıştır.

Bulgular: Aile üyelerinin RHYİÖ toplam puan ortalaması 51,81±29,56 ve RSTTÖ toplam puan ortalaması 56,18±7,03 olarak bulunmuştur. Ruhsal hastalığa sahip bireylerin aile üyelerinin RHYİÖ toplam puan ortalaması (51,81±29,56) ile RSTTÖ toplam puan ortalaması (56,18±7,03) arasında çok zayıf ve pozitif yönde bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır (r= 0,141; p= 0,015).

Uygulamada Kullanım: Bireylerin inanç ve tutumları gözlem, öğrenme gibi yollarla şekillenmektedir. Bu nedenle ruhsal hastalığa yönelik inanç ve hastaya yönelik tutumlar konusunda doğru bilgilendirmeler yapılmalıdır. Bu çalışma aile üyelerinin ruhsal hastalıklara yönelik inanç ve tutumlarını birlikte değerlendirilmesi açısından önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aile üyeleri, İnanç, Ruhsal hastalık, Tutum

ABSTRACT

Objective: This research was conducted to evaluate the relationship between family members' beliefs about mental illness and their attitudes towards the patient of individuals with chronic mental illness.

Methods: This research is descriptive and relationship-seeking. The research was conducted with 300 family members of individuals hospitalized in the psychiatric ward of a university

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

hospital in Ankara. The data of the study were collected between May and August 2023 through the "Personal Information Form", "Beliefs Towards Mental Illness Scale (RHYİS)" and "Society Attitudes Scale towards Individuals with Mental Problems (RSTTÖ)".

Results: The total mean score of family members in RHYS was found to be 51.81±29.56 and the mean total score of RSTTS was 56.18±7.03. It was found that there was a very weak and positive relationship between the RHSIS total score average (51.81±29.56) and the RSTTS total score average (56.18±7.03) of family members of individuals with mental illness ($r = 0.141$; $p = 0.015$).

Practice Implications: Individuals' beliefs and attitudes are shaped by means such as observation and learning. For this reason, accurate information should be provided about beliefs about mental illness and attitudes towards the patient. This study is important in terms of jointly evaluating family members' beliefs and attitudes towards mental illnesses.

Key Words: Family members, Belief, Mental illness, Attitude

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SOCIAL PROTECTION STATISTICS IN THE WORLD 2010-2021: A SHIELD AGAINST POVERTY AND INSECURITY

Gizem ÖZER[1],Gülcan GENCER[2], Sezin KARAYAZ[1], Betül İĞDE[1], Emine İrem ATEŞ[1], Burcu GÜNEY[1], Dilara ÇELİK[1], Gizem ÖZER[1]

[1]Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Faculty of Dentistry, Dental Student, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

[2*]Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

gizemozer7716@gmail.com, 0009-0009-1401-8686, 05055725535

gencergulcan@gmail.com, 0000-0002-3543-041X, 05453002217

sznkarayaz@gmail.com, 0009-0004-7516-7208, 5514475516

igde.betull@gmail.com, 0009-0007-0146-632X, 05516863576

emineatesirem@icloud.com, 0009-0008-1743-1196, 05444276792

guneyburcu26@gmail.com, 0009-0005-7862-3704, 05525262610

dilaracelik381@gmail.com, 0009-0009-6027-9924, 05389151516

ABSTRACT

Today, while wealth is increasing in the world, poverty and insecurity are spreading just as fast. Social protection plays an important role as a safeguard for individuals and families against this injustice. This study sheds light on practices in different countries, focusing on the financing and resource management of social protection. In particular, we examined how the resources allocated to health workers and dentists in OECD countries have changed over the years.

ur research emphasizes the importance of a fair and efficient distribution of health resources and shows that these resources should be managed independently of political influences. We examined the role of the state budget, social security contributions and private financing sources in the financing of health services. The data we obtained reveal the effects of countries' health expenditures and resource utilization rates on the quality of health services.

In particular, countries such as France, Italy, Germany and Portugal use their health resources in the most efficient way and health services are given great importance in these countries. This study aims to contribute to the creation of a more equitable and effective health system by providing strategic recommendations for the development and dissemination of social protection systems.

Keywords: Social protection, resource management, financing, OECD countries, health expenditures, efficiency, equity, political effects

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HEALTH RESOURCE MANAGEMENT AND CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARISON (2010-2021)

Hülya YÜCEL[1],Gülcan Gencer[2], Duru YURDAKUL[1], Ebrar YILDIRIM[1], Gizem İNDERE[1], Zerda BUDAK[1], Rümeysa BALIKÇI[1], Sude DEMİR[1]

[1]Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Faculty of Dentistry, Dental Student, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey
[2*]Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics and Medical Informatics, Afyonkarahisar, Turkey

hulnaz2004@hotmail.com, 0009-0008-2589-8538, 05550620526, gencergulcan@gmail.com, 0000-0002-3543-041X, 05453002217, duruyurdakul2005@gmail.com, ,0009-0005-8201-3079, 05551613700 ebrarrrylll@gmail.com, 0009-0005-7894-8074, 05419423069, gizemindere@gmail.com, 0009-0004-6721-9442, 05050155032, zerdaelo@gmail.com, 0009-0003-8694-5282, 05363136239, rumeysabalikci@hotmail.com, 0009-0003-8800-1007, 05327421024, sudededemir@icloud.com ,0009-0000-4409-9725, 05439502294

ABSTRACT

One of the most important factors directly affecting the level of development of a country is the quality and efficiency of health services. The World Health Organization defines health as a state of complete physical, mental and social well-being, not just the absence of disease and infirmity. In this study, we focus on the financing and resource management of health services and examine examples of practices in different countries. In particular, we analyze how the resources allocated to health workers and dentists in OECD countries have changed over the years.

Our study emphasizes the importance of a fair and efficient allocation of health resources and shows that this allocation should be free from political influences. The role of the state budget, social security contributions and private financing sources in the financing of health services is also discussed. The data reveal the effects of countries' health expenditures and resource utilization rates on the quality of health services.

In particular, countries such as France, Italy, Germany and Portugal have been found to use their health resources in the most efficient way and health services are given great importance in these countries. This study aims to contribute to the creation of a more equitable and effective health system by providing strategic recommendations on the management and financing of health resources.

Keywords: Health services, resource management, financing, OECD countries, health expenditures, efficiency, equity, political influences

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TÜRKİYE'DE HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA KOLOREKTAL CERRAHİYLE İLE İLGİLİ YAPILAN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ

Fetih BİŞGİN [1], Şenay ARLI [2]

[1] Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü, Hemşirelik Anabilim Dalı, Cerrahi Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Programı, Samsun, Türkiye, fetihbisgin@gmail.com - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0155-7180

[2] Ondokuz Mayıs Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Cerrahi Hastalıkları Hemşireliği Anabilim Dalı, Samsun, Türkiye, senay1981@yahoo.com - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8231-3857

ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırma, Türkiye'de hemşirelik alanında kolorektal cerrahiye yönelik yapılan lisansüstü tezleri incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Bu araştırma, retrospektif tanımlayıcı bir çalışma olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırma verileri 1990-2024 tarihleri arasında hemşirelik alanında yapılan lisansüstü tezler geriye dönük olarak incelenerek elde edilmiştir. Veriler, internet üzerinden Yüksek Öğretim Kurumu Ulusal Tez Merkezi veri tabanında detaylı tarama sistemi üzerinden ''kolorektal'', ''kolorektal cerrahi'', ''hemşirelik'' "kolon", ''bağırsak", "rektum" ve "kolostomi" anahtar kelimeleri ve konu olarak "hemşirelik=nursing" seçilerek yapılmıştır. Çalışmada 14 doktora ve 30 yüksek lisans tezi incelenmiştir. Verilerin analizinde tezler; türü, çalışma yılı, anabilim dalı, araştırma türü, veri toplama yöntemi, örneklem grubu, örneklem sayısı, çalışmanın yapıldığı yer, amacı ve sonuçları açısından değerlendirilmiştir.

Bulgular: Tezlerin %68.0'ı (n=30) yüksek lisans tezi, %32.0'ı (n=14) doktora tezi olduğu; çalışma yılına göre %34.0'ı (n=15) 2014-2019, %52.0'ı (n=23) 2020-2024 yılları arasında yapılmış olduğu; anabilim dalı programına göre %61.0'ının (n=27) hemşirelik ve %25.0'ının (n=11) cerrahi hastalıkları hemşireliğinde tamamlandığı saptanmıştır. Tezlerin %95.0'ının (n=42) kantitatif çalışma olduğu; kantitatif çalışmalar da %35.71'inin (n=15) deneysel, %14.28'inin (n=6) yarı deneysel, %11.90'ının (n=5) tanımlayıcı türde yapılmıştır. Tezlerin veri toplama araçlarına göre, %70.45'inde (n=31) araştırmacılar tarafından geliştirilmiş soru

formları ve ölçeklerin birlikte kullanıldığı; örneklem grubunu %88.6'sının (n=39) hastaların oluşturduğu ve çalışmaların %75.5'inin (n=33) klinikte yapıldığı belirlenmiştir. Tezlerin çoğunun kanser ve stoma açılması (kolostomi) nedeniyle gerçekleşen ameliyat sonrası dönemde yapılmış olduğu ve bireylerin bakım gereksinimlerine yönelik çalışmalar olduğu; bu gereksinimlerin de yaşam kalitesi ve sosyal uyum olmak üzere hasta konforu ve psikolojik dayanıklılık üzerine yoğunlaştıkları saptanmıştır.

Sonuç: Tezler incelendiğinde kolorektal cerrahi geçiren bireylere yönelik hemşirelik bakım uygulamalarının kanıt temelli olması, hemşirelik girişimlerinin bireye yönelik düzenlenmesi, eğitim ve danışmanlık konularını içermesi gerektiği vurgulanmıştır. Bununla birlikte bu girişimlerin uygulamada yaygınlaşması bireylerin hastalıklarına ve topluma uyumlarını artırarak yaşam kalitelerini yükseltebileceği belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca yapılacak çalışmaların daha geniş örneklem grupları üzerinde gerçekleşmesi gerektiği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Cerrahi, Hemşirelik, Kolorektal, Stoma

REVIEW OF GRADUATE THESIS RELATED TO COLORECTAL SURGERY IN NURSING FIELD IN TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study was conducted to examine the postgraduate theses on colorectal surgery in the field of nursing in Turkey.

Method: This study was conducted as a retrospective descriptive study. The research data were obtained by retrospectively examining the postgraduate theses in the field of nursing between 1990 and 2024. The data were analysed by using the detailed search system in the database of the National Thesis Centre of the Council of Higher Education via the internet by searching "colorectal", "colorectal surgery", "nursing", "colon", "intestine", "rectum" and "colostomy" key words and "nursing" as the subject were selected. In the study, 14 doctoral and 30 master's theses were analysed. Theses in the analysis of data; It was evaluated in terms of type, study year, department, research type, data collection method, sample group, number of samples, place where the study was conducted, aim and results.

Results: 68.0% (n=30) of the theses were master's theses and 32.0% (n=14) were doctoral theses; According to the study year, 34.0% (n = 15) between 2014-2019 and 52.0% (n = 23) between 2020-2024 was conducted; According to the department program, it was determined

that 61.0% (n = 27) were completed in nursing and 25.0% (n = 11) were completed in surgical nursing. It was found that 95.0% (n=42) of the theses were quantitative studies; 35.71% (n=15) of the quantitative studies were experimental, 14.28% (n=6) were semi-experimental and 11.90% (n=5) were descriptive. According to the data collection tools of the theses, 70.45% (n=31) used a combination of researcher-developed questionnaires and scales; It was determined that 88.6% (n=39) of the sample group consisted of patients and 75.5% (n=33) of the studies were conducted in clinics. Most of the theses were done in the post-operative period due to cancer and stoma opening (colostomy), and they were studies on the care needs of individuals; It has been determined that these needs focus on patient comfort and psychological resilience, including quality of life and social adaptation.

Conclusion: When the theses were examined, it was emphasised that nursing care practices for individuals undergoing colorectal surgery should be evidence-based, nursing interventions should be arranged for the individual, and should include education and counselling. In addition, it was determined that the spread of these interventions in practice may increase the quality of life of individuals by increasing their adaptation to their diseases and society. In addition, it was determined that future studies should be carried out on larger sample groups.

Keywords: Surgery, Nursing, Colorectal, Stoma

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Özel Gereksinimli Çocuğu Olan Ebeveynlerin Yaşam Kalitesinin Algılanan Stres ve Hastalık Yükü İle İlişkisi

The Relationship Between The Quality of Life of Parents with Special Needs Children and Perceived Stress and Burden Of Illness

Assoc. Prof. Dr. ARZU KOÇAK UYAROĞLU[1], BERFİN ERGÜNENÇ[2]

[1] SELÇUK UNIVERSITY, Faculty of Nursing Department of Psychiatric Nursing, asukocak51@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-6581-4617

[2]SELÇUK UNIVERSITY, Institute of Health Sciences Department of Nursing, berfinen14@gmail.com, ORCID ID: 0009-0000-0707-6743

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, özel gereksinimli çocuğa sahip ebeveynlerin aile yaşam kalitesi, algılanan stres ve hastalık yükünün belirlenmesi ve aile yaşam kalitesinin algılanan stres ve hastalık yükü ile ilişkisinin değerlendirilmesi amacı ile yapılmıştır. Tanımlayıcı ve ilişki arayıcı türde yapılan bu çalışma özel gereksinimli çocuğa sahip 227 ebeveyn ile yürütülmüştür. Veriler "Kişisel Bilgi Formu", Beach Center Aile Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği", "Hastalık Yükü Değerlendirme Ölçeği" ve "Algılanan Stres Ölçeği" aracılıyla yüz yüze görüşme tekniği ile toplanmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan ebeveynlerin yaş ortalaması 42,18±6,72 olup Beach Center Aile Yaşam Kalitesi Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması 97,56±15,97, Hastalık Yükü Değerlendirme Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması 47,88±11,86 ve Algılanan Stres Ölçeği toplam puan ortalaması 26,08±6,91'dir. Ebeveynlerin algılanan stres ve hastalık yükü düzeylerinin aile yaşam kalitesi düzeyinin yordayıcısı olduğu belirlenmiş olup, bu değişkenler ile aile yaşam kalitesi arasında anlamlı ve negatif bir ilişkinin olduğu görülmüştür ($p<0,001$). Algılanan stres ($\beta = -0,324$) ve hastalık yükü ($\beta = -0,230$) puan ortalamalarının aile yaşam kalitesi puan ortalamasındaki değişimin %20,7'sini (Adjusted $R^2=0,207$) açıkladığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak özel gereksinimli çocuğa sahip olan ebeveynlerin algılanan stres ve hastalık yükü düzeylerinin aile yaşam kalitesi düzeyinde belirleyici olduğu görülmüştür. Ebeveynlerin algılanan stres ve hastalık yükü azaldıkça aile yaşam kalitesi artmaktadır. Ebeveynlerin yaşam kalitesini arttırmak amacıyla ebeveynlerin yaşadığı stresi ve hastalık yükünü azaltmayı hedefleyen çok yönlü psikoeğitim programları uygulanmalı, ebeveynlerin ruhsal olarak güçlenmeleri desteklenmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Özel gereksinimli çocuk, ebeveyn, aile yaşam kalitesi, algılanan stres, hastalık yükü

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ABSTRACT

This study aims to determine family quality of life (FQoL), perceived stress, and illness burden of parents with special needs children to examine the association between FQoL and perceived stress and illness burden. This descriptive and correlational study was conducted with 227 parents. Study data were collected using a Personal Information Form, the Beach Center Family Quality of Life Scale (Beach Center FQOL), the Burden Assessment Scale (BAS), and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS) through face-to-face interviews. The mean age of the parents who participated in the study was 42.18±6.72 years, the mean total score of the Beach Center FQOL was 97.56±15.97, the mean total score of the BAS was 47.88±11.86, and the mean total score of the PSS was 26.08±6.91. The parents' perceived stress and burden levels were found to be predictors of FQoL and there was a significant and negative relationship between these variables and FQoL ($p < 0.001$). The mean scores of perceived stress ($\beta = -0.324$) and illness burden ($\beta = -0.230$) were 20.7% (Adjusted $R^2 = 0.207$) of the change in the mean score of FQoL. Accordingly, the perceived stress and illness burden levels of parents of children with special needs were the determinants for FQoL. As the perceived stress and illness burden of parents decreased, FQoL increased. The study concluded that multidimensional psychoeducation programs aiming at reducing the stress and burden of illnesses experienced by parents should be implemented, and parents should be supported to be spiritually empowered to improve their QoL.

Keywords: burden of illness, child with special needs, family quality of life, parent, perceived stress

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEPRESYON VE STRESİN İNFERTİLİTE ÜZERİNDE Kİ ETKİLERİ VE BAŞA ÇIKMA STRATEJİLERİ

Zehra AKIN[1], Ayşe ÇUVADAR[2]

[1]Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Karabük / Türkiye,

zehraluleci@hotmail.com , Orcıd: 0009-0006-3536-6645

[2] Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Karabük / Türkiye,
aysecuvadar@karabuk.edu.tr, Orcıd: 0000-0002-7917-0576

ÖZET

İnfertilite, çiftlerin düzenli ve korunmasız cinsel ilişkiye girmelerine rağmen, bir yıl boyunca klinik olarak gebelik elde edememeleri durumudur. Dünya çapında, nüfusun yaklaşık %8 ila %12'sinin infertilite sorunuyla karşı karşıya olduğu tahmin edilmektedir. Stres ve infertilite arasındaki ilişki, yıllardır tartışılan önemli bir sağlık sorunudur. İnfertilite yaşayan kadınların genellikle yüksek düzeyde anksiyete ve depresyona maruz kaldığı bilinmektedir, bu nedenle infertiliteye bağlı olarak stres yaşandığı açıktır. Tedavi sürecinde yaşanan sıkıntının etkisinin araştırılması zorlu bir süreçtir; çünkü bu süreçte yanlış öz bildirim örnekleri ve tedavinin başında artan iyimserlik duyguları gibi bir dizi faktör bulunmaktadır. Son zamanlarda yapılan pek çok araştırma, psikolojik müdahalelerin stresi azaltmada etkili olduğunu ve gebelik oranlarında önemli artışlarla ilişkilendirildiğini göstermektedir. Bu bağlamda, bilişsel-davranışçı bir grup yaklaşımının hem stresin azaltılmasında etkili olabileceği hem de gebelik şansını artırabileceği düşünülmektedir. Birçok infertil kadın tarafından bildirilen sıkıntı düzeyleri göz önüne alındığında, bu tür psikolojik destek programlarının kullanılabilirliğinin genişletilmesi hayati önem taşımaktadır. Bu programlar, infertilite ile başa çıkma becerilerini artırmak ve tedavi sürecini daha kolay hale getirmek için önemli bir fırsat sunmaktadır. Bu nedenle, bu programların erişilebilirliğinin artırılması, infertilite tedavisi gören bireylerin yaşadığı stresi azaltmak ve gebelik şansını artırmak için önemli bir adım olabilir. Bu çalışma, depresyon ve stresin infertilite üzerindeki etkilerini ve başa çıkma stratejilerini tartışmayı amaçlamaktadır.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete, depresyon, stress, infertilite, başa çıkma stratejileri

ABSTRACT

Infertility is defined as the inability of couples to achieve pregnancy after regular and unprotected sexual intercourse for one year. It is estimated that approximately 8% to 12% of the global population faces infertility issues. The relationship between stress and infertility has been a debated and significant health concern for years. It is well known that women experiencing infertility often suffer from high levels of anxiety and depression, indicating that stress is evident due to infertility. Investigating the impact of distress experienced during the treatment process is a challenging endeavor due to various factors such as instances of inaccurate self-reporting and heightened feelings of optimism at the beginning of treatment. Recent research has indicated that psychological interventions are effective in reducing stress and are associated with significant increases in pregnancy rates. In this context, a cognitive-behavioral group approach is believed to be effective in reducing stress and potentially increasing the chances of conception. Considering the levels of distress reported by many infertile women, expanding the availability of such psychological support programs is crucial. These programs offer an important opportunity to enhance coping skills related to infertility and facilitate the treatment process. Therefore, increasing the accessibility of these programs may be a significant step in reducing the stress experienced by individuals undergoing infertility treatment and improving their chances of conceiving. This study aims to discuss the effects of depression and stress on infertility and coping strategies.

Keywords: anxiety, depression, distress, infertility, coping strategies

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KÜRESEL ÇAPTA ANNE ÖLÜM NEDENLERİ VE ANNE ÖLÜM ORANLARI ARASINDAKİ EĞİLİMLER

Zehra AKIN[1], Elnaz KARAMELİKLİ[2]

[1]Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Karabük / Türkiye,
zehraluleci@hotmail.com , Orcıd: 0009-0006-3536-6645

[2]Karabük Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Karabük / Türkiye,
elnazkaramelikli@karabuk.edu.tr, Orcıd: 0000-0002-4100-9533

ÖZET

Maternal Mortalite Oranı (MMR), belirli bir zaman dilimindeki her 100.000 canlı doğum başına meydana gelen maternal ölümlerin sayısı olarak tanımlanır. Aynı zaman dilimindeki canlı doğum sayısına göre maternal ölüm riskini gösterir ve temelde bir gebelik veya bir canlı doğumda ölüm riskini yakalar. Maternal ölümler: Hamilelik ve doğum sırasında veya hamileliğin sonlandırılmasından sonraki 42 gün içinde (tesadüfi veya arızi nedenler hariç) gebelikle ilişkili veya bu nedenle kötüleşen herhangi bir nedenle meydana gelen dişi ölümlerin yıllık sayısı, hamileliğin süresi ve yeri ne olursa olsun, belirli bir zaman diliminde 100.000 canlı doğum başına ifade edilir.Canlı doğum; Gebeliğin süresine bakılmaksızın, anne vücudundan ayrıldıktan sonra solunum yapar veya kalp atışı gibi hayatın herhangi bir belirtisini gösterir, göbek kordonunun atılması, veya kasların belirgin hareketi gibi, göbek kordonunun kesilip kesilmediği veya plasentanın bağlı olup olmadığına bakılmaksızın, kavram ürününün annesinden tamamen atılması veya çıkarılmasıdır. (ICD-10) Uluslararası maternal mortalite raporlaması Uluslararası maternal mortalite raporlama amacıyla, 42 günlük referans döneminin sonuna kadar meydana gelen sadece maternal ölümler, çeşitli oranların ve hızların hesaplanmasında dahil edilmelidir. Daha sonraki ölümlerin kaydedilmesi, bu olayların ulusal, bölgesel ve küresel anlayışını bilgilendirmek için teşvik edilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne ölümleri, anne ölüm oranları, anne ölüm eğilimleri

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TRENDS BETWEEN CAUSES OF MATERNAL DEATH AND MATERNAL MORTALITY RATES GLOBALLY

ABSTRACT

Maternal Mortality Rate (MMR) is defined as the number of maternal deaths occurring per 100,000 live births in a given time period. It shows the risk of maternal death based on the number of live births in the same time period and essentially captures the risk of death per pregnancy or one live birth. Maternal deaths: The annual number of female deaths occurring from any cause related to or aggravated by pregnancy during pregnancy and childbirth or within 42 days of termination of pregnancy (excluding accidental or incidental causes), 100,000 in a given time period, regardless of the duration and location of the pregnancy. It is expressed per live birth. Live birth; It is the complete expulsion or removal of the product of conception from the mother, regardless of the duration of the pregnancy, after leaving the mother's body, breathing or showing any signs of life, such as a heartbeat, shedding of the umbilical cord, or obvious movement of the muscles, regardless of whether the umbilical cord is cut or the placenta is attached. (ICD-10) International maternal mortality reporting For international maternal mortality reporting purposes, only maternal deaths occurring up to the end of the 42-day reference period should be included in the calculation of various rates and rates. Recording subsequent deaths is encouraged to inform national, regional and global understanding of these events.

Key Words: Maternal mortality, maternal mortality rates, maternal mortality trends

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEKLERE İLİŞKİN TÜKETİCİ ALGISININ VE KABULÜNÜN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: BİR LİTERATÜR ARAŞTIRMASI

Zir. Müh. Gül BİNBOĞA [1], Prof. Dr. Nevin DEMİRBAŞ [2]

[1]Ege Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Tarım Ekonomisi ABD, gulbinboa@gmail.com,

ORCID NO: 0009-0006-2366-1858

[2]Ege Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarım Ekonomisi Bölümü, nevin.demirbas@ege.edu.tr,

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0541-1437

ÖZET

Artan dünya nüfusunun ihtiyaçlarının gezegenin kritik ekolojik süreçlerini ve döngülerini bozmadan, sürdürülebilir bir şekilde karşılanması için geliştirilen önerilerden biri alternatif gıdalardır. Kültür eti, deniz yosunu ve yenilebilir böcekler gibi alternatif gıdalar ile küresel düzeyde artan gıda güvencesizliğinin azaltılması amaçlanmaktadır. Bununla birlikte, yenilebilir böcek üretiminin gelişiminde tüketicilerin bu ürünlere yönelik algıları kritik önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, yenilebilir böceklere yönelik tüketici algısının ve kabulünün küresel boyutta değerlendirilmesidir. Çalışma inceleme dönemi olarak 2013-2023 yılları arasını kapsamaktadır. Yenilebilir böceklere yönelik tüketici algısı konusunda yapılmış çalışmalar; Web of Science, Google Scholar, ScienceDirect, Researchgate ve Ulusal Tez Merkezi gibi çevrimiçi veri tabanlarında araştırılmıştır. Tarama terimleri; "yenilebilir böcekler", "tüketici algısı", "tüketici eğilimi" ve "tüketici kabulü" olarak belirlenmiştir. Elde edilen literatür; yöntem, kapsam ve bulguları açısından yıllar bazında bir çizelge halinde gösterilerek yorumlanmıştır. Yapılan değerlendirmeler neticesinde; diyetinde entomofaji olmayan tüketicilerin (ABD, Birleşik Krallık, İspanya, İtalya, Türkiye vb.) yenilebilir böcek tüketimine yönelik algıları genel olarak olumsuz iken, geleneksel olarak böcek tüketen ülkelerdeki (Tayland, Çin, Meksika, Brezilya, Peru gibi) tüketici algısı olumludur. Tüketicilerin yenilebilir böceklere yönelik algısında sosyo-kültürel, dini, sağlık ve psikolojik faktörler etkilidir. Bununla birlikte, özellikle diyetinde entomofaji olmayan tüketicilerin bütün halinde işlenmemiş ürünlere kıyasla, işlenmiş böcek bazlı ürünlere yönelik tüketici kabulü daha yüksektir. Ayrıca, genel olarak gençler ve erkekler yenilebilir böcekleri gıda olarak kabul etmeye daha yatkındır. Yenilebilir böcekler halihazırda işlenmiş birçok gıdanın üretiminde ara malı olarak kullanılmaktadır. Sürdürülebilir alternatif gıda olarak yenilebilir böceklerin, bu ürünlere diyetinde yer vermeyen tüketiciler tarafından kabul edilmesi ve önyargıların giderilebilmesi için, kitlesel bilgilendirme çalışmalarının yanında, Ar-Ge çalışmalarının desteklenmesi ve inovatif ürünler geliştirilmesinin etkili olacağı değerlendirilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir böcekler, entomofaji, alternatif gıdalar, tüketici algısı, tüketici kabulü

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GIDA ARZININ SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİĞİ AÇISINDAN YENİLEBİLİR BÖCEK ÜRETİM VE TİCARETİNİN KÜRESEL DÜZEYDE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Zir. Müh. Gül BİNBOĞA [1], Prof. Dr. Nevin DEMİRBAŞ [2]

[1]Ege Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Tarım Ekonomisi ABD, gulbinboa@gmail.com,

ORCID NO: 0009-0006-2366-1858

[2]Ege Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Tarım Ekonomisi Bölümü, nevin.demirbas@ege.edu.tr,

ORCID NO: 0000-0002-0541-1437

ÖZET

Gıda güvencesi açısından geleneksel protein kaynaklarının üretiminde yaşanan kısıtların yarattığı erişebilirlik ve çevresel sorunlar, gıda arzının sürdürülebilirliğine yönelik endişeleri artırmaktadır. Bu kaygılar kültür eti, deniz yosunları, yenilebilir böcekler gibi alternatif gıda kaynaklarının üretimini gündeme taşımıştır. Yenilebilir böcekler, dünyada birçok toplumun günlük diyetlerinde yer almakla birlikte, diyetinde entomofaji olmayan toplumlarda tüketilmesine yönelik girişimler yeni bir olgu sayılabilir. Besleyicilik değerlerinin uygun olmasının yanı sıra daha az kaynak kullanımı gerektirmesi nedeniyle, hem ekonomik hem de çevresel sürdürülebilirlik açısından geleneksel hayvancılığa göre potansiyelinin yüksek olduğu belirtilen yenilebilir böcekler, geleceğin önemli protein kaynaklarından biri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, gıda arzının sürdürülebilirliği açısından yenilebilir böcek üretimi ve ticaretini küresel düzeyde değerlendirmektedir. Dünyada yeni gelişen bir üretim alanı olması itibariyle çalışma kapsamı, 2013-2023 yılları arası olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada; literatür araştırması ile elde edilen bilgi ve veriler, SEPO Analizi ve yüzde hesapları ile değerlendirilmiştir. Yapılan değerlendirmeler neticesinde; yenilebilir böcek üretimi ve ticaretinin son yıllarda hızla geliştiği belirlenmiştir. Yenilebilir böcek yetiştiriciliği ve böcek bazlı ürün üretiminde; Tayland, Fransa, Güney Afrika, Çin, Kanada, ABD, Vietnam, Birleşik Krallık, Almanya ve Avustralya öne çıkan ülkelerdir. Dünya ticareti ile ilgili verilerin açıklandığı 2022 yılı itibariyle yenilebilir böcek toplam ihracat değeri 6.054 Bin US dolar, ithalat değeri ise 11.712 Bin dolardır. Yenilebilir böcekler üretim ve ticaretinin gelişmesinin önündeki en önemli engeller; ulusal ve uluslararası düzeyde yasal düzenlemeler ve standartlardaki eksiklikler, pazarın ihtiyacı olan yeterli kalitede ve uygun fiyatlı hammadde ihtiyacını sağlamada güçlük ve entomofajiye yönelik olumsuz tüketici algısıdır. Bu engellerin aşılması için üretim ve ticaretle ilgili yasal düzenlemelerle birlikte araştırma-geliştirme ve pazarlama çabaların desteklenmesi gerektiği değerlendirilmektedir. Ayrıca, dünyada gelişen alternatif gıda pazarlarında Türkiye'nin pozisyon alabilmesi için yenilebilir böceklerin üretim ve ticarete ilişkin politikaların belirlenmesi ve uygulanması önerilebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilebilir böcekler, entomofaji, alternatif gıdalar, üretim ve ticaret, SEPO Analizi

FARKLI AZOTLU GÜBRE KAYNAKLARI VE DOZLARININ BUĞDAY VERİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

Sinan VURAL[1] Prof. Dr. Zeki MUT[2]

[1] Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü Tarla Bitkileri Tezli Yüksek Lisans Programı, Bilecik, sinanvrl@hotmail.com – ORCID ID: 0009-0000-6109-2509

[2] Bilecik Şeyh Edebali Üniversitesi Ziraat ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Tarla Bitkileri Bölümü, Bilecik. zeki.mut@bilecik.edu.tr – ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1465-3630

*Sorumlu Yazar: sinanvrl@hotmail.com

ÖZET

Buğday da yüksek verime ve kaliteye ulaşmak için azotun uygun doz, form ve zamanda uygulanması çok önemlidir. Çalışma, Bilecik şartlarında üç ekmeklik buğday çeşidi ile üç gübre formu ve altı farklı dozun verim ve verim unsurlarına etkisini belirlemek amacıyla 2022-2023 yetiştirme sezonunda yürütülmüştür. Denemede ana parsellere çeşitler, alt parsellere gübre formları ve alt-alt parsellere azot dozları gelecek şekilde bölünen bölünmüş parseller deneme desenine göre üç tekrarlamalı olarak yürütülmüştür. Ekimle birlikte tüm parsellere dekara 6 kg saf fosfor gelecek şekilde Diamonyum fosfat (DAP) gübresi uygulanmış ve daha sonra üst gübresi olarak dekara 4, 8, 12, 16 ve 20 kg saf azot içerecek şekilde üre, üreaz inhibitörlü ve nitrogenaz inhibitörlü azotlu gübreler uygulanmıştır. İncelenen özellikler üzerine çeşit (başakta tane sayısı hariç) ve dozların etkisi istatistiki olarak önemli bulunmuştur. Çeşitler arasında ortalama bitki boyu 99.6 ile 107.2 cm, başak uzunluğu 8.7 ile 10.4 cm, başakta başakçık sayısı 14.3 ile 18.1 adet, başakta tane sayısı 33.2 ile 36.7 adet ve tane verimi dekara 487.0 ile 580.4 kg arasında değişmiştir. En yüksek tane verimi çeşitler arasında Alada çeşidinde (580.4 kg da^{-1}) ve dozlar arasında ise dekara 16 kg üst gübresi uygulamasında (548.1 kg da^{-1}) elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Buğday, inhibitörlü gübre, azot, tane verimi

EFFECT OF DİFFERENT NİTROGEN FERTİLİZER SOURCES AND DOSES ON WHEAT YİELD

ABSTRACT

To achieve high yield and quality in wheat, it is very important to apply nitrogen in the appropriate nitrogen fertilizer dose, form and application time. The study was conducted in the 2022-2023 growing season to determine the effects of three bread wheat cultivars, three different nitrogen fertilizer forms and six different doses on yield and yield components in Bilecik provinces. The field experiment was conducted in a split-split plot layout arrangement with a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with three replications. The main plots were cultivars, and subplots consisting of fertilizer form, while sub-sub plots were six different nitrogen doses. Diammonium phosphate (DAP) fertilizer was applied to all parcels at the rate

of 6 kg of pure phosphorus per decade, and then urea, urease inhibitor and nitrogenase inhibitor nitrogen fertilizers were applied as top-dressing of N fertilizer, containing 4, 8, 12, 16 and 20 kg of pure nitrogen per decare. The effects of the cultivar (except the number of grains per spike) and fertilizer doses on the investigated traits were found to be statistically significant. Among the cultivars, the average plant height varied between 99.6 and 107.2 cm, spike length between 8.7 and 10.4 cm, the number of spikelets per spike between 14.3 and 18.1, the number of grains per spike between 33.2 and 36.7, and grain yield between 487.0 and 580.4 kg per decare. The highest grain yield was obtained in the Alada cultivar (580.4 kg da-1) among the cultivars and in the application of 16 kg top-dressing of N fertilizer per decare (548.1 kg da-1) among the doses.

Keywords: Wheat, inhibitor fertilizer, nitrogen, grain yield

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TÜRKİYE'NİN KIRMIZI ET POLİTİKALARINA İLİŞKİN DÜŞÜNCE, TUTUM VE GÖRÜŞLER: IĞDIR ÖRNEĞİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Hasan BİÇİM

Iğdır Üniversitesi, hsnbicim@hotmail.com - 0000-0002-9013-7806.

Arş. Gör. Dr., İbrahim Hakkı KADİRHANOĞULLARI

Iğdır Üniversitesi, i.kadirhanogullari@gmail.com - 0000-0002-9640-8910

Özet

Bu çalışmanın amacı, Iğdır ilinde yaşayan bireylerin Türkiye'deki kırmızı et politikalarına dair algılarını ve görüşlerini sistemli bir şekilde analiz etmektir. Materyal, Iğdır ilinde basit tesadüfi örneklem yöntemiyle seçilen 391 bireyden oluşmaktadır. Çalışmada karar ağacı metodu kullanılmıştır. Katılan tüketicilerin %98,2'si, Türkiye'deki kırmızı et tüketimini yetersiz bulmaktadır. Kırmızı et tüketimini artırmak için fiyatlarda indirim (%53,9) ve yerli üretimin desteklenmesi (%24,9) gibi önlemler önerilmiştir. Tüketicilerin %94,9'u, kırmızı et konusunda bilgi kirliliği olduğunu belirtmiş ve bu kirliliğin nedenleri arasında yaptırım yetersizliği (%41,7) ve uzman olmayan kişilerin yanlış bilgilendirmesi (%24,1) yer almaktadır. Gelecekteki araştırmalarda, kırmızı et tüketimi konusunda daha çeşitli materyallerin kullanılması, bu materyallerin coğrafi olarak daha geniş bir alana yayılması ve daha çeşitli yapay zekâ algoritmalardan yararlanılması gibi yöntemsel bir çeşitliliğin sağlanması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelime: Kırmızı Et, Karar Ağacı, Politika, Iğdır

Perceptions, Attitudes, and Opinions Regarding Turkey's Red Meat Policies: The Case of Iğdır

Abstract

The purpose of this study is to systematically analyze the perceptions and opinions of individuals living in Iğdır province regarding red meat policies in Turkey. The material consists of 391 consumers selected through simple random sampling method in Iğdır province. Decision tree method was used in the study. 98.2% of the participating consumers find red meat consumption insufficient in Turkey. Measures such as price discounts (53.9%) and support for domestic production (24.9%) have been suggested to increase red meat consumption. 94.9% of consumers stated that there is misinformation about red meat, and among the reasons for this misinformation are inadequate sanctions (41.7%) and misinformation by non-experts (24.1%). In future research, it is recommended to provide methodological diversity such as using more diverse materials on red meat consumption, expanding the geographical coverage of these materials, and using different artificial intelligence algorithms.

Keywords: Red Meat, Decision Tree, Politics, Iğdır.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANA EBEVEYN OLARAK MİNİ GÜLLERİN MELEZLEME ISLAHI ÜZERİNE PERFORMANSININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi EZGİ DOĞAN MERAL[1*]

[1*] Bingöl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Bahçe Bitkileri Bölümü, ezgidgn23@gmail.com,
ORCID ID: 0000-0003-0854-7134

ÖZET

Minyatür güller günümüzde yaygın olarak iç mekân süs bitkisi olarak değerlendirilmekteyse de kesme çiçek ve dış mekan süs bitkisi olarak da kullanım alanına sahiptir. Bodur olması dışında standart bir gülün tüm özelliklerini taşımaktadır. Çalışma, melezleme ıslahı yöntemiyle ana ebeveyn olarak mini güllerin verimliliğini belirlemek amacıyla 2021-2022 yılları arasında yürütülmüştür. Ticari minyatür gül çeşitlerinden 'Purple Jewel, Sparkling Jewel, Hot Jewel, Juanita Kordana, Rosa Shining Star, Red Romance, Rosa White Star, Rosa Bling Love Star, Rosa Lady Star' çeşitleri ana ebeveyn ve ticari kesme gül çeşitlerinden olan 'Jumilia' ise baba ebeveyn olarak kullanılmıştır. 9 farklı melez kombinasyonu oluşturulmuştur. Oluşturulan kombinasyonlarda toplam 180 adet tozlama işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada baba ebeveyne ait polen canlılık ve çimlenme oranları ile meyve tutum oranı, meyve başına tohum sayısı, meyve ağırlığı, tohum ağırlığı ve tohum çimlenme oranları parametreleri incelenmiştir. Çalışmada baba ebeveyn olarak kullanılan 'Jumilia' çeşitine ait çiçek tozu canlılık oranları 'IKI' yöntemi ile çiçek tozu çimlenme oranları ise 'Petride agar' yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Baba ebeveyn olarak kullanılan 'Jumilia' çeşidinin polen canlılık oranının %34,46, polen çimlenme oranının ise %20,62 olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada, toplam 82 adet meyve ve toplam 847 adet tohum elde edilmiş, meyve başına ortalama tohum sayısının 10.17 adet, ortalama tohum çimlenme oranının %21,25 olduğu belirlenmiştir. Meyve tutumu, meyve başına ortalama tohum sayısı, ortalama tohum ağırlığı bakımından en iyi sonuç Rosa White Star x Jumilia kombinasyonundan elde edilirken, meyve başına ortalama tohum sayısı bakımından Rosa Lady Star x Jumilia kombinasyonu, tohum çimlenmesi bakımından ise Rosa Shining Star çeşidinin ana ebeveyn olarak kullanıldığı kombinasyonlarda diğer kombinasyonlara göre en yüksek değerler elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: mini gül, bodur gül, melezleme ıslahı, gül ıslahı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTS OF STORAGE PERIOD ON ROOTING IN "JUMBO" BLACKBERRY VARIETY CUTTINGS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Şeyma ARIKAN

University of Selçuk, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Konya, Türkiye,

arikan@selcuk.edu.tr, 0000-0002-4328-0263

Research Assist. Merve KARAKOYUN

University of Bilecik, Faculty of Agriculture and Natural Science, Department of Horticulture, Bilecik, Türkiye,

merve.karakoyun@bilecik.edu.tr, 0000-0001-7438-4738

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Muzaffer İPEK

University of Selçuk, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture, Konya, Türkiye,

mipek@selcuk.edu.tr, 0000-0002-5773-7236

ABSTRACT

Blackberry is a plant that is highly valued in commercial terms due to its delectable taste, delightful perfume, and significant nutritional content. Various methods of vegetative growth are employed in the cultivation of blackberries. The propagation methods include root shoots removal, dipping, cutting, and tissue culture. Yet, the dipping and cutting techniques are commonly employed for sapling production. Many factors, including varying conditions, cutting thickness, cutting type, and plant growth regulators, influence the multiplication of blackberries through cuttings. An additional crucial determinant of root development is the quantity of buds present in the cuttings and the duration of storage from the steel production to planting.

This research was carried out at Selçuk University, specifically in the Faculty of Agriculture, in the Department of Horticulture. The purpose of this study was to investigate the impact of various storage durations on blackberry cuttings with different numbers of buds, with the aim of enhancing root development in the "Jumbo" blackberry cultivar. The cuttings were collected in November, dampened, wrapped, and placed in sealed plastic bags at a temperature of +2 °C at a cold storage facility. Subsequently, the specimens were placed in rooting trays filled with perlite at various intervals (20, 40, and 60 days). The experiment involved measuring the rooting rate (%), callus formation rate (%), quantity of roots (pieces/plant), and root lengths (cm) in the cuttings taken from the fogging unit every 20 days.

The investigation revealed a positive correlation between the storage duration of single-bud cuttings and an increase in rooting percentage. The maximum rate of root formation was achieved from cuttings with a single bud that was removed on the 40th day (81.33%) and 60th day (82.66%). The highest rate of callus formation was observed in cuttings with two buds, reaching 94.66% on the 40th day. On the 60th day, cuttings with a single bud had a 92.00% callus formation rate. The number of roots was determined to be 6.11 per plant on the 40th day using two-bud cuttings. The maximum mean root length measured 7.73 cm in single-bud cuttings on the 60th day.

Keywords: blackberry, bud number, cutting, rooting, storage period

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF SELENIUM ADDITION ON SOME PROPERTIES OF WINE PRODUCED FROM NARINCE GRAPE

Asst. Prof. Dr. Seda SUCU[1], Assoc. Prof. Dr. Esma Nur GEÇER[2*], Asst. Prof. Dr. Neval TOPCU ALTINCI[3]

[1]Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture
seda.sucu@gop.edu.tr, 0000-0002-5187-5048
[2*]Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Vocational School of Zile, Department of Food Technology esma.gecer@gop.edu.tr, 0000-0002-0095-079X
[3]Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Horticulture
neval.topcu@gop.edu.tr, 0000-0002-4734-7832

ABSTRACT

Wine is an alcoholic beverage produced by alcohol fermentation from fresh grape must. Narince (Vitis vinifera cv.) is a superior white wine grape variety from Anatolia and Turkey grown in the Tokat Region. Narince grape produces medium to full-bodied wines with floral notes on the nose, citrus aroma and straw yellow color. People obtain the essential trace element selenium (Se) through seafood, meat products, dairy products and fruits and vegetables, as well as grains, depending on their dietary habits. Se is an element with antioxidant and anticarcinogenic properties that plays a physiological role in thyroid hormone metabolism and the immune system. In this study, the effect of Se addition on some physical and chemical properties of Narince Wines, as well as on phenolic compounds, which is one of the important quality criteria for wines, was examined. In the study, three different wines were produced with the must obtained from grapes taken from the trial areas of Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Agricultural Application and Research Center in the 2022 growing period, without Se addition (control), with Se addition in the amounts of 4 ppm and 8 ppm. Water soluble dry matter, pH, total acid amount, alcohol, total SO_2, total phenolic content and antioxidant capacity (TEAC) analyzes of the wines were performed at the end of the 1st month, 2nd month, 3rd month and 4th month after bottling. In the study, the total phenolic content of Narince wines were 393.44 mg/L at the end of the 1st month, 396.11 mg/L at the end of the 2nd month, 459.45 mg/L at the end of the 3rd month and 425.30 mg/L at the end of the 4th month of the control wines. In wines with 8 ppm Se added, 423.61 mg/L at the end of the 1st month, 369.45 mg/L at the end of the 2nd month, 453.61 mg/L at the end of the 3rd month and 415.30 mg/L at the end of the 4th month.

Key words: Narince wine, selenium, phenolic compound, antioxidant

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ARICILIK İŞLETMELERİNİN SOSYO-EKONOMİK YAPISI VE SORUNLARI: MUĞLA İLİ FETHİYE İLÇESİ ÖRNEĞİ

Doç. Dr. Damla ÖZSAYIN[1], Doç. Dr. Hande IŞIL AKBAĞ[2], Bilal İNCE[3]
[1]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Gökçeada Uygulamalı Bilimler Yüksekokulu, Organik Tarım İşletmeciliği Bölümü, Gökçeada/Çanakkale, Türkiye, dozsayin@comu.edu.tr- ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-1127-267X
[2]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye, hiulku@comu.edu.tr - ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7325-4453
[3]Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Zootekni Bölümü, Çanakkale, Türkiye, 200614040@ogr.comu.edu.tr@gmail.com - ORCID NO: https://orcid.org/0009-0006-7616-3828

ÖZET

Türkiye'de arıcılık, her bölgede yapılan tarımsal bir faaliyettir. Ülkemizin coğrafi konumu ve sahip olduğu zengin bitki örtüsü arıcılık faaliyetinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. Arıcılık, insan beslenmesi ve sağlık açısından önemli ürünler ortaya koyan, tarımsal üretimde önemli bir yeri olan ve diğer hayvancılık faaliyetlerine göre nispeten daha az emek gerektiren bir hayvancılık alt sektörüdür. Muğla ili, arı yetiştiriciliği açısından ülkemizdeki en önemli illerden biridir. İşletme ve koloni sayısı ile arı ürünlerinin çeşitliliği bakımından stratejik öneme sahip olan Muğla ili, dünyanın ve Türkiye'nin çam balı üretim merkezi konumundadır. Muğla ili Fethiye ilçesinde, bal üretimi sahada az olmakla birlikte arıcılık bakımından şanslı olan bu ildeki arıcılık faaliyetleri giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, Muğla ili Fethiye ilçesindeki arıcılık işletmelerinin sosyo-ekonomik yapısı ve sorunlarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmanın ana materyalini, Fethiye ilçesindeki arıcılık işletmelerinden tabakalı tesadüfi örnekleme yöntemi ile seçilen 152 işletmeden anket yoluyla elde edilen veriler oluşturmaktadır. Araştırma sonuçları, işletmelerin kovan sayılarına göre oluşturulan işletme grupları açısından tanımlayıcı istatistikler kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre; işletmecilerin %97.3'ünün erkek, yaş ortalaması 57.5, ortalama eğitim süresi 7.5 yıl, ortalama hanehalkı büyüklüğü 3.2 kişi ve arıcılık deneyimleri ortalama 23.6 yıl olarak bulunmuştur. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmanın ilçedeki arıcılık faaliyetinin sürdürülebilirliğine katkı sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arıcılık, Arı Ürünleri, İşletme, Kovan Sayısı, Muğla

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AN EVALUATION ON THE USE OF SOLAR ENERGY IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

Ph.D. Cand. Barkın AKKAYA[1], Prof.Dr. Sait ENGİNDENİZ[2]

[1]Ege University Faculty of Agriculture Department of Agricultural Economics. Izmir-Türkiye,
barkin.akkaya74@hotmail.com, ORCID: 0000-0003-1005-518X (Corresponding Author)

[2]Ege University Faculty of Agriculture Department of Agricultural Economics. Izmir-Türkiye,
sait.engindeniz@ege.edu.tr, ORCID: 0000-0002-7371-3330

ABSTRACT

Türkiye imports more than half of its energy needs and is a country dependent on foreign sources for energy supply. This situation negatively affects the country's energy policies and foreign trade balances. Energy costs appear as one of the important problems of the agricultural sector. The amount of resources required for energy-intensive processes, especially irrigation, lighting and mechanization, can negatively affect the efficiency of agricultural enterprises. Today, fluctuations in electricity prices and foreign dependency on energy play a major role in high costs. This situation further increases the importance of energy efficiency and the use of renewable energy resources in the sector, especially for small and medium-sized agricultural enterprises. Solar energy has the potential to increase energy security by reducing Türkiye's foreign energy dependence. The choice of renewable energy technology that can be used in agricultural production processes: depends on the type of energy required, the renewable energy source and the design of agricultural structures and processes. It is necessary to increase the use of solar energy in a planned manner in Türkiye's agriculture. The aim of this study is to examine Türkiye's solar energy potential and its usage areas in the agricultural sector and to make evaluations on the subject. The main material of the study consists of data obtained from the Ministry of Energy and Natural Resources of Türkiye (MENR), International Energy Agency (IEA), Ember and SolarPower Europe and the results of previous research on the subject were used. The collected statistical data were arranged in the form of figures interpreted by making mean and percentage calculations.

Key words: renewable energy, solar energy, energy economy, sustainable agriculture.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

JACK UP GDP BY ENHANCING AGRICULTURAL PRODUCTIVITY AND ECONOMIC RESILIENCE IN PAKISTAN THROUGH POLICY INNOVATIONS AND POTENTIAL OF ARABAL LAND

Nighat RAFIQ
KUTAHYA DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY
nighatrm@hotmail.com-0009-0000-4068-015X
Semih KARACAN
KUTAHYA DUMLUPINAR UNIVERSITY
Semih.karacan@dpu.edu.tr- 0000-0002-2854-4144

Abstract
The agriculture industry significantly contributes to the GDP as it is the backbone of economy of Pakistan. The study discusses a range of achievements and difficulties in putting new mechanisms of employment opportunities and agricultural reforms into practice. The problems in infrastructure frequently restrict these efforts by making it difficult to apply modern farming practices effectively. The local farmers lack access to modern techniques because of financial limitations and gaps in education. Overall, these problems result in inefficient agricultural production. Therefore, novel agricultural policies were implemented in 2015. In our study, we estimated an augmented Cobb-Douglas model for the period between 1991-2019 for Pakistan to investigate the possible impact of the major policy changes in 2015 while controlling for labor and land use changes. Also, the model we proposed lets us reveal possible efficiency improvements in agricultural production through better use of arable land. According to our findings, implemented policies has no impact on agricultural production per worker; an increase in the available agricultural land increases agricultural production per worker; and as expected an increase in employment in agriculture decreases agricultural production per worker. Since we use per worker production, our findings imply that the policy change has no effect on productivity in the sector, yet land use is efficient since the model is controlled for labor changes. The findings also reveal that it is feasible to optimize the potential of arable land to produce more food sustainably while preserving the environment for future generations.

Keywords: Agricultural development, Productivity, Cobb-Douglas Production Model, Arable land, Pakistan

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AN OVERVIEW OF NANOPARTICLE APPLICATIONS IN MEDICAL PLANTS UNDER *IN VITRO* CONDITIONS

Agricultural Engineer, İrem KOÇ[1], Asst. Prof. Dr. Münüre TANUR ERKOYUNCU[2]

[1]Selcuk University, Agriculture Faculty, iremettaaa@gmail.com- 0009-0007-9787-0721

[2]Selcuk University, Agriculture Faculty, mtanur@selcuk.edu.tr - 0000-0001-5004-4771

ABSTRACT

The healing effects of medicinal plants are associated with their specific secondary metabolites. Secondary metabolites are bioactive compounds that enable medicinal plants to be widely used by humans. Production of secondary metabolites by plant tissue cultures under *in vitro* conditions provides benefits such as homogeneity in production, standardized quality and efficiency, rapid multiplication, independence from environmental factors, freedom from diseases and pests and the need for smaller agricultural areas. The widespread production of secondary metabolites by plant tissue cultures and their application on an industrial scale increases the sustainability of plant resources and allows medicinal plants to reach a wider audience. Nanoparticles often act as a carrier system that can better penetrate plant cells and deliver more efficiently to targeted sites within the plant. In recent years, the application of nanoparticles in plant tissue cultures has had positive effects on processes such as sterilization, micropropagation, callus induction, shoot regeneration, organogenesis, somatic embryogenesis and thus contributes to plant growth and development under *in vitro* conditions. In addition, in the production of medicinal plants with tissue culture techniques, increasing the biosynthesis and accumulation of secondary metabolites under *in vitro* conditions has been improved with the use of nanoparticles and successful results have been obtained. The application success of nanoparticles in plant tissue cultures varies depending on the type and dose of nanoparticles used and the plant species studied. Therefore, the applications of different types of nanoparticles in tissue culture in different medicinal plant species and studies investigating the effects of these applications on plant growth and the amount and content of secondary compounds should be well evaluated. In this review, it was aimed to investigate the potential of nanotechnology use in these plant species and to reveal the positive aspects of nanotechnology for increasing the therapeutic value of these plants by examining the existing studies on the integration of nanotechnology in tissue cultures in medicinal plants.

Keywords: Plant Tissue Cultures, Medicinal Plants, Nanoparticles, Secondary Metabolites, Nanotechnology.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GASTRONOMİDE SU ÜRÜNLERİ SOKAK LEZZETLERİ VE GIDA GÜVENLİĞİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

BERNA KILINÇ[1], ECEM ÖZER[2]

[1] Ege Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi, berna.kilinc@ege.edu.tr- 0000-0002-4663-5082

[2] Ege Üniversitesi, Su Ürünleri Fakültesi, ozerecem@gmail.com- 0000-0002-9521-9712

ÖZET

Sokak lezzetleri ülkelerin yemek kültürlerine göre değişiklik göstermektedir. Ekonomik ve çeşitli birçok ürünün bulunduğu sokak lezzetleri, gastronomik ürünler arasında ilk tercih edilenlerdendir. Sokak gıdaları çeşit bakımından deniz ürünleri, hamur işleri, içecekler, tatlılar gibi birçok seçeneği kapsamaktadır. Su ürünleri sokak lezzetleri arasında balık ekmek, midye tava, midye dolma, kalamar tava gibi yemekler en çok tercih edilen ürünler arasında yer almaktadır. Özellikle son yıllarda sokak lezzetlerine olan ilgi artmış, bununla ilgili festivaller düzenlenmeye başlamıştır. Bununla birlikte sokakta satılan gıdaların güvenilirliği, nerede nasıl yapıldığı, hangi uygulamalardan geçtiği gibi konular merak uyandırmaya başlamıştır. Sokakta satışa sunulan ürünlerde gıda güvenliği açısından tazelik, hijyen, depolama koşulları gibi birçok konuya dikkat edilmesi gerekmektedir. Gıda güvenliği bakımından belirlenen kriterler hijyen ve sanitasyon kuralları, çapraz bulaşma, üretim ve depolama alanlarında dikkat edilmesi gereken ısı ve sıcaklık değerleri, gıda kaynaklı hastalıkların oluşması ve ortamın hijyeni açısından temel unsurlar arasında bulunmaktadır. Satılan ürünlere uygulanan çeşitli işlemler sabit, yarı sabit veya gezici alanlarda servise sunulmaktadır. Ürünlerin yapıldığı ortamların izlenebilirliğinin sağlanamamasından kaynaklı mikrobiyolojik ve kimyasal kontaminasyon açısından tüketicilere risk oluşturmaktadır. Özellikle su ürünlerinde çapraz kontaminasyonu engellemek amacıyla taze ve pişmiş ürünlerin bir arada tutulmaması gerekmektedir. Gıdalara yönelik değerlendirme ve düzenlemelerin yapılması, izlenebilirliğin sağlanması için yeni eylem planları geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Yapılacak düzenlemelerle birlikte gıda kaynaklı hastalık riskinin en aza indirilmesi sağlanmış olacaktır. Sokaklarda satılan gıdaların güvenli üretilmesiyle sağlık açısından önlemli ilerleme kaydedilme sağlanacaktır. Bu çalışma kapsamında gastronomide su ürünleri sokak lezzetleri ve gıda güvenliği açısından değerlendirilmesi yapılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sokak lezzetleri, su ürünleri, gıda güvenliği, gıda kaynaklı hastalıklar

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STREET SEAFOOD PRODUCTS IN GASTRONOMY AND EVALUATION IN TERMS OF FOOD SAFETY

ABSTRACT

The tastes of the street foods vary according to the food cultures of countries. Economic and diverse street flavors are among the first to be chosen among the gastronomic products. Street foods include many options such as seafood, pastries, drinks, and sweets. Among the street flavors of seafood products, dishes such as fish bread, fried mussels, stuffed mussels, fried calamaris are among the most preferred. Particularly in recent years, interest in street delicacies has increased and festivals have begun to be organized about this. However, issues such as the reliability of food sold on the streets, where and how it is made, and what practices it undergoes have begun to arouse curiosity. In terms of food safety, many issues such as freshness, hygiene and storage conditions must be taken into consideration in products sold on the street. The criteria established for food safety include hygiene and sanitation rules, cross-contamination, heat and temperature values to be taken into account in production and storage areas, the occurrence of food-borne diseases and essential elements for environmental hygiene. Various processes applied to these sold products are serviced in fixed, semi-fixed or mobile areas. It poses a risk to consumers in terms of microbiological and chemical contamination due to the inability to ensure traceability of the environment in which the products are made. In order to prevent cross-contamination in aquatic products in particular, fresh and cooked products should not be kept together. Evaluation and regulation of foodstuffs must be carried out, and new action plans must be developed to ensure traceability. Minimizing the risk of foodborne illness will be ensured with the arrangements to be made. Important progress will be made in terms of health by safely producing food sold on the streets. Within the scope of this study, street seafood products in gastronomy and evaluation in terms of food safety will be carried out.

Keywords: streetfoods, seafoods, food safety, food-borne diseases

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HOLSTEİN DÜVELERİN BAZI REPRODÜKTİF PARAMETRELERİNİN BELİRLENMESİNE YÖNELİK RETROSPEKTİF BİR SAHA ÇALIŞMASI

Dr. DAVUT KOCA[1], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi MEHMET YILDIZ[2]

[1]Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Doğum ve Jinekoloji Anabilim Dalı, Van, Türkiye, davutkoca@yyu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-7962-6959

[2]Van Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Doğum ve Jinekoloji Anabilim Dalı, Van, Türkiye, mehmetyildiz@yyu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5523-7433

Özet:

Süt ineği yetiştiriciliği, damızlık düve yetiştirmenin yanı sıra, ülkenin et ve süt ihtiyacını karşılayan önemli bir hayvancılık sektörüdür. Giderek artan ve büyüyen hayvancılık süt işletmelerinde reprodüktif verimin en üst düzeyde tutulabilmesi için etkili sürü sağlığı yönetimi programlarının uygulanması gerekmektedir. Bu bağlamda ideal fertilite parametrelerine ulaşmak için sürünün reprodüktif parametreler yönünden düzenli olarak takibinin yapılması büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu çalışmada düzenli sürü sağlığı ve yönetimi (deneyimli personel, kayıt, veri analizi, dijital takip vb.) uygulanan bir sütçü işletmedeki bazı reprodüktif parametrelerin belirlenerek, sürü sağlığı ve yönetimi açısından değerlendirilmesi amaçlandı. Çalışmanın hayvan materyalini 233 baş gebe Holstein düve oluşturdu. Tüm düveler için aynı bakım, beslenme, barınma ve yönetim protokolleri uygulandı. Düvelerden biri doğum öncesi dönemde sürüden çıkartıldı. Geriye kalan toplam 232 gebe düve ise doğum yaptı. Düvelerin ortalama gebelik süreleri 274,5±3,32 gündü. Bu düvelerden 12 tanesinde (%5,17) güç doğum görülürken, 220 düvenin (%94,83) normal doğum yaptığı tespit edildi. Düvelerin 4 tanesi ikiz doğum yaparken, 228'i tekiz doğum yaptı ve toplamda 236 buzağı doğdu. Buzağıların 4 (%1,7) tanesi ölü, 232 (%98,3) tanesi ise canlı doğdu. Doğan buzağıların 97 (%41,10) tanesi erkek buzağı, 139 (%58,90) tanesi ise dişiydi. Doğan erkek buzağıların doğum ağırlıkları ortalama 36,5±1,16 kg iken, dişi buzağıların 32,5±0,99 kg ağırlıktaydı. Sonuç olarak, incelenen işletmede doğum ile ilişkili reprodüktif parametrelerin optimum düzeylerde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu bulgular, sürü sağlığı ve yönetim programlarının uygulanmasının işletmelerde reprodüktif parametrelerin iyileştirilmesi ve sürdürebilirliği hususunda önemini ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doğum, düve, fertilite, reprodüktif, retrospektif.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A RETROSPECTIVE FIELD STUDY ON THE DETERMINATION OF SOME REPRODUCTIVE PARAMETERS IN HOLSTEIN HEIFERS

Abstract:

Dairy farming is an important livestock sector that not only focuses on breeding dairy heifers but also meets the country's meat and milk needs. Effective herd health management programs should be implemented in order to keep the reproductive efficiency at the highest level in increasing and growing livestock dairy farms. In this context, regular tracking of the herd in terms of reproductive parameters is of great importance in order to reach ideal fertility parameters. This study aimed to determine and evaluate some reproductive parameters in a dairy farm where regular herd health and management practices (such as experienced personnel, record keeping, data analysis, digital monitoring, etc.) are implemented. The animal material of the study consisted of 233 pregnant Holstein heifers. The same care, feeding, housing and management protocols were applied for all heifers. One heifer was removed from the herd during the prepartum period. The remaining 232 pregnant heifers gave birth. The mean gestation period of heifers was 274.5±3.32 days. While 12 (5.17%) of these heifers had dystocia, 220 (94.83%) had normal deliveries. Four heifers gave birth to twins, while 228 gave birth to single calves, resulting in a total of 236 calves born. Four calves (1.7%) were stillborn, while 232 (98.3%) were born alive. Of the calves born, 97 (41.10%) were male calves and 139 (58.90%) were female calves. The average birth weights of male calves were 36.5±1.16 kg and 32.5±0.99 kg for female calves. In conclusion, it was determined that the birth related reproductive parameters in the examined farm were at optimum levels. These findings highlight the importance of implementing herd health and management programs in improving and sustaining reproductive parameters in farms.

Keywords: Parturition, heifer, fertility, reproductive, retrospective.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KİTOSAN-GÜMÜŞ NANOPARTİKÜL YÜKLENMİŞ RESVERATROLÜN (K-AgNPs/RES) RATLARDA DOKSORUBİSİN İLE İNDÜKLENEN NEFROTOKSİSİTEDE KORUYUCU ETKİLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

Arş. Gör. Dr., Elif ERBAŞ[1*], Doç. Dr., Ali YEŞİLDAĞ[2]

[1] Atatürk Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Histoloji ve Embriyoloji Anabilim Dalı,

eliferbas4154@gmail.com- 0000-0003-1750-3889

[2]Kafkas Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Biyomühendislik Bölümü,

aliyesildag@yahoo.com- 0000-0002-7217-0899

ÖZET

Doksorubisin (DOX), meme, akciğer, yumurtalık ve mesane kanserleri de dahil olmak üzere çeşitli kanserlere karşı kullanılan etkin bir kemoterapötik ajandır. Topoizomeraz II enzimini inhibe ederek DNA'nın çözülmesini ve yeniden düzenlenmesini engeller, bu da kanser hücrelerinin apoptozisine neden olur. Etkinliğine rağmen, doksorubisinin klinik kullanımında genellikle kardiyotoksisite ve nefrotoksisite gibi önemli yan etkileri bulunmaktadır.

Doksorubisinin diğer bazı ajanlarla birleştirilmesi ile terapötik etkinliğini artırmaya ve toksisiteyi azaltmaya yönelik yöntemler araştırılmaktadır. Resveratrol (3,5,4'- *trans* - trihidroksistilben), antiinflamatuar, antikarsinojenik ve antioksidatif aktiviteler gibi çeşitli biyolojik aktivitelere sahip olan doğal bir fitoaleksindir. Doğal bileşenlerin kemoterapotikler ile kombine kullanımı ve bu bileşiklerin bir nano dağıtım sistemi ile geliştirilmesi biyoyararlanımı artırarak, kanserde daha etkin bir tedavi olanağı sunabilecektir. Bu amaçla dox uygulamasının oluşturduğu nefrotoksisite de Kitosan-gümüş nanopartikül (K-AgNPs) yüklenmiş resveratrolün koruyucu etkilerinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır.

Çalışmada 48 adet rat rastgele 8 gruba ayrılmıştır ve gruplar: **Kontrol**, **DOX** (2mg/kg, günaşırı, ip), **RES** (100mg/kg, 10 gün, ip), **K-AgNPs** (25mg/kg, 10 gün, ip), **RES+DOX** (100mg/kg RES,10 gün, ip+2mg/kg DOX, günaşırı, ip), **K-AgNPs/RES** (25mg/kg K-AgNPs/ 100mg/kg RES, 10gün, ip), **K-AgNPs+DOX** (25mg/kg K-AgNPs, 10 gün, ip+2mg/kg DOX, günaşırı, ip), **K-AgNPs/RES+DOX** (25mg/kg K-AgNPs/ 100mg/kg RES, 10gün, ip+2mg/kg DOX günaşırı, ip) olarak oluşturulmuştur. Deney sonunda elde edilen böbrek dokularında histopatolojik değerlendirmeler yapılmış ve western blot yöntemi ile NRF2, TLR4, Bax ve Bcl-2 protein ekspresyonları analiz edilmiştir.

Özellikle K-AgNPs/RES+DOX grubundan elde edilen böbrek dokularında böbrek parankimasında dejeneratif hücre ve inflamatuar hücre yoğunluklarının azaldığı belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca TLR4, Bax protein ekspresyonunun K-AgNP-Res tedavisiyle azaldığı belirlenirken, NRF2 ve Bcl-2 ekspresyonu artmıştır.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Elde edilen sonuçların değerlendirmesinde, DOX nedeni ile oluşan nefrotoksisitenin önlenmesinde K-AgNPs yüklenmiş Resveratrol uygulamasının terapotik etkinliği belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Doksorubisin, Resveratrol, Gümüş Nano Partikül, Kitosan, Nefrotoksisite

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Türkiye'de İzole Edilen Brucella melitensis Genotiplerinin MLVA Yöntemi ile Moleküler Epidemiyolojik İncelenmesi

The Molecular Epidemiological Investigation of Brucella melitensis Genotypes Isolated in Turkey Using the MLVA Method

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Berna YANMAZ

Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi, Veteriner Halk Sağlığı Anabilim Dalı, bernayanmaz@gmail.com

ORCID ID 0000-0002-4176-9487

Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Faculty of Veterinary Medicine, Department of Veterinary Public Health, bernayanmaz@gmail.com

ÖZET

Bruselloz dünya sağlık örgütüne göre ihmal edilen zoonoz hastalıklar arasında yer alan önemli bir halk sağlığı problemidir. Hastalık kara hayvanları, su canlıları ve insanlarda ciddi enfeksiyonlar oluşturmaktadır. Hastalığın takibinde günümüzde birçok epidemiyolojik metot mevcuttur. Bu metotlar arasında en yaygın olarak MLVA (Çoklu Lokus Değişken Sayı Tandem Tekrar Analizleri) metodu kullanılarak genotiplendirme yapılmaktadır. MLVA yaklaşımı, uygulanması kolay basit bir yöntem olması ve laboratuvarlar arası karşılaştırılabilirliği nedeniyle hem küresel hem de yerel olarak potansiyel bruselloz kaynaklarını belirlemek için yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu araştırmada Türkiye'de izole edilen ve MLVA-Genotyping Microbes sistemine yüklenen Brucella melitensis (B. melitensis) genotiplerin moleküler epidemiyolojik olarak incelenmesi amaçlandı. Araştırmada MLVA-Genotyping Microbes sistemine yüklenen 234 adet B. melitensis'in MLVA-16 lokus tekrar sayıları alındı. Lokuslardaki tekrar sayıları Past yazılımında Classical Clustering ile yakınlık dereceleri arasında nexus oluşturuldu. Bu nexus dosyası iTol sisteminde sirküler dendrogram haline getirildi. Genotipler arasındaki %95 benzerlik aynı genotip grubu içerisinde kabul edildi. Analiz sonucunda MLVA bank-Genotyping Microbes veritabanına yüklenen insan ve keçi Brucella melitensis izolatlarının MLVA verilerine göre sirküler dendrogram oluşturuldu. Toplam 234 adet brucella melitensis izolatının 28 genotipik grup içerisinde lokalizasyon gösterdi. MLVA genotiplerinin izole edildiği şehirler incelendiğinde 28 farklı ilden izole edildiği belirlendi. Araştırmada en yaygın genotipik grup içerisindeki genotipler incelenen genotiplerin %50 (117/234) oranında olduğu belirlendi. En yaygın genotip içerisinde 20 farklı il olduğu belirlendi. Sonuç olarak araştırma sonucunda brusellozun endemik olduğu Türkiye'de yaygın olarak görülen genotip profili tespit edilmiş olup Akdeniz ülkelerinde tespit edilen genotipler ile benzer profilde olduğu belirlendi.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bruselloz**,** genotiplendirme, halk sağlığı.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ABSTRACT

Brucellosis is a significant public health problem classified by the World Health Organization as a neglected zoonotic disease. This disease causes severe infections in terrestrial animals, aquatic animals, and humans. Currently, various epidemiological methods are available for tracking the disease. Among these methods, genotyping using the MLVA (Multiple Locus Variable Number Tandem Repeat Analysis) approach is most widely employed. The MLVA method is popular for identifying potential sources of brucellosis both globally and locally due to its simplicity, ease of application, and interlaboratory comparability. This study aims to investigate the molecular epidemiology of Brucella melitensis (B. melitensis) genotypes isolated in Turkey and uploaded to the MLVA-Genotyping Microbes system. In this study, the MLVA-16 locus repeat numbers of 234 B. melitensis samples uploaded to the MLVA-Genotyping Microbes system were analyzed. The repeat numbers at these loci were used to create a nexus of similarities using Classical Clustering in the Past software. This nexus file was then transformed into a circular dendrogram using the iTol system. A 95% similarity threshold was used to group genotypes into the same cluster. The analysis resulted in the creation of a circular dendrogram based on the MLVA data of human and goat Brucella melitensis isolates uploaded to the MLVA-Genotyping Microbes database. A total of 234 B. melitensis isolates were categorized into 28 genotypic groups. When the cities from which the MLVA genotypes were isolated were examined, it was determined that the isolates came from 28 different provinces. The most prevalent genotypic group comprised 50% (117/234) of the analyzed genotypes. This prevalent genotype was found in 20 different provinces. The study identified the predominant genotype profile of brucellosis in Turkey, where the disease is endemic. It was determined that this profile is similar to the genotypes identified in Mediterranean countries.

Keywords: Brucellosis, genotyping, public health

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BODY CONDITION SCORES OF COWS IN DAIRY CATTLE HERD MANAGAMENT

Assoc. Prof. Dr. ÖZCAN ŞAHİN

Selcuk University, Faculty of Agriculture, Department of Animal Science, Konya, Türkiye

osahin006@gmail.com-ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2170-2055

ABSTRACT

Cattle normally produce milk for their offspring. As a result of the studies for high milk yield, they started to produce more milk. This change in milk yield has increased the possibility of contracting metabolic diseases that occur as a result of nutritional disorders as well as reproductive irregularities and diseases. Body condition scoring has been developed to minimize these negative situations in livestock farms. Body condition scoring (BCS); It is one of the herd management practices that provides information about the nutrition and energy reserves of a dairy cow by evaluating the changing body conditions of a dairy cow according to care and feeding. It is applied to cattle by subjectively monitoring their condition at regular intervals between calvings. It allows organizing nutrition programs according to fitness and obtaining information about health conditions, thus reducing economic losses and increasing business profitability.

The aim of this study is to provide information about BCS, which is a herd management practice for maximizing income from dairy cattle farming and for sustainable profitable livestock farming.

Keywords: Dairy Cattle, Body Conduction Score, Health, Herd management

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KEDİLERDE KORNEA HASTALIKLARI

Dr. Ogrt. Uyesi Harun CINAR [1]

[1]Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy Üniversitesi, Veteriner Fakültesi, Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı, Burdur, Türkiye[1], hcinar @mehmetakif.edu.tr

ORCIDs: 0000-0003-4412-8949

ÖZET

Göz, görme duyumunun sağlandığı kompleks ve hassas bir organdır. Temel görevi ise gelen ışınları göz üzerindeki çeşitli bölgelerde kırarak retinaya ulaştırmaktır. Retinaya ulaşan ışınlar sinir uyarılarına çevrilerek beyne iletilir. Beyinde ise gelen uyarılar sayesinde görüntü oluşur. Gözün önemli bir yapısı olan kornea, ışığı kırarak geçmesine izin veren ve dış ortam koşullarına karşı göz küresini koruyan bir doku olup hastalıklara ve dış etmenlere oldukça duyarlıdır. Kusursuz görme için korneanın çok düzgün bir dış yüzeye sahip olması gerekir. Dolayısıyla korneanın şeffaflığını ve yapısını koruması göz sağlığı ve görme duyumu açısından önem arz eder. Kornea dış ortamla direkt temas halinde olduğu için çevresel tehditlere açık bir dokudur. Bulbus okulinin en öndeki ve açıkta kalan dokusu olduğu için göz hastalıklarının birçoğunu kornea hastalıkları oluşturur. Kornea hastalıkları, nedenlerine ve oluşum zamanlarına göre; doğmasal, yangısal ve yangısal olmayan keratopatiler olarak sınıflandırılır. Yangısal kornea bozuklukları, kendi arasında nonülseratif ve ülseratif keratitisler olarak sınıflandırılır. Kornea hastalıklarında korneada gelişen reaksiyonlar ödem, vaskülarizasyon, pigmerntasyon hücresel infiltrasyon, dejenerasyon ve nedbe dokusu gelişimidir. Kornea hasarlarında iyileşme; epiteliyal, stromal ve endoteliyal olmak üzere üç farklı kategoride incelenir. Korneal yaraların iyileşme sürecinde; organizmanın yaşı, beslenme durumu, tekrarlayan travmalar, bakteriyel enfeksiyon varlığı, yangı ve vaskülarizasyonun derecesi gibi faktörler önemli rol oynar. Kornea hastalıklarının önemli bir bölümünü direkt inspeksiyonla tespit edilebilir olması, tanı konulmasını kolaylaştırır. Kornea hastalıklarının birçoğu, medikal ve/veya cerrahi tedavi ile sağaltılabilir.

Bu sözlü sunumda, gözün anatomik yapılarından ve kedilerde sıklıkla karşılaşılan doğmasal ve edinsel kornea hastalıklarından bahsedilecektir. .

Anahtar Kelimeler : Göz, görme, retina.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CORNEAL DİSEASES IN CATS

ABSTRACT

The eye is a complex and sensitive organ that provides the sense of sight. Its main task is to refract the incoming rays in various regions on the eye and deliver them to the retina. The rays reaching the retina are translated into nerve impulses and transmitted to the brain. In the brain, an image is formed thanks to the incoming impulses. The cornea, an important structure of the eye, is a tissue that refracts light and protects the eyeball against external environmental conditions and is highly susceptible to diseases and external factors. For perfect vision, the cornea must have a very smooth outer surface. Therefore, maintaining the transparency and structure of the cornea is important for eye health and vision. Since the cornea is in direct contact with the external environment, it is a tissue open to environmental threats. Since it is the most anterior and exposed tissue of the bulbus, corneal diseases constitute most of the eye diseases. Corneal diseases are classified as congenital, inflammatory and non-inflammatory keratopathies according to their causes and time of occurrence. Inflammatory corneal disorders are classified as nonulcerative and ulcerative keratitis. Corneal reactions in corneal diseases include edema, vascularization, pigmentation, cellular infiltration, degeneration and scar tissue development. Healing in corneal injuries is analyzed in three different categories: epithelial, stromal and endothelial. Factors such as age of the organism, nutritional status, repetitive trauma, presence of bacterial infection, inflammation and degree of vascularization play an important role in the healing process of corneal wounds. The fact that a significant portion of corneal diseases can be detected by direct inspection facilitates diagnosis. Most corneal diseases can be managed with medical and/or surgical treatment.

In this oral presentation, the anatomical structures of the eye and common congenital and acquired corneal diseases in cats will be discussed.

Keywords : Eye, vision, retina.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İZOLE İLYAK ARTER ANEVRİZMALARININ ENDOVASKÜLER YÖNTEMLE TEDAVİSİNDE ERKEN DÖNEM SONUÇLARIMIZ: TEK MERKEZ DENEYİMİ

DOÇ. DR. KAPTANIDERYA TAYFUR

ORDU ÜNİVERSİTESİ TIP FAKÜLTESİ EĞİTİM VE ARAŞTIRMA HASTANESİ KALP VE DAMAR CERRAHİSİ ABD

drkdtayfur61@hotmail.com

0000-0002-4539-1055

GİRİŞ

İzole iliyak arter anevrizmaları (İİAA), çok nadir görülmekle beraber tüm anevrizmal hastalıkların %0,4 - %1,9'unu oluşturmaktadır. Popülasyondaki görülme sıklığı %0,03 iken semptomsuz olarak büyüyebilirler ve rüptüre olabilirler. Erkeklerde kadınlara oranla daha sık görülmekle beraber genellikle yaşlı erkeklerde görülmektedir. Büyük çoğunluğu ana iliyak arterde görülmektedir ve iliyak arter çapı 1,5cm'yi geçtiğinde anevrizma olarak kabul edilmektedir. Semptomatik olduğunda genellikle olduğu tarafta kasık ve karın ağrısı ile genitoüriner yakınmalarla ortaya çıkmaktadır. İİAA'da çap ≥ 3cm'yi geçtiğinde ya da semptomatik olduğunda müdahale önerilir. İİAA anevrizmasının klasik tedavisi açık cerrahi tedavi iken endovasküler yöntemler cerrahiye alternatif hale gelmiştir. Biz de kliniğimizde İİAA nedeniyle endovasküler yöntemle tedavi edilen hastaların erken dönem sonuçlarını bildirmeyi amaçladık.

YÖNTEM

Kliniğimiz de Aralık 2021 – Şubat 2024 tarihleri arasında yaşları 54 ile 83 yıl arasında (ortalama yaş 69,97 ± 8,27 yıl) değişen 32'si erkek (%97) 1'i kadın (%3) toplam 33 hastaya İAA nedeniyle endovasküler yolla stent greftleme tedavisi uygulandı. Tüm hastalara aynı tip (Medtronic-Endurant®) stent greft uygulandı. Tüm hastalar kontrastlı Bilgisayarlı Tomografi ile takip edildiler.

BULGULAR

Hastaların ortalama anevrizma çapı 42,93 ± 8,05 mm idi. Tüm hastalara stent-greftler başarı ile yerleştirildi, teknik başarı %100 idi. Olguların tamamına spinal anestezi altında, anjio

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

laboratuarında gerekli sterilizasyon şartları sağlandıktan sonra işlemler uygulandı. İşlem sırasında ve sonrasında hiçbir hastada mortalite izlenmedi. Ek işlem olarak, 9 hastada internal ilyak arterlere coil embolizasyon uygulandı. Hiçbir hastada kan transfüzyonu ihtiyacı olmadı. Tüm hastalar işlem sonrası yoğun bakım ihtiyacı olmadan takip amaçlı servise alındı. Hastaların tümü postoperatif 1.gün de komplikasyonsuz olarak taburcu edildi. Takiplerde 4 hasta da Tip 1 endoleak izlendi. Bu hastalardan 3'üne ek endovasküler işlem ile müdahale edilerek endoleak engellenirken 1 hasta da endoleak kendiliğinden kayboldu. Ortalama 22 aylık takiplerde hiçbir hastada mortalite ve morbidite ve çap artışı izlenmedi.

SONUÇ

Endovasküler stent greft tedavisi , mortalite ve morbiditenin açık cerrahiye oranla minimum olmasının yanında, kan transfüzyonu, yoğun bakım ihtiyacı ve hastanede kalış süresini açık cerrahiye oranla belirgin olarak azaltmaktadır. Torakal ve Abdominal aort anevrizmalarında yıllardır güvenle kullanılan endovasküler tedavi yönteminin İzole iliyak arter anevrizmalarının tedavisinde de açık cerrahinin yerini alarak, anatomik olarak olan uygun hastalarda rutin de güvenle kullanılabileceğini düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar sözcükler: İliyak arter, anevrizma, endovasküler.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPRK1 rs6473797 POLİMORFİZMİNİN TÜRK ERKEKLERİNDEKİ ALKOL KULLANIM BOZUKLUĞU RİSKİNE ETKİSİ

Doç. Dr. Selin Özkan-Kotiloğlu[1], Doç. Dr. Dilek Kaya-Akyüzlü[2], MSc. Rabia Yurdakul[3], MSc. Mukaddes Asena Yıldırım[4], Prof. Dr. İnci Özgür-İlhan[5]

[1]Kırşehir Ahi Evran Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi, selin.ozkan@ahievran.edu.tr- ORCID ID 0000-0002-2262-5613

[2]Ankara Üniversitesi, Adli Bilimler Enstitüsü, kaya@ankara.edu.tr- ORCID ID 0000-0002-3305-0587

[3]Ankara Üniversitesi, Adli Bilimler Enstitüsü, rabiayurdaakul@gmail.com- ORCID ID 0000-0002-0233-8289

[4]Ankara Üniversitesi, Adli Bilimler Enstitüsü, mukaddes.asena@gmail.com-ORCID ID 0000-0003-0974-2492

[5]Ankara Üniversitesi, Ruh Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları ABD, iilhan@medicine.ankara.edu.tr- ORCID ID 0000-0002-6031-5739

ÖZET

Alkol kullanım bozukluğu (AKB) dünya çapında milyonlarca kişide ölüme ve maddi zarara sebep olduğu bilinen bir halk sağlığı problemidir. AKB hem biyolojik hem de çevresel faktörlerin etkili olduğu nörobiyolojik bir rahatsızlıktır. Endojen opioid reseptörlerinden Kappa opioid reseptörünün (KOR) ligandı dinorfinlerdir. Dinorfin/Kappa Opioid Reseptörü (DYN/KOR) sisteminin ödül sistemi ve ruh hali ile ilişkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Bu sistemin aktivasyonu disfori gibi olumsuz duygu durumlarına neden olmaktadır. AKB'li bireylerde ise negatif aşermede bu olumsuz duygu durumlarından bahsedilmektedir. Bu nedenle, KOR'u kodlayan gen olan *OPRK1*'deki polimorfizmlerin AKB'ye yatkınlığa sebep olabileceği düşünülmektedir. Dolayısıyla bu çalışmada AKB ile *OPRK1* rs6473797 tek nükleotit polimorfizminin ilişkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla AKB tanısı almış 101 erkek birey ve 100 sağlıklı erkek birey çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Çalışmada genotiplendirme için Polimeraz Zincir Reaksiyonu-Restriksiyon Parça Uzunluk Polimorfizmi (PCR-RFLP) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Genotip frekansları AKB'li grupta TT %47,5, CT %36,6, CC %15,8; kontrol grubunda ise TT %38, CT %54, CC %8 olarak belirlenmiştir. Hem alel hem de genotip frekansları Hardy-Weinberg dengesindedir ($p>0,05$). Çalışmanın sonucunda *OPRK1* rs6473797 CC genotipinin alkol kullanım bozukluğu riskini 3,11 kat artırdığı görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak *OPRK1* rs6473797 CC genotipinin Türk erkek bireylerde AKB riskini artırabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alkol kullanım bozukluğu, SNP, *OPRK1*, dinorfin

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF *OPRK1* rs6473797 POLYMORPHISM ON THE RISK OF ALCOHOL USE DISORDER IN TURKISH MEN

ABSTRACT

Alcohol use disorder (AKB) is a public health problem that causes death and financial damage to millions of people worldwide. It is known that both biological and environmental factors are effective in AKB. It has been shown that the dynorphin/kappa opioid receptor (DYN/KOR) system, formed by the endogenous kappa opioid receptor and its ligand dynorphins, is associated with the reward system and mood in the brain. Activation of this system causes negative emotional states such as dysphoria. In individuals with AKB, these negative emotional states are mentioned in negative craving. Therefore, it is thought that polymorphisms in the *OPRK1* gene, which encodes KOR, may cause susceptibility to AKB. In this study, it was investigated whether the *OPRK1* rs6473797 single nucleotide polymorphism had an effect on AKB susceptibility. For this purpose, 101 male individuals diagnosed with AKB and 100 healthy male individuals were included in the study. Polymerase Chain Reaction-Restriction Fragment Length Polymorphism (PCR-RFLP) method was used for genotyping in the study. Genotype frequencies in the AKB group: TT, CT and CC 47.5%, 36.6% and 15.8%, respectively; In the control group, TT, CT and CC was determined as 38%, 54%, and 8%, respectively. It was determined that the variant allele (C) frequency was 34% in individuals with AKB group and 35% in the control group. With logistic regression analysis, it was determined that there was a statistically significant relationship between susceptibility to AKB and *OPRK1* rs6473797 ($p<0.05$) and that the *OPRK1* rs6473797 CC genotype has shown to increase the risk of alcohol use disorder by 3.11 times (OR=3.111; 95%CI=1.208–8.015). In conclusion, this study has shown for the first time that the *OPRK1* rs6473797 CC genotype may increase the risk of AKB in Turkish male individuals.

Keywords: Alcohol use disorder, SNP, *OPRK1*, dynorphin

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KRONİK YARALARDA GÜNCEL YARA BAKIMI TEDAVİLERİ

Öğr. Gör. Cemile Nida KAYIŞ[1], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Sema KOÇAŞLI[2]

[1] KTO Karatay Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Anestezi Bölümü,
cemile.nida.kayis@karatay.edu.tr- 0000-0003-3889-8832

[2] Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Hemşirelik Bölümü,
skocasli@yahoo.com.tr- 0000-0002-5718-0669

ÖZET

Kronik yaralar, beklenen zaman dilimi içinde iyileşememeleri ile karakterize olup, son yıllarda giderek artan insidansları nedeniyle daha önemli bir sorun olarak ortaya çıkmaktadır. Dünya çapındaki nüfusun %1-2'sinin yaşamları boyunca kronik bir yara yaşayacağı tahmin edilmektedir. Kronik yaralar bireylerin yaşam kalitesini düşüren, oldukça ağrılı, yeniden travmatize olabilen yaralardır. Sepsis ve amputasyona yol açabilen enfeksiyonlara neden olabilmektedirler. Kronik yaraların tedavisi önleme, teşhis ve tedavi yaklaşımlarının güncellenmesiyle birlikte kanıt temelli bakıma doğru gelişmiştir. Bu gelişmeler, temel bilimin hücresel ve moleküler yönlerinin anlaşılmasındaki büyük ilerlemelerden, biyomedikal mühendisliğindeki yenilikçi tedavi yöntemlerine; teknolojik gelişmelerden, kontrollü ve güvenilir klinik araştırmaların yürütülmesine kadar dayanmaktadır. Bu ilerlemelerin sonucunda ortaya çıkan kanıta dayalı yaklaşımlar, yara bakım ve tedavisinde olumlu gelişmelere yol açmıştır. Kronik yaralarla ilgili süreç epidemiyolojik tartışmalar, terminoloji, altta yatan hastalıklar ve coğrafi demografinin yanı sıra iyileşme eğilimi veya tedavinin etkilerindeki farklılıklar nedeniyle karmaşık hale gelmektedir. Günümüzde kronik yaraların en yaygın türleri diyabetik ülserler, bası ülserleri, arteriyel veya venöz ülserler olarak tanımlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler

Kronik Yara, Hemşirelik, Bakım, Güncel Yaklaşımlar

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KREATİNİN SPORCULAR ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ

Cansu VURAL[1*], Öğr.Gör. BEYZA MENDEŞ [2,3]
[1] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, 200405016@bavu.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0009-0005-9473-7584
[2] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, bmendes@bezmialem.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273
[3] Ankara Medipol Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü, beyza.mendes@std.ankaramedipol.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273

ÖZET

Kreatin, tüm dünya genelinde sporcular tarafından çok yaygın olarak kullanılan ergojenik desteklerden biridir. Kreatin vücudumuzda belirli bölgelerde sentezlenir ve et, süt, balık gibi besinlerle dışarıdan da alınabilir. Vücutta yüksek miktarda fosfokreatin formunda depolanmaktadır. Ana görevi hızla tüketilen ATP'yi yerine koymaktır. Kas içi kreatin konsantrasyonunu arttırarak kas kütlesinde artışa ve spor performansında iyileşmeye yardımcı olur. Ayrıca, kas proteinlerinde bozulmayı, inflamasyonu ve oksidatif stresi azalttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Sakatlık gibi durumlarda ise spor yapamadığı dönemlerde geri adaptasyon sürecini azalttığı gözlenmiştir. Günlük olarak 2 g kreatin almanın kas kreatin depolarını arttırdığı çalışmalarda gösterilmiştir. Yapılan araştırmalara göre, kas kreatin depolarını arttırmanın en etkili ve hızlı yolunun 5-7 gün boyunca günde dört kez 5 g kreatin monohidrat (0,3 g/kg/gün) formunda almak olduğu görülmüştür. Besinsel kaynakları çoğunlukla hayvansal olduğundan, vejetaryen sporcularda kreatin depolarının düşük olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Araştırmalar, omnivor beslenen sporcuların vejeteryan sporculardan daha yüksek kreatin konsantrasyonlarına sahip olduğunu ve kreatin takviyesi aldıklarında kreatin konsantrasyonlarındaki artışın vejeteryan sporcularda çok daha belirgin olduğunu göstermiştir. Beyin kreatin üretebilen bir organ olmasına rağmen, kreatin takviyesinin kaslara göre beyinde çok daha az etkili olduğu gözlenmiştir. Bunun sebebi, beynin kendi ürettiği kreatini kullanmasıdır. Kreatin böbrekler tarafından atıldığı için, yüksek dozda kreatin alımının böbrekleri ve karaciğeri yorabileceği ve potansiyel olarak tehlikeli boyutlara ulaşılabileceği düşünülmektedir, ancak henüz kesin ve tutarlı bir sonuç bulunmamaktadır. Özellikle yüksek yoğunluklu egzersiz yapan sporcular kreatin ile kafein, BCAA gibi ergojenik destekleri birlikte kullanmaktadır. Bazı çalışmalar, bu desteklerin birlikte alınmasının olumlu sonuçlar verdiğini göstermiştir. Ancak uzun vadeli etkilerinin nasıl olacağı bilinmediğinden daha fazla araştırma yapılmasına ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kreatinin, BCAA, kafein, sporcu

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ABSTRACT

Creatine is one of the most widely used ergogenic supplements by athletes worldwide. It is synthesized in certain areas of our bodies and can also be obtained from foods such as meat, milk, and fish. It is stored in the body in high amounts in the form of phosphocreatine. Its main function is to rapidly replenish depleted ATP. By increasing intramuscular creatine concentration, it contributes to muscle mass gain and improvement in sports performance. Additionally, it has been observed to reduce degradation of muscle proteins, inflammation, and oxidative stress. In cases like injuries, it has been observed to reduce the readaptation process during periods of inability to exercise. Studies have shown that consuming 2 grams of creatine daily increases muscle creatine stores. According to research, the most effective and rapid way to increase muscle creatine stores is to take 5 grams of creatine monohydrate (0.3 g/kg/day) four times a day for 5-7 days. Since dietary sources are mostly animal-based, lower creatine stores have been observed in vegetarian athletes. Studies have shown that omnivorous athletes have higher creatine concentrations than vegetarian athletes, and the increase in creatine concentrations when taking creatine supplements is much more pronounced in vegetarian athletes. Despite being an organ capable of producing creatine, the supplementation of creatine is observed to be much less effective in the brain compared to muscles because the brain uses the creatine it produces itself. Since creatine is excreted by the kidneys, it is thought that high doses of creatine intake can strain the kidneys and liver and potentially reach dangerous levels, but there is still no definitive and consistent result. Especially athletes performing high-intensity exercises often use ergogenic supplements such as creatine, caffeine, and BCAAs together. Some studies have shown that taking these supplements together yields positive results. However, since the long-term effects are unknown, more research is needed.

Keywords: creatine, BCAAs, caffeine, athlete

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BÖBREK MORFOMETRİSİ Wİ-Fİ'DEN ETKİLENİR Mİ?

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sibel ATEŞOĞLU KARABAŞ [1], Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Fatma Beyzanur SUBAŞI [2], Prof.Dr. Atila YOLDAŞ [3], Öğr. Gör. Dr. İbrahim Seyfettin ÇELİK[4], Doç. Dr. Aslı YAYLALI [5]

[1] Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, sibelatesoglu@gmail.com - 0000-0002-8469-4518

[2] Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, beyzasubasi27@gmail.com - 0000-0002-6459-7243

[3] Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, atillayoldas99@hotmail.com - 0000-0002-7807-0661

[4] Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Kahramanmaraş Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, i.seyfettincelik@gmail.com - 0000-0001-6946-4477

[5] Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, aslierylmz@gmail.com - 0000-0003-2360-5320

Özet

Amaç: Son yıllarda insanların yaşam sürdükleri her alanda Wi-Fi (2.45 GHz) kaynaklı Elektromanyetik Alan (EMA) maruziyeti giderek artmakta ve bu artış insan sağlığı üzerinde zararlı bir hal almaya başlamaktadır. Çalışmamızda prenatal dönemde 2.45 GHz EMA'nın ratların böbrek dokusundaki gelişimine etkilerinin morfometrik olarak incelenmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Çalışmamızda 8 tane Wistar Albino cinsi yetişkin dişi sıçanlar gebe bırakılmışlardır. 8 adet gebe sıçan her grupta 4 sıçan olacak şekilde 2 gruba ayrılmıştır. Kontrol grubunda bulunan 4 adet gebe sıçana herhangi bir uygulama yapılmamıştır. Wi-Fi grubunda bulunan 4 adet gebe sıçan gebeliği boyunca saat 10:00-11:00 arasında 60 dakika (dk)/gün 2.45 GHz radyofrekansa maruz bırakılmıştır. Her bir gruba ait gebe sıçanların yenidoğan yavrularından rastgele 10 adet dişi sıçan doğumlarından sonra 28 gün uygun laboratuvar koşullarında bakılmış ve anestezi altında böbrekleri eksize edilerek ötenazi yapılmıştır. Böbreklerin aynı mesafeden fotoğrafları çekilmiş ve Image J programında ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Poluslar arası uzunluk, genişlik, üst yarım en geniş mesafe, alt yarım en geniş mesafe, hilum yüksekliği, hilum derinliği, hilum açısı ve yüzey alanı olmak üzere toplam 8 ölçüm yapılmıştır.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Bulgular: Gruplara göre böbrek morfometrisine ait parametreler değerlendirildiğinde; Kontrol grubundaki hilum derinliği ortalamalarının Wi-Fi grubundakilere kıyasla daha fazla olduğu ve farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p<0.001$). Ayrıca, Wi-Fi grubundaki hilum açısı ortalamalarının kontrol grubundakilere kıyasla daha yüksek olduğu ve farkın istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir ($p=0.012$). Diğer tüm parametrelerde taraflar arasında anlamlı bir fark tespit edilmemiştir ($p>0.05$).

Sonuç: Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte EMA maruziyeti her geçen gün artmakta ve böbrek dokusunda değişiklikler meydana getirmektedir. Çalışmamızda da Wi-Fi sinyallerinin böbrek hilum derinliğini azalttığı, hilum açısını ise arttırdığı ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Böbrek, Elektromanyetik alan, Morfometri, Rat

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

D Vitamini Eksikliğine Bağlı Raşitizm: Olgu sunumu

Uzm. Dr. Sevim Örüm[1], Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Begüm Barış Çetinkaya [2], Doç. Dr. Sefer Üstebay [3]

[1]Bandırma Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Kliniği, mdsevimorum@gmail.com- ORCID ID: 0009-0003-1477-6416

[2] Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi-Bandırma Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Kliniği, begumbarismd@gmail.com -ORCID ID: 0009-0002-3348-7532

[3] Bandırma Onyedi Eylül Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi-Bandırma Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi, Çocuk Sağlığı ve Hastalıkları Kliniği, ustabay_dr@hotmail.com-ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1507-5921

ÖZET

D vitamini eksikliği ülkemizde en sık görülen vitamin eksikliğidir. Raşitizm gelişmekte olan ülkelerde görülen başta iskelet kas sistemi olmak üzere multisistemik etkileri olabilen bir hastalıktır. Çoğunlukla 3 ay-2 yaş arası çocuklar etkilenir. Ülkemizde Sağlık Bakanlığı tarafından başlatılan erken D vitamini proflaksisi ile raşitizm sıklığı önceki yıllara göre belirgin olarak azalmıştır.

Bilinen bir kronik hastalık öyküsü olmayan 18 aylık kız hasta iştahsızlık, kilo alamama şikâyeti ile tarafımıza başvurdu. Öyküsünde 38. haftada C/S ile 2900 gr ağırlığında doğduğu, antenatal ve postnatal takiplerinde özellik olmadığı öğrenildi. Doğar doğmaz ağlamış, sonrasında anne yanında izlenmiş, küvöz takibi gerekmemiş.

İşitme testi her iki kulak geçmiş, topuk kanları aldırılmış. Sağlık bakanlığı takviminde olan aşıları yaptırılmış. Hastanın öyküsünde baş tutmanın ve oturmanın geciktiği (baş tutma yaklaşık 6 ay, destekli oturma 8 ay, desteksiz oturma 10 ay) öğrenildi. 13-14 aylıkken yürümüş. 2-3 kelime söyleyebiliyor. D vitamini ve demir damlalarını düzensiz kullanmış. Anne baba arasında akrabalık yok, ailede bilinen hastalık yok.

Yapılan fizik muayenesinde vital bulguları stabil saptandı. Göz teması kuruyor, yürüyebiliyor, anne kucağından ayrılmak istemiyor. Caput quadratum+ frontal bölge geniş+ el

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

bileklerinde genişleme+ O bacak görünümü+ Raşitik rozary+ Vücut ağırlığı: 9500 gr (25.p) boy: 72,5 cm (<3 p), baş çevresi: 49 cm (90-97 p) Diğer sistem muayenelerinde özellik saptanmadı.

Bakılan laboratuvar tetkiklerinde; Ca: 8,56 mg/dl (9-11) ile düşük, P: 5,23 mg/dl (N) Mg: 2,13 mg/dl (N), ALP: >3238 U/L ile yüksek, 25-OH D vit: 3,30 ng/ml ile düşük, PTH:>2050.1 pg/mL ile yüksek, vitamin B12: <83 pg/mL ile düşük, ferritin: 11,33 ng/ml le düşük, hb: 9 gr/dl ile düşük MCV: 70.5 fl Hct: %29.6 ile düşük, RDW: %18.2 ile yüksek, MI: 16,7 ile demir eksikliği anemisi lehine. Üre: 6,80 mg/dl ile düşük, kr: 0,20 mg/dl. Bakılan diğer tetkiklerde özellik saptanmadı.

Radyolojik incelemede el bilek grafisinde metafizyel genişleme ve düzensizlik ile kadeh görünümü mevcuttu. Alt ekstremitelerde O bacak görünümü, metafizyel genişleme ile düzensizlik, fırçalaşma mevcuttu.

Hastamıza D vitamini eksikliğine bağlı raşitizm tanısı konuldu. Oral Ca (40 mg/kg elementer) ile eş zamanlı yüksek doz po D vitamini (2000 IU) tedavisi, im B 12 ve po demir tedavileri başlandı. 2-4 haftalık takiplerinde tedavi devamlılığı değerlendirildi, tedavi dozları düzenlendi. Takiplerinde diş çıkarmanın arttığı, daha aktif olduğu, boyunun uzadığı ve kilo aldığı görüldü.

Öyküsünde hastanın depremzede olduğu, barınma problemleri nedeniyle bir süre sağlık hizmetine ulaşamadığı, Sağlık Bakanlığı'nca ücretsiz verilen D vitamini ve demir damlalarını temin edemediği, bu süreçte başvurduğu sağlık birimlerinde de talep etmediği öğrenildi. Rutin sağlıklı çocuk kontrollerinin önemine ve olağan üstü hallerde sağlık hizmetlerine ulaşamamanın sonuçlarına dikkat çekilmek istenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: D vitamini, Raşitizm, İştahsızlık

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÇAPRAZ AKIŞLI NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE PLASTİK ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSUYUNDAN BULANIKLIK GİDERİMİ

Yüksek Kimya Mühendisi, Büşra Elif Taş[1], Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak[2]

[1]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, bbelifkk@gmail.com, ORCID ID:0000-0003-1690-7267

[2]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, dbayar@ogu.edu.tr, ORCID ID:0000-0002-1189-3110

ÖZET

Şehirleşme, sanayileşme ve artan insan faaliyetlerinin sonucu olarak su kirlenmesinde yüksek artışlar görülmektedir. Artan insan nüfusu ile suya duyulan ihtiyaç artmıştır. Atık suların geri kazanımı çok büyük önem kazanmıştır ve mevcut su kaynaklarının korunmasında önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Atık suyun özellikleri kaynağına göre büyük farklılıklar gösterebilir ve arıtma yöntemleri bu farklılıklara göre de değişir. Bu saflaştırma yöntemleri üzerine pek çok araştırma bulunmaktadır. Membran teknolojisi suyun yeniden kullanımında da oldukça etkili bir arıtma yöntemi olup, yeniden kullanım, ölçeklenebilirlik, geniş sıcaklık ve basınç aralığı gibi avantajları sayesinde son yılların en popüler arıtma prosesi haline gelmiştir. Plastik zararlı bir kimyasaldır ve kullanımı her geçen gün artmakta dolayısıyla çevreye verdiği zarar da artmaktadır. Plastik üretimi sırasında kullanılan su atık hale gelmekte ve kaynaklar azalmaktadır. Plastik üretiminin artması ve sonucunda da atık suların ortaya çıkması yeni araştırmaların başlangıç noktası olmuştur.

Su kalitesinin temel bir göstergesi olan bulanıklık; süspansiyon ya da çözelti halinde bulunan maddeler tarafından saçılan ışığın ölçümüdür. Bu çalışmada, nanofiltrasyon yöntemi ile plastik endüstrisi atık suyundan bulanıklık giderimi incelenmiştir. Deneylerde, çapraz akışlı membran filtrasyon sistrmi ve endüstriyel atık sulara uygun ticari nanofiltrasyon membranı olan NF90 kullanılmıştır. Nanofiltrasyon membran performansının arıtma verimi, 3 farklı basınç (4, 6 ve 8 bar), 2 farklı sıcaklık (25 ve 35°C) çalışma koşullarında incelenmiştir. Başlangıçta ham atık suyun bulanık değeri ölçülmüş ve sonrasında her basınç ve sıcaklık için alınan numunelerin bulanıklık değerleri ölçülerek kaydedilmiştir. Son adım olarak bulanıklık verimi hesaplanmıştır. Tüm koşullarda %99 bulanıklık giderimi elde edilmiştir. Bu sonuçlara göre

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

plastik endüstrisi atıksuyundan bulanıklık giderimi için NF 90 membranının kullanımının uygun olduğu söylenebilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Plastik endüstrisi, N90 membran, bulanıklık giderimi, nanaofiltrasyon

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PLASTİK ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIK SUYUNDAN NF90 MEMBRANI İLE RENK GİDERİMİNİN İNCELENMESİ

Yüksek Kimya Mühendisi, Büşra Elif Taş[1], Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak[2]

[1]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, bbelifkk@gmail.com, ORCID ID:0000-0003-1690-7267

[2]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, dbayar@ogu.edu.tr, ORCID ID:0000-0002-1189-3110

ÖZET

Günümüzde şehirleşme, sanayileşme ve artan insan faaliyetlerinin ortaya çıkardığı politikalar suyun kirlenmesine sebep olmaktadır. Artan dünya nüfusu ile suya duyulan ihtiyaç artmakla birlikte, atık suların geri kazanımı büyük önem kazanmıştır. Evsel ve endüstriyel atık sular, çeşitli kullanım alanlarında su kaynaklarının kirlenmesinin ana kaynaklarıdır. Endüstriyel atık su arıtımında iyi performans sergileyen membranlar, atık suların yeniden kullanılması için etkili arıtma yöntemlerinden biridir. Günümüzde plastikler, hayatımızın her alanında bulunmaktadır. Artan refah ve sanayileşmenin de gelişmesiyle bilhassa ambalajlama amacıyla kullanılan plastik miktarları her geçen sene artmaktadır. Plastik üretimi sırasında kullanılan su ise kirlenmekte ve suyun tekrar kullanılabilmesi için bazı proseslerden geçirilmesi gerekmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, nanofiltrasyon yöntemi ile plastik endüstrisi atık suyundan renk giderimi araştırılmıştır. Arıtım işleminde, laboratuvar ölçekli membran filtrasyon sistemi ve endüstriyel atık sulara uygun ticari nanofiltrasyon membranı NF90 tercih edilmiştir. NF90 membran performansının renk giderim verimi, 3 farklı basınç (4, 6 ve 8 bar), 2 farklı sıcaklık (25 ve 35°C) çalışma koşullarında incelenmiştir. Deneylerdeki sıcaklık ve basıncın, renk giderimi verimi üzerine etkisi araştırılmış, plastik endüstrisi için optimum çalışma koşullarının belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Atık suyun 4,6 ve 8 bar basınçta alınan numunelerin arıtımdan önce ve sonra absorbans değerleri UV spektrofotometre aracılığı ile okunmuş ve renk giderim verimi hesaplanmıştır. Tüm koşullarda renk giderim verimleri %100 olarak bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlara göre NF90 membranı plastik endüstrisi atıksuyundan renk giderimi için etkin olarak kullanılabilir.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Anahtar Kelimeler : Çapraz akışlı nanofiltrasyon yöntemi, N90 membranı, nanofiltrasyon, renk giderimi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

METAL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSULARINDAN ÇAPRAZ AKIŞLI NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE NF270 MEMBRAN KULLANILARAK RENK GİDERİMİ İNCELENMESİ

Kimya Mühendisi, Hatice Özbek[1], Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak[2]

[1]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, haticeozbek532@gmail.com, ORCID ID:0009-0008-0648-8314

[2]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, dbayar@ogu.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-1189-3110

ÖZET

Metal atıksu arıtımı, endüstriyel faaliyetlerin yan ürünü olan metal içeren atık suların temizlenmesini ifade eder. Doğaya bırakıldıklarında su kirliliğine ve ekosistemlere zarar verebilirler. Türkiye'deki metal endüstrisi oldukça gelişmiş ve çeşitlidir. Ülke, metal üretimi, işlenmesi ve ihracatı açısından önemli bir konuma sahiptir. Metal atıksuları, çevreye ve insan sağlığına ciddi zararlar verebilecek potansiyele sahiptir. Bu atıkların içerdikleri metallerin toksik olabileceği ve sucul ekosistemlere zarar verebileceği bilinmektedir. Ayrıca, metal atıksularının insanlar için içme suyu kaynaklarını ve tarım alanlarını kirletebileceği endişesi vardır. Metal atıksu renk giderimi, estetik görünüm, çevresel etkiler, işleme ve arıtma zorluğu, halk sağlığı, yasal ve çevresel yükümlülükler gibi çeşitli nedenlerden dolayı önemlidir. Metal atık sulardan renk giderimi, endüstriyel işlemlerden kaynaklanan atık sularda bulunan metal oksitler, organik bileşikler veya diğer pigmentlerin uzaklaştırılmasını ifade eder. Renk giderimi endüstriyel atık sularda kirletici parametrelerden biridir. Atık sulardan renk giderimi, temiz su kaynaklarının korunması ve atıksu deşarjının çevresel etkilerinin azaltılması açısından önemlidir. Nanofiltrasyon (NF) membranları, atıksu arıtımında önemli bir rol oynar. Bu membranlar, yüksek ayırma hassasiyeti, faz değişimi olmaması, nanopor boyutu ve enerji verimliliği ile öne çıkmaktadır.

Bu çalışmada NF270 membranı kullanarak metal endüstrisi atıksuyundan renk giderimi incelenmiştir. Membran deneyleri çapraz akışlı bir sistemde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Membran basıncı (4, 6 ve 8 bar), sıcaklığı (25°C, 30°C) değiştirilerek deneyler yapılmıştır. Deneysel çalışmada numunelerin renk giderim değerleri spektrofotometrik yöntemle ölçülmüştür. Deneysel çalışmalar sonunda en yüksek renk giderim verimi 30°C ve 8 bar'da %100 olarak bulunmuştur. Renk giderim verimi sonuçlarına göre metal atıksu için NF270 membran ile çapraz akışlı nanofiltrasyon yöntemi kullanılabilirliği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler

Metal endüstrisi, nanofiltrasyon, membran, renk giderimi, çapraz akışlı sistem

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NANOFİLTRASYON YÖNTEMİYLE METAL ENDÜSTRİSİ ATIKSUYUNDAN ASKIDA KATI MADDE GİDERİMİ

Kimya Mühendisi, Aligismat Ibrahimzade[1], Prof. Dr., Duygu Kavak[2]

[1]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, aliqismat.ibrahimzada@gmail.com, ORCID ID:0009-0004-1406-1493

[2]Eskişehir Osmangazi Üniversitesi, dbayar@ogu.edu.tr, ORCID ID:0000-0002-1189-3110

ÖZET

Metal endüstrisi en büyük su tüketicilerinden biridir. Su tüketimi, ülkedeki sanayi kuruluşlarının toplam su tüketiminin %15-20'sini oluşturmaktadır. Modern bir metalurji işletmesi, 1 ton haddelenmiş çelik üretmek için 180-200 m^3 su tüketmektedir. Bireysel işletmelerdeki günlük su cirosu 3 milyon m^3 veya daha fazlasına ulaşmaktadır. Bu miktarın yaklaşık %48'i ekipman soğutmaya, %26'sı gaz arıtmaya, %12'si metal işleme ve bitirmeye, %11'i hidrolik taşımaya ve %3'ü diğer ihtiyaçlara yöneliktir. Sirkülasyonlu su tedarik sistemlerinde buharlaşma ve damlacık sürüklenmesinden, kimyasal olarak arıtılmış suyun hazırlanmasından ve teknolojik işlemlerdeki kayıplardan kaynaklanan geri dönüşü olmayan kayıplar %6-8'dir. Suyun geri kalanı atık olarak rezervuarlara geri gönderilir. Atık suyun yaklaşık %60-70'i "şartlı olarak temiz" atık suya aittir, yani, sadece yüksek bir sıcaklığa sahip. Geriye kalan atık su (%30-40) çeşitli yabancı maddeler ve zararlı bileşiklerle kirlenmiştir. Askıda katı maddeler (AKM), özellikle metalurji endüstrisinde atık su arıtımında önemli bir endişe kaynağıdır. Bunlar, atık sularda bulunabilen küçük parçacık kirleticilerdir ve arıtma prosesinde verimliliğin azalması, su berraklığının azalması, oksijenin tükenmesi, zararlı bakterilerin barındırılması, boru ve filtrelerin tıkanması gibi birçok soruna neden olabilir. Atık suyu belediye kanalizasyonlarına veya su yollarına boşaltan endüstriler, atık sudaki AKM seviyelerine ilişkin katı düzenlemelerle karşı karşıyadır. Bu düzenlemelere uymak için endüstrilerin bir atık su ön arıtma veya bertaraf programı uygulaması gerekmektedir. Metalurjik atıksudaki askıda katı maddelerin arıtımı, birincil, ikincil ve üçüncül arıtma yöntemlerinin bir kombinasyonunu içerir. Bu yöntemler sedimantasyon, filtreleme ve çözünmüş hava flotasyonu (DAF) sistemleri gibi ileri teknikleri içerir. Nanofiltrasyon (NF), atık su arıtımında, özellikle ağır metallerin uzaklaştırılmasında önemli rol oynayan bir membran filtrasyon teknolojisidir. NF membranları temel olarak proses sıvılarıyla kimyasal ve fiziksel uyumluluk, gözenek boyutu dağılımı, yüzey kimyası, gözeneklilik ve maliyet ile karakterize edilir.

Bu çalışmanın amacı AKM içeren metal üretim atık suyunun çapraz akışlı nanofiltrasyon yöntemiyle AKM giderim veriminin incelenmesidir. Deneylerde NF270 ticari isimli nanofiltrasyon polimerik membranı kullanılmıştır. Çeşitli sıcaklıklarda (25°C, 30°C) ve basınçlarda (4 bar, 6 bar ve 8 bar) gerçekleştirilen deneylerde, bu parametrelerin AKM giderim verimine olan etkileri incelenmiştir. Deneysel çalışmalar sonucunda en yüksek AKM giderim verimi 30°C ve 8 bar'da %99.1 olarak bulunmuştur. Yüksek AKM giderim verimine ve kullanıma uygunluğuna bakıldığında metal üretim atıksuyu için AKM gideriminde NF270 membran ile çapraz akışlı nanofiltrasyon yöntemi amaca uygundur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Metal endüstrisi, Nanofiltrasyon, NF270 membran, Askıda katı madde

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NiCu(GO; 0%, 13%, 26%)/n-Si/AuLa SCHOTTKY DİYOTLARIN GELİŞTİRİLMİŞ ARAYÜZEY HAL YOĞUNLUĞUNUN KARANLIKTA İNCELENMESİ

INVESTIGATION OF IMPROVED INTERFACIAL STATE DENSITY OF NiCu(GO; 0%, 13%, 26%)/n-Si/AuLa SCHOTTKY DIODES IN THE DARK

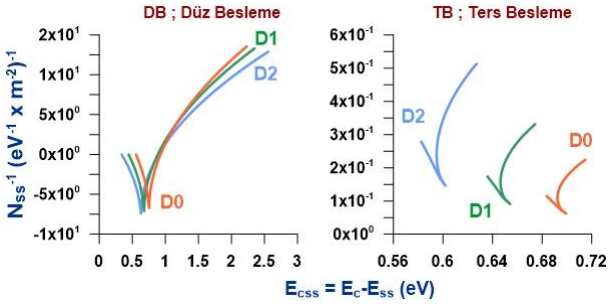
Doç.Dr. Abdulkadir KORKUT

Yüzüncü Yıl Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi Fizik Bl, akkut@yyu.edu.tr ,
https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0100-4057

ÖZET: Schottky kontağı, (Ni80%Cu20%) metal ve toz grafen oksit bileşiminden oluşan iki kontak yapılmış, D1:NiCuGO(%13)/n-Si/AuLa ve D2: NiCuGO(%26)/n-Si/AuLa. Bir adet karşılaştırma amacıyla grafensiz D0: NiCu/n-Si/AuLa Schottky diyot üretildi. Diyotların karanlıkta elektrik değişkenleri ve geliştirilmiş arayüzey hal yoğunluğu düz (DB:FB) ve ters (TB:RB) besleme durumunda incelendi. Geleneksel arayüzey hal yoğunluğu denklemi, arınma bölgesi uzunluğu (ABU) (L0 ve $L_{FB/RB}$) denklemleri ile geliştirildi. $\Delta N_{ssF/R}$ denklemleri elde edildi. Etkin band aralığı enerjisine (EBAE) "net voltaj ($V_n = V_{bi} \pm V_a$) ve Schottky bariyer azalması ($\Delta\Phi_{ssF/R}$)" eklendi ve $\Delta E_{cssF/R}$ 'e göre grafikleri çizildi. Termal denge $N_{ss00R} = \varepsilon_s\varepsilon_0(n_{RB}-1)(n_{RB}-1)/qL_0$, $N_{ss00F} = \varepsilon_s\varepsilon_0/qL_0$ oranları (idealite çarpanlarını içerir) her diyotu temsil eden bir sayı verdi ($N_{ss00R}/N_{ss00F} = (n_{RB}-1)(n_{RB}-1)$; D0:55.838, D1:85.75, D2: 126.486) (bu değişkenler termal denge arınma bölgesi uzunluğu L_0'ı içerir). Grafen oranına göre değişim ortaya konmuştur. Eğrilerin sivri uçlara sahip olması, düşündürücü bir sonuçtur.

$$\Delta N_{ssF/R} = N_{ss00F/R} \Big/ \left[\sqrt{1 \mp \frac{V_a}{V_{bi}}} \mp 1\right]^{-1},$$

$$\Delta E_{css} = E_c - E_{ss} = q\Phi_e - qV = q\left(\left[\Phi_{BHF/R} - \Delta\Phi_{BHF/R}\right] - \left(\frac{1}{n_{FB/RB}}\right)\left(V_{bi} \mp V_a\right)\right)$$



Anahtar Kelimeler : Schottky diyot, Grafen Oksit, Arayüzey Hal Yoğunluğu, Arınma bölgesi Uzunluğu, İdealite çarpanı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Electrochemical Studies and Glucose Sensing Behaviour of Pilatinum Nanoparticles/Polyetileneimine Functionalized Nitrogen- doped Graphene Quantum Dots-based Nanocomposite

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Sultan Yağmur Kabaş,

Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Lapseki Vocational School, syagmur@comu.edu.tr

ORCİD ID: **0009-0005-8783-7077**

Abstract

In this study, electrochemical analysis of Pilatinum nanoparticles/Polyetilenimine functional N-doped graphene quantum dots (PtNPs/PEI N-GQDs) nanocomposite, previously synthetized and characterized, was performed by cyclic voltammetry (CV) technique. Band gap energy (EGAP) and LUMO-HOMO levels and specific capacitance rates of the PtNPs/PEI N-GQDs nanocomposite at various scan rates were calculated using cyclic voltammograms. EGAP was found as 0.172 eV. In addition, the highest specific capacitance was found as 1.008 F g^{-1} for 5 mV s^{-1}. It means that PtNPs/PEI N-GQDs nanocomposites can be used at high performance energy repository applications.

This nanocomposite material was also used for the modification of glassy carbon electrode. (GCE) and the electrochemical studies of glucose on the PtNPs/PEI N-GQDs nanocomposites modified GC electrode were performed by differential pulse voltammetry (DPV) and CV methods. When the DPV results were evaluated, it was found that the electrode showed a good sensitivity and electrocatalytic activity for glucose detection. Moreover, the linear calibration curve was calculated in the range from 200 nM to 2 µM with 37 nm LOD (limit of detection). Lastly, glucose selectivity of PtNPs/PEI N-GQDs modified GCE electrode was evaluated in the presence of varied bioactive matters and despite interfering substances, new electrochemical sensor showed excellent glucose selectivity.

Keywords: Electrochemical sensor, Capacitance, Polyetilenimine functionalized N-doped GQDs, Pt nanocomposites, Glucose.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DOĞAL DANELERİN (Su-Tibi ve Süt) MİKROBİYOTASINDAKİ FARKLILIKLARIN METAGENOMİK ANALİZ İLE BELİRLENMESİ

SEDANUR AKAÇİN[1], Prof.Dr. TUĞBA KÖK TAŞ[2]

[1]Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, sedacebeci20@gmail.com

[2] Süleyman Demirel Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Doğa Bilimleri Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, tugbakoktas@sdu.edu.tr-0000-0001-8813-6479

ÖZET

Bu projede araştırma konusu olan doğal daneler; su-tibi ve süt kefir danelerini kapsamaktadır. Fermente ürünler alanında farklı ürünlerin oluşması kültür ve hammadde kaynaklıdır. Bu araştırmada konu olan iki kefir danesi de fermantasyonu gerçekleştir sonra oluşan ürün içinden alınarak tekrar kullanılan yapıdadır. Bu şekilde fermente ürün üreten, sürdürülebilir, yeniden kullanılabilir özellikli başka doğal yapı yoktur. Bu doğal daneler tür ve cins bazında farklılıklar içerse de laktik asit bakterileri, asetik asit bakterileri ve mayaları oldukça yüksek miktarda içermektedir. Bu sebeple bu proje doğal dane yapının mikrobiotası arasındaki farklılıkları belirlemektir.

Bu projede her doğal dane grubundan üçer örnek Türkiye'de farklı bölgelerden temin ederek, düzenli aktifleştirme sağlanarak, danelerin direkt kültürden bağımsız olarak DNA izolasyonları yapılmıştır. Yeni nesil sıralama teknolojilerinden, metagenomik yaklaşımla tüm genomun belirlenmesini sağlanmıştır. Sonuç olarak üç farklı süt kefir danesinde tür çeşitliği olarak 931-17836; su kefir danesinde ise 299-16759 olarak belirlenmiştir. Çalışmada farklı taksonomik basamaklarda ne oranda tanımlanabildiğini gösterilmiştir. Tür seviyesindeki düşüş 16S rDNA temelli çalışmalarda, gen üzerindeki seçilen değişken (Variable) bölgeleri açısından çoğu türlerin farklılık göstermemesinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Bu tür dane yapıdan oluşan başlangıç kültürleri geleneksel olarak üretildikleri için birbirleri arasında çok farklıdırlar. Bu farklılıklar kullandıkları hammadde farklılıklarından ya da üretim aşamasında kontaminasyonlardan, ekipmanlardan, üretim parametrelerinden kaynaklanmaktadır. Elde edilen verilerin farklılıklarını oluşturan bakteri türleri literatüre katkı sağlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Süt kefiri, Su kefiri, Metagenomik analiz

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NİŞASTA BAZLI YENİLEBİLİR FİLMLERİN UZAY GIDALARINDA AMBALAJ OLARAK KULLANILABİLİRLİĞİ

Mustafa KARPUZCU[1], Prof. Dr. Yeşim ELMACI[2]

[1]Ege Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü

mustafa.karpuzcu88@gmail.com

ORCID: 0000-0001-9680-2849

[2]Ege Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü

yesim.elmaci@ege.edu.tr

ORCID: 0000-0001-7164-838X

ÖZET

Günümüzde petrol türevi ambalaj malzemeleri yaygın olarak kullanılmakla birlikte biyolojik olarak parçalanmadıklarından çevre kirliliği açısından ciddi bir sorun oluşturmaktadır. Alternatif olarak, son yıllarda proteinler, karbonhidratlar, lipitler veya bunların bir karışımı gibi biyopolimerlerden oluşturulan yenilebilir ambalaj kaplamaları geliştirilmiştir. Yenilebilir kaplamalarda nişasta ve nişasta türevlerinin kullanımının uzun bir geçmişi vardır. Genel olarak nişasta bazlı kaplamalar nişastanın doğada daha fazla bulunması ve daha kolay işlenebilme özellikleri nedeniyle diğer alternatiflerine göre daha düşük maliyet avantajına sahiptir. Yenilebilir filmler ve kaplamalar sahip oldukları nem ve oksijen bariyeri özellikleri nedeniyle ürünleri mikroorganizma gelişmesinden korumakta, çevresel koşullara maruz kalmayı azaltarak ürünlerin raf ömrünü uzatmaktadır. Başta yüksek amilozlu mısır nişastası içerikli yenilebilir filmler ve kaplamalar olmak üzere söz konusu kaplamalar gıda endüstrisi için mükemmel bir alternatif olup, düşük oksijen ve nem geçirgenliği, yüksek uzama oranı ve gerilme mukaveti özelliğine sahip olmaları, atık oluşturmamaları, toksik olmamaları, tüketim kolaylığı, taşıma ve depolama maliyetlerinin düşük olması ve biyolojik olarak parçalanabilmeleri nedeniyle farklı gıda ürünlerinde kullanılmaktadır. Yenilebilir film ve kaplamalar bu özellikleri nedeniyle uzay gıdalarında kullanım için de uygundur. Uzay görevleri sırasında yiyeceklerin özel beslenme şartlarını sağlaması gerekmektedir. Uzay gıdası, astronotların kullanımı için özel tasarlanmış ve formüle edilmiş gıdaları kapsamaktadır. Bu amaçla sağlığı korumak için gerekli besleyici ögeleri içeren, zihinsel sağlık üzerinde olumlu etkisi olan, uzay yolculuğunun insan vücudu üzerindeki oksidatif stres, radyasyona maruz kalma, kemik ve kas kaybı gibi zararlı etkilerine karşı koymada etkili olacak gıdaların tasarlanması önem taşımaktadır. Söz konusu özelliklere sahip uzay gıdaları tasarlanırken, gıdaların raf ömrünü uzatmak ve besin değerlerini yeni nesil gıda işleme ve ambalaj teknolojileri kullanarak korumak gerekmektedir. Uzay uygulamalarında ambalaj olarak yenilebilir filmlerin kullanılmasının uzayda atık oluşturmaması, taşıma ve depolama maliyetlerinin düşük olması gibi birçok avantajı vardır. Bu derlemede nişasta bazlı yenilebilir filmlerin uzay gıdalarında kullanımı ile ilgili bilgi verilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzay gıdası, yenilebilir film, mısır nişastası bazlı yenilebilir filmler

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BREZİLYA CEVİZİ *(Bertholletia Excelsa)* İLAVESİNİN GLUTENSİZ BATON KEKLERİN KALİTE ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi ALİ CİNGÖZ[1], EDANUR ÇELİK[2]

[1]Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, ali.cingoz@gop.edu.tr - 0000-0003-0958-2679

[2]Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, edanurcelk.17@gmail.com - 0009-0002-9164-9157

ÖZET

Glutensiz ürün çeşitliliğinin az olması ve çölyak hastalığının farkındalığının artması ile besin değeri yüksek ve lezzetli glutensiz ürünlere ihtiyaç her geçen gün artmaktadır. Genellikle nişasta bazlı üretilen glutensiz ürünlerin besinsel ve fonksiyonel içeriklerinin iyileştirilmesi amacıyla gluten içermeyen alternatif bileşenler ilave edilmektedir. Gluten içermeyen yaşam tarzına talep artmasıyla üreticiler gluten içermeyen unlar, nişastalar, hidrokolloidler, zamklar vb. kullanarak farklı fırıncılık ürünleri üretmeye başlamışladır. Brezilya cevizi (*Bertholletia excelsa*) Lecythidaceae familyasına ait bitkinin yenilebilir tohumudur. İçeriğinde yüksek oranda yağ, vitamin, mineral (özellikle selenyum) ve protein bulunmaktadır. Bitkinin tohumlarının içerdiği fitokimyasallar nedeniyle antioksidan, antienflamatuvar, antikanser, sinir sistemi üzerine ve kardiyovasküler riskleri önleyici etkilere sahiptir. Düşük karbonhidrat içeriğine sahip olduğu için diyet programlarında yer almaktadır. Kek dünya genelinde en çok tüketilen fırın ürünlerinden biridir. Bu çalışmada glutensiz kek ununa 4 farklı oranda (%5, %10, %20, %30) Brezilya cevizi (*Bertholletia excelsa*) ikame edilmiş ve glutensiz kek üretimi gerçekleşmiştir. Üretilen keklerin fiziksel (ağırlık, hacim, spesifik hacim), morfogeometrik (hacim, simetri ve tekdüzelik indeksi, alt ve üst büzülme değeri), renk ve tekstürel özellikleri tespit edilmiştir. %30 Brezilya cevizi ilavesine kadar keklerin hacim ve spesifik hacim değerlerinde önemli bir değişim meydana gelmemiştir. Brezilya cevizi ilavesi keklerin simetri değerlerini arttırmış tek düzelik indeksini ise azaltmıştır. Brezilya cevizi keklerin kabuk rengini koyulaştırmış iç renginde ise değişime neden olmamıştır. %30 düzeyine kadar Brezilya cevizi ilavesi glutensiz keklerin sertlik değerlerini etkilememiştir. Yapılan duyusal değerlendirmede %20 düzeyine kadar Brezilya cevizi ilavesinin genel beğeni puanının en yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu çalışma glutensiz baton kek üretiminde Brezilya cevizinin %30 düzeyinde kullanılabileceğini ve üretilen keklerin besinsel ve tekstürel özelliklerinin iyileştiğini, gluten intoleransı olan bireyler için alternatif bir ürün olabileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çölyak, Glutensiz, Morfogeometri

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFECT OF BRAZILIAN NUT (Bertholletia Excelsa) ADDITION ON THE QUALITY PROPERTIES OF GLUTEN-FREE BATON CAKES

ABSTRACT

With the limited variety of gluten-free products available and increasing awareness of celiac disease, the need for nutritious and delicious gluten-free products is growing every day. Gluten-free alternative ingredients are being added to improve the nutritional and functional content of gluten-free products, which are generally starch-based. With the increasing demand for a gluten-free lifestyle, manufacturers have started to produce various bakery products using gluten-free flours, starches, hydrocolloids, gums, etc. Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa) is the edible seed of the plant belonging to the Lecythidaceae family. It is rich in oil, vitamins, minerals (especially selenium) and protein. Due to the phytochemicals contained in the seeds, it has antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, anticancer, nervous system and cardiovascular risk preventive effects. As it is low in carbohydrates, it is included in dietary programmes. Cake is one of the most consumed bakery products worldwide. In this study, Brazil nut (Bertholletia excelsa) was substituted in 4 different proportions (5%, 10%, 20%, 30%) in gluten-free cake flour and gluten-free cakes were produced. The physical (weight, volume, specific volume), morphogeometric (volume, symmetry and uniformity index, upper and lower shrinkage values), colour and textural properties of the cakes were determined. There was no significant change in volume and specific volume values of the cakes up to 30% Brazil nut addition. The addition of Brazil nut increased the symmetry values of the cakes and decreased the uniformity index. Brazil nut darkened the crust colour of the cakes and did not cause any change in the internal colour. The addition of Brazil nut up to 30% did not affect the hardness values of gluten-free cakes. In the sensory evaluation it was found that the addition of Brazil nut up to 20% level had the highest overall appreciation score. This study shows that Brazil nut at 30% level can be used in the production of gluten-free baton cakes and improve the nutritional and textural properties of the cakes and can be an alternative product for gluten-intolerant individuals.

Keywords: Celiac, Gluten-free, Morphogeometry

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GLUTENSİZ TARHANA ÜRETİMİNDE AMARANT (*Amaranthus* L.) UNU KULLANIMI

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ALİ CİNGÖZ[1]

[1] Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa Üniversitesi, Mühendislik ve Mimarlık Fakültesi, Gıda Mühendisliği Bölümü, ali.cingoz@gop.edu.tr - 0000-0003-0958-2679

ÖZET

Çölyak hastalığı, genetik olarak duyarlı bireylerde gluten alımıyla tetiklenen bağışıklık kaynaklı bir enteropatidir. Çölyak hastalığının tedavisi, glutensiz bir diyete ömür boyu sıkı sıkıya bağlı kalmayı gerektirmektedir. Ürün çeşitliliğinin az olması çölyak hastaları başta olmak üzere glutensiz beslenen bireyleri alternatif ürün arayışına sokmaktadır. Yüksek düzeyde protein, yağ, lif, vitamin, mineral ve mikro bileşenlere, düşük düzeyde karbonhidrata ve iyi bir amino asit dengesine sahip olan Amarant glutensiz ürünlerde kullanılabilinmektedir. Tarhana, en eski geleneksel Türk fermente tahıl-yoğurt karışımlarından biridir. Bu çalışmada amarant unu ve 4 farklı oranda (%0, %0.5, %1.0 ve %2) ksantan gam (KG) ve guar gam (GG) ilave edilerek glutensiz tarhana üretimi gerçekleştirilmiş ve üretilen tarhanaların kimyasal, besinsel, fonksiyonel ve duyusal özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Amarant unu tarhana örneklerinde protein, kül, su aktivitesi, toplam fenolik madde ve antioksidan madde miktarını arttırmıştır. Hidrokolloid ve amarant unu kullanımı glutensiz tarhananın rengini (L*, a* ve b*) etkilemiştir. %2 KG içeren tarhana örnekleri en yüksek a* değerlerine sahipken, %0,5 KG içeren tarhana örnekleri en yüksek b* değerlerine sahip olmuştur. Hidrokolloidler glutensiz tarhana çorbalarının duyusal özellik puanlarını etkilemiştir. %1 GG ve %2 KG ile hazırlanan tarhana çorbaları tat, aroma ve genel kabul edilebilirlik açısından en yüksek puanları vermiştir. Sonuç olarak, glutensiz tarhana üretiminde amarant unun hidrokolloidler ile birlikte kullanım imkanı olduğu, tarhanaların besinsel özelliklerinin iyileştiği ve duyusal yönden kabul edilebilir düzeyde bulunduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarhana, Glutensiz, Hidrokolloid

USE OF AMARANT (Amaranthus L.) FLOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GLUTEN-FREE TARHANA

ABSTRACT

Celiac disease is an immune-mediated enteropathy triggered by the ingestion of gluten in genetically susceptible individuals. Management of celiac disease requires strict adherence to a gluten-free diet for life. The lack of product diversity has led people on gluten-free diets, particularly those with celiac disease, to seek alternative products. Amaranth is high in protein, fat, fibre, vitamins, minerals and micronutrients, low in carbohydrates and has a good amino acid balance and is safe to use in gluten-free products. Tarhana is one of the oldest traditional Turkish fermented cereal yoghurt blends. In this study, gluten-free tarhana was produced by

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

adding amaranth flour and xanthan gum (XG) and guar gum (GG) at 4 different ratios (0%, 0.5%, 1.0% and 2%) and the chemical, nutritional, functional and sensory properties of the produced tarhana were determined. Amaranth flour increased the protein, ash, water activity, total phenolic and antioxidant content of tarhana samples. The use of hydrocolloids and amaranth flour affected the colour (L*, a* and b*) of gluten-free tarhana. Tarhana samples with 2% XG had the highest a* values, while tarhana samples with 0.5% XG had the highest b* values. Hydrocolloids affected the sensory attributes of gluten-free tarhana soups. Tarhana soups prepared with 1% GF and 2% XG gave the highest scores in terms of taste, aroma and general acceptability. In conclusion, amaranth flour with hydrocolloids can be used in the production of gluten-free tarhana, the nutritional properties of tarhana are improved and the sensory properties were found to be acceptable.

Keywords: Tarhana, Gluten-free, Hydrocolloid

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BEBEKLERDE VE ÇOCUKLARDA BESİN ALERJİLERİ

Büşra KARADAMAR[1*], Öğr. Gör. Beyza MENDEŞ[2,3]

[1] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,

200405045@bavu.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0009-0000-0071-2452

[2] Bezmialem Vakıf Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,

bmendes@bezmialem.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273

[3] Ankara Medipol Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Beslenme ve Diyetetik Bölümü,
beyza.mendes@std.ankaramedipol.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4182-1273

ÖZET

Besin alerjisi, vücudun normal bir besine karşılık olarak verdiği immünolojik tepkidir. Besin alerjisine sahip bireylerin bir kısmı bebeklik çağından sonra duyarlılık kazansa da bir kısmı yaşam boyu devam edebilmektedir. Alerji türüne göre vücudun verdiği reaksiyonlar değişebilmektedir. Tamamlayıcı beslenme döneminde alerjen besinlerin verilmesi gereken süreden erken veya geç vermek alerji riskini artırabilir. Besin alerjisine sahip olan bebeklerde geçici olma ihtimali yüksek olduğundan dolayı belirli zaman aralıklarında ve doktor kontrolü dahilinde o besini belirli miktar dozlarla kontrol ederek alerjinin geçip geçmediği test edilmelidir. Formula olarak ise inek sütü içermeyen tam hidrolize formulalar ya da soya bazlı formulalar kullanılmalıdır. Yapılan son çalışmalarda, bebeklik çağındaki çoğu alerjinin zamanla geçici olduğunu söylemektedir. Besin alerjisine sahip olan bebeklere uygun formula çeşitliliği arttırılmalıdır. Yaşam boyu devam eden alerji türüne sahip olanlar ise beslenmelerini ve yaşam tarzlarını tamamıyla ona göre değiştirmelidir. Bebeklerde ve çocuklarda besin alerjileri ile ilgili bu konuda daha fazla çalışmaya ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmada bebeklerde ve çocuklarda görülen besin alerjileri tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Alerji, Besin Alerjisi, Alerji Türleri, Bebek Alerjisi, Çocuk Alerjisi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FOOD ALLERGİES İN BABIES AND CHILDREN

ABSTRACT

Food allergy is the immunological response that the body gives to a normal food. While some individuals with food allergies may develop sensitivity after infancy, others may continue throughout their lifetime. The reactions the body gives vary depending on the type of allergy. Introducing allergenic foods during the complementary feeding period either earlier or later than the recommended time can increase the risk of allergy. Since there is a high possibility of temporary allergy in babies with food allergies, the allergen should be tested at certain intervals and under doctor supervision by controlling the intake of that food in specific doses to see if the allergy has subsided. For formula feeding, hypoallergenic formulas that do not contain cow's milk or soy-based formulas should be used. Recent studies suggest that most allergies in infancy are temporary. There should be an increase in the variety of suitable formulas for babies with food allergies. Those with lifelong allergies should adjust their diets and lifestyles accordingly. More research is needed on food allergies in babies and children. This study will discuss food allergies in babies and children.

Keywords: Allergy, Food Allergy, Types of Allergies, Infant Allergy, Child Allergy

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFICIENT TRAFFIC FLOW THROUGH AUTOMATED ROAD DESIGN WITH SAFETY CONSIDERATIONS: A PYTHON-BASED METHOD

Bachelor Scholar. Muneeb HASSAN
Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Multan, Pakistan.
Email: muneebhassan512110@gmail.com
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-2231-8362

Dr.Muhammad Akhtar Tarar
Assistant Professor University of Lahore
Email: muhammad.akhtar@ce.uol.edu.pk
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0008-6788-0870

Engr. Muhammad ISMAEEL
Pakistan Institute of Engineering and Technology, Multan, Pakistan.
Email: muhammadismaeel@piet.edu.pk
ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-1704-093X

ABSTRACT

In this seminal study, we provide a novel approach to transform road design by smoothly fusing civil engineering knowledge with Python-based automation. Prioritizing safety, reducing human error, and streamlining traffic are our main goals. Our solution carefully optimizes lane designs, road alignments, and safety measures by utilizing robust geospatial libraries like GeoPandas and Shapely. We examine current traffic patterns, speed restrictions, and turning motions in order to do this. Our intersection design is informed by data-driven insights extracted, guaranteeing that our recommendations are in line with actual circumstances. Our road designs are extensively validated by dynamic traffic simulations, which ensure smooth traffic flow and reduce bottlenecks. Keeping everyone safe is our top priority. Railings, crash barriers, and appropriate signs are just a few of the crucial safety measures that are automatically integrated by our system. These characteristics lower the chance of accidents and improve road safety. In addition, we investigate environmentally suitable materials for road building while taking sustainability and environmental effect into account. We evaluate the viability of solar-powered highways as part of our progressive vision, imagining a more environmentally friendly transportation system. Our work is centered on collaboration. To guarantee a comprehensive strategy, interdisciplinary teams comprised of transportation specialists, urban planners, and civil engineers lend their skills. We collaborate to provide thorough road layouts, cross sections, and three-dimensional renderings. They act as thorough implementation plans, directing construction personnel and guaranteeing uniformity across projects. Our Python-based approach ultimately seeks to improve road infrastructure for the benefit of passengers and the environment. By embracing new technologies and encouraging cooperation, we clear the path for safer, more effective roads that balance the demands of the environment.

Keywords : Traffic Flow; Automated; Road Design; Safety; Python Based; Sustainable

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DESIGN OF THREE-LEVEL BIDIRECTIONAL DC-DC BUCK-BOOST CONVERTER FOR UNINTERRUPTIBLE POWER SUPPLIES

KAAN KAYAKIRAN [1], MEHMET UĞUR SOYDEMİR [2], ENİS DOKURLAR [3], SAVAŞ ŞAHİN [4]

[1] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,

kaankayakiran96@gmail.com - 0009-0000-4635-0370

[2] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,

soydemirmehmetugur@gmail.com - 0000-0002-2327-1642

[3] Tescom UPS Company, Department of Research and Development,

e.dokurlar@tescom-ups.com - 0009-0002-1335-0926

[4] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical and Electronics Engineering,

sahin.savas@yahoo.com - 0000-0003-2065-6907

ABSTRACT

This study presents a design of a three-level bidirectional DC buck-boost converter for Uninterruptible Power Supplies (UPS). The design includes a bidirectional three-level boost DC-DC converter circuit that operates bidirectionally between a DC bus and a battery group, operating as a boost in one direction and a buck in the other. Instead of connecting the battery group to the common DC bus of the UPS, this circuit is used between the DC bus and the battery group, providing high efficiency, and keeping the charge-discharge states of the system under control so the number of batteries in the group and costs are reduced. The converter is flexible to allow the use of batteries with different chemical structures and ultracapacitors, as well as gel batteries that can be connected in series. The converter circuit has properties that support 24 series-connected gel batteries, regulate the input voltage according to changing conditions, transfer 2 kW of power, limit the current, and keep the switching frequency at a certain level. The designed bidirectional DC-DC converter can be used in industrial applications by providing a more efficient and flexible energy storage solution.

Keywords: Uninterruptible power supplies, DC-DC converter, Gel batteries

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZATION OF THE GEOMETRIES OF MICRO-SIZED CAVITIES CREATED BY FIBER LASER ON HARDOX 450 STEEL PLATES BY TAGUCHI METHOD

Prof. Dr. TİMUR CANEL

Kocaeli University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics.
tcanel@kocaeli.edu.tr, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4282-1806

ABSTRACT

Texturing work was carried out on Hardox 450 steel plates, which are frequently preferred in many different sectors, especially in manufacturing, process and transportation in recent years. In the texturing process, micro-sized pits with different geometries were formed on 3 mm thick plates with a fiber laser. The required laser parameters were optimized to obtain the desired dimple size. Taguchi optimization method was used to save both material, analysis and time. According to the Taguchi method, 3 parameters and three levels of each parameter were examined using the L9 orthogonal array. As a result of 9 experiments, the optimum laser parameters required to obtain the pit with the desired geometry were determined. The optimum parameters were obtained 20 W for laser power, 200 for the number of repetitions and100 kHz for laser frequency. In addition, ANOVA analysis was used to calculate the effect of each parameter on the results. The parameters that affected the result the most were laser power, the number of repetitions and laser frequency with ratios of 54.06, 29.51 and 16.43%, respectively.

Keywords: Hardox 450, Surface Texture, Optimization, Taguchi Method, ANOVA Analysis

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INVESTIGATION of the EFFECT of LASER POWER and LASER SCANNING SPEED on CO_2 LASER-GENERATED GROOVES on S700MC PLATES

Prof. Dr. TİMUR CANEL

Kocaeli University, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Department of Physics
tcanel@kocaeli.edu.tr, https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4282-1806

ABSTRACT

S700MC steel has been preferred in recent years especially in the transportation, construction, automobile and aerospace sectors due to its High Strength, Formability and Weldability, Durability and Reliability [1]. The micro-sized patterns created on the surfaces of the materials improve the mechanical and tribological properties of the materials [2,3]. In this study, micro-sized grooves were created on S700MC steel plates with CO_2 laser. The effects of laser power and scanning speed on the width of the groove and the width of the Heat Affected Zone around the groove were investigated.

Keywords: S700MC Steel, Surface Treatment, Surface Pattern, Groove Width, Heat Affected Zone.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EKLEMELİ İMALAT İLE 400HZ ASENKRON MOTOR TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI

DESIGN AND APPLICATION OF 400HZ INDUCTION MOTOR WITH ADDITIVE MANUFACTURING

Elektrik Mühendisi,Mustafa AYVAZ [1], Prof.Dr.,M.Caner AKÜNER [2]

[1] Marmara Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enst., mayvaz79@gmail.com -0009-0009-1620-2946

[2] Marmara Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, akuner@marmara.edu.tr- 0000-0001-8397-3454

ÖZET

Geleneksel elektrik makinalarında nüve malzemesi olarak çelik kullanıldığı için preslenmiş demir çekirdeklerin aksine Yumuşak Manyetik Kompozit(SMC)'lerden yapılan demir çekirdekler, demir parçacıklarına eklenen katkı maddeleri ile çeşitli üç boyutlu(3B) baskı teknikleri kullanılarak kolay şekil verilebilir ve ucuz olması nedeniyle istenen yapıda üretilebilmektedir. 3B baskı ile daha az mekanik işlem gerektiğinden perçin ve kaynak gibi mekanik işlem adımları gerekli olmamaktadır; böylelikle üretim aşamaları kolaylaştırılarak maliyetin azaltılması hedeflenmektedir. Yeni nesil elektrik makineleri yüksek verimlilik ve güç yoğunluğuna sahiptir, bunun yanında günümüzde bir diğer husus ise ağırlığın azaltılması, minimum malzeme atığı ve geri dönüştürülebilir özelliklere sahip makinelerin imalinin önemli hale gelmesidir. 3B baskı olarak eklemeli üretim yeni nesil elektrik makinalarının üretimini kolaylaştıran gelişmekte olan bir üretim teknolojisidir. Ham maddenin geri dönüşümü ve yeniden kullanılması maliyeti düşürmek için kritik öneme sahiptir. Eklemeli üretim geleneksel üretim süreciyle ilişkili malzeme israfını ve hurda parçaları azaltabilecek bir teknolojidir. Eklemeli üretimdeki son teknolojik gelişmeler bakır, seramik ve manyetik malzemeler dahil olmak üzere PLA, ABS vb. çok çeşitli polimer malzemelerin kullanılmasına izin vermektedir. PLA, ABS vb. polimerlere farklı yüzdelerde ferromanyetik madde eklenerek elektrik makinalarının imalinde kullanılması geliştirilmeye ve araştırmaya açık bir konudur. Bu çalışmada mekanik bütünlükten ödün vermeden ağırlığın azaltıldığı ve geleneksel üretime göre özellikle yüksek frekansta elektriksel avantajları olan 3B baskı teknolojisi ile imal edilebilecek elektrik makinalarının tasarımının potansiyelini göstermek hedeflenmektedir. Bunun yanısıra parçaları (rotor, stator, mil ve gövde) 3B yazıcı teknolojisi ile kolayca üretilebilecek daha hafif, kompakt, geri dönüşüme uygun bakım ve kurulumu kolay bir asenkron motor tasarlanmıştır. İlk aşamada küçük boyutlu asenkron motorlar ve mıknatıs temelli makinaların üretiminde yaygınlaşmasına katkı sağlayacağı ve literatüre yeni bir üretim modeli kazandıracağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Eklemeli Üretim, Asenkron Motor, Elektrik Makineleri, PLA, ABS, Üç Boyutlu Baskı, Polimer.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVRİŞİMLİ SİNİR AĞLARI İLE SOKET MONTAJ HATA TESPİTİ

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi, BAHADIR ELMAS [1], Hakan KORKMAZ [2]

[1] Mimar Sinan Güzel Sanatlar Üniversitesi, Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi,

bahadir.elmas@msgsu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-8732-9997

[2] PAS South East Europe San. Tic. Ltd. Şti, Elektrik ve Elektronik Mühendisi,

Hakan.Korkmaz@pas-net.com - ORCID ID: 0009-0001-6851-5540

ÖZET

Beyaz eşya ve küçük ev aletlerinde her geçen gün artan teknolojik ilerleme ile ürün çeşitliliği, işlevsellikteki artış, otomotiv endüstrisinde elektrifikasyon ve otonom sürüşe doğru geçiş, kablo demetlerini güvenlik açısından kritik bir bileşen haline getirmiştir. Kablo demetleri söz konusu endüstri ürünlerinde bilgi ve enerji akışını sağlayan ara elamanlardır ve üretim süreçlerinin kalite kontrolü oldukça önemlidir. Günümüzde dijital dönüşüm üretim süreçlerini etkilenmekte, otomatik ve optimize edilmiş imalat süreçlerini getirmektedir. Dijital dönüşüm makinelerde verilerin toplanmasını ve analiz edilmesini mümkün kılarak; kaliteli, güvenilir, hızlı, esnek ve verimli süreçler sayesinde üretim performansını artırmakta, finansal ve insan kaynağı açısından birçok kazanımlar getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada kablo demeti üretiminde soketlerin operatörler tarafından göz kontrolü ile gerçekleştirilen kablo sıralaması kalite kontrol denetimini otomatikleştirmek için görsel veri analizinden yüksek performans gösteren evrişimli sinir ağları transfer öğrenme yöntemiyle kullanılmıştır. Transfer öğrenme yönteminde ResNet50 ağı tercih edilmiş, ağın mevcut tam bağlantılı son katmanı çıkarılarak yerine 2048, 4096 ve 9 hücreden oluşan üç tam bağlantılı katman eklenmiştir. Önerilen modeli eğitmek amacıyla PAS South East Europe San. Tic. Ltd. Şti. Tekirdağ Çerkezköy yerleşkesinde bilgisayara bağlı bir kamera-fikstür düzeneği kurulmuştur. Bu düzenek aracılığıyla firmanın sıklıkla montajını yağtığı üç soketin kablo bağlantı sıralamasına ait 21833 adet görsel toplanmıştır. Bununla birlikte firma bünyesindeki veri kaynaklarından da 8401 adet görsel veri setine eklenerek toplamda 30234 adet görselden oluşan bir veri seti oluşturulmuştur. Önerilen model oluşturulan veri setiyle eğitilirken ince ayarlar yapılmıştır: Eğitimde K-fold cross validation yöntemi kullanılmış, eklenen ilk iki tam bağlantılı katmana ağırlık azalımı düzenlileştirmesi ve iletim sönümü uygulanmıştır. Ağırlıkları güncellemek için tek bir öğrenme oranı kullanmak yerine Adam algoritması tercih edilmiş, hata ölçüsü olarak ise çapraz entropi kullanılmıştır. Çalışmada; Karışıklık matrisi, doğruluk, kesinlik, geri çağırma ve F1-Skoru değerlendirme göstergeleri kullanarak çalışma sonuçları değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Evrişimli Sinir Ağları, Kablo Demetleri, Kablo Sıralama Hatası.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OTOMATİK VOLTAJ REGÜLATÖRLERİ İÇİN KARINCA ASLANI OPTİMİZE EDİCİ ALGORİTMASI İLE OPTİMİZE EDİLMİŞ PID KONTROLÖRLERİNİN PERFORMANS ANALİZİ

Öğr. Gör. Dr., Beytullah BOZALİ[1], Utku KIRTAR[2], Prof. Dr., Ali ÖZTÜRK[3]

[1]Düzce Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Mekatronik Mühendisliği Bölümü,

beytullahbozali@duzce.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3633-5780

[2]Düzce Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Mekatronik Mühendisliği Bölümü,

utkukrtan@gmail.com- ORCID ID: 0009-0008-6260-4631

[3]Düzce Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Elektrik Elektronik Mühendisliği Bölümü,

aliozturk@duzce.edu.tr- ORCID ID: 0000-0002-3609-3603

ÖZET

Modern elektronik cihazların düzgün çalışabilmesi için akım ve voltajın hassas bir şekilde manipüle edilmesi gerekmektedir. Tüm devrelerin temel amacı, sürekli ve stabil bir çıkış akımı kontrolünü sağlamaktır. Elektrik santrallerinde jeneratörlerin yüksek miktarda elektrik üretmesi nedeniyle, ekipman arızasını veya hasarını önlemek amacıyla güç kaynağının voltajını düzenlemek gereklidir. Bu voltaj düzenlemesi, elektronik cihazların güvenli ve verimli bir şekilde çalışmasını temin etmek için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Bu bağlamda, voltaj stabilizasyonunu sağlamak için voltaj regülatörleri kullanılır. Otomatik Voltaj Regülatörü (AVR), jeneratörlerde ve diğer elektrikli güç sistemlerinde kullanılan ve ana işlevi jeneratörün çıkış voltajını belirli bir seviyede tutmak olan bir cihazdır. AVR, voltaj belirlenen seviyeyi aşarsa veya bu seviyenin altına düşerse, bir hata sinyali göndererek gerçek çıkış voltajını ayarlar ve sabitler. Bu çalışmada, AVR sistemlerinde en iyi yerleşme zamanlarını belirlemek ve salınımları önlemek amacıyla, katsayıları Genetik Algoritma (GA), Parçacık Sürü Optimizasyonu (PSO) ve Karınca Aslanı Optimize Edici algoritması (KAO) ile belirlenmiş olan Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) kontrolörler kullanılmıştır. PID kontroller için MATLAB-Simulink modelleri oluşturulmuş ve transfer fonksiyonları çıkarılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar karşılaştırılmış ve AVR uygulamasında KAO yöntemi ile elde edilen PID katsayılarının kullanılması durumunda sistemin daha kısa sürede yerleşme zamanına ulaştığı ve daha az salınımlı olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, AVR uygulamasında KAO yönteminin iyileştirici sonuçlar verdiği belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, AVR sistemlerinin performansını artırmak için KAO yöntemiyle optimize edilmiş PID kontrolörlerin kullanımının potansiyelini göstermektedir ve bu alanda gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara ışık tutmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Otomatik Voltaj Regülatörü (AVR), GA, PSO, ALO, PID Denetleyici

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PERFORMANCE ANALYSIS OF PID CONTROLLERS OPTIMIZED WITH THE ANT LION OPTIMIZER ALGORITHM FOR AUTOMATIC VOLTAGE REGULATORS

ABSTRACT

For modern electronic devices to function properly, current and voltage must be manipulated precisely. The main purpose of all circuits is to provide a continuous and stable output current control. Since generators in power plants produce large amounts of electricity, it is necessary to regulate the voltage of the power supply to prevent equipment malfunction or damage. This voltage regulation is critical to ensure the safe and efficient operation of electronic devices. In this regard, voltage regulators are used to ensure voltage stabilization. Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR) is a device used in generators and other electrical power systems whose main function is to maintain the output voltage of the generator at a certain level. The AVR adjusts and stabilizes the actual output voltage by sending an error signal if the voltage exceeds or falls below the specified level. In this study, Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) controllers, whose coefficients are determined by Genetic Algorithm (GA), Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and the Ant Lion Optimizer (ALO), were used to determine the best settling times and prevent oscillations in AVR systems. MATLAB-Simulink models were created for PID controls and transfer functions were extracted. The results obtained were compared and it was observed that if the PID coefficients obtained by the ALO method were used in the AVR application, the system reached a shorter settling time and was less oscillatory. As a result, it has been determined that the ALO method provides healing results in AVR application. These results demonstrate the potential of using PID controllers optimized with the ALO method to improve the performance of AVR systems and shed light on future work in this field.

Keywords: Automatic Voltage Regulator (AVR), GA, PSO, ALO, PID Controller

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DESIGN AND CONTROL OF BALL AND BEAM SYSTEM USING PID CONTROL

SUDE ÜRÜT[1], ALKIM GÖKÇEN[2], MEHMET UĞUR SOYDEMİR[3], SAVAŞ ŞAHİN[4]

[1] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering, sudeurut@gmail.com - 0009-0004-1479-7820

[2] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering, alkimg96@gmail.com - 0000-0002-8131-388X

[3] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering, soydemirmehmetugur@gmail.com - 0000-0002-2327-1642

[4] Izmir Katip Celebi University, Department of Electrical Electronics Engineering, sahin.savas@yahoo.com - 0000-0003-2065-6907

ABSTRACT

This study presents a design that aims to implement a nonlinear Ball and Beam system and its control with a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) controller. The design part of the system involves the two parallel 35.8 centimeters long cylindrical beams mounted on a pivot. A ball and ultrasonic sensor are placed on one of the beams, and the other beam, connected to a DC servo motor, is used for the lever arm. The ultrasonic sensor connected to a Raspberry Pi is used to determine the position of the ball on the beam, and the lever arm is used to keep the ball balanced on the beam by adjusting the angle of the beam. To increase the accuracy of position measurement, median filtering is applied to the measured position from the ultrasonic sensor to reduce noise. The control of the ball on the beam is provided by the PID controller algorithm, which is built-on the Raspberry Pi. For the PID controller, the error is generated with the filtered position of the ball and a desired reference value then the PID controller signal is calculated with selected suitable PID parameters, and the DC servo motor is driven for the required lever arm movement, so the PID controller signal makes the necessary angular adjustments to ensure that the ball remains at the reference signal.

Keywords: Ball and Beam, PID control, Raspberry Pi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN YENİDOĞAN SAĞLIĞINA ETKİSİ

Araş.Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK[1], Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR[2]

[1] İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,

busra.kutuk@medeniyet.edu.tr, ORCID ID: 0009-0007-2258-1415

[2]İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,

aynuraytekin25@hotmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4738-0747

ÖZET

İklim değişikliği; karbondioksit, metan, azot oksit ve florlu gazlar dahil olmak üzere ısıyı hapseden "sera gazlarının" artan atmosferik konsantrasyonlarının bir sonucu olarak sıcaklık ve yağış gibi temel çevresel olaylarda meydana gelen aşamalı değişiklikler olarak tanımlanır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü, iklim değişikliğini 21. yüzyılın en büyük sorunu olarak nitelendirmektedir. İklim değişikliği, insan sağlığını ve refahını çeşitli şekillerde olumsuz etkilemektedir. Küresel iklim değişikliğinin sebep olduğu felaketler temiz havayı, güvenli içme suyu-gıdayı ve güvenli yaşam alanlarına ulaşmayı engeller; başta insan sağlığı olmak üzere birçok alanı tehdit eder. İklim değişikliğinin sonuçlarından tüm ülkeler ve bölgeler etkilenmektedir. Ancak düşük gelirli-gelişmekte olan ülkeler ve bölgeler, kronik hastalığı olanlar, yaşlılar, yoksullar, hamileler ve çocuklar iklim değişikliği sonuçlarına karşı daha fazla duyarlıdır. Hamile kadınlar, yenidoğanlar ve çocuklar fizyolojik, klinik, sosyal ve davranışsal faktörler nedeniyle iklim değişikliğinin sağlık üzerindeki etkilerinden kaynaklanan farklı risklerle karşı karşıyadır.

İklim değişikliğinin sonuçlarının yenidoğan sağlığına etkileri şöyle sıralanabilir: Küresel ısınma sonucunda dengesiz cinsiyet dağılımı, erken doğum/ prematürite ve konjenital anomalilerin arttığı bildirilmiştir. Değişen yapış miktarı ve göçler sonucunda yenidoğan sağlığı erken doğum, prematürite ve intrauterin büyüme geriliği açısından risk altındadır. Gıda güvensizliği yenidoğanları erken doğum tehdidi, düşük doğum ağırlığı ve enfeksiyonlar ile tehdit etmektedir. Hava kirliliğinin yenidoğan sağlığı üzerine olumsuz etkileri erken doğum, düşük doğum ağırlığı ve nörogelişimsel sorunlar olarak sıralanabilir. İklim değişikliğinin kaçınılmaz sonucu sosyoekonomik eşitsizlikler yenidoğanlarda yine erken doğum ve düşük doğum ağırlığına neden olarak kendini gösterir.

İklim değişikliğinin, yenidoğan sağlığı üzerine olumsuz etkilerini azaltmada sağlık profesyonellerine önemli sorumluluklar düşmektedir. İklim değişikliği, insan faaliyetleri sonucu ortaya çıkmış olmasından dolayı müdahale edilebilir bir durumdur. İklim değişikliği ve etkileri konusunda toplum bilinçlenmeli ve davranış değişikliğine gidilmelidir. Bebek ve çocuklara yönelik koruyucu programların oluşturulması, ailelerin bilinçlendirilmesi ve farkındalık kazanmaları sağlıklı bireyler ve nesiller yetiştirmek oldukça önemlidir. İklim değişikliğinin bebek ve çocuk sağlığına etkileri açısından sağlık alt yapımız sağlam olmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, sağlığı koruma ve geliştirme, yenidoğan

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADÖLESANLARDA MOTİVASYONEL GÖRÜŞME İLE İLGİLİ HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDAKİ LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ: TÜRKİYE ÖRNEĞİ

Arş. Gör. Büşra KÜTÜK[1], Prof. Dr. Aynur AYTEKİN ÖZDEMİR[2]

[1] İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,
busra.kutuk@medeniyet.edu.tr , ORCID ID: 0009-0007-2258-1415

[2]İstanbul Medeniyet Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi,
aynuraytekin25@hotmail.com, ORCID ID: 0000-0002-4738-0747

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de yapılmış YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde yayınlanmış adölesanlar ile motivasyonel görüşmeler konulu hemşirelik alanındaki lisansüstü tezlerin bibliyometrik analizi yapılmıştır. Çalışmanın evrenini Nisan-Mayıs 2024 tarihleri arasında Yükseköğretim Kurulu (YÖK) Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde yapılan arama sonucunda, hemşirelik alanında tespit edilen 77 lisansüstü tez oluşturmuştur. YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi'nde literatür taraması sırasında "Tez Adı" seçeneği kullanılarak "adölesan", "ergen", "motivasyonel görüşme" anahtar kelimeleriyle arama yapılmıştır. Bu süreçte, dahil edilme kriterlerine uymayan, tekrarlanan, eksik metinli ve Türkçe olmayan tezler eleme kriterleri olarak belirlenmiş ve geriye kalan 7 lisansüstü tez çalışmaya dahil edilmiştir. Lisansüstü tezler çeşitli özelliklere (lisansüstü tez türü, tezin yapıldığı anabilim dalı, tezin yapıldığı yıl, tezlerin çalışma deseni, örneklem grubu ve tez konusu) göre incelenmiş ve genel eğilimlerin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya dahil edilen lisansüstü tezlerin %85,71'i doktora tezi, %14,29'u yüksek lisans tezi olarak yayınlanmıştır. Lisansüstü tezlerin %85,71'i yarı deneysel/deneysel tasarımda, %14.29'unda ise hem metodolojik hem de deneysel tasarımda yapılmıştır. Lisansüstü tezlerin tamamında motivasyonel görüşme tekniği kullanılmıştır. Çalışma grubu olarak ortaokul ve lise öğrencileri, astım ve tip 1 diyabetli adölesanlar tercih edilmiştir. Lisansüstü tezlerim %71,43'ü hemşirelik anabilim dalında yapılmıştır. Çoğunluğu deneysel tipte yapılan lisansüstü tezlerin sonuçlarına dayanarak adölesanlar ile farklı konularda motivasyonel görüşme tekniğinin ve motivasyonel görüşme temelli eğitim programlarının kullanılması olumlu davranış değişiklikleri kazandırmada etkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Adölesan dönemdeki fiziksel ve duygusal değişiklikler olumsuz davranış şekilleri kazanılmasında etkili olduğundan, olumlu davranış değişikliği kazandırmayı sağlayan motivasyonel görüşmelerin adölesanlar üzerinde kullanılmasına ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Kanıt düzeyi yüksek, adölesanlar ile motivasyonel görüşme yapılan daha çok araştırma yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Adölesan, hemşirelik, motivasyonel görüşme

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANKARA KURŞUNLU CAMİ RESTORASYONU KAPSAMINDA YAPILMASI ÖNERİLEN ÇALIŞMALAR

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet GÖKDEMİR[1], Hayri GÜRLEYİK[2]

[1] T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, ahmetgok@gazi.edu.tr

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-2151-6228

[2]T.C. Gazi Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, hayrigurleyik@gmail.com.tr

ORCID ID: 0009-0008-7828-5882

ÖZET

Dünya üzerinde geçmişe tanıklık eden en güzel örneklerden biri de yüzyıllar önce inşa edilmiş tarihi yapılardır. Geçmiş dönemlerin sosyal ve kültürel açıdan aydınlatılmasında önemli bir yeri bulunan tarihi yapıların ilk halini koruyarak ayakta kalabilmesini sağlamak günümüzde her toplumun özenle üzerinde durduğu bir konudur. Nitekim bu yapılar ulusların tarihi açısından çok kıymetli hazinelerdir. Bu nedenle tarihi yapıların restorasyonu konusunda çalışmalar hız kazanmıştır. Yapılan restorasyon çalışmaları sayesinde tarihi yapıların özgün hallerini korumak ve gelecek nesillere aktarabilmek amaçlanmaktadır. Kurşunlu Cami, Ankara ili Altındağ ilçesi Ulus semti, Kale Mahallesi Anafartalar Caddesi ile Koyunpazarı Caddesi' nin kesiştiği köşede yer almaktadır. Yapının kitabesi olmadığı için yapım tarihi ve kim tarafından yapıldığı hakkında bilgi bulunamamıştır. Ancak yapı incelendiğinde çoğu araştırmacı tarafından 16. yy Osmanlı camileri ile benzer özellikte olduğu anlaşılmıştır. Cami taş duvarlı, kubbesi kurşun kaplı ve kare şeklinde inşa edilmiştir. Osmanlı mimarisinde sık rastlanan tek kubbeli camiler tipinde inşa edilen yapı kubbesindeki kurşun kaplama nedeniyle bu ismi almıştır. Ayrıca caminin son cemaat yeri bulunmakla birlikte bu yapının cami ile birlikte mi yapıldığı yoksa sonradan mı eklendiği konusunda farklı fikirler de bulunmaktadır. Kurşunlu Cami,1920 yılında çıkan fırtına sebebiyle hasar almış ve 1921 yılında da depremden etkilenmiş olup ilk onarımları bu tarihlerde yapılmıştır. Yapının geçirdiği onarımların özgün haline uygun olup olmadığı, zaman içinde yapılan eklemeler, zarar gören kısımlar ve onarılması gereken bölümleri yerinde incelenmiştir. Bu çalışmada Ankara Kurşunlu Cami'nin mevcut durumu incelenmiş olup yapının mimari özellikleri ve yapıldığı dönem özellikleri göz önüne alınarak, özgünlüğünü koruyacak şekilde yapılması gereken restorasyon çalışmaları hakkında önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Yapılacak restorasyon çalışmaları ile yapı gelecek nesillere özgün halini koruyarak aktarılabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tarihi Yapılar, Restorasyon, Kurşunlu Cami

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TARİHİ SU YAPILARININ RESTORASYON AÇISINDAN FİZİKSEL VE İŞLEVSEL İNCELENMESİ: MEŞALECİ BAŞI ÇEŞMESİ ÖRNEĞİ

Eray YELGEL [1], Prof.Dr. Arzuhan Burcu GÜLTEKİN [2], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Ahmet GÖKDEMİR [3],
4

[1]Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, yelgeleray@gmail.com- 0000-0002-1336-9902

[2]Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, arzuhanburcu@gazi.edu.tr.com- 0000-0003-1246-6468

[3]Gazi Üniversitesi, Teknoloji Fakültesi, ahmetgok@gazi.edu.tr- 0000-0003-2151-6228

ÖZET

Dünyanın yaklaşık yüzde yetmiş beş ini ve insan vücudunun yaklaşık yüzde altmış yedi sini oluşturan su, insanlığın yaşamını sürdürebilmesi için son derece gerekli bir unsurdur. Bu türden önemli ihtiyacı karşılamak amacıyla insanlar zamanla su yapılarını inşa etmiştir. Bu tür yapıların en özgü amaçları ise suyu muhafaza etmek, ihtiyacı karşılamak, suyun israf edilmesini önlemek ve suyu biriktirmektir. Eski dönemlerde yapılmış olan bu yapıların, yapılan bölgenin iklim koşullarına bakılarak, o bölgede insanların ihtiyaçlarının doğrudan suya ulaşmak olabildiği görülmektedir. Anadolu birçok su yapısının merkezi konumu olmuştur. Bu nedenden dolayı var olduğumuz su yapılarına sahip çıkıp onları korumak zorunda olduğumuz gibi, yeni yapılacak olan eserler için bizlerin örnek alması gerekmektedir. Bu kapsamda her türlü tarihi su yapılarının koruma kapsamına alınması, restorasyon çalışmalarına dahil edilmesi ve yapı hayatının sürdürülmesi önem arz etmektedir. Bu çalışmada tarihi su yapılarının özellikleri ve ayrıca Meşaleci Başı Çeşmesi özelinde inceleme yapılmıştır. Yaklaşık 115 yıllık tarihi bu çeşme senelerdir halkın su ihtiyacını karşılamakta olup günümüzde adeta kaderine terk edilmiştir. Meşaleci Başı Çeşmesinin (Edirne, Dilaverbey Mahallesi Manyas Karakol Sokak) yüksekliği 2.15 m. genişliği 2.65 m. dir. Çeşme cephesini iki yönde plasterler çevreler. Bu tarihi yapının koruma altına alınarak restorasyon görmesi ve turizme kazandırılması kültürel değerlerimize sahip çıkmanın yanında turizme katkı anlamında büyük önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Meşaleci Başı Çeşmesi, Tarihi su yapıları, Tarihi Çeşmeler, Restorasyon, Osmanlı Çeşmeleri

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AVŞA ADASI: KAYBOLAN TARİH VE BELİRSİZ GELECEĞİN İZİNDE

Öğr. Gör. Dr., NEFİSE BURCU YAĞAN KÖYLÜ [1],

[1] Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, burcuyagan@gmail.com - https://orcid.org/0000-0001-8152-0558

ÖZET

Türkeli (Avşa) Adası, Türkiye'nin kuzeybatısında, Marmara Denizi'nin güneybatısında yer almakta olup, Marmara Takımadaları içinde bulunmaktadır. Marmara ve Paşalimanı Adası'ndan sonra en büyük üçüncü adadır. Adanın doğusunda Yiğitler (Araplar) ve batısında Avşa (Aousia) köyleri yer almaktadır. Tarih boyunca granit ocakları ile bilinen adada günümüzde bağcılık ve zeytincilik gibi tarımsal faaliyetler sürdürülmektedir. Geçmişte Hristiyan din adamları için sürgün yeri olan ada, Meryem Ana Manastırı nedeniyle ilk olarak "Pangia" adıyla anılmıştır. Zamanla "Aousia" ve "Afissia" isimleri de kullanılmıştır. Günümüzde ise "Avşa" ve "Türkeli" adları yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır.

Avşa Adası'nda Hagios Georgios Manastırı kalıntıları dışında nitelikli tarihî yapı bulunmamaktadır. Bunun nedenleri arasında depremler, mübadele süreci ile adadan ayrılan Rum halkın yapılarını bakımsızlığa terk etmesi, yağmalanma, plansız kentleşme ve çarpık yapılaşma yer almaktadır. 1922 yılında adadan göç eden mübadillerin çoğu, Yunanistan'ın Sarti köyüne yerleşmiş ve burada Avşa kültürünü tanıtmak amacıyla "Afissia" adında bir müze kurmuşlardır. Bu müzede, adadan getirdikleri eşyalar ve Avşa'daki yaşamlarını anlatan fotoğraflar sergilenmektedir.

1960'tan sonra turizm açısından önem kazanan Avşa Adası, özellikle İstanbul'a yakınlığı nedeniyle yaz aylarında yoğun talep görmektedir. Bu durum, her geçen yıl yazlık konutlar ve turistik tesislerin artmasına neden olmuştur. Avşa, birçok Türk ünlüsünün yazlık konut edindiği bir yer haline gelmiş ve yaz nüfusu kış nüfusunun 50-60 katına kadar çıkmıştır. Bu dengesiz nüfus artışı, altyapı ve hizmet sektöründe yetersizliklere ve doğal çevrenin bozulmasına yol açmıştır.Yazlık konut talebi, nitelikli yapıların inşasını teşvik etse de altyapı eksiklikleri ve plansız yapılaşma ada trafiğini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Ambulans ve itfaiye araçları birçok sokağa girememektedir. Yoğun ilgi nedeniyle ada yerleşimi plansız bir şekilde büyümüş ve betonlaşmıştır. Ayrıca adadaki turistik tesisler, güncel turizm standartlarından ve mimari

estetikten uzaktır. Bu bildirinin amacı, kültürel değerlerini büyük ölçüde kaybetmiş olsa da doğal güzellikleri ile dikkat çeken Avşa Adası'nın sorunlarına dikkat çekmek ve çözüm önerileri sunmaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avşa Adası, Balıkesir, Plansız Kentleşme, Turizm, Altyapı Sorunları.

AVŞA ISLAND: A TRAIL OF LOST HISTORY AND UNCERTAIN FUTURE

Türkeli (Avşa) Island is situated in northwestern Turkey, in the southwest of the Marmara Sea, and is part of the Marmara Archipelago. It is the third largest island in the archipelago, after Marmara and Paşalimanı Islands. The villages of Yiğitler (Araplar) are situated to the east, while Avşa (Aousia) is located to the west. Historically, the island was renowned for its granite quarries. However, in the present era, the island is primarily engaged in agricultural pursuits, including viticulture and olive cultivation. The island, which was previously a place of exile for Christian clergy, was first referred to as "Pangia" due to the presence of the Virgin Mary Monastery. Over time, the names "Aousia" and "Afissia" were also employed. In the present day, the names "Avşa" and "Türkeli" are most commonly used.

The only historical buildings on Avşa Island that meet the criteria for qualification are the ruins of Hagios Georgios Monastery. The reasons for this are earthquakes, the abandonment of the buildings by the Greek people who left the island as a result of the exchange process, looting, unplanned urbanization, and unplanned construction. In 1922, the majority of the island's immigrants relocated to the village of Sarti in Greece, where they established a museum called "Afissia" with the objective of disseminating the cultural heritage of Avşa. The museum houses artifacts and photographs that document the lives of the immigrants who settled in Sarti, Greece.

Avşa Island, which has become a significant tourist destination since the 1960s, is particularly popular during the summer months due to its proximity to Istanbul. This has resulted in a year-on-year increase in the number of summer residences and tourist facilities. Avşa has become a summer residence for numerous Turkish celebrities, resulting in a summer population that is approximately 50 to 60 times greater than the winter population. This unbalanced population growth has resulted in deficiencies in infrastructure and the service sector, as well as the deterioration of the natural environment. While the construction of quality summer residences

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

is encouraged by the demand for such accommodations, deficiencies in infrastructure and unplanned construction have a negative impact on the island's traffic patterns. It is not uncommon for ambulances and fire trucks to be unable to enter certain streets due to the lack of appropriate infrastructure. The island's unplanned and concretized growth has been driven by intense interest. Moreover, the island's tourist facilities are not aligned with contemporary standards of tourism and architectural aesthetics. The objective of this paper is to highlight the challenges facing Avşa Island, which boasts natural beauty but has experienced a significant loss of cultural values. It also aims to propose potential solutions.

Keywords: Avşa Island, Balıkesir, Unplanned Urbanization, Tourism, Infrastructure Problems.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNİN FARKLI DİSİPLİNLERE ETKİLERİNE YÖNELİK LİTERATÜREL DEĞERLENDİRME

Prof. Dr., ETİ AKYÜZ LEVİ[1], Doç. Dr., İREM GENCER [2]

[1] Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, eti.levi@deu.edu.tr

ORCID ID: 0000-0003-3113-686X

[2] Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, yaylali@yildiz.edu.tr

ORCID ID: 0000-0001-5940-2571

ÖZET

Günümüzde dünyanın en önemli evrensel sorunu olan iklim değişikliğinin etkileri her geçen gün artarak sürmektedir. Atmosfere salınan sera gazlarının artması ile ortaya çıkan küresel ısınma ve bunun yarattığı iklim değişikliği tüm canlılar ve ülkeler için giderek daha büyük bir tehdit oluşturmakta, tüm disiplinleri, alanları, sektörleri etkilemektedir. Bu etki, aynı zamanda farklı alanların da birbirine etkisi yani etkileşimi şeklinde görülmektedir. Bildiri, söz konusu etkilerin literatürde ne şekilde yer aldığına yönelik irdelemeye yöneliktir.

Çalışmanın amacı, iklim değişikliği etkilerinin farklı disiplinlere yansımasının literatür üzerinden değerlendirilip irdelenmesidir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada yöntem olarak, scholar arama motoru üzerinden "iklim değişikliği" ve "climate change" anahtar kelimeleri kullanılarak tarama yapılmıştır. Ayrıca YÖK tez arşivinde yer alan iklim değişikliğinin farklı alanlara etkilerine yönelik olarak hazırlanmış tez çalışmaları irdelenmiştir. Bunların sonucunda elde edilen veriler nitel ve nicel araştırma yöntemleri ile değerlendirilmiştir.

İklim değişikliğinin neredeyse tüm disiplinleri kapsayan geniş yelpazedeki etkileri tarımdan ekonomiye, turizmden psikolojiye, ulaşımdan sanata, sigortacılıktan politikaya dek pek çok alanda bilimsel yazında da yer bulmuştur. Söz konusu çalışmalar, konunun genelde ele alındığı örnekler yanı sıra daha özelleşen belirli bir alt alan ya da yerleşim, coğrafi bölge gibi konumsal bir irdeleme içeren araştırmalardır. Literatürde iklim değişikliği etkilerinin en yoğun olarak irdelendiği alan tarım iken, bu bağlamda kültürel miras ve sağlık konusundaki çalışmalar daha sınırlı düzeyde kalmıştır. Çalışmada konunun farklı disiplinler bağlamında nasıl ele alındığı incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, İklim Değişikliği Etkileri, Literatürel İrdeleme

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A LITERATURE REVIEW ON THE EFFECTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON DIFFERENT DISCIPLINES

SUMMARY

The effects of climate change, which is the most important universal problem of the world today, continue to increase day by day. Global warming, which is caused by the increase in greenhouse gases released into the atmosphere, and the climate change caused by it pose an increasingly greater threat to all living things and countries, affecting all disciplines, fields and sectors. This impact is also seen as the interaction of different fields. This paper aims to examine how these impacts are covered in the literature.

The aim of the study is to evaluate and examine the reflection of climate change effects on different disciplines through the literature. In this context, as a method in the study, a search was made through the scholar search engine using the keywords "climate change" and "climate change". In addition, thesis studies on the effects of climate change on different fields in the YÖK thesis archive were examined. The data obtained as a result of these studies were evaluated with qualitative and quantitative research methods.

The wide range of impacts of climate change, covering almost all disciplines, has found a place in the scientific literature in many fields such as agriculture, economy, tourism, psychology, transportation, art, insurance and politics. These studies include examples where the subject is discussed in general, as well as more specialized studies that include a specific sub-area or a spatial analysis such as settlements or geographical regions. While agriculture is the area where the impacts of climate change are most intensively examined in the literature, studies on cultural heritage and health in this context have remained at a more limited level. This study will examine how the issue is handled in the context of different disciplines.

Keywords: Climate Change, The Effects of Climate Change, Literature Review

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE ROLE OF CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY IN CLIMATE CHANGE ADAPTATION

Assoc. Prof. Dr., İREM GENÇER [1], Prof. Dr., ETİ AKYÜZ LEVİ [2]

[1] Yıldız Teknik Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, yaylali@yildiz.edu.tr - ORCID 0000-0001-5940-2571

[2] Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mimarlık Fakültesi, eti.levi@deu.edu.tr – ORCID 0000-0003-3113-686X

SUMMARY

Climate change, one of the most important problems of today, both affects and is affected by many disciplines and sectors. The built environment has a major impact on carbon emissions, buildings and construction materials constitute around 39% of overall energy-related emissions. Therefore construction industry plays a key role in mitigation of and adaptation to climate change impacts. The aim of the paper is to examine what can be done in this regard. The mitigation and adaptation measures taken by the construction industry should consider not only new constructions but also the existing buildings. Since the built environment includes both. Construction of net-zero carbon buildings, using less energy consuming building materials, applying the basic climate-adaptive design principles of traditional architecture to contemporary designs and defining adaptation strategies for existing buildings are the main measures for the construction sector. Net-zero carbon buildings should adopt the whole life cycle approach, considering the operational and embodied carbon. Using innovative building materials, such as geoplymer concrete should be preferred for reducing energy consumption. According to recent studies, using geopolymer concrete instead of conventional concrete during the production of reinforced concrete elements reduced carbon emission amount by half. The basic climate-adaptive design principles of traditional architecture include adopting the wall thickness, ceiling height, the size and positions of openings, and the positions of rooms in relation with climatic conditions and functions of spaces, which allow for the buildings to be heated or cooled easily without requiring mechanical air conditioning and minimize heat escape from the buildings. Adaptation strategies for existing buildings should consider nature-based solutions and must fit into local context. In conclusion, these mitigation and adaptation measures must be urgently taken by the construction industry to achieve net-zero emissions target by 2050.

Keywords: Climate Change, Construction Industry, Adaptation, Innovative Building Materials.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİNE UYUM SAĞLAMADA İNŞAAT SEKTÖRÜNÜN ROLÜ

ÖZET

Günümüzün en önemli sorunlarından iklim değişikliği, hem pek çok disiplin ve sektörü etkilemekte, hem de onlardan etkilenmektedir. Yapılı çevrenin karbon salınımı üzerinde büyük bir etkisi vardır, yapılar ve yapı malzemeleri enerjiye bağlı karbon salınımının yaklaşık %9'unu oluşturur. Bu nedenle inşaat sektörü iklim değişikliği etkilerinin azaltılması ve bu etkilere uyum sağlanması hususunda önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir. Bildiride bu konuda yapılabileceklerin irdelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. İnşaat sektöründe alınması gerekli azaltım ve uyum önlemleri yalnızca yeni yapıları değil mevcut yapıları da dikkate almalıdır. Çünkü yapılı çevre hem mevcut hem de yeni yapıları kapsamaktadır. İnşaat sektörünün alması gereken önlemler, sıfır karbon tüketen yapıların inşa edilmesi, daha az enerji harcayan yapı malzemelerinin kullanılması, geleneksel mimarinin iklim uyumlu temel tasarım ilkelerinin modern tasarımlara uyarlanması ve mevcut yapılar için uyum stratejilerinin belirlenmesi olarak sayılabilir. Sıfır karbon tüketen binaların yapımında yaşam döngüsü yaklaşımı benimsenmeli, hem işletme hem de gömülü karbon emisyonları dikkate alınmalıdır. Enerji tüketiminin azaltılması için geopolimer beton gibi yenilikçi yapı malzemelerinin kullanımı tercih edilmelidir. Yakın dönemde yapılan çalışmalara göre, geleneksel beton yerine geopolimer betonun kullanımı karbon emisyonlarını yarıya indirmektedir. Geleneksel mimarinin iklim uyumlu tasarım ilkeleri arasında duvar kalınlığı, tavan yüksekliği, açıklıkların boyut ve konumları ile odaların konumlarının iklim koşulları ve mekânların işlevlerine göre belirlenmesidir. Böylece yapılar mekanik havalandırmaya gereksinim duymaz ve ısı kaybı en aza indirgenir. Mevcut yapılar için uyum stratejileri yeşil çözümleri ele almalı ve yerel bağlama uyumlu olmalıdır. Sonuç olarak, 2050 yılında net sıfır salınım hedefine ulaşılması için inşaat sektörünün ivedilikle bu azaltım ve uyum önlemlerini alması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, İnşaat Sektörü, Uyum, Yenilikçi Yapı Malzemeleri

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ON POSITIVE SOLUTIONS OF SINGULAR FRACTIONAL BOUNDARY VALUE PROBLEMS INVOLVING THE P-LAPLACIAN OPERATOR

FURKAN ERKAN[1], Assoc. Prof. Dr. NUKET AYKUT HAMAL [2]

[1] Ege University, Department of Mathematics, 91210000387@ogrenci.ege.edu.tr - 0000-0003-1290-9302

[2] Ege University, Department of Mathematics, nuket.aykut@ege.edu.tr - 0000-0001-7393-2819

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the existence of positive solutions for a singular fractional boundary value problem involving the p-Laplacian operator. The existence of positive solutions is proven using the Avery-Peterson fixed point theorem. Additionally, we provide an example to illustrate our main result.

Keywords: Riemann-Liouville fractional derivative, positive solutions, p-Laplacian operator, Avery-Peterson fixed point theorem

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STUDY OF THE MECHANICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF AN ISOPHTHALIC POLYESTER RESIN FOR SHIPBUILDING WITH A VIEW TO ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION

Asma BERRAHIL[1], Younès MENAIL[1], Djaber BOUHAFARA[2]and Farouk MESRAFET[1]*

[1]Faculty of Mechanical Engineering, LR3MI, Badji Mokhtar Annaba University, Algeria

[2]Annaba Graduate School of Industrial Technologies Plaine Ouest, LR3MI, Algeria

*berrahil.asma0@gmail.com

Abstract: Shipyards are large consumers of composite materials based on glass fibers and polyester resin. These materials have good performance and adapt well to the marine environment. Isophthalic polyester resins resist seawater well. To this end, a comparative study between two polyester resins used in shipbuilding aims to highlight the characteristics of these two resins, to make an economic and environmental choice. The aim of this study aims to replace the polyester resin used by the UCN shipyard with a new less expensive and less polluting polyester resin. For this, a comparative study between the two resins was carried out. Mechanical tests of traction, resilience and hardness, as well as a microscopic study were carried out in the laboratory. For this, two series of test pieces of the resin used and those of the resin to be used were cut from plates according to the required standards. The specimens obtained were subjected to the same tests and the results were compared. These results show that the resin to be used has less efficient mechanical characteristics. An additional study must be carried out to determine if the second resin is efficient and can replace the previous one, even if it is less resistant.

Keywords: Composite, glass, polyester, traction, resilience

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INCORPORATION OF SUGARCANE BAGASSE ASH and FLY ASH IN BRAKE PAD MATRIX OF A LIGHT-DUTY VEHICLE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali Can YILMAZ

Çukurova University, Department of Motor Vehicles and Transportation Technologies, Adana, Türkiye, acyilmaz@cu.edu.tr - 0000-0001-9832-9880

ABSTRACT

This study investigates the impact of fly ash (FA) and sugarcane bagasse ash (SBA) introduction in standard brake pad matrix on tribological performance of the braking system. The ashes were added to the basic brake pad matrix in different weight fractions of 15% FA-15% SBA (F15-S15), 20% FA-15% SBA (F20-S15), and 15% FA-25% SBA (F15-S25) by reducing the amount of aluminum powder in the pad matrix. A pin-on-disc tribotester was employed to quantify the coefficient of friction (COF) and specific wear rate (β) values between brake pad samples and the rotating cast iron disc. Based on the findings, as the concentration of FA was increased in the matrix, density and hardness of the brake pad samples were prone to decrease. On the other hand, SBA increment in the sample provided considerable amount of improvement in both density and hardness, so that, F15-S25 was observed to be the optimal sample among others. The ash-doped materials exhibited superior tribological and mechanical performance compared to the original sample. Hence, it can be inferred that fly ash and sugarcane bagasse ash are appropriate additives for brake pad components, as they help decrease production costs, prolong the lifespan, and protect the environment by reducing the emission of fly ash into the atmosphere. The promising results acquired from the experimental trials indicate that this study has a potential of being a good guide to the production of high-efficient and low-cost brake pads due to utilization of agricultural and industrial wastes.

Keywords: Sugarcane bagasse ash, fly ash, brake pad, tensile strength, tribology

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF SUGARCANE BIOETHANOL ADDITION TO UNLEADED GASOLINE ON PERFORMANCE and EMISSION CHARACTERISTICS OF AN SI ENGINE

Assoc.Prof.Dr. Ali Can YILMAZ

Çukurova University, Department of Motor Vehicles and Transportation Technologies, Adana, Türkiye, acyilmaz@cu.edu.tr - 0000-0001-9832-9880

ABSTRACT

This study aims to investigate the influence of waste sugarcane bagasse bioethanol (SCBE, C_2H_5OH) addition to unleaded gasoline on performance and emission characteristics of a spark-ignition (SI) engine. SCBE was successfully produced via distillation and fermentation methods with conversion efficiency of 95%. Prominent fuel specifications of the SCBE were determined referring to the related ASTM standards. Produced bioethanol was included in gasoline fuel with concentration of 20 vol.% (E20). In engine tests; variation of engine power, carbon monoxide (CO), and carbon dioxide (CO_2) emissions were analyzed, and compared to those of neat gasoline (E0). Extra oxygen content and high volatility of SCBE stimulated CO oxidation leading to 8% lower CO emission values when compared to that of E0. Thus, average CO_2 emissions were found to be increased by 6% with E20 engine operation. E20 utilization also caused 9% reduction in engine power due to attainment of lower air-fuel ratios (AFRs), and fuel calorific value than that of E0.

Keywords: Sugarcane bagasse bioethanol, distillation-fermentation, engine performance-emissions, fuel properties

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AA 5754 -H111 Plakaların Sürtünme Karıştırma Kaynağı ile Birleştirilmesi: Çakışan Kaynak Dikişinin Kaynak Mukavemetine Etkisi

Onur Can ARSLAN*[a], Şefika KASMAN [b]
[a,b]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Izmir, Turkey
*sefika.kasman@deu.edu.tr,

Bu çalışma, AA 5754-H111 alaşımlı plakaların sürtünme karıştırma kaynağında kaynak parametreleri, kusur oluşumu ve kusurların varlığı ile mekanik özellikler arasındaki karmaşık etkileşimi vurgulamaktadır.

AA 5754-H111 alaşımdan plakalar değişen takım dönme hızları (500 rpm ve 800 rpm) ve kaynak hızları (80 mm/dak ve 100 mm/dak) ile sürtünme karıştırma kaynak yöntemi ile kaynatılmıştır. Sağlam bir kaynak bağlantısı elde etmek için düz ve iki farklı takım pimi konumlandırması (AS=1 mm/RS=1 mm) ile çakışan kaynak dikişi tekniği kullanılmıştır. Kaynak işleminde konik-helisel dişli pim profili kullanılmıştır. Mekanik özellikleri ve kusur oluşumlarını değerlendirmek için çekme testleri, sertlik ölçümleri ve mikroyapısal analizler yapılmıştır.

Çalışma sonuçları, çakışan kaynak dikişlerinin belirli kaynak parametreleri için çekme mukavemetini önemli ölçüde artırdığını ortaya koymuştur. Bununla birlikte, artan kaynak hızları hem tek hem de çakışan kaynak dikişleri için çekme mukavemetini ve kopma uzamasını azalttığı tespit edilmiştir. Daha yüksek takım dönme hızlarında tünel tipi hatalar gibi kusurlar oluşumu mekanik özellikleri önemli ölçüde etkilemiştir. Mikroyapısal incelemede, kaynak sırasında ısı girdisindeki dalgalanmalara atfedilebilecek soğan halkaları tespit edilmiştir. Karıştırma bölgesinde, soğan halkalarının sertlik profillerini potansiyel olarak etkilediği gözlemlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte, bu soğan halkalarının mekanik özellikler üzerindeki etkisi kesin değildir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı, AA 5754-H111 alaşımı, Mekanik özellikler

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KAYNAK DİKİŞİNİN ÇAKIŞMA DURUMUNUN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERE ETKİLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

Onur Can ARSLAN*[a], Şefika KASMAN [b]

[a,b]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü, Izmir, Turkey

*sefika.kasman@deu.edu.tr,

Bu çalışmada, AA5754-H111 alüminyum alaşımlı levhaların sürtünme karıştırma kaynağı ile kaynatılmasında, takım piminin levhaların alın yüzeyinin temas hattına göre konumlandırılmasının ve takım dönme hızının mekanik özellikler üzerindeki etkisi araştırılmıştır.

Kaynak uygulamalarında takım pim profili olarak düz silindirik-helisel profil seçilmiştir. Üç farklı takım dönme hızı (500, 800 ve 1000 rpm) ve levhaların temas yüzeyine göre iki farklı takım pimi konumlanması kaynak işleminin değişkenleri olarak seçilmiştir. Tüm kaynak işlemlerinde kaynak hızı sabit bir değer 40 mm/s olarak ayarlanmıştır. Levhaların temas hattına göre takım piminin konumlanması sırasıyla temas hattında ve bu hattın referans alınarak ilerleyen ve geri çekilen taraflara 1 mm kaydırılma olarak belirlenmiştir. Takım piminin temas hattı referans alınarak 1 mm kaydırılması ile iki kaynak dikişinin çakıştırılması sağlanmıştır. Takım piminin konumlandırılması ve takım dönme hızı ilişkilendirilerek kaynak uygulamaları için deney düzeni oluşturulmuştur. Kaynak düzeni toplam altı farklı kombinasyonu içermekte olup, kaynak işlemleri bu düzene uygun bir şekilde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Kaynak dikişinin performansı mekanik özelliklerle araştırılmış ve çakışma/çakışmama durumlarının etkileri analiz edilmiştir.

Çekme testleri sonucunda en yüksek olan çekme mukavemeti değeri olan 227.329 MPa 500 rpm takım dönme hızında elde edilmiştir. En yüksek kopma uzaması ve eğme gerilmesi 800 rpm takım dönme hızında elde edilmiştir. Altı kaynaklı bağlantı için maksimum çekme mukavemetinde önemli bir değişme gözlenmezken kopma uzamasında değişimler tespit edilmiştir. Düz kaynaklı bağlantılar, çakışan kaynak dikişli bağlantılara göre daha yüksek mekanik özellikler sergilemiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sürtünme kaynaklı kaynak, AA 5754-H111 alaşımı, Mekanik özellikler

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÇAMAŞIR MAKİNELERİNDE KULLANILAN KASNAK TASARIMININ FARKLI YÜKLEME KOŞULLARINDAKİ DAYANIMLARININ SONLU ELEMANLAR ANALİZİ İLE İNCELENMESİ

Baran BAĞRIYANIK[1,2], Doç. Dr. Okan ÖZDEMİR[3],

[1]Vestel Beyaz Eşya San. Ve Tic. A.Ş, Ar-Ge Departmanı,

Baran.Bagriyanik@vestel.com.tr

[2] Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü,

baran.bagriyanik@ogr.deu.edu.tr- https://orcid.org/0009-0000-3012-8775

[3]Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, Makine Mühendisliği Bölümü,

ozdemir.okan@deu.edu.tr - https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4055-6874

ÖZET

Geçmişte el ile yıkayarak başlamış olan çamaşırların temizlenme süreci, günümüzde nesnelerin teknolojisinin (IOT) de gelişmesi ile cep telefonlarımızdan dahi kontrol edebildiğimiz bir aşamaya dönüşmüştür. Çamaşır makinelerinin önemi, yüz yıllık bir süreç içerisinde gelinen noktalar göz ununе alınarak anlaşılabilmektedir. Gerek sektördeki rekabet, gerekse de günden güne artan müşteri talepleri çamaşır makineleri üreticilerini sürekli geliştirme sürecine itmektedir. Beyaz eşya sektöründeki diğer makinelere göre, çamaşır makinesi son derece dinamik bir sistem ile çalışmaktadır. Makinenin yapısının dinamik olması paralelinde birden fazla değişkenin de sistemi etkilemesine olanak sunmaktadır. Çamaşır makinesi sisteminden de, üzerine gelen değişken kuvvetler karşısında stabil kalabilmesi, içerisinde bulunan çamaşırları yüksek performans ile yıkaması ve mümkün olduğunca sessiz çalışması başlıca beklenenler arasında sayılabilir. Bu çalışmada, çamaşır makinelerinin hala çok büyük bir bölümünde kullanımının sürdüğü kayış-kasnak sistemi ile ilgili analizler gerçekleştirilmiştir. Analizler yeni tasarım çalışmasının yapıldığı sac kasnak üzerine yapılmıştır. Kasnağın tasarım açısından kontrolü için, sonlu elemanlar yöntemi kullanılarak motorun ilk kalkış aşaması, ana yıkama aşaması ve son sıkma aşamalarında kayışın aktarmış olduğu kuvvetler kasnağa etki ettirilmiştir. Alınan veriler ışığında yeni tasarım kasnağın mukavemet olarak dayanımı ölçülerek, mevcut kullanılan kasnak ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Analizlerden elde edilen sonuçlara göre, yeni tasarım kasnağın seri üretimde kullanılan modele göre mukavemet açısından daha dayanıklı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çamaşır makinesi, sonlu elemanlar yöntemi, mukavemet analizi, kayış-kasnak sistemi

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INVESTIGATION OF MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF LIGHTWEIGHTING METHODS IN DEFENSE INDUSTRY AIRCRAFT DESIGN

***Umut ATA*[1]**

[1]Mechanical Engineer, Marmara University, Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, Technology Faculty, Mechanical Engineering, Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye.

[1]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0009-0007-4710-2927

[1]umut.ata@marun.edu.tr, +905399739217:

***Hüseyin HALILIGLU*[2]**

[2]PhD-c, Marmara University, Institute of Pure and Applied Sciences, Technology Faculty, Mechanical Engineering, Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye.

[2]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-7555-4492

[2]huseyinhaliloglu@marun.edu.tr, +905303807207:

***Ahmet FEYZIOGLU*[3]**

[3]Asst. Prof., Marmara University, Technology Faculty, Mechanical Engineering, Istanbul, Republic of Türkiye.

[3]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-0296-106X

[3]ahmet.feyzioglu@marmara.edu.tr, +905322254074:

ABSTRACT

With the developing technology in today's world, any design needs are realized with computer-aided design programs. Especially in production-based companies, it has become one of the important points to use it in an optimized way after the creation of the design and to shorten the design times of the users.

Especially in the aviation industry, the creation of designs down to the smallest details, production data and revisions increase the size of the design data considerably. When the design data grows, the required working time increases and the required hardware becomes insufficient.

In defense industry companies, especially in aircraft manufacturing companies, design data always causes big problems. These problems extend the access time to the design data due to the size of the design data. When the access time to the design is longer, working times are longer.

For this reason, it is necessary to choose between the existing methods available in computer-aided design programs to work more efficiently in existing designs. Which method is better will be revealed after this study.

In this study, the values obtained from the aircraft design data in Turkish Aerospace, where I am currently working, were used. The methods that can be used to increase the design efficiency in the Siemens NX program, which is currently used as a computer-aided design program, and the points to be considered in the design are determined as criteria.

Keywords: Turkish Aerospace, Siemens NX, Aircarft Design, Efficiency, Decision Making, Prioritization, Multi-Criteria.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FARKLI YÜZEY İŞLEMLERİNİN AŞINMA DİRENCİNE ETKİLERİNİN KARŞILAŞTIRMALI İNCELENMESİ

YL Öğrencisi Muzaffer YALÇIN
Süleyman Demirel Ünicersitesi, Makina Mühendisliği Bölümü
E-mail: muzaffer_yalcin_42@windowslive.com – ORCID ID: 0000-0002-0348-7163

ÖZET

Aşınma; metalik malzemelerde yüzeysel temasın söz konusu olduğu her yerde en çok karşılaşılan hasar tiplerinden birisidir. Malzemenin maruz kaldığı aşınmayı azaltmak için ilgili malzemeye bir takım yüzey işlemleri uygulanabilmektedir. Böylece malzemenin aşınma direnci artırılarak hem istenilen emniyetli kullanım sınırlarına ulaşması hem de malzemenin endüstriyel kullanım ömrünün artırılması mümkündür.

Endüstriyel uygulamalarda yorulma, aşınma gibi hasar türleri oldukça yaygın ortaya çıkmakta, malzeme ve ekonomik kayıplara neden olmaktadır. Aşınma, metalik parçaların bakım ve değişim süreçlerini doğrudan etkileyen bir hasardır. Endüstriyel kullanımda, aşınmaya maruz kalarak kullanım ömrünü tamamlamış parçaların yenisinin hızlı bir şekilde temin edilememesi, üretimde duraksamalara yol açabilmektedir. Bu nedenle endüstride kullanılacak malzeme seçimi yapılırken çalışma koşullarının yanı sıra aşınma direncinin de göz önüne bulundurulması önemli hale gelmektedir.

Malzemelerin aşınma dirençlerini değiştirmek amacıyla uygulanabilen birçok işlem mevcuttur. Bunlardan bir taneside ısıl işlem (indüksiyonla sertleştirme, nitrokarbürleme vb.) uygulamalarıdır. Bu uygulamada iş parçasının sadece yüzeyine yönelik işlemler uygulanır. Çelik yüzeyinde bileşim değişimi olmaz. Yüzey sadece faz dönüşümü ile sertleştirilir. İş parçalarının yüzeyi ostenit sıcaklığına ısıtılır ve yüzeyde ostenit dönüşümü sağlandıktan sonra su verilerek yüzey martenzit haline dönüştürülür. Yüzey sert, çekirdek ise daha yumuşak, sünek ve tok olur. Örnek olarak, krank muyluları bu şekilde sertleştirilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Aşınma direnci, metallerde yüzey işlemleri, aşınma deneyleri, aşınma, tribolojik malzeme kaybı.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AN APPLICATION OF FATIGUE CALCULATIONS IN DIFFERENT STANDARDS

FATİH ÖZDEMİR[1], SERDAR TURGUT İNCE[2]

[1] Yildiz Technical University, Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, fatih.ozdemir3@std.yildiz.edu.tr, 0009-0009-7754-8844

[2] Yildiz Technical University, Department of Naval Architecture and Marine Engineering, serince@yildiz.edu.tr, 0000- 0000-0002-7292-8292

ABSTRACT

Ship fatigue analysis aims to assess material fatigue in ship structures and focuses on preventing material damage caused by long-term dynamic sea conditions. To calculate fatigue life, the stress distribution can be generated in various ways. Usually a finite element analysis (FEA) is performed using appropriate and proven structural analysis software. FEA aims to simulate material behavior, taking into account the complexity of ship structures and various loading conditions. The results of the analysis identify potential weak points in the ship structure, allowing regular maintenance or special repairs to be carried out. This extends the service life of the ship and increases safety at sea. Accordingly, if hull structures do not meet the requirements of fatigue design, it is necessary to carry out structural optimization design research.

In ship fatigue analysis, different analysis methods are used in international standards. For example, there are 5 fatigue analysis methods according to ABS guides. These are Time-Domain Analysis Method, Deterministic Method, Fracture Mechanics Method, Spectral-Based Method and Simplified Method. Among these methods, the Simplified Method is often used as the basis for a fatigue scanning technique. On the other hand, fatigue calculation is made with empirical expressions in Turk Loydu rules. This paper examines the comparison of the Simplified Method based on ABS and Turk Loydu standards in terms of fatigue analysis on a ship.

Keywords: Ship Fatigue Analysis, Fatigue Analysis Methods, Comparative Analysis, Simplified Fatigue

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HEMŞİRELERİN İŞ GÜVENLİĞİ FARKINDALIKLARI İLE GÜVENLİ DAVRANIŞLARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

HAVALİ AKKAYA [1], Prof. Dr. YURDANUR DİKMEN [2]

[1] Kocaeli Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü,

havaliakkaya@hotmail.com- 0000-0002-0941-1864

[2] Kocaeli Sağlık ve Teknoloji Üniversitesi, Lisansüstü Eğitim Enstitüsü,

yurdanur.dikmen@kocaelisaglik.edu.tr- 0000-0002-4017-4916

ÖZET

Son yıllarda iş yerlerindeki istihdam sayısının artması sebebiyle iş sağlığı ve güvenliği ile ilgili uygulamalara daha fazla ihtiyaç duyulmaktadır. Sağlık ekibi içerisindeki hemşireler, hasta ve ailesinin yirmi dört saat boyunca ilk başvurdukları kişi olması sebebiyle iletişimi sağlamakta kilit rol oynayan sağlık personelidir. Sağlık kuruluşlarında hemşirelerin çalışma sürelerin uzun olması, hasta bakımını doğrudan yerine getirmeleri, hasta ve yakınlarına destek vermeleri gibi aşırı iş yüküne sahip olmaları sebebiyle, iş ile ilgili sürekli stres altında ve gergin olarak çalışmaktadırlar. Bundan dolayı sağlık kurumlarında hemşirelerin çalışma ortamlarından kaynaklı en fazla mesleki risk ve tehlikelerle karşı karşıya geldiği görülmektedir. Hemşirelerin tehlike ve risklerden uzak güvenli davranışlar ile iyi bir sağlık hizmeti sunabilmeleri için, güvenlik tedbirlerin artırılması, iş sağlığı ve güvenliği eğitimleriyle bilgilendirilerek iş güvenliği farkındalığının geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Güvenlik farkındalığı, çalışanların işteki risklerden kaçınmaya yönelik kişisel yetenek ve sorumlulukları hakkındaki algılarını ile farkındalıklarını belirleyen düşünce yapılarıdır. Güvenli davranış ise kişisel koruyucu donanımların doğru ve etkin kullanımı ile tehlike ve riskleri azaltmak, uygun çalışma teknikleri kullanarak güvenlik ikliminin geliştirilmesi sağlamaktır. Yapılan araştırmalarda, kazaların meydana gelmesinde makine gibi teknik sebeplerin yol açtığı kazalara oranla kişisel özelliklerden kaynaklı iş kazalarının çok olduğu saptanmıştır. İş güvenliği farkındalığı ile ilgili araştırmalarda, çalışanların güvenlik farkındalığı düzeyinin çalışanların güvenli davranışları üzerinde etkiye sahip olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, çalışanların iş güvenliği farkındalığını arttıracak faaliyet ve düzenlemelerin işlerini sürdürdükleri sırada daha güvenli davranış sergilemelerini sağlayacaktır. Güvenlik farkındalığını artıracak iş sağlığı ve güvenliği eğitimlerin verilmesi, medya araçları yoluyla iş güvenliği temalı yayınların yapılması gibi bazı stratejiler geliştirilerek güvenlik kültürünün oluşturulması sağlanmalıdır. Hemşirelik hizmetlerinin sunumunda her geçen gün daha fazla önem kazanan iş sağlığı ve güvenliği düzenlemelerinin güvenli davranış farkındalığını geliştirerek hemşirelerin kendilerine olan güvenlerinin artmasına ve işlerini sürdürdükleri sırada daha güvenli davranışlar sergilemelerine katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu bağlamda yapılan çalışmada, hemşirelerin iş güvenliği farkındalığı ile güvenli davranış arasındaki ilişkisinin belirlenmesi detaylı olarak incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İş Güvenliği Farkındalığı, Güvenli Davranış, Hemşire

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PANSİTOPENİ İLE BAŞVURAN HASTALARIN ETYOLOJİK NEDENLERİ VE GÖRÜLME SIKLIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

"Evaluation of Etiological Causes and Frequencies of Patients Presenting with Pancytopenia"

İlker ÇORDAN[1] Tufan TÜKEK[2]

[1]Uzman Doktor, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Konya Şehir Hastanesi, Endokrinoloji Bölümü, Konya, Türkiye

[1]ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0002-5225-4905

Tufan Tükek[2]

dr.ilkercordan@windowslive.com, [1]cep telefonu numaraları:05056550419

[2]Profesör Doktor, İstanbul Üniversitesi İstanbul Tıp Fakültesi

İstanbul, Türkiye

[2]ORCID ID :https://orcid.org/0000-0002-4237-1163

Dr.tukek@gmail.com

Amaç: Pansitopeni, kemik iliğini etkileyen hastalıklardan kaynaklanan, kandaki kırmızı kan hücrelerinin (eritrositler), beyaz kan hücrelerinin (lökositler) ve trombositlerin sayısında azalma ile karakterize edilen bir durumdur. Pansitopeni nedenleri, mevcut çalışmalara göre önemli ölçüde farklılık gösterebilir. Bu farklılıklar, bölgesel, genetik, endemik hastalıklar, beslenme alışkanlıkları, sosyal alışkanlıklar, ekonomik durum, toksik madde maruziyeti, araştırma metodolojileri ve tanı kriterlerindeki çeşitlilikten kaynaklanabilir. Bu çalışmada bölgemizde, üçüncü basamak sağlık kuruluşuna, pansitopeni ile başvuran hastaların etiyolojik nedenlerini ve sıklığını belirlemeyi amaçladık.

Gereç ve Yöntemler: Vakıf Gureba Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi İç Hastalıkları II Bölümü'nde Ocak 2008 ile Ekim 2010 tarihleri arasında pansitopeni tanısı alan toplam 112 hasta çalışmaya dahil edildi. Daha önce pansitopeni tanısı alan ve son altı ay içinde kemoterapi veya radyoterapi alan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmedi. Hastalara olası tanıları belirlemek için tıbbi öykü ve fizik muayene bulgularına dayanarak tanı testleri yapıldı.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya dahil edilen 112 hastanın 72'si (%64,3) kadın, 40'ı (%35,7) erkekti. Ortalama yaş 56,5 idi. Pansitopeninin en sık nedenleri megaloblastik anemi (n=23, %20,5) ve hipersplenizm (n=23, %20,5) idi. Pansitopeninin diğer nedenleri arasında 12 hastada (%10,7) miyelodisplastik sendrom, 12 hastada (%10,7) enfeksiyon hastalıkları, 10 hastada (%8,9) akut lösemi, 6 hastada (%5,4) ilaç kullanımı, 4 hastada sistemik lupus eritematozus yer aldı. hasta

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

(%4,5), 4 hastada (%4,5) yaygın malignite, 3 hastada (%2,7) lenfoma, 2 hastada (%1,8) aplastik anemi ve birer olguda demir eksikliği anemisi, kıllı hücreli lösemi ve hipertiroidizm vardı. .

Sonuç: Çalışmamızda pansitopeninin en sık nedenleri olarak megaloblastik anemi ve hipersplenizm belirlendi. Pansitopeni, çeşitli hastalıkların bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkabilir. Tedavi yaklaşımları, altta yatan hastalığın tipine ve şiddetine göre belirlenir. Pansitopeninin bölgesel olarak nedenleri ve sıklıkları değişebilir. Hastalar değerlendirilirken bu durum göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pansitopeni, Megaloblastik Anemi, Hipersplenizm, Miyelodisplastik sendrom(MDS)

Tablo 1: Pansitopenili olgularımızın etyolojik dağılımı

ETYOLOJİ	TOPLA		ERKEK		KADIN	
	n	%	n	%	n	%
Vit. B12 eksikliği	**2**	(20,5)	**1**	(52,1)	**1**	(47,9)
Hipersplenizm	**2**	(20,5)	**4**	(17,4)	**1**	(82,6)
MDS	**1**	(10,7)	**5**	(10,7	**7**	(10,7)
Akut lösemi	**1**	(8,9)	**5**	(50)	**5**	(50)
Enfeksiyon	**1**	(10,7)	**5**	(41,6)	**7**	(58,4)
Lenfoma	**3**	(2,7)	**1**	(33,3)	**2**	(66,6)
Multpl Myelom	**4**	(3,6)	**2**	(50)	**2**	(50)
Hairy cell lösemi	**1**	(0,9)	**1**	(100)	**0**	_
Aplastik anemi	**2**	(1,8)	**1**	(50)	**1**	(50)
SLE	**5**	(4,5)	**0**	_	**5**	(100)
Malignite	**4**	(3,6)	**2**	(50)	**2**	(50)
İlaç kullanımı	**6**	(5,4)	**0**	_	**6**	(100)
Hipertroidi	**1**	(0,9)	**0**	_	**1**	(100)
Nedeni	**3**	(2,7)	**1**	(40)	**2**	(60)
Aplastik anemi	**2**	(1,8)	**1**	(50)	**1**	(50)
Demir eksikliği	**1**	(0,9)	**0**	_	**1**	(100)

Kısaltmalar; MDS(Myelodisplastik sendrom), SLE(sistemik lupus eritematozus)

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÇOCUKLARDA PREOPERATİF ANKSİYETEYE YÖNELİK HEMŞİRELİK ALANINDA YAPILAN ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

Arş. Gör. ADALET YÜCEL[1], Prof. Dr. SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU[2]

[1]Selçuk Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, adalet.yucel0@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0003-2469-2788

[2]Selçuk Üniveristesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, s_nadaroglu@hotmail.com ORCID: 0000-0003-3269-445X

ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, çocuklarda preoperatif anksiyete düzeyini belirlemek ve yönetmek için yapılan hemşirelik araştırmalarını bibliyometrik olarak analiz ederek araştırmaların entelektüel yapısını belirlemektir.

Çalışmada literatür taraması için Web of Science veri tabanı kullanıldı. Web of Science veri tabanında "Child, Children, Pediatric, Preoperative, Preoperative period, Preop, Anxiety, Stress, Fear, Nervousness, Anxiousness, Preoperative anxiety, Preoperative stress" anahtar kelimelerinden oluşturulan arama stratejisi kullanılarak literatür taraması yapıldı. Belirlenen makaleler dahil edilme kriterlerine (2004-2024 tarih aralığı, hemşirelik alanında yapılan çalışmalar, nicel araştırma tasarımına sahip ingilizce dilindeki makaleler) göre önce başlıklar ve özetler, ardından tam metin taraması olarak iki aşamada tarandı. Bu doğrultuda konuya ilişkin son 20 yıl içerisinde yayınlanan 54 makale çalışma örneklemi olarak seçildi. Konuya yönelik yıllara göre yayın sayıları, en çok atıf yapılan çalışmalar, yayınların dergilere göre dağılımı, en çok yayın çıktısı olan ülkeler ve en sık kullanılan anahtar kelimelere göre bibliyometrix R-paket programı kullanılarak analiz edildi.

Yapılan analizde çalışmaların toplam 251 farklı yazar tarafından yazıldığı, yıllık yayınlanan makale ortalamasının 4,81 olduğu ve yayın başına düşen yıllık ortalama atıfın 13,46 olduğu saptandı. En çok atıf alan makalenin 2007 yılında yayınlanmasına ek olarak konuya ilişkin çalışmaların 2011 yılı sonrasında yükselişe geçtiği belirlendi. En çok yayın yapan dergi 21 makale ile Journal of Perianesthesia Nursing iken, en çok atıf alan ülke 142 atıf ile Türkiye olduğu saptandı. Çalışmalarda sık kullanılan anahtar kelimeler arasında "anxiety", "preoperative anxiety" ve "child" kelimelerinin yer aldığı görüldü.

Çocuklarda preoperatif anksiyete yönelik hemşirelik çalışmalarında yıllar geçtikçe hem atıf hem de yayın sayılarında artış yaşandığı görülmektedir. Ancak yapılan çalışmaların Türkiye, Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ve Çin Halk Cumhuriyeti başta olmak üzere gelişmiş veya gelişmekte olan ülkelerde yoğunlaşması nedeniyle konuya küresel ilginin teşvik edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bibliyometrik Analiz, Çocuk, Hemşirelik, Preoperatif Anksiyete.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TAMAMLAYICI BESLENMEYİ ETKİLEYEN VE DİKKAT EDİLMESİ GEREKEN FAKTÖRLER

Arş. Gör. ADALET YÜCEL[1], Prof. Dr. SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU[2]

[1]Selçuk Üniversitesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, adalet.yucel0@gmail.com ORCID: 0000-0003-2469-2788

[2]Selçuk Üniveristesi, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, s_nadaroglu@hotmail.com ORCID: 0000-0003-3269-445X

ÖZET

Bebeklik döneminde beslenme optimal büyümenin sürdürülmesi, sağlıklı beslenme alışkanlıklarının kazandırılmasının yanı sıra ilerleyen yaşlarda ortaya çıkabilecek sağlık sorunlarının önlenmesi açısından kritik role sahiptir. Doğumdan iki yaşa kadar olan süreç bebeklerin optimal büyümesi ve gelişmesini desteklemede "kritik pencere" olarak kabul edilmektedir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tamamlayıcı beslenmeyi, anne sütünün bebeklerin ihtiyacını karşılamada tek başına yetersiz olduğu ve anne sütüyle birlikte tamamlayıcı gıdalara ihtiyaç duyulduğu zaman başlayan süreç olarak tanımlamaktadır. Ancak tamamlayıcı beslenme anne sütünün yerini alamadığı için, anne sütü veya formül mamayla beslenme devam ediyorken bebeğe tamamlayıcı gıdalar sunulmalıdır. Bu nedenle 6. aydan sonra anne sütüne uygun ek besinlerle beraber 2 yaşa kadar ve hatta 2 yaşından sonrası için emzirmenin sürdürülmesi önerilmektedir.

Tamamlayıcı beslenme dönemi sadece bebeklere katı gıdaların sunulması değil aynı zamanda bebeklerin oral motor gelişimin ilerlemesinin sağlanması ve beslenme davranışının öğrenilmesini de kapsar. Bu nedenle tamamlayıcı beslenmeye zamanında başlanması, yeterli miktarda olması, patojenlerle kontaminasyon riskinin en aza indirilmesiyle güvenilir ve çocuğun yaşına uygun şekilde olması önerilmektedir. Bu derlemenin amacı bebeklerde tamamlayıcı beslenmeye yönelik güncel yaklaşımların literatür doğrultusunda sunulmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda tamamlayıcı beslenmeye başlama zamanı ve etkileyen faktörler, tamamlayıcı beslenmeye erken veya geç başlanmasının bebeğe etkileri, tamamlayıcı beslenme içeriğinin bebek sağlığı üzerindeki rolü ve tamamlayıcı beslenme sürecinde dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlar çalışmamızda sunulmuştur.

Sonuç olarak, lezzet algısının gelişmesi ve sağlıklı beslenme tutumun oluşması için bebeklere sunulan tamamlayıcı gıdaların tat, koku ve doku açısından çeşitlilik göstermesine, sağlıklı ve zengin besin içeriğine sahip olması gereklidir. Ek olarak tamamlayıcı beslenmenin patojenle kontaminasyonunu önlemek için gıda hijyenine önem gösterilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anne Sütü, Bebek, Bebek Beslenmesi, Tamamlayıcı Beslenme.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STEADY RHEOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF GLUCOMANNAN-GALACTOMANNAN BLEND SOLUTIONS

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdullah Kurt

Selcuk University, Aksehir Faculty of Engineering and Architecture,

abdullah.kurt@selcuk.edu.tr- ORCID ID: 0000-0003-1452-3278

ABSTRACT

One of the most important research topics in the food industry is the development of foods with improved rheological properties with use of hydrocolloids, in order to create new functionalities by exploiting their interactions and to make them economical with a reduced use of gums. To achieve the desired functional diversity in flow properties, combinations of hydrocolloids with different properties are investigated. This research presents the steady rheological properties of purified salep glucomannan (S) solution compared to clarified locust bean gums (LBG) and their blended solutions of S:LBG at different ratios (1:1, 1:3 and 3:1). The change in the values of the apparent viscosity and the shear stress values as a function of shear stress exhibited that non-Newtonian shear thinning flow behavior of solutions. The highest and lowest viscosities were obtained with the purified S and LBG, respectively. The combination of LBG with S resulted in improved viscosity, consistency and pseudoplasticity compared to single solutions. In the binary solution, the 3S:1LBG showed the highest viscosity. Moreover, the potential synergistic interaction between mannans was investigated at the same polymer ratios with the use of salep glucomannan, which was chemically modified by deacetylation through the use of alkali treatment to reduce acetyl groups with the degree of 80% (DS). These combinations (DS and LBG; 1:1, 1:3 and 3:1) showed higher viscosity values and enhanced pseudoplasticity than the combinations of S and LBG. A synergy between the glucomannan and galactomannan appeared for the 1DS:1LBG sample due to the enhanced interactions between the polymer chains with the removal of acetyl groups This study could broaden the application of S and its mixture with LBG due to its improved viscosity and pseudoplastic properties, especially in the use of chemically modified salep glucomannan with a ratio of 1:1 for deacetylated salep:locust bean gum.

Keywords: salep glucomannan, locust bean gum, deacetylation, rheology

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TERMOFİZYOLOJİK KONFOR İÇİN AKILLI TEKSTİL KULLANIMI

SMART TEXTILE USAGE FOR THERMOPHYSIOLOGICAL COMFORT

Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, ZEHRA EVRİM KANAT

ÇANAKKALE ONSEKİZ MART ÜNİVERSİTESİ, Güzel Sanatlar Fakültesi,

zehraevrim.kanat@comu.edu.tr - ORCID ID: 0000-0001-8538-3765

ÖZET

Konfor insanın çevresi ile fizyolojik, psikolojik ve fiziksel uyum içinde olması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Vücudun optimum sıcaklık ve nem seviyesini korumak hayati önem taşmaktadır. Cildi çevreleyen mikro iklimde ideal cilt sıcaklığı 33.4 ± 3 °C'de olmalıdır. Giysiler, çevre ile ısı alışverişinin, mikroklimadaki nem yönetiminin (su buharı iletimi, su iticilik, nem emicilik vb.) ve cilde yakın bölgedeki hava hareketinin uygun olmasını sağlayarak vücudun ısı ve nem dengesinin korunmasına yardımcı olmaktadır.

Akıllı malzemeler "Mekanik, termal, kimyasal, elektriksel, manyetik veya başka bir kaynaktan gelen çevresel etken ya da uyaranları algılayan ve reaksiyon gösteren malzeme ya da yapılar" olarak tanımlanmıştır. Dolayısıyla akıllı tekstiller, herhangi bir etkiyi veya etki değişikliğini algılayan ve buna tepki veren tekstil ürünleridir. Akıllı tekstiller pasif (çevreden gelen etkileri algılayabilen), aktif (çevreden gelen etkiye algılayarak buna tepki gösterebilen) ve çok akıllı (çevreden gelen etkiye tepki gösterirken, yeni şartlara da adapte olabilen) tekstiller olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Üretim tekniklerine göre sınıflandırma yapıldığında faz değiştiren materyaller (Phase Change Materials), şekil hafızalı materyaller (Shape Memory Materials), kromik materyaller ve elektronik/ iletken lifler kullanılarak elde edilen akıllı tekstiller ve diğer akıllı kumaşlar, kategorilerine ayrılabilmektedir. Ayrıca "Elektronik tekstiller" olarak adlandırılan, tekstil ürünleri ve biyosensörlerin birleşmesi ile ortaya çıkan yeni nesil giyilebilir cihazlar da "giyilebilir elektronikler" olarak akıllı tekstiller içinde değerlendirilmektedir.

1970'lerden beri akıllı lifler ve akıllı tekstiller termal yönetim için kullanılmaktadır. Akıllı malzemelerin değişken çevre koşullarına uyum sağlama özelliğinden yararlanılarak giysilerin termofizyolojik konfor özelliği geliştirilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada literatürdeki pasif ve aktif ısıtma, pasif ve aktif soğutma, iki yönlü ısıl regülasyon gibi mekanizmalar ile giysilerin termofizyolojik konfor özelliğini iyileştiren akıllı tekstil uygulamaları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Akıllı tekstiller, termofizyolojik konfor, temoregülasyon

ABSTRACT

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Comfort is defined as a physiological, psychological and physical harmony between human body and environment. It is vital to maintain the body's optimum temperature and humidity levels. The ideal skin temperature in the microclimate surrounding the skin should be 33.4 ± 3 °C. Clothes help maintain the body's heat and moisture balance by ensuring appropriate heat exchange with the environment, moisture management in the microclimate (water vapor transmission, water repellency, moisture absorbency, etc.) and air movement in the area close to the skin.

Smart materials are defined as “materials or structures that perceive and react to environmental factors or stimuli coming from mechanical, thermal, chemical, electrical, magnetic or any other source.” Therefore, smart textiles are textile products that detect and react to any impact or change of impact. Smart textiles are classified as passive (capable of sensing the effects from the environment), active (capable of sensing the influence of the environment and reacting to it) and very smart (capable of adapting to new conditions while reacting to the influence of the environment). When classified according to production techniques, smart textiles can be divided into phase change materials, shape memory materials, chromic materials and smart textiles obtained using electronic/conductive fibers and other smart fabrics categories. In addition, new generation wearable devices, called "electronic textiles", which emerge by combining textile products and biosensors, are also considered within smart textiles as "wearable electronics".

Smart fibers and smart textiles have been used for thermal management since the 1970s. The thermophysiological comfort feature of clothes is improved by taking advantage of the ability of smart materials to adapt to variable environmental conditions.

In this study, mechanisms such as passive and active heating, passive and active cooling, and two-way thermal regulation in the literature and smart textile applications that improve the thermophysiological comfort feature of clothes were examined.

Key Words: Smart textiles, thermophysiological comfort, thermoregulation

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ORMAN YANGIN GÖZETLEME KULELERİNİN GÖRÜNÜRLÜK ANALİZİ: BİR ORMAN İŞLETME MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÖRNEĞİ

Bahadırhan ŞAMLI[1], Doç. Dr. Sercan GÜLCİ[2]

[1]OGM, Saimbeyli Orman İşletme Müdürlüğü, 01740 Adana, bahadirsanli6578@gmail.com - 0000-0003-0868-0453
[2]KSÜ Orman Fakültesi, 46060 Kahramanmaraş, sgulci@ksu.edu.tr - 0000-0003-3349-517X

ÖZET

Son yıllarda artan orman yangıları ile mücadelede yeni izleme ve kontrol yöntemleri önem kazanmıştır. Orman yangınlarının izlenmesinde hem geleneksel hem de yenilikçi birçok yöntemden faydalanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemler arasında doğrudan ve dolaylı çalışmalar yer almaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte Uzaktan Algılama (UA) ve Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) kullanımı artış göstermiştir. Orman yangın gözetleme kuleleri ile doğrudan yangın izleme etkinliği sayesinde yangına ilk müdahale sürecinde etkin olarak kullanılmaktadır. Orman yangın gözetleme kulelerinin konumlarının belirlenmesi ve mevcut etkinliklerinin belirlenmesinde konumsal analizler gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında CBS destekli görünürlük analizleri yardımıyla örnek bir orman işletme müdürlüğü sınırları içerisindeki orman yangın gözetleme kuleleri değerlendirilmiştir. Kulelerin teknik bilgisi, coğrafi konumu ve konumsal bilgilerden (sayısal arazi modeli, orman haritası gibi) yararlanılmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlara göre kulelerin işletme sınırlarında hangi alanları etkin bir şekilde görebildiği ve göremediği alanlar ortaya konmuştur. Böylece ilgili orman işletme müdürlüğü yöneticilerinin ve uygulamacılarının mevcut kulelerinin durumunu görebileceği ve gerekli iyileştirmeleri daha net ortaya koyabileceği bir çalışma olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ormancılık, Orman Yangını, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Analiz, Saimbeyli

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ORMAN YANGIN GÖZETLEME KULELERİNİN GÖRÜNÜRLÜK ANALİZİ: BİR ORMAN İŞLETME MÜDÜRLÜĞÜ ÖRNEĞİ

Bahadırhan ŞAMLI[1], Doç. Dr. Sercan GÜLCİ[2]

[1]OGM, Saimbeyli Orman İşletme Müdürlüğü, 01740 Adana, bahadirsanli6578@gmail.com - 0000-0003-0868-0453
[2]KSÜ Orman Fakültesi, 46060 Kahramanmaraş, sgulci@ksu.edu.tr - 0000-0003-3349-517X

ÖZET

Son yıllarda artan orman yangıları ile mücadelede yeni izleme ve kontrol yöntemleri önem kazanmıştır. Orman yangınlarının izlenmesinde hem geleneksel hem de yenilikçi birçok yöntemden faydalanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemler arasında doğrudan ve dolaylı çalışmalar yer almaktadır. Teknolojinin gelişmesi ile birlikte Uzaktan Algılama (UA) ve Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri (CBS) kullanımı artış göstermiştir. Orman yangın gözetleme kuleleri ile doğrudan yangın izleme etkinliği sayesinde yangına ilk müdahale sürecinde etkin olarak kullanılmaktadır. Orman yangın gözetleme kulelerinin konumlarının belirlenmesi ve mevcut etkinliklerinin belirlenmesinde konumsal analizler gerçekleştirilebilmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında CBS destekli görünürlük analizleri yardımıyla örnek bir orman işletme müdürlüğü sınırları içerisindeki orman yangın gözetleme kuleleri değerlendirilmiştir. Kulelerin teknik bilgisi, coğrafi konumu ve konumsal bilgilerden (sayısal arazi modeli, orman haritası gibi) yararlanılmıştır. Ortaya çıkan sonuçlara göre kulelerin işletme sınırlarında hangi alanları etkin bir şekilde görebildiği ve göremediği alanlar ortaya konmuştur. Böylece ilgili orman işletme müdürlüğü yöneticilerinin ve uygulamacılarının mevcut kulelerinin durumunu görebileceği ve gerekli iyileştirmeleri daha net ortaya koyabileceği bir çalışma olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ormancılık, Orman Yangını, Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri, Analiz, Saimbeyli

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÇIĞ KONTROLÜ PROJELENDİRME ÇALIŞMALARINDA RİSK ANALİZİ DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ALPEREN MERAL [1], Prof. Dr., ALAADDİN YÜKSEL[2]
[1] Bingöl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Peyzaj Mimarlığı Bölümü,
alperenmeral@gmail.com – 0000-0001-6714-7187
[2]Bingöl Üniversitesi, Ziraat Fakültesi, Toprak Bilimi ve Bitki Besleme Bölümü,
ayuksel12@gmail.com – 0000-0003-4760-1092

ÖZET

Çığ kontrolü projeleri, orta ve uzun vadede tehlikeli durumlar ve bu durumlara bağlı olarak yaşanabilecek can ve mal kayıplarının önlenmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. Özellikle Türkiye'nin doğu bölgelerinde meydana gelen çığ olayları her yıl can ve mal kaybına neden olmaktadır.

1992 yılında Görmeç Şırnak'ta 97 kişinin, 1993 yılında Özengili Bayburt'ta 56, 2020 yılında Bahçesaray Van'da 42 kişinin hayatını kaybetmesi ile sonuçlanan çığ olayları ülkemizde yaşanan en büyük çığ felaketleri arasında yer almaktadır.

Yine 2022 yılında Bitlis İli Gazibey mahallesinde 40 hane çığ tehlikesi nedeniyle geçici olarak boşaltılmıştır. Tesadüf eseri herhangi bir çığ felaketinin yaşanmaması büyük bir tehlikeyi önlemiştir.

Yukarıda belirtilen verilere bakıldığında çığ olayları ülkemiz için ciddi can kayıplarının yanı sıra sosyal ve kamusal olarak da büyük zararlara yol açmaktadır. Yapılan bu çalışma ile çığ kontrol projelerinde risk değerlendirmelerinin çeşitli mühendislik programları ile modellenmesi, önlem alınacak yerlerin Coğrafi Bilgi Sistemleri ile belirlenmesi, herhangi bir çığ durumunda oluşacak kamusal zararın ortaya konulması gibi konuların değerlendirildiği risk analizlerinin uygulama projelerinde nasıl değerlendirildiğini anlatmaktadır. Çalışmada, son olarak Bitlis ili uygulama projesi örneği ile somut olarak ortaya konulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Peyzaj Planlama, Çığ Kontrolü, CBS, UA

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF MOLARITY OF SODIUM HYDROXIDE ON ALKALINE ACTIVATION OF WASTE GLASS POWDER

Merve CİVELEKOĞLU [1], Dr. Süleyman YAŞIN [2], Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI[3]

[1] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, mrvecivelekoglu@gmail.com- 0000-0002-7640-8489

[2] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, syasin@karabuk.edu.tr - 0000-0002-4644-7954

[3] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, hahlatci@karabuk.edu.tr - 0000-0002-6766-4974

SUMMARY

Alkali-activated materials are promising for environmentally friendly building materials as alternatives to cement and fired clay-based materials. Waste glass powders are potential starting materials for alkali-activated products due to their amorphism. Alkali-activated glass powder-based materials possess aesthetic due to their white color and translucently. Waste glass powder stands out in common starting materials due to its low alumina content. The chemical difference makes the NaOH molarity significant in the activation, as it determines both the NaO/SiO_2 ratio in the lattice and the concentration of the reaction environment. In this study, the effect of NaOH molarity in the activator solution on the alkali activation of glass powder was investigated. Samples were produced by molding mixtures of glass powder and NaOH solutions with different molarities, then curing them at 80°C for 6 h. Phase analyses showed that both the starting material and the produced samples were amorphous. As a result of alkali activation, significant changes in the bond structure of the glass powder were observed, related to the molarity of the activator. Changes in the Si-O-Si bonds of the glass powders due to alkali activation became more pronounced with increasing activator molarity. DTA-TG analyses identified different mass losses associated with dehydration and dehydroxylation in the produced samples through with an endothermic reaction. These mass losses, not observed in the glass powder, were attributed to the alkali activation products. The microstructures of the samples consisted of an amorphous binder phase and unreacted glass powders. The ratio of these two phases varied with molarity. According to the compressive strength test results, the highest compressive strength was obtained as ~40 MPa using a 6 molarity NaOH solution. Lower molarity values led to lower reactions and less transformation, while higher molarity values resulted in more hindered diffusion due to higher ion concentration.

Keywords: Glass Powder; Alkaline Activation; Molarity

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÖZET

Alkali aktive malzemeler çimento ve pişmiş kil esaslı malzemelere alternatif çevre dostu yapı malzemelerinin üretilebilmesi için umut vericidir. Atık cam tozları amorf yapısı nedeni ile alkali aktive ürünler için potansiyel bir başlangıç maddesidir. Alkali aktive edilmiş cam tozu esaslı malzemeler beyaz renge sahip ve yarı geçirgen yapıda olduğundan estetik değere de sahiptir. Atık cam tozu yaygın alkali aktive başlangıç malzemelerinde düşük alümina içeriği ile ayrışmaktadır. Kimyasal farklılık cam tozunun aktivasyon sürecinde NaOH moleritesini, hem nihai ürün kafes yapısındaki NaO/SiO_2 oranı belirlemesi hem de üretim sürecindeki tepkime ortamı derişimini belirlemesi nedeni ile önemli kılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada cam tozunun alkali aktivasyonuna aktivatör çözeltideki NaOH moleritesinin etkisi incelenmiştir. Farklı molaritede NaOH aktivatör çözeltisi ve cam tozu karışımları kalıplandıktan sonra 80 °C sıcaklıkta 6 saat kür edilmesi ile numuneler üretilmiştir. Faz analizleri başlangıç malzemesi ve üretilen numunelerin amorf yapıda olduğunu göstermiştir. Alkali aktivasyon neticesinde, aktivatör moleritesi ile bağlantılı olarak cam tozunun bağ yapısında belirgin değişimler gözlenmiştir. Cam tozlarının alkali aktivasyon neticesinde Si-O-Si bağlarında meydana gelen değişim artan aktivatör moleritesi ile daha fazla belirgin olmuştur. DTA-TG analizleri ile üretilen numunelerde endotermik bir tepkime ile bileşimle bağlantılı olarak dehidratasyon ve dehidroksilasyon kaynaklı farklı kütle kayıpları tespit edilmiştir. Cam tozunda gözlenmeyen bu kütle kayıpları alkali aktivasyon ürünlerinden kaynaklanmıştır. Numune mikroyapılarının amorf bir bağlayıcı faz ve tepkimeye girmeden kalan cam tozlarından meydana geldiği görülmüştür. Bu iki fazın oranı ise molerite ile bağıntılı olarak değişmiştir. Basma dayanımı testi sonuçlarına göre en yüksek basma dayanımı 6 molerite NaOH çözeltisi kullanılarak ~40 MPa olarak elde edilmiştir. Daha düşük molerite değerleri düşük tepkimeye ve daha az dönüşüme neden olurken daha yüksek molerite değerleri yüksek iyon derişiminden dolayı daha zorlanmış difüzyona neden olmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Cam Tozu; Alkali Aktivasyon; Molarite

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF INTERGRANULAR CORROSION DURATION ON MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF TIG WELDED AISI321 STEELS

TIG KAYNAKLI AISI321 ÇELİKLERİN TANELERARASI KOROZYON SÜRESİNİN MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNE ETKİSİ

Furkan ACAR [1], Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Süleyman YAŞIN [2] ,Prof. Dr. Hayrettin AHLATCI[3]

[1] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, acarfurkan@gmail.com - 0000-0003-0234-9671

[2] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, syasin@karabuk.edu.tr - 0000-0002-4644-7954

[3] Karabük Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi, hahlatci@karabuk.edu.tr - 0000-0002-6766-4974

SUMMARY

300 series austenitic stainless steels used in large-volume facilities such as power plants & refineries contain Cr between 10.5% and 26% and Ni ranging from a minimum of 8% to 36%. However, when austenitic stainless steels are subjected to heat treatment or welding, the material becomes thermally sensitive very quickly and intensively in unstabilized grades. The reason for this phenomenon is that when exposed to a minimum temperature of 600 °C for a certain period of time, the Cr element at the grain boundaries of the material forms a chromium-carbide compound with free C. Therefore, since Cr, which provides the stainless feature, will have decreased at the grain boundaries, these boundaries have now become sensitive to corrosion. After it was known that the material was so damaged, AISI321 quality steels were produced by adding a small amount of stabilizers Ti and Nb to the alloy as a precaution. Moreover, although it is stabilized against weld decay, that is, intergranular corrosion, there is still a possibility of a threat similar to the intergranular corrosion created by these stabilized elements in the structure. In this study, intergranular corrosion tests of samples obtained from AISI 321 steel pipe with a diameter of 219 mm and a wall thickness of 6 mm, welded by the TIG method, were carried out in accordance with the GOST 6032-2017 standard titled "Determination of the Intergranular Corrosion Resistance of Stainless Steels". While intergranular corrosion is limited to 8 hours in the standard, the test was continued up to 210 hours and the effect of time on mechanical properties and damage formation was examined.

The intergranular corrosion test was carried out in H2SO4 and CuSO4 solution in the presence of metallic copper for 210 hours. Tensile and hardness tests were carried out at certain intervals during the corrosion test. While the mechanical properties did not change up to 100 hours of exposure, a loss in mechanical properties occurred over 100 hours.

Keywords: AISI321 Quality Stainless Steel, TIG welding, Austenitic Structure, Intergranular Corrosion, Mechanical Properties

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TRAJECTORY PLANNING OF FOUR DEGREE OF FREEDOM ROBOT ARM

Student, Yavuz RAMDOUN [1], Asst. Prof., Muhammet AYDIN [2]

[1] Fırat University, Engineering Faculty, habs00900@gmail.con - ORCID: 0009-0004-6191-3847

[2]Fırat University, Engineering Faculty, muhammeta@firat.edu.tr- ORCID: 0000-0003-2746-9477

ABSTRACT

Taking the robot gripper to the desired or targeted position from the position where the robot gripper is located can be called the most basic problem of a robot arm. While the robot gripper tip fulfils its task, it has both a certain speed and a certain acceleration. This changing acceleration causes vibration. Trajectory planning is carried out in order to ensure that the robot can move in a controlled and smooth manner, away from vibration, without hitting any obstacle or object in the working space, without pushing the limits of the drive elements. In this study, the trajectory planning of the robot arm with four degrees of freedom was performed. In Matlab/Simulink environment, trajectory planning is applied to each joint in order for the robot to move from the starting position to the desired point without vibration. The robot travelled to the desired location without vibration by following the specified trajectory.

Key Words : Robot Arm, Trajectory Planning, Simulation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING METAHEURISTIC TECHNIQUES: STRATEGIES FOR LEVERAGING LEVY FLIGHT INTEGRATION

Md Al Amin HOSSAIN [1], Tahir SAĞ [2]

[1] Selcuk University, Institute of Science, alamin.ict.iu@gmail.com – 0000-0003-3382-5300

[2] Selcuk University, Faculty of Technology, tahirsag@selcuk.edu.tr – 0000-0001-8266-7148

ABSTRACT

This study explores the application of Levy Flight to enhance metaheuristic optimization algorithms. Levy Flight is a stochastic process characterized by random steps with heavy-tailed probability distributions, often employed in optimization algorithms for exploring complex search spaces efficiently. Despite the strength of metaheuristics, these methods often struggle to balance exploitation and exploration in complex landscapes, resulting in local optima trapping and premature convergence. Levy Flight integration aims to improve these methods' effectiveness and efficiency. This study aims to evaluate the impact of different Levy Flight integration strategies on metaheuristic algorithms, aiming to enhance solution superiority and convergence acceleration. The research combines practical experiments and theoretical analysis. It involves adapting Levy Flight as an exploratory approach to existing metaheuristic methods, including particle-swarm optimization. Results demonstrate that incorporating Levy Flight enhances the exploratory capability of meta-heuristic algorithms, leading to improved divergence toward optimal solutions across various optimization problems. This research offers an innovative perspective on addressing optimization challenges in complex environments by leveraging Levy Flight within meta-heuristic algorithms.

Keywords: Levy Flight, Metaheuristic, Optimization, Particle Swarm Optimization.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENT OF MACHINE LEARNING BASED CUSTOMER REQUEST RESOLUTION TIME PREDICTION MODELS

Adem Seller[1], Hatice Özdemir[2], Hasan Hüseyin Yurdagül[3], Mahmut Yıldırım[4], M. Fatih Akay[5]

[1]Universal Software, Dept. of R&D, aseller@uni-yaz.com,
ORC – ID: 0000-0001-7776-2167
[2]Universal Software, Dept. of Data Science, hozdemir@uni-yaz.com,
ORC – ID: 0000-0003-2112-825X
[3]Universal Software, Dept. of Data Science, hyurdagul@uni-yaz.com,
ORC – ID: 0000-0002-6866-1644
[4]Universal Software, Dept. of Municipal Solutions, myildirim@uni-yaz.com,
ORC – ID: 0009-0009-1017-477X
[5]Çukurova University, Dept. of Computer Engineering, mfakay@cu.edu.tr,
ORC-ID: 0000-0003-0780-0679

Abstract

Water administrations are critically important institutions that improve the quality of life and ensure water security for future generations by ensuring the effective and fair use of water resources. The effective operation of water administrations depends on efficient management of processes for receiving customer requests, notices and complaints and resolving maintenance issues as quickly as possible. Regular feedback must be provided when managing customer requests and carrying out planned maintenance, and customer satisfaction must be constantly monitored and improved. Resolution times for customer requests need to be determined in order to provide timely and accurate feedback. The aim of this study is to predict customer request resolution times for water administrations by developing machine learning-based models. For this purpose, prediction models have been developed with Categorical Boosting (CatBoost) using 10500 rows of data from a water administration company. By detecting outliers in the dataset with Isolation Forest (IF), the success rate of the models has been increased. The K-Means clustering method has been used to analyze the data points by dividing them into groups with similar features. The effect of feature selection on prediction performance has been observed using Minimum Redundancy Maximum Relevance (mRMR). The performance of the prediction models has been evaluated using Mean Absolute Percentage Error (MAPE), Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) and Mean Absolute Error (MAE). The results show that the performance of all prediction models is comparable.

Keywords: Water Administrations, Request Resolution Time, Machine Learning

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTICAL MUSIC SYMBOL RECOGNITION USING YOLOv8

Arş. Gör. Beyza KAYHAN [1], Dr. Alexandra BONNICI [2], Doç. Dr. Sait Ali UYMAZ [3]

[1] Konya Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences
bkayhan@ktun.edu.tr - 0000-0002-7211-4360
[2]University of Malta, Faculty of Engineering,
alexandra.bonnici@um.edu.mt- 0000-0002-6580-3424
[3] Konya Technical University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences
sauymaz@ktun.edu.tr-0000-0003-2748-8483

ABSTRACT

Musical notation is a basic system that plays a vital role in documenting music and transmitting it to future generations. Music notation enables composers to put their works in writing. This system universalizes music and turns it into a language that increases its understandability among different types of music. However, the structure of music notation is quite complex and difficult to understand. Interpretation takes time and effort. In recent years, technologies such as Optical music recognition (OMR) have made significant progress in automatic recognition and digitization of musical scores. In this study, Optical music symbol recognition was performed using the YOLOv8 deep learning model on the DeepScoreV2 dataset. The DeepScoreV2 dataset comprehensively represents musical notes of various sizes and scales. The YOLOv8 model demonstrated successful performance in detecting and classifying musical objects. Evaluations were made on the correct recognition of objects with both big and small areas.

Keywords : Musical Notation, Optical Music Recognition, DeepScoreV2, Deep Learning, YOLOv8

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SBOM Tabanlı Güvenlik Açığı Analizi: CI/CD Süreçleri için Otomatik Güvenlik Açığı Analizine Yönelik Yeni Bir Model Önerisi

Vulnerability analysis based on SBOMs: A model proposal for automated vulnerability scanning for CI/CD pipelines

Ömercan KAĞIZMANDERE [1], Dr. Halil ARSLAN [2]

[1] Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Fen Bilimleri Enstitüsü Bilgisayar Mühendisliği ABD, omrcn.kagizmandere@gmail.com - 0009-0009-7997-5196

[2] Sivas Cumhuriyet Üniversitesi, Mühendislik Fakültesi Bilgisayar Mühendisliği Bölümü, harslan@cumhuriyet.edu.tr - 0000-0003-3286-5159

ÖZET

Yazılım malzeme listesi (SBOM - Software Bill of Materials), yazılım güvenliği ve yazılım tedarik zinciri yönetiminde önemli bir bileşen olarak 2018 yılında ortaya çıkmıştır. Yazılım malzeme listesi, yazılımları oluşturan bileşenlerin bir listesi olarak sunulan bir envanterdir. Son yıllarda yazılım ürünlerinin zafiyet içerip içermediği o ürünün kullanıcıları açısından düzenli olarak kontrol edilmesi gereken bir olgudur. Bu çalışma, yazılım malzeme listesi kavramı temelinde yazılım bileşenlerinin sistematik bir şekilde belirlenmesi ve bu bileşenler üzerinden güvenlik açığı analizlerinin yapılmasını ele almaktadır. Bir yazılım ürününün kendisinin güvenlik açığı içermemesi o yazılım ürününün güvenli olduğu anlamına gelmez. Yazılım projeleri tek başına incelendiğinde herhangi bir güvenlik açığı içermese de bileşenlerinde güvenlik açıkları olabilir. Ürünün bağımlılıklarında ya da bileşenlerinde yer alan güvenlik açıkları siber saldırganlar için o ürünün istismar edilmesi için yeterli olabilmektedir. Yazılım bileşenlerinden kaynaklı güvenlik açıklarının yol açtığı tahribatı en aza indirmek, siber güvenlik çalışmalarının temelini oluşturur. Bu çalışmada, yazılım geliştirme/dağıtım ortamlarında (CI/CD) yazılım malzeme listesinin (SBOM) otomatik olarak üretilmesinin ve bu malzeme listesi üzerinden zafiyet analizinin yapılmasının gerekliliği gösterilmiş ve buna uygun bir model önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yazılım Malzeme Listesi (SBOM), Zafiyet analizi, Yazılım güvenliği

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

YENİ NESİL MOBİL KASA SİSTEMLERİNİN PERAKENDE SEKTÖRÜNDE KULLANIMI

KERİM GÜNAYDIN
Information Technologies Department, CarrefourSA A.Ş., Istanbul, Türkiye
kgunaydin@carrefoursa.com

ÖZET

Perakende ticaretin en önemli bileşenleri, kasa sistemleri ve çevre birimleridir. Özellikle kasa sistemleri, stabil çalışması gereken ve mükelleflerin vergilerini doğru hesaplayarak TSM (Trusted Service Managed) aracılığıyla GİB (Gelir İdaresi Başkanlığı) sistemlerine ileten sistemlerdir.

Mobil kasa projesi kapsamında, yeni nesil ödeme kaydedici cihaz (YNÖKC) ve kasa yazılımının entegre çalışacağı bir kasa seti oluşturularak CarrefourSA'ya özel yazılım, entegrasyon ve arayüz çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Bu kasa, normal sabit ve geleneksel kasaların yeteneklerine sahip olup, tüm yasal sorumlulukları yerine getiren, fiş basan, KDV hesaplayan ve verileri GİB'e gönderen bir yapıdadır. Aynı zamanda CarrefourSA'ya özel ERP sisteminden gelen promosyonların uygulandığı, CRM kampanyalarının çalıştığı ve sadakat programı tarafından müşterilere tanımlanan puanların kullanılabildiği tam özellikli bir kasadır. Bu kasa, hem kasa yoğunluklarının azaltılması, kasa yedekliliğinin sağlanması hem de dış mekan (konser, etkinlik, mağaza önü, AVM içi) satışlarının yapılabilmesi gibi ciroya olumlu etkiler sağlarken, aynı zamanda mevcut kasaların yaşayabileceği genel yazılım ve ağ sorunlarına karşı bir felaket planı olarak konumlandırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeni nesil Ödeme Kaydedici Cihaz, Ödeme Kaydedici Cihaz, Mobil Kasa, Disaster Plan, Süreklilik

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CNN HYPERPARAMETER OPTIMIZATION IN BIOMEDICAL IMAGES

BİYOMEDİKAL GÖRÜNTÜLERDE CNN HİPERPARAMETRE OPTİMİZASYONU

Abdurrahman AVCI [1], Murat KARAKOYUN [2]

[1] Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, avciabdurrahman0@gmail.com-0009-0002-1769-7206

[2]Necmettin Erbakan Üniversitesi, Bilgisayar Mühendisliği, mkarakoyun@erbakan.edu.tr-0000-0002-0677-9313

ÖZET

Günümüzde derin öğrenme, biyomedikal alanda tıbbi görüntü analizi, hastalık teşhisi, genetik analiz, ilaç keşfi, klinik karar destek sistemleri, hasta monitörizasyonu, hastalık sınıflandırması ve halk sağlığı gibi birçok alanda yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, derin öğrenme modellerinin performansını artırmak amacıyla hiperparametre optimizasyonu üzerinde durulmuştur. Hiperparametre optimizasyonu, modelin en iyi performansı elde etmesi için gerekli olan hiperparametrelerin en iyi değerlerini belirlemeyi amaçlayan kritik bir süreçtir ve bu sürecin doğru bir şekilde yönetilmesi, modelin doğruluğunu ve genel etkinliğini önemli ölçüde artırabilir. Izgara Araması, Rastgele Arama, Bayesian Optimizasyonu ve Meta-Sezgisel Algoritmalar gibi çeşitli tekniklerle gerçekleştirilebilir. Bu çalışmada, göğüs röntgeni görüntüleri üzerinde InceptionV3, VGG16 ve Resnet50V2 modellerine Deniz Yırtıcıları Algoritması uygulanarak hiperparametre optimizasyonu gerçekleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada, Kaggle'dan elde edilen Chest X-Ray Images (Pneumonia) veri seti kullanılmıştır. Modeller, ImageNet veri kümesinde eğitilmiş ağırlıklarla yüklenmiş ve transfer öğrenme yöntemi kullanılarak eğitilmiştir. Deniz Yırtıcıları Algoritması kullanılarak; öğrenme oranı, optimizasyon fonksiyonu, batch boyutu, dropout oranı ve epoch sayısı gibi hiperparametreler optimize edilmiştir. Deneysel sonuçlar, algoritmanın hiperparametre optimizasyonunda etkin bir şekilde kullanılabileceğini göstermiştir. InceptionV3 modeli için doğruluk oranı %83.17'den %87.02'ye, VGG16 modeli için %86.22'den %90.22'ye ve ResNet50V2 modeli için %89.42'den %92.47'ye yükselmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin Öğrenme, Hiperparametre Optimizasyonu, Deniz Yırtıcıları Algoritması, InceptionV3, VGG16, Resnet50V2, Biyomedikal Görüntü

ABSTRACT

In recent years, deep learning has been widely used in various fields such as medical image analysis, disease diagnosis, genetic analysis, drug discovery, clinical decision support systems,

patient monitoring, disease classification, and public health in the biomedical domain. This study focuses on hyperparameter optimization to enhance the performance of deep learning models. Hyperparameter optimization is a critical process aimed at determining the best values for the necessary hyperparameters to achieve the model's best performance. Proper management of this process can significantly improve the model's accuracy and overall efficiency. Techniques such as Grid Search, Random Search, Bayesian Optimization, and Meta-Heuristic Algorithms can be utilized for this purpose. In this study, hyperparameter optimization was performed on InceptionV3, VGG16, and Resnet50V2 models using the Marine Predators Algorithm (MPA) on chest X-ray images. The dataset used in this study is the Chest X-Ray Images (Pneumonia) dataset obtained from Kaggle. The models were loaded with weights pre-trained on the ImageNet dataset and trained using the transfer learning method. Using the Marine Predators Algorithm, hyperparameters such as learning rate, optimization function, batch size, dropout rate, and the number of epochs were optimized. Experimental results demonstrated that the algorithm could be effectively used in hyperparameter optimization. The accuracy rate for the InceptionV3 model increased from 83.17% to 87.02%, for the VGG16 model from 86.22% to 90.22%, and for the ResNet50V2 model from 89.42% to 92.47%.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Hyperparameter Optimization, Marine Predators Algorithm, InceptionV3, VGG16, Resnet50V2, Biomedical Imagery

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SEMI-TOTAL DOMINATION IN SOME SHADOW GRAPHS

NİDA KOCATÜRK [1], AYSUN AYTAÇ [2]

[1, 2] Ege University, Faculty of Science, Department of Mathematics, 35100, İzmir, Turkey

[1] nida.kctrk@gmail.com- 0000-0002-8814-2796

[2]aysun.aytac@ege.edu.tr - 0000-0003-2086-8969

ABSTRACT

In our daily lives, networks exist in various fields, often without us being aware of them. Internet networks, computer networks, biological networks, food webs, distribution networks, friendship networks among individuals, citation networks for articles, and many other complex systems take the form of networks. Therefore, network science is a multidisciplinary concept encompassing many branches of science such as mathematics, physics, computer science, statistics, and sociology. Since networks operate based on certain rules and laws, the concept of network science has emerged to determine the operational rules and laws of real-world networks and to explain what they are. Network science provides users with ample opportunities such as identifying groups in the network, determining important nodes and connections, determining the roles and positions of nodes in the network, and revealing implicit information.

A network consists of nodes and the connections between these nodes. It is possible to express a network as a graph. If a network is modeled as a graph, then the set of vertices of the graph corresponds to the centers of the network, and the set of edges of the graph corresponds to the connection lines of the network. After complex and irregular data is modeled as a network, various analysis processes are carried out on them to derive meaningful results from the data and to provide solutions to encountered challenges. In this case, some parameters in graph theory are used.

Vulnerability is the measurement of a network's resilience in the face of disruption to some of its centers or connection lines, causing interruptions in the network's operation. To investigate the vulnerability value of a communication network, we can model the communication network as a G graph. In this case, the centers correspond to the vertices of the graph, and the connection lines correspond to the edges of the graph. Some graph parameters have been defined to investigate the vulnerability value of communication networks. The purpose of these parameters is to obtain the vulnerability value of the network. Some of the parameters used for vulnerability measurement include Connectivity, Integrity, Domination Number, Total Domination Number, Semi-total Domination Number, etc., and their edge versions. In this

study, the vulnerability values of some shadow graphs were investigated using one of this parameter, namely the semi-total domination number.

Keywords: Domination, semi-total domination, shadow graph

2020 MSC: 05C12, 05C69, 05C82, 68M10, 68R10.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BLOW-UP AND GROWTH İN A PARABOLİC-TYPE EQUATİON WİTH VARİABLE EXPONENT

Gülistan Butakın [1]

[1] Dicle University

gulistanbutakin@gmail.com - 0000-0003-1140-9672

Prof. Dr. Erhan Pişkin [2]

[2] Dicle University

episkin@dicle.edu.tr- 0000-0001-6587-4479

ABSTRACT

Differential equations are mathematical formulations involving the derivatives or differentials of an unknown function. They are widely used across various domains such as physics, engineering, biology, and economics. Differential equations can be categorized into different types, and their solutions can be obtained through either analytical or numerical methods.

Nonlinear partial differential equations with variable exponents offer enhanced modeling capabilities for physical phenomena compared to those with constant exponents. For instance, in the study of electro-rheological fluids, these equations provide valuable insights into how the fluid's viscosity changes in response to an electric field. Similarly, modeling fluids with viscosity that varies with temperature is crucial for numerous scientific and engineering applications.

Understanding filtration processes in porous media is essential for comprehending groundwater movement, pollution transport, and petrochemical production. Differential equations are integral to studying these processes, providing insights into groundwater flow, pollutant dispersion, and petrochemical production. Furthermore, variable exponent equations have significantly impacted image processing, leading to more efficient techniques for image enhancement.

In this study, we investigate a parabolic-type equation with variable exponents. We begin by establishing a criterion for finite-time blow-up. Following this, we derive an upper bound estimate for the blow-up time. Additionally, we explore the exponential growth rate of solutions under specific conditions. The problem occurs in many mathematical models of applied science, such as electrorheological fluids, heat transfer, chemical reactions, population dynamics, etc.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Parabolic-type equation, blow up, exponential growth, variable exponent.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLOSİVE AND GROWTH İN A TRİHARMONİC REACTİON-DİFFUSİON EQUATİON İN VARİABLE EXPONENT

Gülistan Butakın [1]

[1] Dicle University

gulistanbutakin@gmail.com - 0000-0003-1140-9672

Prof. Dr. Erhan Pişkin [2]

[2] Dicle University

episkin@dicle.edu.tr- 0000-0001-6587-4479

ABSTRACT

Differential equations are mathematical formulations involving the derivatives or differentials of an unknown function. They are widely used across various domains such as physics, engineering, biology, and economics. Differential equations can be categorized into different types, and their solutions can be obtained through either analytical or numerical methods.

Nonlinear partial differential equations with variable exponents offer enhanced modeling capabilities for physical phenomena compared to those with constant exponents. For instance, in the study of electro-rheological fluids, these equations provide valuable insights into how the fluid's viscosity changes in response to an electric field. Similarly, modeling fluids with viscosity that varies with temperature is crucial for numerous scientific and engineering applications.

Reaction-diffusion systems are mathematical models that describe how the concentration of one or more substances distributed in space changes under the influence of two processes: local chemical reactions, which convert substances into each other, and diffusion, which causes the substances to spread out in space. These systems are commonly represented by partial differential equations (PDEs). Reaction-diffusion systems provide a powerful framework for modeling a wide range of phenomena where chemical reactions and diffusion processes interact. Despite their complexity, these models offer deep insights into the mechanisms driving pattern formation and the spatial dynamics of various natural and synthetic processes.

In this research, we explore a triharmonic reaction-diffusion equation with variable exponents. Initially, we establish a criterion for finite-time blow-up. Subsequently, we determine an upper bound for the blow-up time. Furthermore, we analyze the exponential growth rate of solutions under particular conditions.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Triharmonic reaction-diffusion equation, blow up, growth, variable exponent.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Esnek Metrik Uzaylarda Özel Dönüşümler

Doç. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL
Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi,
Matematik Bölümü, İpekköy, Amasya.
g.senel@amasya.edu.tr
ORCID:https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4052-2631

ÖZET

Esnek (soft) küme teorisinin Molodtsov tarafından ortaya atılmasının ardından 2003 yılında Maji ve çalışma arkadaşları Molodtsov'un teorisini ilerleterek iki esnek (soft) kümenin kesişimi, iki esnek (soft) kümenin birleşimi, esnek (soft) alt küme, esnek (soft) eşit küme, bir esnek (soft) kümenin tümleyeni, boş esnek (soft) küme, mutlak esnek (soft) küme gibi esnek (soft) kümeler üzerinde elementerküme işlemlerini tanımlamıştır. Temel özellikleri barındıran çalışmalardan sonra esnek kümeler ile ilgili çalışmalar büyük ölçüde hız kazanmıştır. 2013 yılında Das ve Samanta esnek kümeleri ve esnek kümeler üzerindeki temel cebirsel işlemleri kullanarak "esnek metrik" kavramını ortaya atmıştır. Günümüze kadar gelen önemli çalışmalarla, bir parametre kümesi ile birlikte esnek metrik kullanılarak Chatterjee tipi devirli büzülmeler, Kannan tipi devirli büzülmeler, Asimptotik regüler devirli büzülmeler ele alınmış ve çalışılmıştır. Tanımlanan bu özel tip esnek büzülme dönüşümlerinin tanımlanması ile esnek sabit noktanın varlığını gösteren bazı esnek sabit nokta teoremleri ispatlanmıştır. Bu özel tip büzülmelerin çalışılması metrik uzay kavramını anlaşılır hale getirmiştir. Bu çalışmada da, esnek metrik üzerinde çalışılan konulara yer verilecek ve bu uzaylarda konuyu anlaşılır hale getiren örnekler verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Esnek Küme, Metrik Uzaylar, Esnek Metrik, Esnek Dönüşüm, Esnek Devirli Dönüşüm.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Mathematical Decision Making Process and Decision Criterias

Matematiksel Karar Verme Süreci ve Karar Ölçütleri

Doç. Dr. Güzide ŞENEL
Amasya Üniversitesi, Fen Fakültesi,
Matematik Bölümü, İpekköy, Amasya.
g.senel@amasya.edu.tr
ORCID:https://orcid.org/0000-0003-4052-2631

Abstract

Decision making is the process of choosing one of the various alternatives at the end of mental processes. Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) area is where more than one conflict with each other is involved in a decision situation. This approach trying to reach the possible "best / appropriate" solution that meets (satisfies) the criteria, and it includes some methods. Multi Criteria Decision Making (MCDM) techniques started to be developed in the 1960s with the need for a number of techniques to assist decision-making processes. In a decision-making problem, many criteria (factors) should be taken into account when making a choice among options. MCDM methods are used in cases where the number of options and factors are high, in order to keep the decision-making mechanism under control and to obtain the decision result as easily and quickly as possible. The most important point in Multi-Criteria Decision Making Techniques is that the measurements used in practice include personal preferences and subjectivity that indicate their levels. Preferences and expectations differ from decision maker to decision maker. Thus, the decision output is in line with the goals and preferences of the decision maker. Because the weight of each factor that has an effect on the decision is determined by the preferences and expectations of the decision maker. Mathematical MCDM methods are a managerial decision tool used in the evaluation of competing options. When the literature on Multi-Criteria Decision Making methods is reviewed, with a few different terms, which is an important part of choosing the suitability and these are: "Qualifications", "Objectives", "Objectives", "Criteria". Understanding the meanings, structure and properties of these terms is a complex It is very important to understand the essence of the MCDD problem. In a classification they made in 1995, Hwang and Yoon stated 11 techniques. These methods are used in different areas due to their distinct features. In this study, the explanations of these eleven methods will be given and their advantages and disadvantages will be explained comparatively.

Keywords: Decision Making, Mathematical Multiple Criteria Decision Making (MCDM), Mathematical Multiple Criteria Decision Making Techniques.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ÖZET

Karar verme, zihinsel süreçler sonunda, çeşitli alternatifler arasından birinin seçilmesi sürecidir. Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) alanı ise, bir karar durumu ile ilgili olarak birbiri ile çatışan birden fazla kriteri karşılayan olası "en iyi /uygun" çözüme ulaşmaya çalışan yaklaşım ve yöntemleri bünyesinde barındırmaktadır. Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV) teknikleri, 1960"lı yıllarda karar verme işlemlerine yardımcı olacak bir takım tekniklere ihtiyaç duyulmasıyla birlikte geliştirilmeye başlanmıştır. Bir karar verme sorununda, seçenekler arasından bir seçimde bulunurken birçok kriterin (faktörün) göz önüne alınması gerekmektedir. ÇKKV yöntemleri, seçenek ve faktör sayılarının fazla olduğu durumlarda karar verme mekanizmasını kontrol altında tutabilmek ve karar sonucunu mümkün olduğu kadar kolay ve çabuk elde etmek amacıyla kullanılmaktadırlar. Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Tekniklerindeki en önemli husus, uygulamada kullanılan ölçümlerin kişisel tercihler ile bunların düzeylerini belirten öznellikler içermesidir. Tercihler ve beklentiler karar vericiden karar vericiye farklılıklar göstermektedir. Böylece karar çıktısı, karar vericinin amaç ve tercihleri doğrultusunda olmaktadır. Çünkü karar üzerinde etkisi bulunan her bir faktörün ağırlığı da karar vericinin tercih ve beklentilerince belirlenmektedir. Matematiksel ÇÖKV yöntemleri, birbirinin rakibi konumundaki seçeneklerin değerlendirilmesinde kullanılan bir yönetimsel karar aracıdır. Çok Kriterli Karar Verme methodları ile ilgili literatür incelendiğinde, ÇKKV methodlarının uygunluğunu seçmekte önemli yer tutan, dolayısıyla en çok kullanılan, birkaç farklı terim ile karşılaşılmaktadır. Bunlar: "Nitelikler", "Amaçlar", "Hedefler" ve "Kriterler" olarak sayılabilir. Söz konusu terimlerin anlamlarını, yapı ve özelliklerini anlamak, karmaşık bir ÇKKV probleminin özünü kavramak açısından oldukça önemlidir. Hwang ve Yoon 1995 senesinde yaptıkları bir sınıflandırmada 11 adet teknik belirtmektedirler. Bu yöntemlerin birbirinden ayrı özellikleri bulunması sebebiyle, farklı alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, bu onbir matematiksel methodun açıklamaları verilecek, avantajları ve dezavantajları karşılaştırmalı olarak açıklanacaktır.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Karar verme, Matematiksel Çok Kriterli Karar Verme (ÇKKV), Matematiksel Çok Kriterli Karar Verme Teknikleri.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KANGURU BAKIMININ SİRKADİYEN RİTİME ETKİSİ

Uzm. Hem., FATMA ERTÜRK[2] , Prof. Dr., SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU[2]

[1]KONYA ŞEHİR HASTANESİ, Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi, fatmavcu@hotmail.com - ORCID ID:https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3024-0091

[3]SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, s_nadaroglu@hotmail.com -ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3269-445X

ÖZET

Yenidoğan dönemimde erken doğumlar önemli küresel sağlık sorunlarındandır. Bundan dolayı erken doğumla ilişkili neonatal mortalite ve morbiditeyi azaltmaya yönelik prematüre bebeklerin optimal sağlığıyla ilişkili potansiyel faktörlerin tanınması hayati önem kazanmıştır. Prematüre bebeklerin optimal sağlığını destekleyen bir uygulama olan kanguru bakımı (KB); prematüre bebeklerde mortalite ve morbidite oranlarında, fizyolojik parametrelerinde, emzirme oranlarında, anne-bebek etkileşiminde, annenin emzirme özyeterliliği algısında olumlu etkileri mevcuttur. KB yenidoğanlarda henüz olgunlaşmamış sirkadiyen ritimlerinin biyolojik faz belirteçlerine de olumlu etkileri olabilmektedir. Sirkadiyen ritim, yaşam fizyolojisindeki yaklaşık 24 saatlik değişim döngüsüdür. Bu periyotta canlı organizmaların uyku/uyanıklık ritimleri, vücut ısısı, kan basıncı, hormon (melatonin, kortizol vb.) sentezi ve salınımı gibi kendini tekrar eden biyolojik olaylar düzenlenmektedir. Birey bu sayede hormon salgılama, sindirim ve uyku gibi metabolik aktiviteleri uyum içerisinde yürütmektedir. İnsanlarda sirkadiyen sistemin gelişimi, annenin fizyolojik etkilerine maruz kalma yoluyla uterusta başlamakta ve fetüsler, geç gebelikte hormonal, kardiyovasküler ve davranışsal işlevlerde sirkadiyen ritimler sergilemektedir. Yenidoğan döneminde ise bebeğin sirkadiyen sistemi bir yaşına kadar tam olarak gelişmemektedir.

KB ile yenidoğanların stresi azaltarak sirkadiyen ritim gelişimi sağlamaktadır. Kanguru bakımına ile benzer uygulamalar olan temas müdahalesi ise prematüre bebeklerde ağrıyı azaltan β-endorfin konsantrasyonunu etkilemekte ve kortizol seviyelerinde azalmalar sağladığı bilinmektedir. Yenidoğanlarda düşük kortizol seviyeleri, sağlıkta uzun vadeli olumlu etkilere sahip olabilmektedir. Emzirme ve emzirme ile birlikte verilen KB, anne sütü içeriğinde bulunan hormon ve bağışıklık elemanları sayesinde bebeğe verilmekte ve yenidoğanlara günün saati ile ilgili bilgi iletimi sağlayarak yenidoğanda sirkadiyen ritimi düzenlemekte önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kanguru bakımının yenidoğanların sirkadiyen ritmin oluşumu ve gelişimdeki rolü güncel literatür doğrultusunda incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanguru Bakımı, Prematüre, Sirkadiyen Ritim, Yenidoğan

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

SUMMARY

Premature births in the neonatal period are important global health problems. Therefore, it has become vital to recognize potential factors associated with the optimal health of premature infants in order to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity associated with preterm birth. Kangaroo care (KB), a practice that supports the optimal health of premature babies; It has positive effects on mortality and morbidity rates, physiological parameters, breastfeeding rates, mother-infant interaction, and the mother's perception of breastfeeding self-efficacy in premature babies. KB may also have positive effects on biological phase markers of immature circadian rhythms in newborns. Circadian rhythm is an approximately 24-hour cycle of changes in the physiology of life. During this period, repetitive biological events such as sleep/wake rhythms of living organisms, body temperature, blood pressure, hormone (melatonin, cortisol, etc.) synthesis and release are regulated. In this way, the individual carries out metabolic activities such as hormone secretion, digestion and sleep in harmony. Development of the circadian system in humans begins in utero through exposure to maternal physiological influences, and fetuses exhibit circadian rhythms in hormonal, cardiovascular, and behavioral functions in late pregnancy. During the neonatal period, the baby's circadian system is not fully developed until the age of one

It provides circadian rhythm development by reducing stress in newborns with KB. Contact intervention, which is a practice similar to kangaroo care, is known to affect ß-endorphin concentration, which reduces pain in premature babies, and reduces cortisol levels. Lower cortisol levels in newborns can have long-term positive effects on health. KB, which is given with breastfeeding and breastfeeding, is given to the baby thanks to the hormones and immune elements contained in breast milk. Circadian rhythm in newborns by providing information about the time of day to newborns plays an important role in regulation. In this study, kangaroo care for newborns. The formation of circadian rhythm and its role in development were examined in line with the current literature.

Key Words: Kangaroo Care, Prematurity, Circadian Rhythm, Newborn

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

KLASİK (GELENEKSEL) TAMAMLAYICI BESLENME YÖNTEMİ

Uzm. Hem., FATMA ERTÜRK[2], Prof. Dr., SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU[2]
[1]KONYA ŞEHİR HASTANESİ, Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi, fatmavcu@hotmail.com - ORCID ID:https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3024-0091
[2]SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, s_nadaroglu@hotmail.com -ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3269-445X

ÖZET
Tamamlayıcı beslenme yöntemi ebeveynlerin neyi, ne zaman ve ne şeklide beslendiklerini içermekte ve bebeklerin yiyecek tercihlerinin ve yeme davranışlarının oluşumunda hayati önem taşımaktadır. Bu nedenle yaşamın ilk 24 ayında yemek yemeyi sevme ve alımı kendi kendine düzenlemenin altında yatan öğrenme süreçlerini anlamak kritik önem arz etmektedir. Ayrıca optimal tamamlayıcı beslenmeyi sağlamak için bebeğin nasıl, ne zaman, nerede ve kim tarafından besleneceği konularının da bilinmesi bebeğin sağlıklı gelişimi için önemlidir. Bu dönemdeki beslenme yöntemi, bebeğin nöro gelişiminde ve yaşam boyu ruh sağlığında önemli etken olmakla birlikte çocuk ve yetişkinler için obezite, hipertansiyon ve diyabet gibi hastalık riskleri yanlış beslenme ile programlanabilmektedir. Tamamlayıcı beslenme yöntemleri ebeveyn ya da bakıcıların ebeveyn/bakıcı bilgisi ve zamanı, ev dinamikleri ve sosyal normlar tarafından etkilenebilmektedir.
Tamamlayıcı beslenme yöntemleri duyarlı beslenme ve duyarlı olmayan beslenme olarak ikiye ayrılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerde ebeveynlerin/bakıcıların bebeği beslemede tutum ve davranışlar açısından bebek ile etkileşim biçimi olan ebeveynlik tarzı, bebeğin beslenme davranışını etkilemekte kritik rol almaktadır. Duyarlı besleme yönteminde ebeveynlik tarzı, bebeklerin iştah ve tokluk sinyallerine dikkat ederek bebeklere yiyecek sağladığında, onları özenle beslediğinde ve yemeye teşvik ettiğinde gerçekleşir. Duyarlı olamayan beslenme de ise ebeveyn/bakıcı ve bebek arasında etkileşim eksikliği vardır ve tepkisiz besleme uygulamaları ile bakıcının çocuğa yemek yemesi için baskı yapmasını, bebeğin beslenme miktarını ve ne sıklıkta beslendiğini kısıtlamasını, sıkıntılı bir çocuğu yatıştırmak için beslemeyi kullanmasını içerir. Bebeklerdeki büyüme ve beyin gelişimi bebeklerin iyi beslenmesi, uyarılması ve ebeveynin duygusal duyarlılığı ile bağlantılıdır. Bundan dolayı, ebeveynlerin/bakıcıların beslenme yöntemleri konusundaki farkındalığı hayati önem kazanmıştır.
Bu çalışmada tamamlayıcı beslenme yöntemini etkileyen faktörler ile klasik (geleneksel) tamamlayıcı beslenme yöntemlerinden duyarlı beslenme yöntemi davranışları ile bu yönteme ilişkin kılavuz ve öneriler ve duyarlı olmayan beslenme yöntemi davranışlarına yer verilmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler : Ebeveyn, Bebek, Duyarlı Beslenme, Tamamlayıcı Beslenme Yöntemini

CLASSICAL (TRADITIONAL) COMPLEMENTARY NUTRITION METHOD

SUMMARY
Complementary feeding method includes what, when and how parents feed and is of vital importance in the formation of babies' food preferences and eating behaviors. Therefore, it is critical to understand the learning processes underlying liking to eat and self-regulating intake in the first 24 months of life. In addition, it is important for the healthy development of the baby to know how, when, where and by whom the baby will be fed in order to provide optimal complementary feeding. Although the nutrition method during this period is an important factor in the baby's neurodevelopment and lifelong mental health, disease risks such as obesity, hypertension and diabetes for children and adults can be programmed with improper nutrition.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Complementary feeding methods can be influenced by parents' or caregivers' knowledge and time, home dynamics, and social norms

Complementary feeding methods are divided into sensitive nutrition and non-responsive nutrition is divided into two. In these methods, parenting style, which is the way parents/ caregivers interact with the baby in terms of attitudes and behaviors in feeding the baby, plays a critical role in affecting the baby's feeding behavior. In the responsive feeding method, the parenting style occurs when the parenting style provides food to babies by paying attention to babies' appetite and satiety signals, feeds them with care, and encourages them to eat. Inresponsive feeding, there is a lack of interaction between the parent/ caregiver and the baby and involves unresponsive feeding practices, the caregiver pressuring the child to eat, restricting the amount and how often the baby is fed, and using feeding to soothe a distressed child. Growth and brain development in babies are linked to good nutrition, stimulation and emotional sensitivity of the parents. Therefore, parents/carers' awareness of feeding methods has become vital

In this study, factors affecting the complementary feeding method, sensitive feeding method behaviors from classical (traditional) complementary feeding methods, guides and recommendations regarding this method and non-responsive feeding method behaviors are included.

Key Words: Parent, Baby, Sensitive Nutrition, Complementary Feeding Method

KANGURU BAKIMININ SİRKADİYEN RİTİME ETKİSİ

Uzm. Hem., FATMA ERTÜRK[2], Prof. Dr., SİBEL KÜÇÜKOĞLU[2]
[1]KONYA ŞEHİR HASTANESİ, Yenidoğan Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi, fatmavcu@hotmail.com - ORCID ID:https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3024-0091
[2]SELÇUK ÜNİVERSİTESİ, Hemşirelik Fakültesi, s_nadaroglu@hotmail.com -ORCID ID: https://orcid.org/0000-0003-3269-445X

ÖZET
Yenidoğan dönemimde erken doğumlar önemli küresel sağlık sorunlarındandır. Bundan dolayı erken doğumla ilişkili neonatal mortalite ve morbiditeyi azaltmaya yönelik prematüre bebeklerin optimal sağlığıyla ilişkili potansiyel faktörlerin tanınması hayati önem kazanmıştır. Prematüre bebeklerin optimal sağlığını destekleyen bir uygulama olan kanguru bakımı (KB); prematüre bebeklerde mortalite ve morbidite oranlarında, fizyolojik parametrelerinde, emzirme oranlarında, anne-bebek etkileşiminde, annenin emzirme özyeterliliği algısında olumlu etkileri mevcuttur. KB yenidoğanlarda henüz olgunlaşmamış sirkadiyen ritimlerinin biyolojik faz belirteçlerine de olumlu etkileri olabilmektedir. Sirkadiyen ritim, yaşam fizyolojisindeki yaklaşık 24 saatlik değişim döngüsüdür. Bu periyotta canlı organizmaların uyku/uyanıklık ritimleri, vücut ısısı, kan basıncı, hormon (melatonin, kortizol vb.) sentezi ve salınımı gibi kendini tekrar eden biyolojik olaylar düzenlenmektedir. Birey bu sayede hormon salgılama, sindirim ve uyku gibi metabolik aktiviteleri uyum içerisinde yürütmektedir. İnsanlarda sirkadiyen sistemin gelişimi, annenin fizyolojik etkilerine maruz kalma yoluyla uterusta başlamakta ve fetüsler, geç gebelikte hormonal, kardiyovasküler ve davranışsal işlevlerde sirkadiyen ritimler sergilemektedir. Yenidoğan döneminde ise bebeğin sirkadiyen sistemi bir yaşına kadar tam olarak gelişmemektedir.
KB ile yenidoğanların stresi azaltarak sirkadiyen ritim gelişimi sağlamaktadır. Kanguru bakımına ile benzer uygulamalar olan temas müdahalesi ise prematüre bebeklerde ağrıyı azaltan β-endorfin konsantrasyonunu etkilemekte ve kortizol seviyelerinde azalmalar sağladığı bilinmektedir. Yenidoğanlarda düşük kortizol seviyeleri, sağlıkta uzun vadeli olumlu etkilere sahip olabilmektedir. Emzirme ve emzirme ile birlikte verilen KB, anne sütü içeriğinde bulunan hormon ve bağışıklık elemanları sayesinde bebeğe verilmekte ve yenidoğanlara günün saati ile ilgili bilgi iletimi sağlayarak yenidoğanda sirkadiyen ritimi düzenlemekte önemli rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışmada, kanguru bakımının yenidoğanların sirkadiyen ritmin oluşumu ve gelişimdeki rolü güncel literatür doğrultusunda incelenmiştir.
Anahtar Kelimeler: Kanguru Bakımı, Prematüre, Sirkadiyen Ritim, Yenidoğan

THE EFFECT OF KANGAROO CARE ON CIRCADIAN RHYTHM

ÖZET
Premature births in the neonatal period are important global health problems. Therefore, it has become vital to recognize potential factors associated with the optimal health of premature infants in order to reduce neonatal mortality and morbidity associated with preterm birth. Kangaroo care (KB), a practice that supports the optimal health of premature babies; It has positive effects on mortality and morbidity rates, physiological parameters, breastfeeding rates, mother-infant interaction, and the mother's perception of breastfeeding self-efficacy in

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

premature babies. KB may also have positive effects on biological phase markers of immature circadian rhythms in newborns. Circadian rhythm is an approximately 24-hour cycle of changes in the physiology of life. During this period, repetitive biological events such as sleep/wake rhythms of living organisms, body temperature, blood pressure, hormone (melatonin, cortisol, etc.) synthesis and release are regulated. In this way, the individual carries out metabolic activities such as hormone secretion, digestion and sleep in harmony. Development of the circadian system in humans begins in utero through exposure to maternal physiological influences, and fetuses exhibit circadian rhythms in hormonal, cardiovascular, and behavioral functions in late pregnancy. During the neonatal period, the baby's circadian system is not fully developed until the age of one

It provides circadian rhythm development by reducing stress in newborns with KB. Contact intervention, which is a practice similar to kangaroo care, is known to affect ß-endorphin concentration, which reduces pain in premature babies, and reduces cortisol levels. Lower cortisol levels in newborns can have long-term positive effects on health. KB, which is given with breastfeeding and breastfeeding, is given to the baby thanks to the hormones and immune elements contained in breast milk. Circadian rhythm in newborns by providing information about the time of day to newborns plays an important role in regulation. In this study, kangaroo care for newborns. The formation of circadian rhythm and its role in development were examined in line with the current literature.

Key Words: Kangaroo Care, Prematurity, Circadian Rhythm, Newborn

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

LENFÖDEMİ ÖNLEMEYE YÖNELİK KANITA DAYALI UYGULAMALAR

Öğr. Gör. GÜLİSTAN UYMAZ ARAS [1]

[1] Ardahan Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Ardahan

uymazgulistan@gmail.com- 0000-0002-1254-2144

ÖZET

Lenfatik sistem, genellikle en çok göz ardı edilen vücut sistemlerinden biridir. Bu nedenle, insan sağlığı ve hastalıklar üzerindeki etkileri tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır. Lenfatik sistemin üç ana işlevi vardır; sıvı dengesini korumak, bağırsak lenfatikleri aracılığıyla yağ emilimini sağlayarak beslenmeye katkıda bulunmak ve vücut savunma mekanizmalarını desteklemektir. Lenf damarları, kılcal damarlardan sızan sıvıları ve dokulardan kaçan plazma proteinlerini toplayarak kan dolaşımına geri döndürmektedir. Bu süreç, doku ve plazma hacmi homeostazisini korumaktadır. Lenfödem, lenfatik sistemdeki drenaj bozukluğu sonucu oluşan ve dokularda sıvı birikimi ile karakterize bir durumdur. Bu durum, genellikle kanser tedavisi sonrası veya cerrahi müdahaleler sonrası ortaya çıkmakta ve yaşam kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Meme kanseri nedeniyle ameliyat olan hastalarda lenfödem sık gelişen bir sorundur. Lenfödeme bağlı olarak hastalarda kol hareketlerinde kısıtlılık, etkilenen dokunun iyileşme kapasitesinde azalma, enfeksiyon ve ağrı görülebilmektedir. Gelişen bu sorunlar hastalarda fiziksel, ruhsal, sosyal ve ekonomik sorunlara neden olabilmektedir. Lenfödem, ilerleyici, inflamasyonun neden olduğu fibrozisin sonucudur ve geç dönem hastalığa kıyasla erken müdahalelerde daha olumlu yanıt vermektedir. Meme cerrahisi ilişkili lenfödem kanıta dayalı çaışmalarla önlenebilir bir problem olmuştur. Lenfödem gelişimi açısından hasta değerlendirilmeli, lenfödemi önlemeye yönelik kanıta dayalı girişimler, egzersizler, dikkatli olması gereken konular hakkında hasta bilgilendirilmelidir. Bu makalede, lenfödemin oluşmasını önlemeye yardımcı yeni bilgi ve gelişmelere dayanan etkili ve kanıtlanmış yöntemler ele alınacaktır

Anahtar Kelimeler: Lenfatik sistem, ödem, lenfödem

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVIDENCE-BASED PRACTICES TO PREVENT LYMPHEDEMA

ABSTRACT

The lymphatic system is often one of the most overlooked body systems. Therefore, its effects on human health and diseases are not fully understood. The lymphatic system has three main functions; It aims to maintain fluid balance, contribute to nutrition by ensuring fat absorption through intestinal lymphatics, and support body defense mechanisms. Lymph vessels collect fluids leaking from capillaries and plasma proteins escaping from tissues and return them to the blood circulation. This process maintains tissue and plasma volume homeostasis. Lymphedema is a condition that occurs as a result of drainage disorder in the lymphatic system and is characterized by fluid accumulation in the tissues. This condition usually occurs after cancer treatment or surgical interventions and negatively affects the quality of life. Lymphedema is a common problem in patients who have undergone surgery for breast cancer. Due to lymphedema, patients may experience limitation of arm movements, decreased healing capacity of the affected tissue, infection and pain. These developing problems can cause physical, psychological, social and economic problems in patients. Lymphedema is the result of progressive, inflammation-induced fibrosis and responds more favorably to early interventions than to late-stage disease. Breast surgery-related lymphedema has become a preventable problem with evidence-based studies. The patient should be evaluated for the development of lymphedema, and the patient should be informed about evidence-based interventions, exercises, and issues to be careful about to prevent lymphedema. In this article, effective and proven methods based on new knowledge and developments that help prevent lymphedema will be discussed.

Keywords: Lymphatic system, oedema, lympedema

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PALYATİF VE YAŞAM SONU BAKIMDA AĞRI YÖNETİMİ

Öğr. Gör. GÜLİSTAN UYMAZ ARAS [1]

[1] Ardahan Üniversitesi, Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulu, Ardahan

uymazgulistan@gmail.com- 0000-0002-1254-2144

ÖZET

Ağrı ve semptom yönetimi palyatif ve yaşam sonu bakımın önemli bir bileşenidir. Ağrının çok boyutlu bir deneyim olduğu ve bazen ağrıyla birlikte ortaya çıkan birçok semptomun bilgisinde ilerlemeler olmasına rağmen literatürde hala boşluklar bulunmaktadır. Palyatif bakım alan kişilerde ve yaşamın sonunda ağrı ve semptomların çok boyutlu deneyimler olarak değerlendirilmesi ve yönetilmesi gerekmektedir. Mevcut tedavi yöntemleri ve kanser ağrısının yönetimi için geliştirilen etkili kılavuzlara rağmen, sağlık hizmetlerine, hastaya ve ailesine bağlı çeşitli engeller nedeniyle hastaların çoğunun ağrısı yeterince tedavi edilememektedir. Bu engeller arasında ağrının yeterince değerlendirilememesi, etkin ağrı tedavisi konusunda bilgi eksikliği, narkotik bağımlılığıyla ilgili gerçekçi olmayan korkular, semptomlarını saklayan hastalar ve hastalık tedavisine kıyasla semptom kontrolüne yeterince önem verilmemesi sayılabilir. Sağlık hizmeti sağlayıcıları hastalığı tedavi edemeyebilir veya ölümü önleyemeyebilir, ancak agresif semptom yönetimi yoluyla çoğu hastanın acısını dindirme ve yaşam kalitesini iyileştirme becerisine sahiptir. Ağrının düzenli aralıklarla değerlendirilmesi ve tedavinin gözden geçirilmesi palyatif ve yaşam sonu bakımın kritik bir unsuru olarak kabul edilmektedir. Ağrının başlangıcı, yeri, süresi, karakteri, şiddeti, ağırlaştıran ve hafifleten faktörler, zamanlaması ve geçmişte denenen tedaviler, fonksiyonel aktiviteler, duygu durum ve uyku bozukluğu açısından değerlendirilmelidir. Bu açıdan bakıldığında ağrı ve semptom yönetiminin çok boyutlu deneyimler olarak daha geniş bir kavramsallaştırılmasına ve ölçülmesine ihtiyaç vardır. Bu çalışmada palyatif ve yaşam sonu bakımda ağrı ve semptom yönetimi üzerine ile literatür bilgisini vermek amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Palyatif bakım, Hospis, Yaşam sonu bakım, Semptom yönetimi, Ağrı

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PAİN MANAGEMENT İN PALLİATİVE AND END OF LİFE CARE

ABSTRACT

Pain and symptom management is an important component of palliative and end-of-life care. Although there have been advances in the knowledge that pain is a multidimensional experience and the many symptoms that sometimes occur with pain, there are still gaps in the literature. Pain and symptoms in people receiving palliative care and at the end of life need to be evaluated and managed as multidimensional experiences. Despite current treatment methods and effective guidelines developed for the management of cancer pain, most patients' pain cannot be adequately treated due to various barriers to healthcare, the patient, and their family. These barriers include inadequate assessment of pain, lack of knowledge about effective pain management, unrealistic fears about narcotic addiction, patients hiding their symptoms, and inadequate emphasis on symptom control compared to disease treatment. Healthcare providers may not be able to cure disease or prevent death, but they have the ability to relieve most patients' suffering and improve their quality of life through aggressive symptom management. Regular assessment of pain and review of treatment is considered a critical element of palliative and end-of-life care. Pain should be evaluated in terms of onset, location, duration, character, severity, aggravating and alleviating factors, timing, and treatments tried in the past, functional activities, mood and sleep disturbance. From this perspective, there is a need for a broader conceptualization and measurement of pain and symptom management as multidimensional experiences. This study aims to provide literature information on pain and symptom management in palliative and end-of-life care.

Keywords: Palliative care, Hospice, End- of life-care, Symptom management, Pain

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Rational Drug Use in Elderly Individuals and Influential Factors

Büşra Duran[1] and Alime Selçuk Tosun[2]

[1]Research Assistant, Karatay University, School of Health Sciences,
busra.duran@karatay.edu.tr- ORCID: 0000-0002-5736-8186

[2]Assistant Professor, Selçuk University, Faculty of Nursing, alimetosun@selcuk.edu.tr.
(Corresponding Author)- ORCID: 0000-0002-4851-091

ABSTRACT

Aim: This literature review was conducted to evaluate rational drug use in elderly individuals and influential factors in a more comprehensive manner.

Method: In this study, the literature review was conducted on Google, Google Scholar, PubMEd, Academic Search Complete (EBSCOHOST) and Web of Sciences databases using the keywords 'Aging, Medication, Rational Drug, Polypharmacy'. English and Turkish articles that were published between 2015 and 2024 and whose full text could be accessed were analyzed.

Findings: The advances witnessed in the field of healthcare around the world and in our country have paved the way for a quantitative and proportional increase in the elderly population. Old age is a period of decline in cognitive, physical and social domains, leading to a decrease in interpersonal relationships. It is important that elderly individuals are supported during this period and have a quality aging process, and that their existing diseases are treated correctly and appropriately through comprehensive geriatric evaluations. It is known that increasing number of multiple chronic conditions complicate health management by altering the treatment burden of elderly individuals. Altered treatment burden may have a negative impact on pharmacotherapies due to increased drug use and polypharmacy, especially in elderly individuals.

Conclusion: It is reported that the key drug-related determinants in elderly individuals are individual and external determinants. In the literature on the subject, it is seen that individual conditions such as reluctance, lifestyle, psychological state, side effects of the drug, not understanding how to use the drug, not being aware, forgetfulness (age, underlying diseases, etc.), using the drug without consultation, as well as the literacy status of the elderly, culture, access to the healthcare system, being covered by any insurance, and the level of knowledge about drug use are considered within the scope of external determinants. In this respect, it is recommended to evaluate individual and external determinants for elderly individuals in primary healthcare services and to carry out appropriate intervention programs to further support rational drug use.

Keywords: Elderly Individuals, Aging, Healthy Aging, Rational Drug Use

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Health Literacy in Elderly Individuals and Influential Factors

Büşra Duran[1] and Alime Selçuk Tosun[2]

[1]Research Assistant, Karatay University, School of Health Sciences,
busra.duran@karatay.edu.tr- ORCID: 0000-0002-5736-8186

[2]Assistant Professor, Selçuk University, Faculty of Nursing, alimetosun@selcuk.edu.tr.
(Corresponding Author)- ORCID: 0000-0002-4851-091

ABSTRACT

Aim: This literature review was conducted to evaluate the health literacy of elderly individuals and the influential factors in a more comprehensive manner.

Method: In this study, the literature review was conducted on Google, Google Scholar, PubMEd, Academic Search Complete (EBSCOHOST) and Web of Sciences databases using the keywords 'Aging, Healthy Aging, Health Literacy'. English and Turkish articles published between 2015 and 2024 and whose full text could be accessed were analyzed.

Findings: The aging of the population is a global phenomenon in the contemporary world. The increase in the number of years spent with a disease with aging can negatively affect the increased vulnerability and functionality of individuals in their activities of daily life. Unhealthy lifestyle habits (unhealthy diet, physical inactivity, alcohol/smoking, etc.), which can lead to deterioration and decline in the current health status of elderly individuals, are influenced by low levels of health literacy and can lead to many unwanted negative conditions. In the literature, it is stated that health literacy in elderly individuals is directly related to sociodemographic, economic and social factors. It is stated that health literacy negatively affects the disadvantaged elderly population in various ethnic groups, racial minorities, with lower education and income levels, and with low social support systems.

Conclusion: Adapting to various environments and conditions changing with new information, and analyzing and controlling accurate health-related information can be achieved through health literacy. The results showed that sociodemographic, economic and social factors of elderly individuals were associated with health literacy. Considering these relationships and the importance of health literacy in elderly individuals, it is thought that improving the variables that influence health literacy will be important for the health of elderly individuals.

Keywords: Aging, healthy aging, health literacy

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF SCALPING ON THE MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GRANULAR SOILS

Nadine Nguyen , Hassan Ngoc , Marot Bendahmane, Fateh Didier

Al Turath University College- Iraq

Abstract:

This paper aims at presenting a study of the effect of scalping methods on the mechanical properties of coarse soils by resorting to numerical simulations based on the discrete element method (DEM) and experimental triaxial tests. Two reconstitution methods are used, designated as scalping method and substitution method. Triaxial compression tests are first simulated on a granular materials with a grap graded particle size distribution by using the DEM. We study the effect of these reconstitution methods on the stress-strain behavior of coarse soils with different fine contents and with different ways to control the densities of the scalped and substituted materials. Experimental triaxial tests are performed on original mixtures of sands and gravels with different fine contents and on their corresponding scalped and substituted samples. Numerical results are qualitatively compared to experimental ones. Agreements and discrepancies between these results are also discussed.

Keywords: Coarse soils, scalping, substitution, discrete element method, triaxial test.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SIMULATING AND ANALYZING THE MOTION CHARACTERISTICS OF INDIVIDUAL ROCKFALLS: A STATISTICAL APPROACH

WangTeh , Chin Lee

Aichi University of Technology- Japan

Abstract:

The impact force of a rockfall is mainly determined by its moving behavior and velocity, which are contingent on the rock shape, slope gradient, height, and surface roughness of the moving path. It is essential to precisely calculate the moving path of the rockfall in order to effectively minimize and prevent damages caused by the rockfall. By applying the Colorado Rockfall Simulation Program (CRSP) program as the analysis tool, this research studies the influence of three shapes of rock (spherical, cylindrical and discoidal) and surface roughness on the moving path of a single rockfall. As revealed in the analysis, in addition to the slope gradient, the geometry of the falling rock and joint roughness coefficient (JRC) of the slope are the main factors affecting the moving behavior of a rockfall. On a single flat slope, both the rock-s bounce height and moving velocity increase as the surface gradient increases, with a critical gradient value of 1:m = 1 . Bouncing behavior and faster moving velocity occur more easily when the rock geometry is more oval. A flat piece tends to cause sliding behavior and is easily influenced by the change of surface undulation. When JRC <1.4 the moving velocity decreases and the bounce height increases as JRC increases. If the gradient is fixed, when JRC is greater, the bounce height will be higher, while the moving velocity will experience a downward trend. Therefore, the best protecting point and facilities can be chosen if the moving paths of rockfalls are precisely estimated.

Keywords: rock shape, surface roughness, moving path.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FIELD AND PETROGRAPHIC CORRELATIONS OF CHARNOCKITIC AND ASSOCIATED GRANITIC ROCKS IN THE AKURE AREA, SOUTHWESTERN NIGERIA

Anthony Ademeso Odunyemi

Giustino Fortunato University- Italy

Abstract:

The charnockitic and associated granitic rocks of Akure area were studied for their field and petrographic relationship's. The outcrops locations were plotted in Surfer 8. The granitic rock exhibits a porphyritic texture and outcrops in the north-eastern side of the study area while the charnockitics outcrop in the central/western part. An essentially dark coloured and fine grained intrusive exhibiting xenoliths and xenocrysts (plagioclase phenocrysts) of the granite outcrops between the granitic and charnockitic rocks. Mineralogically, the central rock combines the content of the other two indicating that it is most likely a product of their hybridization. The charnockitic magma is believed to have intruded and assimilated the granite substantially thereby contaminating itself and consequently emplacing the hybrid. The presented model of emplacement elucidates the hybridization proposal. Conclusively, the charnockitics are believed to be (a) younger than the granite, (b) of Pan-African age and (c) of igneous origin.

Keywords: Charnockitic rock, Hybrid rock, ImageJ, Xenocryst

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

APPLICATION OF CSAMT METHOD IN INVESTIGATING COMPLEX ROCK MASS STRUCTURE AND CONCEALED TECTONIC FEATURES: CASE STUDIES

Yuxin Gama , Qingyun Chen Di, C. Dinis da

Lithuanian Sports University- Lithuania

Abstract:

In projects like waterpower, transportation and mining, etc., proving up the rock-mass structure and hidden tectonic to estimate the geological body-s activity is very important. Integrating the seismic results, drilling and trenching data, CSAMT method was carried out at a planning dame site in southwest China to evaluate the stability of a deformation. 2D and imitated 3D inversion resistivity results of CSAMT method were analyzed. The results indicated that CSAMT was an effective method for defining an outline of deformation body to several hundred meters deep; the Lung Pan Deformation was stable in natural conditions; but uncertain after the future reservoir was impounded. This research presents a good case study of the fine surveying and research on complex geological structure and hidden tectonic in engineering project.

Keywords: CSAMT Surveying, Deformation Stability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

UNIFIED EQUATION FOR WATER SURFACE PROFILE ALONG SIDE WEIRS IN COMBINED TRAPEZOIDAL AND EXPONENTIAL CHANNELS

Abdulrahman Abdulrahman

International Hellenic University- Greece

Abstract:

A side weir is a hydraulic structure set into the side of a channel. This structure is used for water level control in channels, to divert flow from a main channel into a side channel when the water level in the main channel exceeds a specific limit and as storm overflows from urban sewerage system. Computation of water surface over the side weirs is essential to determine the flow rate of the side weir. Analytical solutions for water surface profile along rectangular side weir are available only for the special cases of rectangular and trapezoidal channels considering constant specific energy. In this paper, a rectangular side weir located in a combined (trapezoidal with exponential) channel was considered. Expanding binominal series of integer and fraction powers and the using of reduction formula of cosine function integrals, a general analytical formula was obtained for water surface profile along a side weir in a combined (trapezoidal with exponential) channel. Since triangular, rectangular, trapezoidal and parabolic cross-sections are special cases of the combined cross section, the derived formula, is applicable to triangular, rectangular, trapezoidal cross-sections as analytical solution and semi-analytical solution to parabolic cross-section with maximum relative error smaller than 0.76%. The proposed solution should be a useful engineering tool for the evaluation and design of side weirs in open channel.

Keywords: Analytical solution, combined channel, exponential channel, side weirs, trapezoidal channel, water surface profile.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF CO-SEISMIC GRAVITY CHANGES: GRACE OBSERVATIONS VERSUS FINITE-FAULT MODEL PREDICTIONS FOR THE 2012 MW = 8.6 INDIAN OCEAN EARTHQUAKE OFF-SUMATRA

Rahim Amin

Kuwait College of Science and Technology - Kuwait

Abstract:

The Gravity Recovery and Climate Experiment (GRACE) has been a very successful project in determining math redistribution within the Earth system. Large deformations caused by earthquakes are in the high frequency band. Unfortunately, GRACE is only capable to provide reliable estimate at the low-to-medium frequency band for the gravitational changes. In this study, we computed the gravity changes after the 2012 Mw8.6 Indian Ocean earthquake off-Sumatra using the GRACE Level-2 monthly spherical harmonic (SH) solutions released by the University of Texas Center for Space Research (UTCSR). Moreover, we calculated gravity changes using different fault models derived from teleseismic data. The model predictions showed non-negligible discrepancies in gravity changes. However, after removing high-frequency signals, using Gaussian filtering 350 km commensurable GRACE spatial resolution, the discrepancies vanished, and the spatial patterns of total gravity changes predicted from all slip models became similar at the spatial resolution attainable by GRACE observations, and predicted-gravity changes were consistent with the GRACE-detected gravity changes. Nevertheless, the fault models, in which give different slip amplitudes, proportionally lead to different amplitude in the predicted gravity changes.

Keywords: Undersea earthquake, GRACE observation, gravity change, dislocation model, slip distribution.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZING PRODUCTION WITH EJECTOR INSTALLATION: A CASE STUDY FROM OFFSHORE OPERATIONS IN THE NORTH WEST JAVA FIELD

Arii Yudhaprasetya, Ario Agus , Guritno Setiawan, Recky Supriatna Tehupuring Cosmas

International School of Economics at Tbilisi State University- Georgia

Abstract:

The offshore facilities condition of Pertamina Hulu Energi Offshore North West Java (PHE ONWJ) varies greatly from place to place, depending on the characteristics of the presently installed facilities. In some locations, such as ESA platform, gas trap is mainly caused by the occurrence of flash gas phenomenon which is known as mechanical-physical separation process of multiphase flow. Consequently, the presence of gas trap at main oil line would accumulate on certain areas result in a reduced oil stream throughout the pipeline. Any presence of discrete gaseous along continuous oil flow represents a unique flow condition under certain specific volume fraction and velocity field. From gas lift source, a benefit line is used as a motive flow for ejector which is designed to generate a syphon effect to minimize the gas trap phenomenon. Therefore, the ejector's exhaust stream will flow to the designated point without interfering other systems.

Keywords: Ejector, diffuser, multiphase flow, syphon effects.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NUMERICAL SIMULATION OF OIL-WATER DISPLACEMENT IN PETROLEUM RESERVOIRS: TWO-DIMENSIONAL OBSERVATIONS AND APPLICATIONS

Honma Nasiry, Shigeo Ahmad

University of Badji Mokhtar Annaba (UBMA) - Algeria

Abstract:

We examine two-dimensional oil displacement by water in a petroleum reservoir. The pore fluid is immiscible, and the porous media is homogenous and isotropic in the horizontal direction. Buckley-Leverett theory and a combination of Laplacian and Darcy's law are used to study the fluid flow through porous media, and the Laplacian that defines the dispersion and diffusion of fluid in the sand using heavy oil is discussed. The reservoir is homogenous in the horizontal direction, as expressed by the partial differential equation. Two main factors which are observed are the water saturation and pressure distribution in the reservoir, and they are evaluated for predicting oil recovery in two dimensions by a physical and mathematical simulation model. We review the numerical simulation that solves difficult partial differential reservoir equations. Based on the numerical simulations, the saturation and pressure equations are calculated by the iterative alternating direction implicit method and the iterative alternating direction explicit method, respectively, according to the finite difference assumption. However, to understand the displacement of oil by water and the amount of water dispersion in the reservoir better, an interpolated contour line of the water distribution of the five-spot pattern, that provides an approximate solution which agrees well with the experimental results, is also presented. Finally, a computer program is developed to calculate the equation for pressure and water saturation and to draw the pressure contour line and water distribution contour line for the reservoir.

Keywords: Numerical simulation, immiscible, finite difference, IADI, IADE, waterflooding.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANALYSIS OF TWO-STAGE SYSTEM FACTORS IN BIOGAS GENERATION FROM WASTE VIA BIOFILM REACTOR

Zainol Salihon, R. Rahman Abdul Rafi

Marien Ngouabi University, Brazzaville - Republic of the Congo

Abstract:

Factor analysis was applied to two stages biogas production from banana stem waste allowing a screening of the experimental variables second stage temperature (T), organic loading rates (OLR) and hydraulic retention times (HRT). Biogas production was found to be strongly influenced by all the above experimental variables. Results from factorial analysis have shown that all variables which were HRT, OLR and T have significant effect to biogas production. Increased in HRT and OLR could increased the biogas yield. The performance was tested under the conditions of various T (35oC-60oC), OLR (0.3 g TS/l.d–1.9 gTS/l.d), and HRT (3 d–15 d). Conditions for temperature, OLR and HRT in this study were based on the best range obtained from literature review.

Keywords: Biogas, factor analysis, banana stem waste

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ZEOLITE ION EXCHANGE AND IONIZING RADIATION FOR NITROGEN AND PHOSPHORUS ELIMINATION IN LIVESTOCK WASTEWATER

Tak Kim, Youn , Namon Myunjoo

College of Marine Sciences and Technology Massawa- Eritrea.

Abstract:

The ionizing radiation of livestock wastewater for the removal of nitrogen and phosphorus was studied in the presence of a natural zeolite. The feasibility of a combined process of zeolite ion exchange and electron beam irradiation of livestock wastewater was also investigated. The removal efficiencies of NH4 +-N, T-N and T-P were significantly enhanced by electron beam irradiation after zeolite ion exchange as a pre-treatment. The presence of silica zeolite accelerated the decomposition rate of livestock wastewater in the electron beam irradiation process. These results indicate that the combined process of zeolite ion exchange and electron beam irradiation has the potential for the treatment of livestock wastewater

Keywords: Zeolite, electron beam, livestock wastewater, ammonia nitrogen, phosphorus.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECT OF ELASTICITY OF CRUDE OIL PARTICLES ON HYDROCYCLONE SEPARATION EFFICIENCY"

Narasingha Suppamassadu, P. Narataruksa

Admas University College-- Ethiopia

Abstract:

The separation efficiency of a hydrocyclone has extensively been considered on the rigid particle assumption. A collection of experimental studies have demonstrated their discrepancies from the modeling and simulation results. These discrepancies caused by the actual particle elasticity have generally led to a larger amount of energy consumption in the separation process. In this paper, the influence of particle elasticity on the separation efficiency of a hydrocyclone system was investigated through the Finite Element (FE) simulations using crude oil droplets as the elastic particles. A Reitema-s design hydrocyclone with a diameter of 8 mm was employed to investigate the separation mechanism of the crude oil droplets from water. The cut-size diameter eter of the crude oil was 10 - Đçm in order to fit with the operating range of the adopted hydrocylone model. Typical parameters influencing the performance of hydrocyclone were varied with the feed pressure in the range of 0.3 - 0.6 MPa and feed concentration between 0.05 – 0.1 w%. In the simulation, the Finite Element scheme was applied to investigate the particle-flow interaction occurred in the crude oil system during the process. The interaction of a single oil droplet at the size of 10 - Đçm to the flow field was observed. The feed concentration fell in the dilute flow regime so the particle-particle interaction was ignored in the study. The results exhibited the higher power requirement for the separation of the elastic particulate system when compared with the rigid particulate system.

Keywords: Hydrocyclone, separation efficiency, strain energy density, strain rate.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF OPERATIONAL PARAMETERS ON CALCIUM CARBONATE DEPOSITION IN PLATE HEAT EXCHANGERS

Jeimrittiwong Suppamassadu, , S. Tungkamani

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology- Kenya

Abstract:

The aim of this work is to investigate on the internalflow patterns in a plate heat exchanger channel, which affect the rate of sedimentation fouling on the heat transfer surface of the plate heat exchanger. The research methodologies were the computer simulation using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) and the experimental works. COMSOL MULTIPHYSICS™ Version 3.3 was used to simulate the velocity flow fields to verify the low and high flow regions. The results from the CFD technique were then compared with the images obtained from the experiments in which the fouling test rig was set up with a singlechannel plate heat exchanger to monitor the fouling of calcium carbonate. Two parameters were varied i.e., the crossing angle of the two plate: 55/55, 10/10, and 55/10 degree, and the fluid flow rate at the inlet: 0.0566, 0.1132 and 0.1698 m/s. The type of plate “GX-12" (the surface area 0.12 m2, the depth 2.9 mm, the width of fluid flow 215 mm and the thickness of stainless plate of 0.5 mm) was used in this study. The results indicated that the velocity distribution for the case of 55/55 degree seems to be very well organized when compared with the others. Also, an increase in the inlet velocity resulted in the reduction of fouling rate on the surface of plate heat exchangers.

Keywords: Computational fluid dynamics, crossing angles, finite element method, plate heat exchanger.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CFD ANALYSIS OF FLOW BEHAVIOR IN PACKED-BEDS WITH AND WITHOUT STATIC MIXERS

Phavanoma Narataruksa, Karnoa Suppamassadu, Sabaithip Kokoo Tungkamani Rungrote , Prayut Jiamrittiwong

Chouaib Doukkali University, El Jadida- Morocco

Abstract:

The major focus of this work was to characterize hydrodynamics in a packed-bed with and without static mixer by using Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD). The commercial software: COMSOL MULTIPHYSICSTM Version 3.3 was used to simulate flow fields of mixed-gas reactants i.e. CO and H2. The packed-bed was a single tube with the inside diameter of 0.8 cm and the length of 1.2 cm. The static mixer was inserted inside the tube. The number of twisting elements was 1 with 0.8 cm in diameter and 1.2 cm in length. The packed-bed with and without static mixer were both packed with approximately 700 spherical structures representing catalyst pellets. Incompressible Navier-Stokes equations were used to model the gas flow inside the beds at steady state condition, in which the inlet Reynolds Number (Re) was 2.31. The results revealed that, with the insertion of static mixer, the gas was forced to flow radially inward and outward between the central portion of the tube and the tube wall. This could help improving the overall performance of the packed-bed, which could be utilized for heterogeneous catalytic reaction such as reforming and Fischer- Tropsch reactions.

Keywords: Packed Bed, Static Mixer, Computational Fluid Dynamic (CFD).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GUIDED STRUCTURE FACILITATING SIMULTANEOUS REACTION AND SEPARATION IN MICROCHANNEL REACTORS

Salah Tagawa , Hiroshi Aljbour Yamada,

Ongwediva College of Education, Ongwediva- Namibia

Abstract:

A microchannel with two inlets and two outlets was tested as a potential reactor to carry out two-phase catalytic phase transfer reaction with phase separation at the exit of the microchannel. The catalytic phase transfer reaction between benzyl chloride and sodium sulfide was chosen as a model reaction. The effect of operational time on the conversion was studied. By utilizing a multiphase parallel flow inside the microchannel reactor with the aid of a guideline structure, the catalytic phase reaction followed by phase separation could be ensured. The organic phase could be separated completely from one exit and part of the aqueous phase was separated purely and could be reused with slightly affecting the catalytic phase transfer reaction.

Keywords: Green engineering, microchannel reactor, multiphase reaction, process intensification.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

REMOVAL OF LEAD(II) AND CADMIUM(II) IONS FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS VIA ADSORPTION ON ACTIVATED CARBON DERIVED FROM CASHEW NUT SHELLS

S. Udeye, Insuk Tontrakoon , V. Tangjuank

Universidad Autónoma Agraria Antonio Narro- Mexico

Abstract:

Cashew nut shells were converted into activated carbon powders using KOH activation plus CO2 gasification at 1027 K. The increase both of impregnation ratio and activation time, there was swiftly the development of mesoporous structure with increasing of mesopore volume ratio from 20-28% and 27-45% for activated carbon with ratio of KOH per char equal to 1 and 4, respectively. Activated carbon derived from KOH/char ratio equal to 1 and CO2 gasification time from 20 to 150 minutes were exhibited the BET surface area increasing from 222 to 627 m2.g-1. And those were derived from KOH/char ratio of 4 with activation time from 20 to 150 minutes exhibited high BET surface area from 682 to 1026 m2.g-1. The adsorption of Lead(II) and Cadmium(II) ion was investigated. This adsorbent exhibited excellent adsorption for Lead(II) and Cadmium(II) ion. Maximum adsorption presented at 99.61% at pH 6.5 and 98.87% at optimum conditions. The experimental data was calculated from Freundlich isotherm and Langmuir isotherm model. The maximum capacity of Pb2+ and Cd2+ ions was found to be 28.90 m2.g-1 and 14.29 m2.g-1, respectively.

Keywords: Activated carbon, cashew nut shell, heavy metals, adsorption.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

REMEDIATING CONTAMINATED SOIL THROUGH HYDROGEN PEROXIDE OXIDATION

Adela Goi, Mingora Trapido, Nadana Kulik

Superior College of Public Administration- Colombia

Abstract:

The hydrogen peroxide treatment was able to remediate chlorophenols, polycyclic aromatic hydrocarbons, diesel and transformer oil contaminated soil. Chemical treatment of contaminants adsorbed in peat resulted in lower contaminants- removal and required higher addition of chemicals than the treatment of contaminants in sand. The hydrogen peroxide treatment was found to be feasible for soil remediation at natural soil pH. Contaminants in soil could degrade with the addition of hydrogen peroxide only indicating the ability of transition metals ions and minerals of these metals presented in soil to catalyse the reaction of hydrogen peroxide decomposition.

Keywords: Hydrogen peroxide, oxidation, soil treatment, decontamination.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZED PLACEMENT OF STATCOM USING VOLTAGE STABILITY INDICES UNDER LOAD VARIATION CONDITIONS

B. K. Sharma, R. K. Patel

BLDE University, India

Abstract:

In the contemporary world, electrical energy is an indispensable element of modern human life, underscoring the importance of reliability, security, and stability in power systems. Failure to uphold these aspects can severely disrupt modern living. Power systems today face significant stress, leading to voltage stability challenges. Unaddressed voltage stability issues can trigger cascading events, resulting in voltage collapse or blackouts. Modern FACTS devices, such as STATCOM, are critical solutions to prevent blackouts. Due to their high costs, it is imperative to install these devices in optimal locations, typically at weak buses. Voltage stability indices like FVSI, Lmn, and LQP are instrumental in identifying these weak points. This paper evaluates these line stability indices to provide reliable information on the proximity of the power system to voltage collapse. The PSAT toolbox in MATLAB, particularly the CPF feature, has been extensively utilized for STATCOM placement to enhance stability. The novelty of this research lies in the simultaneous variation of active and reactive loads across all load buses considered. Custom MATLAB code was developed and successfully tested on various standard IEEE test systems. This paper specifically presents the results for the IEEE14 bus test system.

Keywords: Voltage stability analysis, voltage collapse, PSAT, CPF, VSI, FVSI, Lmn, LQP.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMAL PLACEMENT OF DG PV SYSTEMS USING LOSS AND VOLTAGE REGULATION METRICS: A CASE STUDY OF THE ECG 33 KV SUB-TRANSMISSION NETWORK

Adjoa M. Agyeman, Kwame N. Mensah, Joseph B. Asare

University of Algiers Abou El Kacem Saadallah- Algeria

Abstract:

This study employs the CYME Distribution software to evaluate the effects of solar Photovoltaic (PV) distributed generation (DG) plants on the 33 kV sub-transmission network of the Electricity Company of Ghana (ECG) at various levels of PV penetration. As ECG promotes DG PV interconnections within its infrastructure, there is a critical need to analyze their impact on sub-transmission losses and voltage stability. The network in Tema, a suburb of Accra, Ghana, consists of 20 33 kV buses and was used as the model for this study. Three strategic locations were selected: the source bus, a bus within the radial sub-transmission network, and a bus at the terminal end, to ascertain the optimal site for DG PV interconnection. The optimal placement was determined by examining sub-transmission technical losses and voltage impacts. Different PV capacities were simulated at each location to determine the optimal PV penetration level. The results indicated that interconnection at a mid-network bus provided the greatest benefits, with an optimal PV penetration level of 80%. This location yielded the maximum voltage improvement of 0.789% on adjacent 33 kV buses and a maximum loss reduction of 6.033% compared to the base case. Therefore, the ideal location for DG PV integration within the 33 kV sub-transmission network is a bus situated mid-network.

Keywords: Distributed generation photovoltaic, DG PV, optimal placement, penetration level, sub-transmission network.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZED CONGESTION MANAGEMENT IN POWER GRIDS USING A HYBRID ANT-LION ALGORITHM WITH STATIC SYNCHRONOUS SERIES COMPENSATOR

J. Smith, A. Patel

University of Botswana, Gaborone, Francistown, and Maun - Botswana

Abstract:

The electrical power industry is undergoing a global transformation from traditional monopolistic structures to horizontally distributed competitive frameworks to meet increasing consumption demands. When the transmission lines of a deregulated system cannot accommodate all service requirements, they become overloaded or congested. The Independent System Operator (ISO) is responsible for mitigating congestion while adhering to transmission line constraints. Common approaches to congestion management include generation reallocation and load shedding. However, there are limitations to generation reallocation, and additional loads cannot be supported by existing resources unless more private power producers are integrated into the system, which significantly increases costs. Consequently, congestion is alleviated using appropriate Flexible AC Transmission Systems (FACTS) devices that enhance the current transfer capacity of transmission lines. The Static Synchronous Series Compensator (SSSC) is selected as the preferred FACTS device, and its optimal placement is crucial, requiring installation on highly congested lines. The weak line is identified using a power flow performance index in conjunction with a newly proposed hybrid Ant-Lion algorithm. Proper placement of the SSSC reduces branch loading and minimizes voltage deviations. The power transfer capacity of lines is evaluated with and without the SSSC on the identified congested line of the IEEE 30 bus system, and the simulated results are compared with existing algorithms. Results indicate that the transfer capacity of the current line is enhanced using the proposed algorithm, effectively mitigating congestion.

Keywords: Available line transfer capability, congestion management, FACTS device, hybrid ant-lion algorithm, ISO, SSSC.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZATION OF ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN THE DISTILLATION UNIT OF SHIRAZ OIL REFINERY

Moradi, M. Farhadi, S. Rahimi

Zewail City of Science, Technology and Innovation- Egypt

Abstract:

The enhancement of energy efficiency to reduce energy consumption is a critical objective across industries, aiming to bolster economic efficiency and decrease CO2 emissions from power generation. This study explores opportunities to enhance process energy efficiency within the distillation unit of the Shiraz oil refinery, located in southern Iran. The primary goal of the research is to identify potential energy savings using pinch analysis and evaluate their feasibility. Initially, all necessary data for the hot and cold streams in the preheating section of the distillation unit were extracted from the available flow sheets, followed by conducting a pinch analysis. The current case study represents a threshold scenario that does not require additional utilities. After setting the operating range and targets, several heat exchanger networks were designed considering various operating conditions and different ΔTmin values. The optimal ΔTmin was determined to be 22.3°C. Utilizing this optimal value, an annual total cost reduction of 5% for the heat exchanger network can be achieved.

Keywords: Pinch analysis, heat exchanger network, energy efficiency, operating cost.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A COST-EFFECTIVE DESIGN AND ANALYSIS OF FULL BRIDGE LLC RESONANT INVERTER

Alex Johnson, Priya Sharma

Indian Statistical Institute Tezpur - India

Abstract:

The LLC (inductor-inductor-capacitor) resonant inverter offers numerous advantages over other types of resonant inverters, including high efficiency, enhanced reliability, and high power density. This paper presents the design and analysis of a full bridge LLC resonant inverter. In addition to detailing the operational principles, the conditions for Zero Voltage Switching (ZVS) and Zero Current Switching (ZCS) are explained alongside the DC characteristics. The simulation of the LLC resonant inverter is conducted using MATLAB/Simulink, and the practical prototype setup is analyzed with Proteus software. The results are validated through the analysis and design of a cost-effective, 200-watt prototype inverter.

Keywords: LLC, Proteus, Resonant Inverter, ZCS, ZVS.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCED MULTI-OBJECTIVE PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZATION FOR OPTIMAL DESIGN OF POWER SYSTEM STABILIZERS

A. H. El-Metwally, R. Khadraoui
Addis Ababa Science and Technology University- Ethiopia

Abstract:

In this study, an advanced non-dominated sorting multi-objective particle swarm optimization with local search (NSPSO-LS) methodology is introduced for the optimal design of power system stabilizers (PSSs) in multimachine power systems. The controller design is conceptualized as an optimization problem aimed at positioning the system electromechanical modes within a specified region in the s-plane. The optimization framework includes a composite set of objective functions that consider both the damping factor and the damping ratio of undamped and lightly damped electromechanical modes. The effectiveness of the proposed optimization algorithm is validated using a 3-machine 9-bus power system model. Simulation results derived from eigenvalue analysis and nonlinear time-domain simulations demonstrate the NSPSO-LS algorithm's superior performance in tuning PSSs across a wide range of loading conditions and under significant disturbances, outperforming traditional PSO techniques and genetic algorithms.

Keywords: Multi-objective optimization, particle swarm optimization, power system stabilizer, low frequency oscillations.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ONLINE DIAGNOSIS OF STATOR FAULTS IN SQUIRREL CAGE INDUCTION MOTORS USING ELECTRIC CURRENT ANALYSIS

Miguel Herrera Santos, Carlos Enrique Alvarado, Maria Isabel Torres

Georgian Technical University (Tbilisi) - Georgia

Abstract:

In this study, five electric current-based methods are utilized and compared to diagnose stator faults in induction motors (IM). The analysis aims to extend the application of the multiple reference frames diagnostic technique. An eccentricity indicator is introduced to enhance the application of the Park's Vector Approach technique. Most fault indicators are validated, and some are revised, aligning with existing technical literature and published results. A specially modified tri-phase 3hp squirrel cage IM is used to establish different fault levels for validation purposes.

Keywords: Motor fault diagnosis, induction motor, MCSA, ESA

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ELECTRICITY GENERATION FROM WASTEWATER USING A MICRO-HYDRAULIC TURBINE

Yuki Nakamura, Hiroshi Tanaka, Akira Sato

Aichi University of Education- Japan

Abstract:

This research focuses on the development of a micro-hydraulic turbine designed for power generation within sewer systems. The turbine's runner features a circular hollow around the central rotating axis, facilitating the passage of solid materials in the water without causing blockages. Laboratory experiments demonstrate the hollow's effectiveness in allowing polyester fibers to pass through the turbine unimpeded. While the guide vane enhances turbine performance, it is prone to blockage by fibers, leading to a loss of functionality.

Keywords: Electricity generation, micro-hydraulic turbine, wastewater, sewer system.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FEASIBILITY OF SIMPLIFIED SYNCHRONOUS GENERATOR MODEL FOR POWER SYSTEM STABILITY ASSESSMENT

A. Kumar, L. Perez

Krishna Kanta Handique State Open University- India

Abstract:

In the realm of synchronous generator simulation, analysis, and the design and synthesis of power system stabilizers, a precise mathematical model of the synchronous generator is indispensable. This model must accurately capture the dynamics of oscillations while being sufficiently transparent for analysis and adequately simplified for control system design. To examine the oscillations of the synchronous generator relative to the broader power system, a model of the synchronous machine connected to an infinite bus via a transmission line with resistance and inductance is required. This paper presents and thoroughly analyzes a linearized reduced-order dynamic model of the synchronous generator connected to an infinite bus. The model effectively describes the dynamics of the synchronous generator only in the vicinity of an equilibrium state. As deviation from this equilibrium point increases, the model's accuracy diminishes significantly. This paper details the derivation of equations and parameter determination for the linearized reduced-order mathematical model of the synchronous generator, providing a valuable foundation for further studies on the dynamic behavior of synchronous generators and the design and synthesis of their control systems. The primary contribution of this work is the detailed analysis of the accuracy of the linearized reduced-order dynamic model across the entire operating range of the synchronous generator. Through systematic numerical analysis, the boundaries within which the model accurately describes the dynamics of the synchronous generator are identified. An exhaustive eigenvalue analysis of the linearized models across the full operating range is conducted. The parameters for the linearized reduced-order dynamic model of a laboratory salient-pole synchronous generator were determined and utilized for the analysis. The theoretical conclusions were validated through the concordance of experimental and simulation results.

Keywords:

Eigenvalue analysis, mathematical model, power system stability, synchronous generator.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF PIN FIN HEAT SINK EFFICIENCY

Ayush Patel, S. Ramesh Kumar, M. Azeem

National Law University and Judicial Academy, Assam - India

Abstract:

Heat sinks are crucial components in various advanced heat transfer applications, including automotive and stationary fuel cells, as well as electronic device cooling. Nonetheless, numerous fundamental challenges in the realms of heat transfer and fluid mechanics remain unresolved. This review focuses on recent advancements in pin fin heat sink research, with a particular emphasis on fluid dynamics and heat transfer characteristics. It provides a detailed and sophisticated prediction of temperature distribution, high heat flux removal, and minimization of thermal resistance. Extensive research efforts worldwide have aimed to address these challenges and develop economically viable and user-friendly solutions. This article documents the significant activities in future pin fin heat sink research and development to tackle these pressing issues.

Keywords: Heat sinks, heat transfer, heat flux, thermal resistance, electronic devices.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATION FRAMEWORKS AND PERFORMANCE METRICS IN LOGISTICS OUTSOURCING: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

María López-Rodríguez, Antonio M. Gutiérrez-Pérez, Laura Martínez-Sánchez

Shota Meskhia Zugdidi State University- Georgia

Abstract:

The surge in logistics outsourcing driven by the persistent trend in firms towards cost reduction and increased operational efficiency underscores the critical importance for outsourcing companies to conduct thorough evaluations. However, the multitude of definitions and metrics regarding logistics service performance in existing research contributes to confusion and impedes the establishment of a standardized measurement framework. This study seeks to address whether suitable models and specific sets of indicators exist for assessing the performance of logistics services outsourcing in industrial contexts, and whether these indicators align with the objectives of outsourcing. Our research, embedded within the international High Performance Manufacturing (HPM) project, endeavors to answer these inquiries. In this initial phase, we conduct a comprehensive review of articles published over the past 15 years to identify prevalent measurement models and proposed performance indicators. Additionally, we begin to assess the extent to which these financial and operational indicators align with the objectives of logistics services outsourcing. Our findings reveal a diverse array of models and indicators in use, highlighting the ongoing need for further research to propose a standardized evaluation framework tailored to industrial logistics outsourcing contexts.

Keywords: Logistics, objectives, outsourcing, performance measurement systems

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING THE INFLUENCE OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS ON CONSUMER WELFARE: EVIDENCE FROM THE INDIAN MANUFACTURING INDUSTRY"

Rajesh Gupta, Srinivas Rao

Masinde Muliro University of Science and Technology- Kenya

Abstract:

In light of the implementation of deregulatory policies and subsequent surge in mergers and acquisitions (M&A) within the Indian corporate landscape since 1991, this study aims to evaluate the welfare ramifications of this phenomenon. Contrary to expectations, our analysis reveals that M&A activities do not significantly impact consumer welfare. Rather, consumer welfare is notably shaped by factors such as export intensity, import intensity, advertising expenditure, technological advancements, and the historical profitability of firms. Industries with a higher focus on exports, greater product differentiation, or superior financial performance tend to experience a more pronounced decline in consumer welfare, whereas those facing intense competition from imports or leveraging advanced technology witness a mitigated impact. Consequently, the surge in M&A activity in the Indian manufacturing sector post-liberalization may not pose a substantial threat to consumer welfare. In fact, M&A transactions can, in many instances, facilitate business consolidation and bolster competitiveness, potentially leading to greater operational efficiency and lower prices to the benefit of consumers.

Keywords: Mergers, acquisitions, industry concentration, welfare, India

JEL Codes: L1, L2, L4, L5

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPLEMENTATION AND EFFECTIVENESS ASSESSMENT OF INTEGRATED TQM AND LM IN THE MALAYSIAN AUTOMOTIVE INDUSTRY: A SURVEY ANALYSIS

Fatimah Abdullah, Salmiah Kasolang, Ali Hassan

Comprehensive University of Technology, Tehran- Iran

Abstract:

The integration of Total Quality Management (TQM) with Lean Manufacturing (LM) principles constitutes a system aimed at enhancing both financial and nonfinancial performance metrics. This study endeavors to evaluate the efficacy of this integrated system in achieving total customer satisfaction by eliminating the eight common wastes present in organizational processes. A survey instrument was devised and disseminated to 30 active automotive vendors in Malaysia, with data analysis conducted using PASW Statistics 18. Results indicate that these vendors are actively engaged in implementing and assessing the effectiveness of TQM and LM principles. Increased participation from all Malaysian automotive vendors is essential to accurately gauge the current status of TQM and LM implementation within the industry, thereby determining its readiness for an integrated system. Notably, this research represents the first attempt to amalgamate practices from four prestigious awards: ISO/TS16949, the Toyota Production System, and SAEJ4000.

Keywords: Automotive Industry, Lean Manufacturing, Operational Engineering Management, Total Quality Management

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADVANCING CHINA'S TRADITIONAL MANUFACTURING INDUSTRIES TOWARDS LOW-CARBON TRANSITION

Jing Zhang

Aichi University of Technology- Japan

Abstract:

Addressing the challenges within China's manufacturing sector concerning low-carbon technology, including issues like inefficient energy usage, limited innovation, and financial barriers, this study advocates for a collaborative approach involving governmental leadership, enterprise initiatives, and market dynamics. The proposed strategy entails increased government funding to facilitate industrial restructuring and bolster legal oversight. Enterprises are urged to accelerate technological innovation, while the promotion of carbon trading mechanisms aims to catalyze a low-carbon revolution within China's manufacturing landscape.

Keywords: Low-carbon transition, traditional manufacturing industry, industrial restructuring, carbon emissions mitigation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF FIT IN ENHANCING SERVICE INNOVATION PERFORMANCE: A NOVEL MODEL

Mei-Ling Chang, Hui-Ling Huang, Wan-Yu Yu, Chung-Lun Wei

Choson University of Physical Education- North Korea

Abstract:

Despite the widespread adoption of the concept of fit in strategic management research, its application to service innovation remains relatively underdeveloped. To address this gap, this study proposes a novel service innovation fit model that integrates market orientation, marketing strategy, and IT adoption. Drawing on the notion of fit as covariation, we hypothesize that the alignment among these factors will significantly contribute to business performance. Empirical data collected from various industries in Taiwan, including manufacturing, service, and finance, will be analyzed to provide meaningful insights and conclusions.

Keywords: Service innovation, market orientation, IT adoption, marketing strategy, fit

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION ON FIRM VALUE: AN EVOLVING FRAMEWORK

Xiang W. Chen, Mei L. Wang, Liang K. Zhang

Anhui Normal University- China

Abstract:

While the significance of innovative business models in conferring competitive advantages to companies is widely acknowledged, longitudinal empirical research that captures the dynamic evolution of these models remains scarce. This study adopts a dynamic perspective in conjunction with innovation theory to investigate the relationship between different types of business model innovation and firm value. The research examines various business model innovations across high-end and low-end technology industries, utilizing case studies of companies such as Huawei and Walmart, with research periods spanning 20 years and 40 years, respectively. Empirical findings indicate that the adoption of radical business model innovations, coupled with expansion into new target markets, can significantly enhance competitive advantage. Sustained investment in advanced technological capabilities and ongoing service/product innovation emerge as critical factors driving success in high-end and low-end technology industries, respectively. In conclusion, business model innovation demonstrates a stronger impact on market and financial value in high-end technology industries compared to low-end sectors.

Keywords: Business Model, Dynamic Perspective, Firm Value, Innovation

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STRUCTURAL DESIGN AND BLAST RESISTANCE ASSESSMENT OF A SINGLE-STORY CONTROL ROOM FOR A PETROLEUM REFINERY

Behzad Rahmani, Reza Mirzaei

Lamei Gorgani Institute of Higher Education - Iran

Abstract:

Explosions result from the sudden release of energy, with examples ranging from chemical and atomic blasts to heat and pressure tank explosions triggered by ignition. Industries such as petroleum, gas, and petrochemical face inherent risks from natural processes, with fires and explosions representing significant threats leading to substantial financial losses. This study endeavors to devise a single-story structure for the control room of a petroleum refinery, specifically engineered to withstand gas explosion loads. Detailed specifications regarding the structure's construction on the ground surface are provided. The research includes an assessment of the lateral stiffness of a single pile using the SPPLN.FOR computer program, with a calculated value of 13624 KN/m for a single pile. The analysis methodology employed to address loading conditions is dynamic nonlinear analysis utilizing the direct integration method.

Keywords: Blast Resistance, Control Room, Petroleum Refinery, Single-Story Structure

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING PRACTICES IN THE CHEMICAL SECTOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRI DISCLOSURES

E. Johnson

Far Eastern State Agrarian University- Russia

Abstract:

This research note presents a content analysis aimed at examining the integration of sustainability and environmental concerns within the annual reports and disclosures of companies operating in the chemical sector. Given the global reach and multi-stakeholder engagement of The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), organizations voluntarily adopting its framework are presumed to demonstrate a heightened awareness of sustainability issues. However, our findings reveal that despite operating in an environmentally sensitive industry and possessing specialized capabilities to address environmental challenges, only a limited number of GRI-reporting enterprises provide comprehensive environmental disclosures in their audited financial statements. Notably, minimal disparities were observed between the reporting years of 2008 and 2009, despite economic turbulence during this period. These findings suggest that environmental considerations may not yet be perceived as material enough for inclusion in financial reporting, influencing investment or voting decisions.

Keywords: Environmental, reporting, financial, GRI.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING CONTROL SYSTEMS IN A VITAL SECTOR OF LIBYA'S INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

Fatima Mohammed Al-Mansouri

Mohamed Premier University, Oujda- Morocco

Abstract:

Over the past two decades, manufacturing, production, and service sectors in Libya have grappled with numerous challenges, significantly impacting productivity and industry utilization. This paper examines the current status of implementation of Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRPII) systems in selected Libyan industries. Employing a survey methodology, the research reveals a moderate approach to MRPII implementation across these industries, with significant variances observed in key areas crucial for successful implementation. Notably, emphasis on financial data accuracy emerges as a high priority. The study also identifies limitations in both manufacturing and managerial domains, emphasizing the need for immediate action by senior management to ensure effective MRPII implementation in their respective business areas.

Keywords: Control, Industry, Manufacturing, Survey, System

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINATION OF DELAYED PAYMENT ISSUES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF MALAYSIA

Nurul Hidayah Abdullah, Ahmad Faisal Mohd Zain

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences- Pakistan

Abstract:

This research aims to investigate the root causes of delayed payments from the perspective of contractors within the Malaysian construction sector and propose effective strategies to alleviate these issues. The study targeted respondents consisting of Grade G3, G5, G6, and G7 contractors specializing in building and civil engineering works, registered with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) of Malaysia. Data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 15.0). The findings revealed the top five significant variables, out of a total of forty-one, contributing to delayed payment problems: a) cash flow issues due to deficiencies in client management capacity (mean = 3.96); b) ineffective utilization of funds by clients (mean = 3.88); c) shortage of capital for project financing (mean = 3.81); d) failure of clients to generate expected income from property sales (mean = 3.72); and e) poor cash flow resulting from inadequate process implementation, delays in releasing retention funds to contractors, and delays in evaluating and certifying interim and final payments (mean = 3.66).

Keywords: Root causes, delayed payment, construction sector, Malaysia

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF BUSINESS MODEL INNOVATION ON FIRM VALUE: AN EVOLVING FRAMEWORK

Xiang W. Chen, Mei L. Wang, Liang K. Zhang

Huaibei Normal University- China

Abstract:

While the significance of innovative business models in conferring competitive advantages to companies is widely acknowledged, longitudinal empirical research that captures the dynamic evolution of these models remains scarce. This study adopts a dynamic perspective in conjunction with innovation theory to investigate the relationship between different types of business model innovation and firm value. The research examines various business model innovations across high-end and low-end technology industries, utilizing case studies of companies such as Huawei and Walmart, with research periods spanning 20 years and 40 years, respectively. Empirical findings indicate that the adoption of radical business model innovations, coupled with expansion into new target markets, can significantly enhance competitive advantage. Sustained investment in advanced technological capabilities and ongoing service/product innovation emerge as critical factors driving success in high-end and low-end technology industries, respectively. In conclusion, business model innovation demonstrates a stronger impact on market and financial value in high-end technology industries compared to low-end sectors.

Keywords: Business Model, Dynamic Perspective, Firm Value, Innovation

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STRUCTURAL DESIGN AND BLAST RESISTANCE ASSESSMENT OF A SINGLE-STORY CONTROL ROOM FOR A PETROLEUM REFINERY

Behzad Rahmani, Reza Mirzaei

American University of Iraq- Iraq

Abstract:

Explosions result from the sudden release of energy, with examples ranging from chemical and atomic blasts to heat and pressure tank explosions triggered by ignition. Industries such as petroleum, gas, and petrochemical face inherent risks from natural processes, with fires and explosions representing significant threats leading to substantial financial losses. This study endeavors to devise a single-story structure for the control room of a petroleum refinery, specifically engineered to withstand gas explosion loads. Detailed specifications regarding the structure's construction on the ground surface are provided. The research includes an assessment of the lateral stiffness of a single pile using the SPPLN.FOR computer program, with a calculated value of 13624 KN/m for a single pile. The analysis methodology employed to address loading conditions is dynamic nonlinear analysis utilizing the direct integration method.

Keywords: Blast Resistance, Control Room, Petroleum Refinery, Single-Story Structure

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL REPORTING PRACTICES IN THE CHEMICAL SECTOR: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF GRI DISCLOSURES

E. Johnson

Far Eastern State Agrarian University- Russia

Abstract:

This research note presents a content analysis aimed at examining the integration of sustainability and environmental concerns within the annual reports and disclosures of companies operating in the chemical sector. Given the global reach and multi-stakeholder engagement of The Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), organizations voluntarily adopting its framework are presumed to demonstrate a heightened awareness of sustainability issues. However, our findings reveal that despite operating in an environmentally sensitive industry and possessing specialized capabilities to address environmental challenges, only a limited number of GRI-reporting enterprises provide comprehensive environmental disclosures in their audited financial statements. Notably, minimal disparities were observed between the reporting years of 2008 and 2009, despite economic turbulence during this period. These findings suggest that environmental considerations may not yet be perceived as material enough for inclusion in financial reporting, influencing investment or voting decisions.

Keywords: Environmental, reporting, financial, GRI.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF FIT IN ENHANCING SERVICE INNOVATION PERFORMANCE: A NOVEL MODEL

Mei-Ling Chang, Hui-Ling Huang, Wan-Yu Yu, Chung-Lun Wei

Nagoya University of Commerce & Business- Japan

Abstract:

Despite the widespread adoption of the concept of fit in strategic management research, its application to service innovation remains relatively underdeveloped. To address this gap, this study proposes a novel service innovation fit model that integrates market orientation, marketing strategy, and IT adoption. Drawing on the notion of fit as covariation, we hypothesize that the alignment among these factors will significantly contribute to business performance. Empirical data collected from various industries in Taiwan, including manufacturing, service, and finance, will be analyzed to provide meaningful insights and conclusions.

Keywords: Service innovation, market orientation, IT adoption, marketing strategy, fit

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ETHICS AND LEGAL CONSIDERATIONS IN THE DIGITAL WORKPLACE: NAVIGATING THE INTERSECTION OF TECHNOLOGY AND ETHICS

Alice Smith, John R. Thompson

University of Pristina in Pristina- Kosovo

Abstract:

The rapid advancements in technology have introduced a myriad of ethical challenges in the contemporary workplace. The pervasive use of electronic communication tools has surged exponentially in recent years, giving rise to complex legal and ethical dilemmas for employers and employees alike, particularly in the realm of information management and ownership. This paper delves into the evolving landscape of ethical and legal considerations surrounding managerial control and ownership of digital information within the United States. While employers assert the importance of safeguarding intellectual property and maintaining control over workplace data for economic advantage, employees advocate for individual rights such as privacy, freedom of expression, and protection from unwarranted surveillance. These conflicting perspectives have sparked significant debates and prompted calls for legal reforms. Furthermore, the advent of new technologies has blurred the lines between what is ethically permissible and legally acceptable. This manuscript critically examines various legal and ethical issues inherent in the dynamic digital workplace and concludes with recommendations for employers to uphold a delicate balance between respecting employees' legal rights to privacy and safeguarding the integrity of organizational knowledge systems and infrastructure.

Keywords: Digital workplace, ethics, legal considerations, privacy, information governance

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADVANCEMENTS IN REGIONAL MEDICAL IMAGING SYSTEMS: A COLLABORATIVE APPROACH

Petra Novak, Pavel Novotny, Jan Hruska

University of Applied Sciences in Ferizaj in Ferizaj- Kosovo

Abstract:

This article aims to present a cutting-edge system designed to enhance the processing of medical image data in regional healthcare settings. The system discussed herein, along with its associated terminology, serves as a pivotal component in expediting the transition towards fully digitalized hospitals. At its core, the system comprises a suite of DICOM-compliant applications operating within a dedicated computer network. Through seamless integration, this comprehensive system fosters a collaborative platform that supports daily operations within the radiology community. It facilitates enhanced communication channels, enables seamless information exchange, and facilitates specialized consultations among diverse medical institutions. Additionally, it plays a pivotal role in providing medical training opportunities for both practicing radiologists and medical students. Importantly, this system empowers users beyond traditional hospital settings by equipping them with tools akin to those found within dedicated radiology departments.

Keywords: DICOM, Integration, Medical Education, Medical Imaging

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INVESTIGATION OF RF PERMEABILITY FOR INTEGRATING USN INTO SOC STRUCTURES: A CASE STUDY

Chang-hyun Lee, Min-seok Choi, Sang-hoon Kim

Huangshan University- China

Abstract:

In light of the evolving information industry and advancements in mobile communication technology, this research explores the integration of wireless sensor networks, specifically the Ubiquitous Sensor Network (USN), into social infrastructure, particularly civil and architectural structures. Grounded in the principles of Ubiquitous Computing, which aims to seamlessly embed computing capabilities into human life through interconnected networks, this study investigates the wireless communication capabilities of sensor nodes embedded within reinforced concrete structures. Through a series of basic experiments, the study examines the radio frequency (RF) permeability of sensor nodes, considering variables such as concrete thickness and steel bar placement commonly found in construction. By analyzing the feasibility of applying USN to construction projects, the study measures the communication distance achievable in both plain concrete and reinforced concrete configurations, considering variations in steel bar pitches and concrete thickness. Additionally, the study employs Spectrum Analyzer to precisely measure the attenuation of RF signals across different frequency ranges. Numerical analysis of RF attenuation phenomena and the impact of frequency wavelength on signal propagation are conducted. The findings indicate a permeability depth of 45cm in plain concrete, while reinforced concrete with 5cm and 15cm steel bar pitches demonstrate depths of 37cm and 45cm, respectively.

Keywords: Ubiquitous Computing, Concrete Structures, RF Permeability, Wireless Sensor Networks

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MITIGATING DAD ATTACKS IN MANET: A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH"

Hyewon Kim, Jisoo Lee

Huangshan University- China

Abstract:

In recent times, Mobile Ad hoc Networks (MANETs) have garnered significant attention for their potential to revolutionize communication among wireless nodes. However, along with their inherent strengths, MANETs also face heightened vulnerability to malicious attacks. Consequently, considerable emphasis has been placed on enhancing the security and privacy aspects of MANETs. This paper provides an overview of MANETs, discusses security concerns, explores IP configuration strategies, proposes solutions to mitigate security threats, and presents simulations to validate proposed approaches. Additionally, we introduce a novel method for identifying malicious nodes to preempt DAD attacks, resulting in a performance improvement of up to 30% compared to previous MANET configurations.

Keywords: MANET, DAD Attacks, Security, Malicious Nodes, DDOS

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCED ALGORITHMS FOR TABLET REPLICA COMPARISON: LEVERAGING HARRIS EXTRACTION AND SIFT MATCHING

Ahmad Al-Mansoori, Georges Alquié, Hussain Tassadaq, Ali Seba

Mohajer Technical University of Isfahan, Isfahan – IRAN

Abstract:

This paper presents advancements in algorithmic efficiency tailored for the comparison of tablet replicas. Image recognition finds specialized applications in diverse digital systems, including medical imaging, computer vision, defense, and communication. The challenge of discerning between two seemingly identical images is formidable. Images captured from different sources may appear alike but can possess distinct digitization characteristics. Furthermore, minor variations in image attributes such as cropping, rotation, and subtle photometric changes can confound traditional matching techniques. To address this, we propose various matching algorithms aimed at aiding art institutions in distinguishing genuine paintings from counterfeits. These algorithms leverage different vision techniques for local image features, implemented using MATLAB. Additionally, we introduce a Table Comparison Computer Tool (TCCT), equipped with a Graphical User Interface (GUI) to facilitate image identification based on shapes and objects. The TCCT allows users full control over the parameters of the vision system. For matching purposes, it employs diverse description techniques capable of precisely identifying object figures.

Keywords: Enhanced Algorithms, Tablet Replica Comparison, Harris Extraction, SIFT Matching

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING THE IMPLEMENTATION PROGRESS OF MANUFACTURING CONTROL SYSTEMS IN A VITAL SECTOR OF LIBYA'S INDUSTRIAL LANDSCAPE

Fatima Mohammed Al-Mansouri

University of Science and Technology Houari Boumediene (USTHB) - Algeria

Abstract:

Over the past two decades, manufacturing, production, and service sectors in Libya have grappled with numerous challenges, significantly impacting productivity and industry utilization. This paper examines the current status of implementation of Manufacturing Resource Planning (MRPII) systems in selected Libyan industries. Employing a survey methodology, the research reveals a moderate approach to MRPII implementation across these industries, with significant variances observed in key areas crucial for successful implementation. Notably, emphasis on financial data accuracy emerges as a high priority. The study also identifies limitations in both manufacturing and managerial domains, emphasizing the need for immediate action by senior management to ensure effective MRPII implementation in their respective business areas.

Keywords: Control, Industry, Manufacturing, Survey, System

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINATION OF DELAYED PAYMENT ISSUES IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF MALAYSIA

Nurul Hidayah Abdullah, Ahmad Faisal Mohd Zain

American University of Istaravshan- Tajikistan

Abstract:

This research aims to investigate the root causes of delayed payments from the perspective of contractors within the Malaysian construction sector and propose effective strategies to alleviate these issues. The study targeted respondents consisting of Grade G3, G5, G6, and G7 contractors specializing in building and civil engineering works, registered with the Construction Industry Development Board (CIDB) of Malaysia. Data analysis was conducted using the Statistical Package for the Social Sciences (SPSS 15.0). The findings revealed the top five significant variables, out of a total of forty-one, contributing to delayed payment problems: a) cash flow issues due to deficiencies in client management capacity (mean = 3.96); b) ineffective utilization of funds by clients (mean = 3.88); c) shortage of capital for project financing (mean = 3.81); d) failure of clients to generate expected income from property sales (mean = 3.72); and e) poor cash flow resulting from inadequate process implementation, delays in releasing retention funds to contractors, and delays in evaluating and certifying interim and final payments (mean = 3.66).

Keywords: Root causes, delayed payment, construction sector, Malaysia.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING PERFORMANCE CHALLENGES OF DSRC RADIO TESTBEDS IN HIGH CHANNEL TRAFFIC SCENARIOS

Ming-Hua Wang, Bo-Chiuan Chen, C. W. Hsu

Anhui Jianzhu University- China

Abstract:

Dedicated Short Range Communication (DSRC) stands as a pivotal technology facilitating the evolution of communication-based safety applications in the automotive domain. Among the critical challenges facing DSRC deployment is the imperative of sustaining optimal performance amidst heavy channel loads. While numerous studies delve into congestion control mechanisms tailored for simulating the operation of hundreds of physical radios installed in vehicles, the U.S. Department of Transportation's (DOT) Intelligent Transportation Systems (ITS) division is advancing a strategy centered on selecting prototype on-board devices capable of transmitting fundamental "Here I am" safety messages to neighboring vehicles. With plans for an IntelliDrive safety pilot deployment encompassing up to 3,000 vehicles, the task of managing data from this extensive fleet poses considerable complexity. In this paper, we delineate the design considerations and pertinent issues pertinent to DSRC Radio Testbeds operating under conditions of heavy channel load. Our exposition not only elucidates the architectural framework of the DSRC Radio Testbed but also expounds on the utilization of the Radio Interference System to emulate congested radio environments.

Keywords: DSRC, UDP, WAVE, Radio Testbed

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Analyzing Grey Incidence within the Macroscopic Framework of the Logistics Sector

Ming Li, Fang Wang

Anhui University of Finance and Economics - China

Abstract:

The quantitative examination of the correlation between the logistics sector and pertinent macroscopic elements forms the cornerstone for the formulation of rational and evidence-based policies pertaining to industrial advancement. Within the broader context, the logistics industry system encompasses a multitude of macroscopic agents including macroeconomic factors, infrastructural components, social dynamics, market demands, traditional industries, industry life cycles, policies, and systemic factors. This study delves into the grey incidence among these macroscopic agents within the logistics industry system. Findings indicate that the liberation of logistics services from logistics outsourcing firms significantly influences the expansion of the logistics landscape. While information and communication technologies contribute to the evolution of the modern logistics sector, its development is fundamentally contingent upon national economic growth and investments in logistics capital assets.

Keywords: Logistics industry, industrial system, industrial correlation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Enhancing Information Security in E-Learning through Advanced Human Identification Techniques

Ahmed Mahmoud, Maryam Rahimi, Sara Abbasi

Sylhet Medical University- Bangladesh

Abstract:

In recent years, the landscape of traditional learning methodologies has experienced significant transformations propelled by the advent of novel technologies such as multimedia, hypermedia, and telecommunication. E-learning has emerged as a cornerstone of modern education within the information age and in societies driven by knowledge. With its rapid evolution, ensuring the security of information, facilitating confident access, and thwarting unauthorized breaches have become imperative. Leveraging individuals' physiological or behavioral (biometric) attributes presents a robust approach to ensuring information security. Among biometric modalities, fingerprint recognition stands out as widely accepted, with numerous countries adopting it as an efficient means of identification. This paper introduces a novel approach to fingerprint comparison utilizing pattern recognition and image processing techniques. The proposed method employs the shortest distance approach alongside a perceptronic multilayer neural network, leveraging minutiae for verification. This approach demonstrates high accuracy in minutiae extraction, expedites comparisons by eliminating false minutiae, and offers enhanced reliability compared to methodologies relying solely on directional images.

Keywords: Fingerprint, minutiae, property extraction, multilayer neural network

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING INFORMATION SECURITY IN E-LEARNING THROUGH HUMAN IDENTIFICATION TECHNIQUES

John Smith, Alice Johnson, Michael Lee, Sarah Brown

Federal University of Southern Bahia - Brazil

Abstract:

In the realm of multiple input multiple output (MIMO) systems, space-time block code (STBC) has been extensively investigated to achieve full diversity and full rate. However, attaining full rate becomes challenging in cooperative communications where each user consumes time slots for transmitting information during the cooperation phase. To address this, research has focused on integrating MIMO systems with cooperative communications to maximize both diversity and rate. Alternatively, in orthogonal frequency division multiple access (OFDMA) systems, each user can share their allocated subchannels, bypassing the need for MIMO systems, to enhance transmission rates. This paper proposes a Decode-and-forward (DF) based cooperative communication scheme aimed at improving transmission rates and reliability in the multi-path fading channel of the OFDMA up-link condition. This improvement is achieved through a modified STBC structure and subchannel sharing.

Keywords: Cooperation, Enhanced Rate, OFDMA, STBC.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCED INTELLIGENT TRANSPORTATION SYSTEMS FOR EFFICIENT BRT OPERATIONS

A. Ahmadi, M. Rezaei
Applied Science Private University- Jordan

Abstract:

In an era where communities seek cost-effective solutions for high-capacity rapid transit, the implementation of intelligent BRT systems becomes imperative. This paper delves into the design and functionality of an intelligent control system integrated with a centralized Datacenter. Leveraging GPS technology, the Datacenter monitors real-time bus and station statuses. RFID technology facilitates seamless data exchange between bus stations, traffic lights, and buses, while Wimax communication ensures comprehensive connectivity. The Datacenter assimilates critical information regarding bus locations, station arrivals, and passenger counts. Finally, a case study illustrating the application of these concepts within the Tehran BRT system is presented.

Keywords: Intelligent Transportation Systems, Tehran BRT, RFID Integration

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MITIGATING UNPLANNED EXTUBATION RISKS IN PSYCHIATRIC LONG-TERM CARE FACILITIES

WEI-LIN CHANG, HSIAO-MEI LIN

Choson University of Physical Education- North Korea

Abstract:

In contemporary healthcare, the shift towards patient-centric models underscores the paramount importance of healthcare quality and patient safety within modern medical institutions. Unplanned extubation (UE) poses a significant threat to patient well-being and serves as a key indicator of healthcare quality and safety. High rates of UE not only compromise patient safety and quality of care but also impact nurse morale and job satisfaction. Addressing UE in psychiatric settings presents unique challenges due to patient communication limitations. This paper presents a targeted initiative aimed at reducing UE rates from 2.3% to a more acceptable level within the long-term care units of a psychiatric facility. Implemented between March 1st, 2011 and August 31st, 2011, the project involved analyzing root causes and proposing solutions based on error data collected from various hospital units. Through collaborative efforts, four effective solutions were identified and implemented, resulting in a reduction of the UE rate to 0.17%. Insights gained from this project, including procedures and tools utilized, offer valuable lessons for other healthcare institutions.

Keywords: Unplanned extubation, patient safety, error analysis

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTEGRATION OF VISION SYSTEM AND SIMULATION SOFTWARE FOR ENHANCED INDUSTRIAL ROBOT CAPABILITIES

FATIMA AL-HASSAN, GANESH KOTHAPALLI, MAJID TOLOUEI-RAD

Gadjah Mada University- Indonesia

Abstract:

The incorporation of diverse sensors has expanded the functionalities of industrial robots significantly. Vision sensors, in particular, play a crucial role by furnishing visual data to augment robot control systems. This paper proposes an approach for seamlessly integrating a vision system and a simulation software with an industrial robot. The vision system is utilized for detecting target objects and computing their precise locations within the robot's operational environment. Subsequently, the extracted object information is transmitted to the robot controller via a parallel communication port. Leveraging this information along with the simulation program, the robot controller orchestrates the arm's actions for tasks such as approaching, grasping, and relocating the object. Detailed technical insights into the system components are provided, along with a comprehensive methodology for achieving this integration. Furthermore, a case study is presented to substantiate the effectiveness of the proposed methodology.

Keywords: industrial robot, integration, simulation, vision system

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADAPTIVE HANDOFF DETECTION ALGORITHM UTILIZING RCST MOBILITY INFORMATION IN SATELLITE BEAM SYSTEMS

Sung Min Park, Hyun Jung Choi, Seung Woo Kim, Ji Hyun Lee, Sang Min Yoon

Wannan Medical College- China

Abstract:

With the widespread implementation of DVB-RCS, the interest in mobile communication within multi-beam satellite systems has grown significantly. The DVB-RCS standard includes provisions for supporting mobility of a Remote Communication Satellite Terminal (RCST). Unlike terrestrial systems, in spot-beam satellite systems, the received signal strength (RSS) does not significantly vary between the center and the boundary of the beam. Consequently, conventional RSS-based handoff detection algorithms are not well-suited for satellite systems. Therefore, we propose an Adaptive Handoff Detection Algorithm based on RCST mobility information. This algorithm not only serves as a centralized handoff detection mechanism but also mitigates uncertainties associated with handoffs stemming from RSS variations. We compare its performance with that of RSS-based handoff algorithms. Simulation results demonstrate that the proposed algorithm not only achieves superior handoff and link degradation rates but also enhances forward link spectral efficiency.

Keywords: DVB-RCS, satellite multi-beam handoff, mobility information, handover detection.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DESIGNING AN EXPERIMENTAL SETUP TO VALIDATE OUT-OF-THE-LOOP MITIGATION IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL MONITORING HIGH LEVELS OF AUTOMATION

Oliver Di Flumeri , Francesca De Kraemer, Gianluca Ohneiser, Jan Crescenzio ,

Universidad Nacional Abierta y a Distancia de México- Mexico

Abstract:

An increasing degree of automation in air traffic will also change the role of the air traffic controller (ATCO). ATCOs will fulfill significantly more monitoring tasks compared to today. However, this rather passive role may lead to Out-Of-The-Loop (OOTL) effects comprising vigilance decrement and less situation awareness. The project MINIMA (Mitigating Negative Impacts of Monitoring high levels of Automation) has conceived a system to control and mitigate such OOTL phenomena. In order to demonstrate the MINIMA concept, an experimental simulation set-up has been designed. This set-up consists of two parts: 1) a Task Environment (TE) comprising a Terminal Maneuvering Area (TMA) simulator as well as 2) a Vigilance and Attention Controller (VAC) based on neurophysiological data recording such as electroencephalography (EEG) and eye-tracking devices. The current vigilance level and the attention focus of the controller are measured during the ATCO's active work in front of the human machine interface (HMI). The derived vigilance level and attention trigger adaptive automation functionalities in the TE to avoid OOTL effects. This paper describes the full-scale experimental set-up and the component development work towards it. Hence, it encompasses a pre-test whose results influenced the development of the VAC as well as the functionalities of the final TE and the two VAC's sub-components.

Keywords: Automation, human factors, air traffic controller, MINIMA, OOTL, Out-Of-The-Loop, EEG, electroencephalography, HMI, human machine interface.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING CESSNA CITATION X PERFORMANCE DURING CRUISE FLIGHT WITH ADAPTIVE WINGLETS

Botez Segui, Bezin Simon , Mihaela Marine

Rajiv Gandhi University of Science and Technology- Guyana

Abstract:

As part of a 'Morphing-Wing' idea, this study consists of measuring how a winglet, which is able to change its shape during the flight, is efficient. Conventionally, winglets are fixed-vertical platforms at the wingtips, optimized for a cruise condition that the airplane should use most of the time. However, during a cruise, an airplane flies through a lot of cruise conditions corresponding to altitudes variations from 30,000 to 45,000 ft. The fixed winglets are not optimized for these variations, and consequently, they are supposed to generate some drag, and thus to deteriorate aircraft fuel consumption. This research assumes that it exists a winglet position that reduces the fuel consumption for each cruise condition. In this way, the methodology aims to find these optimal winglet positions, and to further simulate, and thus estimate the fuel consumption of an aircraft wearing this type of adaptive winglet during several cruise conditions. The adaptive winglet is assumed to have degrees of freedom given by the various changes of following surfaces: the tip chord, the sweep and the dihedral angles. Finally, results obtained during cruise simulations are presented in this paper. These results show that an adaptive winglet can reduce, thus improve up to 2.12% the fuel consumption of an aircraft during a cruise.
Keywords: Aerodynamics, Cessna Citation X, optimization, winglet, adaptive, morphing, wing, aircraft.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPLEMENTATION OF STATE-SPACE AND SUPER-ELEMENT TECHNIQUES FOR MODELING AND CONTROLLING SMART STRUCTURES WITH DAMPING FEATURES

Schmidt Ghareeb, Nade R¨udiger

University of the Commonwealth Caribbean (UCC) -Jamaica

Abstract:

Minimizing the weight in flexible structures means reducing material and costs as well. However, these structures could become prone to vibrations. Attenuating these vibrations has become a pivotal engineering problem that shifted the focus of many research endeavors. One technique to do that is to design and implement an active control system. This system is mainly composed of a vibrating structure, a sensor to perceive the vibrations, an actuator to counteract the influence of disturbances, and finally a controller to generate the appropriate control signals. In this work, two different techniques are explored to create two different mathematical models of an active control system. The first model is a finite element model with a reduced number of nodes and it is called a super-element. The second model is in the form of state-space representation, i.e. a set of partial differential equations. The damping coefficients are calculated and incorporated into both models. The effectiveness of these models is demonstrated when the system is excited by its first natural frequency and an active control strategy is developed and implemented to attenuate the resulting vibrations. Results from both modeling techniques are presented and compared.
Keywords: Finite element analysis, super-element, state-space model.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MODELING COMPRESSIBLE FLOW IN PIPES AND POROUS MEDIA DURING BLOWDOWN EXPERIMENT

Thomas Namy , Bruyere Vincent , Paris Patrick

General Coordination of Technological and Polytechnic Universities (CGUT) - Mexico

Abstract:

A numerical model is developed to simulate gas blowdowns through a thin tube and a filter (porous media), separating a high pressure gas filled reservoir to low pressure ones. Based on a previous work, a one-dimensional approach is developed by using the finite element method to solve the transient compressible flow and to predict the pressure and temperature evolution in space and time. Mass, momentum, and energy conservation equations are solved in a fully coupled way in the reservoirs, the pipes and the porous media. Numerical results, such as pressure and temperature evolutions, are firstly compared with experimental data to validate the model for different configurations. Couplings between porous media and pipe flow are then validated by checking mass balance. The influence of the porous media and the nature of the gas is then studied for different initial high pressure values.

Keywords: Fluid mechanics, compressible flow, heat transfer, porous media.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DYNAMIC 3D POST-STALL AERODYNAMICS CONSIDERING CAMBER LOSS FROM FLOW SEPARATION

Aritras Mukherjee , Roy Rinku

University of Science and Technology of China- China

Abstract:

The current study couples a quasi-steady Vortex Lattice Method and a camber correcting technique, 'Decambering' for unsteady post-stall flow prediction. The wake is force-free and discrete such that the wake lattices move with the free-stream once shed from the wing. It is observed that the time-averaged unsteady coefficient of lift sees a relative drop at post-stall angles of attack in comparison to its steady counterpart for some angles of attack. Multiple solutions occur at post-stall and three different algorithms to choose solutions in these regimes show both unsteadiness and non-convergence of the iterations. The distribution of coefficient of lift on the wing span also shows sawtooth. Distribution of vorticity changes both along span and in the direction of the free-stream as the wake develops over time with distinct roll-up, which increases with time.
Keywords: Post-stall, unsteady, wing, aerodynamics.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Utilizing Cellulose Nanocrystal Suspensions as Water-Based Lubricants for Slurry Pump Gland Seals

Grecov Mohammad Shariatzadeh, Dana Javad

Al Mansour University College - Baghdad- Iraq

Abstract:

The tribological tests were performed on a new tribometer, in order to measure the coefficient of friction of a gland seal packing material on stainless steel shafts in presence of Cellulose Nanocrystal (CNC) suspension as a sustainable, environmentally friendly, water-based lubricant. To simulate the real situation from the slurry pumps, silica sands were used as slurry particles. The surface profiles after tests were measured by interferometer microscope to characterize the surface wear. Moreover, the coefficient of friction and surface wear were measured between stainless steel shaft and chrome steel ball to investigate the tribological effects of CNC in boundary lubrication region. Alignment of nanoparticles in the CNC suspensions are the main reason for friction and wear reduction. The homogeneous concentrated suspensions showed fingerprint patterns of a chiral nematic liquid crystal. These properties made CNC a very good lubricant additive in water.
Keywords: Gland seal, lubricant additives, nanocrystalline cellulose, water-based lubricants.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Enhancing Fatigue Life: Optimizing Tolerance Grades for Bearing and Shaft Assembly in Washing Machines

Dolar Cangi, Aydogdu Ersoy, Mugan Aydeniz,

Al Rafidain University College - Baghdad- Iraq

Abstract:

The drum is one of the critical parts in a washing machine in which the clothes are washed and spin by the rotational movement. It is activated by the drum shaft which is attached to an electric motor and subjected to dynamic loading. Being one of the critical components, failures of the drum require costly repairs of dynamic components. In this study, tolerance bands between the drum shaft and its two bearings were examined to develop a relationship between the fatigue life of the shaft and the interaction tolerances. Optimization of tolerance bands was completed in consideration of the fatigue life of the shaft as the cost function. The following methodology is followed: multibody dynamic model of a washing machine was constructed and used to calculate dynamic loading on the components. Then, these forces were used in finite element analyses to calculate the stress field in critical components which was used for fatigue life predictions. The factors affecting the fatigue life were examined to find optimum tolerance grade for a given test condition. Numerical results were verified by experimental observations.

Keywords: Fatigue life, finite element analysis, tolerance analysis, optimization.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTEGRATING HYBRID AI WITH TWO-DIMENSIONAL DEPTH-AVERAGED NUMERICAL MODEL: SIMULTANEOUS SOLUTION FOR SHALLOW WATER AND EXNER EQUATIONS

S. Mehrab Amiri, Nasser Talebbeydokhti

Lamei Gorgani Institute of Higher Education

Abstract:

Modeling sediment transport processes by means of numerical approach often poses severe challenges. In this way, a number of techniques have been suggested to solve flow and sediment equations in decoupled, semi-coupled or fully coupled forms. Furthermore, in order to capture flow discontinuities, a number of techniques, like artificial viscosity and shock fitting, have been proposed for solving these equations which are mostly required careful calibration processes. In this research, a numerical scheme for solving shallow water and Exner equations in fully coupled form is presented. First-Order Centered scheme is applied for producing required numerical fluxes and the reconstruction process is carried out toward using Monotonic Upstream Scheme for Conservation Laws to achieve a high order scheme. In order to satisfy C-property of the scheme in presence of bed topography, Surface Gradient Method is proposed. Combining the presented scheme with fourth order Runge-Kutta algorithm for time integration yields a competent numerical scheme. In addition, to handle non-prismatic channels problems, Cartesian Cut Cell Method is employed. A trained Multi-Layer Perceptron Artificial Neural Network which is of Feed Forward Back Propagation (FFBP) type estimates sediment flow discharge in the model rather than usual empirical formulas. Hydrodynamic part of the model is tested for showing its capability in simulation of flow discontinuities, transcritical flows, wetting/drying conditions and non-prismatic channel flows. In this end, dam-break flow onto a locally non-prismatic converging-diverging channel with initially dry bed conditions is modeled. The morphodynamic part of the model is verified simulating dam break on a dry movable bed and bed level variations in an alluvial junction. The results show that the model is capable in capturing the flow discontinuities, solving wetting/drying problems even in non-prismatic channels and presenting proper results for movable bed situations. It can also be deducted that applying Artificial Neural Network, instead of common empirical formulas for estimating sediment flow discharge, leads to more accurate results.

Keywords: Artificial neural network, morphodynamic model, sediment continuity equation, shallow water equations.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SIMULATION OF GAS SWEETENING PROCESS: EXPLORING WASTE HYDRAULIC ENERGY RECOVERY

Meisam Farhani, Hassan Ali Ozgoli, Foad Moghadasi

Kuwait College of Science and Technology - Kuwait

Abstract:

In this research, firstly, a commercial gas sweetening unit with methyl-di-ethanol-amine (MDEA) solution is simulated and comprised in an integrated model in accordance with Aspen HYSYS software. For evaluation purposes, in the second step, the results of the simulation are compared with operating data gathered from South Pars Gas Complex (SPGC). According to the simulation results, the considerable energy potential contributed to the pressure difference between absorber and regenerator columns causes this energy driving force to be applied in power recovery turbine (PRT). In the last step, the amount of waste hydraulic energy is calculated, and its recovery methods are investigated.

Keywords: Gas sweetening unit, simulation, MDEA, power recovery turbine, waste-to-energy.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EMPLOYING SNAILS AND FISH AS POLLUTION BIOMARKERS: A STUDY IN LAKE MANZALA AND LABORATORY C, WITH LABORATORY-EXPOSED SNAILS TO CHEMICAL MIXTURES

Hanaa Khayat, Hoda Hamid, Kadria. Mahmoud,

Central University of Las Villas, Santa Clara - Cuba

Abstract:

Snails are considered as suitable diagnostic organisms for heavy metal–contaminated sites. *Biomphalaria alexandrina* snails are used in this work as pollution bioindicators after exposure to chemical mixtures consisted of heavy metals (HM); zinc (Zn), copper (Cu) and lead (Pb); and persistent organic pollutants; Decabromodiphenyl ether 98% (D) and Aroclor 1254 (A). The impacts of these tested chemicals, individual and mixtures, on liver and kidney functions, antioxidant enzymes, complete blood picture, and tissue histology were studied. Results showed that Cu was proved to be the highly toxic against snails than Zn and Pb where LC_{50} values were 1.362, 213.198 and 277.396 ppm, respectively. Also, *B. alexandrina* snails exposed to the mixture of HM (¼ LC_5 Cu, Pb and Zn) showed the highest bioaccumulation of Cu and Zn in their whole tissue, the most significant increase in AST, ALT & ALP activities and the highest significant levels of total protein, albumin and globulin. Results showed significant alterations in CAT activity in snail tissue extracts while snail samples exposed to most experimental tests showed significant increase in GST activity. Snail samples that exposed to HM mixtures showed a significant decrease in total hemocytes count while snail samples that exposed to mixtures containing A & D showed a significant increase in total hemocytes and Hyalinocytes. Histopathological alterations in snail samples exposed to individual HM and their mixtures for 4 weeks showed degeneration, edema, hyper trophy and vaculation in head-foot muscle, degeneration and necrotic changes in the digestive gland and accumulation in most tested organs. Also, the hermaphrodite gland showed mature ova with irregular shape and reduction in sperm number. In conclusion, the resulted damage and alterations in *B. alexandrina* studied parameters can be used as bioindicators to the presence of pollutants in its habitats.

Keywords: Biomphalaria, Zn, Cu, Pb, AST, ALT, ALP, total protein albumin, globulin, CAT and Histopathology.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTIVENESS OF THREE HERBICIDES ON CONTROLLING WILD BARLEY (HORDEUM SPONTANEUM C. KOCH) ACROSS VARIOUS GROWTH STAGES WITH NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDITIVE

Edrisi Moeeni, A. Farahbakhsh

Islamic Azad University, Central Tehran Branch - Iran

Abstract:

To study the effect of nitrogenous additive spray solution on the efficacy of three herbicides i.e. pinoxaden (Trade name: Axial), sulfosulfuron+metsulfuron-methyl (Trade name: Total) and sulfosulfuron (Trade name: Apirus) in controlling wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum* C. Koch), in different growth stages, a greenhouse experiment as a split plot in a completely randomized design in three replications was conducted. One month after treatments, all plants were harvested and growth parameters were determined. The data were analyzed with computer. The results showed that the herbicide applications with and without nitrogen additive caused significant reductions in growth parameters of wild barley at 2-4 leaf stage. However, the plants were not killed by this herbicide. Plants were killed completely due to applications of the two other herbicides i.e. Apirus and Total at 2-4 leaf. There was no significant difference between the effect of these two herbicides. There was no significant difference between the highest rate of each herbicide used alone and that of the lowest rate with nitrogenous additive.

Keywords: Growth stage, herbicide, nitrogenous additive, wild barley.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING SALVIA SCLAREA L. POTENTIAL FOR PHYTOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METAL-CONTAMINATED SOILS

Violina Todorov, Radka Ivanova, Angelova Givko ,

University of Science and Technology of China- China

Abstract:

A field study was conducted to evaluate the efficacy of *Salvia sclarea* L. for phytoremediation of contaminated soils. The experiment was performed on an agricultural fields contaminated by the Non-Ferrous-Metal Works near Plovdiv, Bulgaria. The content of heavy metals in different parts of *Salvia sclarea* L. (roots, stems, leaves and inflorescences) was determined by ICP. The essential oil of the *Salvia sclarea* L. was obtained by steam distillation in laboratory conditions and was analyzed for heavy metals and its chemical composition was determined. *Salvia sclarea* L. is a plant which is tolerant to heavy metals and can be grown on contaminated soils. Based on the obtained results and using the most common criteria, *Salvia sclarea* L. can be classified as Pb hyperaccumulator and Cd and Zn accumulators, therefore, this plant has suitable potential for the phytoremediation of heavy metal contaminated soils. Favorable is also the fact that heavy metals do not influence the development of the *Salvia sclarea* L., as well as on the quality and quantity of the essential oil. For clary sage oil obtained from the processing of clary sage grown on highly contaminated soils, its key odour-determining ingredients meet the quality requirements of the European Pharmacopoeia and BS ISO 7609 regarding Bulgarian clary sage oil and/or have values that are close to the limits of these standards. The possibility of further industrial processing will make *Salvia sclarea* L. an economically interesting crop for farmers of phytoextraction technology.

Keywords: Clary sage, heavy metals, phytoremediation, polluted soils.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF COMPOST APPLICATION ON HEAVY METAL UPTAKE, NUTRIENT ALLOCATION, AND QUALITY OF ORIENTAL TOBACCO KRUMOVGRAD 90

Violina Popova , Venelina Angelova , Radka Ivanova, Krasimir Givko, Ivan Ivanov,

Eastern University named after Mahmud Kashgari Barskani- Kyrgyzstan

Abstract:

A comparative research on the impact of compost on uptake and allocation of nutrients and heavy metals and quality of Oriental tobacco Krumovgrad 90 has been carried out. The experiment was performed on an agricultural field contaminated by the lead zinc smelter near the town of Kardzali, Bulgaria, after closing the lead production. The compost treatments had significant effects on the uptake and allocation of plant nutrients and heavy metals. The incorporation of compost leads to decrease in the amount of heavy metals present in the tobacco leaves, with Cd, Pb and Zn having values of 36%, 12% and 6%, respectively. Application of the compost leads to increased content of potassium, calcium and magnesium in the leaves of tobacco, and therefore, may favorably affect the burning properties of tobacco. The incorporation of compost in the soil has a negative impact on the quality and typicality of the oriental tobacco variety of Krumovgrad 90. The incorporation of compost leads to an increase in the size of the tobacco plant leaves, the leaves become darker in colour, less fleshy and undergo a change in form, becoming (much) broader in the second, third and fourth stalk position. This is accompanied by a decrease in the quality of the tobacco. The incorporation of compost also results in an increase in the mineral substances (pure ash), total nicotine and nitrogen, and a reduction in the amount of reducing sugars, which causes the quality of the tobacco leaves to deteriorate (particularly in the third and fourth harvests).

Keywords: Chemical composition, compost, oriental tobacco, quality.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INITIAL FINDINGS: AFLATOXIN DETECTION IN PADDY AND MILLED RICE FRACTIONS IN GUYANA

M. Morrison, Lambert Chester, Samuels Ledoux

Pedagogical and Technological University of Colombia- Colombia

Abstract:

A survey was conducted in the five rice-growing regions in Guyana to determine the presence of aflatoxins in multiple fractions of rice in June/October 2015 growing season. The fractions were paddy, steamed paddy, cargo rice, white rice and parboiled rice. Samples were analyzed by High Performance Liquid Chromatography. A subset of the samples was further analyzed by enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA) for concurrence. All analyses were conducted at the University of Missouri, USA. Of the 186 samples tested, 16 had aflatoxin concentrations greater than 20 ppb the recommended limit for aflatoxins in food according to the United States Food and Drug Administration. An additional three samples had aflatoxin B_1 concentrations greater than the European Union Commission maximum levels for aflatoxin B_1 in rice at 5 µg/kg and total aflatoxins (B_1, B_2, G_1 and G_2) at 10 µg/kg. The survey indicates that there is no widespread aflatoxin problem in rice in Guyana. The incidence of aflatoxins appears to be localized.

Keywords: Aflatoxins, enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay, high-performance liquid chromatography, rice fractions.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STRATEGIES FOR MANAGING RICE-FIELD CONVERSION IN PANGKEP REGENCY, SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

Nurliani, Ida Rosada

Mawlana Jalaludin Muḥammad Balkhi Institute of Higher Education- Afghanistan

Abstract:

The national rice consumption keeps increasing along with raising income of the households and the rapid growth of population. However, food availability, particularly rice, is limited. Impacts of rice-field conversion have run cumulatively, as we can see on potential losses of rice and crops production, as well as work opportunity that keeps increasing year-by-year. Therefore, it requires policy recommendation to control rice-field conversion through economic, social, and ecological approaches. The research was a survey method intended to: (1) Identify internal factors; quality and productivity of the land as the cause of land conversion, (2) Identify external factors of land conversion, value of the rice-field and the competitor's land, workforce absorption, and regulation, as well as (3) Formulate strategies in controlling rice-field conversion. Population of the research was farmers who applied land conversion at Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi. Samples were determined using the incidental sampling method. Data analysis used productivity analysis, land quality analysis, total economic value analysis, and SWOT analysis. Results of the research showed that the quality of rice-field was low as well as productivity of the grains (unhulled-rice). So that, average productivity of the grains and quality of rice-field were low as well. Total economic value of rice-field was lower than the economic value of the embankment. Workforce absorption value on rice-field was higher than on the embankment. Strategies in controlling such rice-field conversion can be done by increasing rice-field productivity, improving land quality, applying cultivation technique of specific location, improving the irrigation lines, and socializing regulation and sanction about the transfer of land use.

Keywords: Land conversion, quality of rice-field, land economic value, strategy in controlling.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

LONG-TERM IMPACT OF RECLAIMED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER ON SOIL CHEMICAL PROPERTIES IN HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATION

DisciglioTarantino, , Gatta Frabboni,

Kingdom University- Bahrain

Abstract:

Worldwide, about two-thirds of industrial and domestic wastewater effluent is discharged without treatment, which can cause contamination and eutrophication of the water. In particular, for Mediterranean countries, irrigation with treated wastewater would mitigate the water stress and support the agricultural sector. Changing global weather patterns will make the situation worse, due to increased susceptibility to drought, which can cause major environmental, social, and economic problems. The study was carried out in open field in an intensive agricultural area of the Apulian region in Southern Italy where freshwater resources are often scarce. As well as providing a water resource, irrigation with treated wastewater represents a significant source of nutrients for soil–plant systems. However, the use of wastewater might have further effects on soil. This study thus investigated the long-term impact of irrigation with reclaimed agro-industrial wastewater on the chemical characteristics of the soil. Two crops (processing tomato and broccoli) were cultivated in succession in Stornarella (Foggia) over four years from 2012 to 2016 using two types of irrigation water: groundwater and tertiary treated agro-industrial wastewater that had undergone an activated sludge process, sedimentation filtration, and UV radiation. Chemical analyses were performed on the irrigation waters and soil samples. The treated wastewater was characterised by high levels of several chemical parameters including TSS, EC, COD, BOD_5, Na^+, Ca^{2+}, Mg^{2+}, NH_4-N, PO_4-P, K^+, SAR and $CaCO_3$, as compared with the groundwater. However, despite these higher levels, the mean content of several chemical parameters in the soil did not show relevant differences between the irrigation treatments, in terms of the chemical features of the soil.

Keywords: Agro-industrial wastewater, broccoli, long-term re-use, tomato.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING WATER USE EFFICIENCY IN CITRUS FARMING OF THE SOUSS REGION (MOROCCO) UNDER CHANGING CLIMATE: IMPACT OF IRRIGATION METHODS

H. Elomari, Fallah Elmousadik

Shahjalal University of Science and Technology- Bangladesh

Abstract:

This work was conducted in the Souss region, known by severe water scarcity and a high agricultural activity dominated by the citrus (representing 40% of the area of Morocco's citrus). The objective of this work is to diagnose the current situation of the water efficiency in citrus irrigation and analyze the impact of various production factors on water productivity and its sustainability in the context of climate change. A field survey was conducted on 65 farms with areas varying from 0.5 to 350 ha. The stratification method was adopted as a sampling frame. Initial result indicates that the use of water shows a huge shortfall, since 31% of farms in the region are still using the surface irrigation system and 67% of farms are still using only the experience of the manager to control and adjust irrigation. The assessment of water productivity showed a value of 1.2 kg/m^3 for surface irrigation and 3.8 kg/m^3 for drip irrigation. The use of tools for control and adjustment of irrigation increases the water productivity of drip irrigation by 25%. The availability of the technical staff (internal or external) allows an increase in productivity of 172.4% compared to farms without technical advice.

Keywords: Citrus, irrigation efficiency, water productivity, drip irrigation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSMENT OF AGRICULTURAL TRAITS OF SMOOTH BROMEGRASS (BROMUS INERMIS LEYSS) LINES IN KONYA REGIONAL CONDITIONS

Tarantino Libutti,

Al-Andalous University- Yemen

Abstract:

The present study was conducted to determine the yield and yield components of smooth bromegrass lines under the environmental conditions of the Konya region during the growing seasons between 2011 and 2013. The experiment was performed in the randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications. It was found that the selected lines had a statistically significant effect on all the investigated traits, except for the main stem length and the number of nodes in the main stem. According to the two-year average calculated for various parameters checked in the smooth bromegrass lines, the main stem length ranged from 71.6 cm to 79.1 cm, the main stem diameter from 2.12 mm from 2.70 mm, the number of nodes in the main stem from 3.2 to 3.7, the internode length from 11.6 cm to 18.9 cm, flag leaf length from 9.7 cm to 12.7 cm, flag leaf width from 3.58 cm to 6.04 mm, herbage yield from 221.3 kg da^{-1} to 354.7 kg da^{-1} and hay yield from 100.4 kg da^{-1} to 190.1 kg da^{-1}. The study concluded that the smooth bromegrass lines differ in terms of yield and yield components. Therefore, it is very crucial to select suitable varieties of smooth bromegrass to obtain optimum yield.

Keywords: Semiarid region, smooth bromegrass, yield, yield components.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMAL TIMING FOR NEWBORN CALF CAMELS TO ABSORB COLOSTRUM IMMUNOGLOBULIN (IGG) IN RELATION TO CORTISOL AND THYROXIN LEVELS

Amina M. Magdub , Ahmed B. Bishr , Abdul-Baset R. Abuzweda

Zewail City of Science, Technology and Innovation- Egypt

Abstract:

A major challenge in camel productivity is the high mortality rate of camel calves in the early stage due to the lack of colostrums. This study investigates the time required for the calves to obtain the optimum amount of the immunoglobulin (IgG). Eleven pregnant female camels (Camelus Dromedarus) were selected randomly and variant in age and gestation. After delivery, 7 calves were obtained and used for this investigation. Colostrum samples were collected from mothers immediately after parturition. Blood samples were obtained from the calves as follow: 0 day (before suckling), 24, 48, 72, 96, 120 and 144 hours, 2nd, 3rd, and 4th weeks post suckling. Blood serum and colostrums whey were separated and used to determine IgG concentration, total protein and concentration of Cortisol and Thyroxin. The results showed high levels of IgG in camel colostrums (328.8 ± 4.5 mg / ml). The IgG concentration in serum of calves was the highest within 1st 24 h after suckling (140.75 mg /ml), and then declined gradually reached lower level at 144 h (41.97 mg / ml). The average turnover rate (t 1/2) of serum IgG in the all cases was 3.22 days. The turnover of ranged from 2.56 days for calves have values of IgG more than average and 7.7 days for those with values below average. In spite of very high levels of thyroxin in sera of new born the results showed no correlation between cortisol and thyroxin with IgG levels.
Keywords: Camel, cortisol, IgG, thyroxin, turn-over rate.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENTAL ALTERATIONS IN RABBIT DUODENAL MUCOSAL-SUBMUCOSAL COMPOSITION

Elnasharty Abou-Ghanema., Sayed-Ahmed Abo Elnour

University of Badji Mokhtar Annaba (UBMA) – Algeria

Abstract:

The sequential morphologic changes of rabbit duodenal mucosa-submucosa were studied from primodial stage to birth in 15 fetuses and during the early days of life in 21 rabbit newborns till maturity using light, scanning and transmission electron microscopy. Fetal rabbit duodenum develops from a simple tube of stratified epithelium to a tube containing villus and intervillus regions of simple columnar epithelium. By day 21 of gestation, the first rudimentary villi were appeared and by day 24 the first true villi were appeared. The Crypts of Lieberkuhn did not appear until birth. By the first day of postnatal life the duodenal glands appeared. The histological maturity of the rabbit small intestine occurred one month after birth. In conclusion, at all stages, the sequential morphologic changes of the rabbit small intestine developed to meet the structural and physiological demands during the fetal stage to be prepared to extra uterine life.

Keywords: Duodenum, mucosa, submucosa, morphogenesis, rabbit.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

UTILIZATION OF TUBERCULIN, TETANUS IMMUNOGLOBULIN, AND DPT VACCINE AS AVIAN IN VIVO T-LYMPHOCYTE MITOGENS

Ibrahim Mohammed Saeed Shnawa

University of Badji Mokhtar Annaba (UBMA) - Algeria

Abstract:

The avian phytohaemagglutinin skin test is being proved as an in vivo system for the evaluation an avian in vivo T cell mitogenicity. The test system was one week old Gallus domesticus broiler Chickens. Five replicates were done for each of the whole, 1:10 dilutions of each of 0.05 IU tuberculin, tetanus immunoglobulin and DPT vaccine as test materials. The evaluation parameters were the skin indurations and lymphoblast percentages in bone marrow lymphocytes. Tuberculin indurations were 2.06 and 1.26mm for 0.05 IU respectively while lymphoblast percent were 0.234 and 0.1 accordingly. The skin indurations of 135mg/ml and 1.35mg/ml tetanus immunoglobulin were 4.86 and 3.96mm while lymphoblast percentages were 0.3 and 0.14 respectively. The whole DPT and 1:10 concentration were with 4.5 and 3.2mm while their lymphoblast percentages were 0.28 and 0.12 accordingly. Thus the mitogenicity of the test materials was of dependant type.

Keywords: DPT, Mitogenicity, Tetenus, immunoglobulin, Tubercular.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING POTATO CULTIVAR SUITABILITY FOR CHIP AND STICK PRODUCTION WITH MICROWAVE-VACUUM DRYING

Solvita Siljanis , Kristaps Kampuse, Murniece Rakcejeva, Tatjana Irisa

Botswana International University of Science and Technology, Palapye - Botswana

Abstract:

The aim of present experiment was to evaluate the influence of cultivar to quality parameters of dried potato chips and sticks produced in microwave-vacuum drier. The potatoes before drying were blanched in oil and water at 180ºC and at 85ºC respectively. The moisture content, crispiness, the colour (CIE L*a*b*), the content of ascorbic acid, total carotenoids and total fat content of dried potato chips and sticks was determined The highest ascorbic acid content, high content of carotenoids, low total fat content, low acrylamide content and good crispiness (low breaking force) especially for sticks was determined in the samples of Gundega cultivar.

Keywords: Potato, chips, sticks, vacuum-microwave, drying, cultivar, blanching.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING SALT-TOLERANCE IN TISSUE-CULTURED DATE PALM VARIETIES WITHIN CONTROLLED ENVIRONMENTS

Bhat Mulla, M. Khalil

Royal College of Surgeons in Ireland (RCSI) - Bahrain- Bahrain

Abstract:

A study was conducted in greenhouse environment to determine the response of five tissue-cultured date palm cultivars, Al- Ahamad, Nabusaif, Barhee, Khalas, and Kasab to irrigation water salinity of 1.6, 5, 10, or 20 dS/ m. The salinity level of 1.6dS/m, was used as a control. The effects of high salinity on plant survival were manifested at 360 days after planting (DAP) onwards. Three cultivars, Khalas, Kasab and Barhee were able to tolerate 10 dS/m salinity level at 24 months after the start of study. Khalas tolerated the highest salinity level of 20 dS/ m and 'Nabusaif' was found to be the least tolerant cv. The average heights of palms and the number of fronds were decreased with increasing salinity levels as time progressed.

Keywords: Acclimatization, Irrigation water salinity, Kuwait, Land degradation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPING ESSENTIAL OIL COMPOSITION AS ANTIBACTERIAL FEED ADDITIVE FOR POULTRY: FORMULATION AND TECHNOLOGY

Goderdzishvili Barbaqadze, LomtadzeMosidze, MshvildadzeBakuridze, A. Bakuridze

Bukhara Engineering Institute of High Technology- Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This paper focuses on the formulation of phytobiotic designated for further implantation in poultry farming. Composition was meant to be water-soluble powder containing antibacterial essential oils. The development process involved Thyme, Monarda and Clary sage essential oils. The antimicrobial activity of essential oils composite was meant to be tested against gram-negative and gram-positive bacterial strains. The results are processed using the statistical program Sigma STAT. To make essential oils composition water soluble surfactants were added to them. At the first stage of the study, nine options for the optimal composition of essential oils and surfactants were developed. The effect of the amount of surfactants on the essential oils composition solubility in water has been investigated. On the basis of biopharmaceutical studies, the formulation of phytobiotic has been determined: Thyme, monarda and clary sage essential oils 2:1:1 - 100 parts; Licorice extract 5.25 parts and inhalation lactose 300 parts. A technology for the preparation of phytobiotic has been developed and a technological scheme for the preparation of phytobiotic has been made up. The research was performed within the framework of the grant project CARYS-19-363 funded be the Shota Rustaveli National Science Foundation of Georgia.

Keywords: Clary, essential oils, monarda, phytobiotics, poultry, thyme.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARING REPRODUCTIVE HORMONE LEVELS IN INFERTILE AND FERTILE DAIRY COWS

Ali M. Mutlag, Yang Zhiqiang, Meng Jiaren, Zhang Jingyan, Li Jianxi

Aichi University of Technology- Japan

Nagoya Ryujo Women's University- Japan

Abstract:

The object of this study was to investigate several hormones correlated to the reproduction and inhibin A, inhibin B and NO levels in the infertile dairy cows as attempt to illustrate the physiological causes of dairy cows infertility.

40 Holstein cow (21 infertile and 19 fertile) were used at estrous phase of the cycle, Hormones FSH, LH, E2, Testosterone, were measured using ELISA method. inhibin A and B also estimated by ELISA method, Nitric oxide was measured by Greiss reagent method.

The results showed different concentrations of the hormone in which FSH illustrated significantly higher concentration in the infertile cows than fertile cows ($P<0.05$). LH and E2 showed significant decrease in the infertile cows than the fertile cows ($P<0.05$), no significant difference appeared in testosterone concentrations in the fertile cows and infertile cows ($P>0.05$). The both inhibins A and B showed significant $P<0.05$ decrease concentrations in the infertile cows also NO showed clearly significant decrease $P<0.05$ in the infertile cows.

In conclusion, the present study approved the poorly ovarian activities and reproduction disturbance of infertile cows in spite of trigger estrous signs, the study confirmed a positive correlation between inhibins and NO to regulate the ovarian physiology. These inhibins represent effective markers of dairy cow infertility.

Keywords: Cows, Inhibin (A, B), Infertility, Nitric oxide (NO).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTERTIDAL FIXED STAKE NET TRAPS (HADRAH) FISHERY IN KUWAIT: DISTRIBUTION, CATCH RATES, AND SPECIES COMPOSITION

Ali Baz, Mohsen Husaini, James Bishop

Al Turath University College- Iraq

Abstract:

Intertidal fixed stake net trap (Hadrah) is one of the oldest fishing gears used throughout the Arabian Gulf countries since the 1800s and also one of most the efficient methods of capturing fish from the intertidal area. This study describes the hadrah fishery in Kuwait.

From October 2001 to December 2002, more than 37,372 specimens representing 95 species (89 fish, 2 mollusks and 4 crustaceans) were measured from hadrah, located in three different areas along Kuwait's coast. In Kuwait Bay, catch rates averaged 62 kg/sir-day (from 14 kg/sir-day in February to 160 kg/sir-day in October 2002). Commercial species accounted for 41% of the catches. Catches from Failakah Island averaged 96 kg/sir-day from June to September, with 61% of the catch being commercial species. In the southern area, catches averaged only 32 kg/sir-day and only 34% were commercially important.

Forty percent of the hadrah catches were juveniles, which shows that Kuwait's shallow intertidal waters, particularly in Kuwait Bay, served as prime nursery habitat,. To maintain ecosystem biodiversity and recruitment success of the fishes, we recommended that all hadrah should be removed from Kuwait Bay. In the future, removal of hadrah from other locations should be considered.

Keywords: Catch and effort, Hadrah, Intertidal Fixed stake net, Kuwait, Species composition.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ULTRASONIC EVALUATION OF CORPORA LUTEA AND PLASMA PROGESTERONE LEVELS IN EARLY PREGNANT AND NON-PREGNANT COWS

Abdurraouf Kubota , Salah Al- Raju , Solmon Guru Dahash , Gaja Chikara

National Institute of Design, Assam Jorhat Autonomous - India

Abstract:

Corpus luteum cross sectional (by ultrasonography) and plasma progesterone (by DELFIA) were estimated in early pregnant and non pregnant cows on days 14th and 20th to 23r^{d} post insemination. On day 14th, corpus luteum sectional area was 348.43 mm^2 in pregnant and 387.84mm^2 in non pregnant cows. Within days 20th to 23rd, corpus luteum sectional area ranged between 342.06 and 367.90 mm^2 in pregnant and between 193.85 and 270.69 mm^2 in non pregnant cows. Plasma progesterone level was 2.43 ng/ml in pregnant and 2.46 ng/ml in non pregnant cows on day 14th, while during days 20th to 23rd the level ranged between 2.47 and 2.84 ng/ml in pregnant and between 0.53 and 1.17 ng/ml in non pregnant cows. Results of both luteal tissue areas as well as plasma progesterone levels were highly significantly deferent ($P<0.01$) between pregnant and non pregnant cows during days 20th to 23rd, but there were no significant differences on day 14th. The correlation between CL cross sectional area and plasma progesterone level was 0.4 in pregnant cows and 0.99 in non pregnant cow. It is clear, from this study, that ultrasonic assessment of corpora lutea is a viable alternative to determine plasma progesterone levels for early pregnancy diagnosis in cows.

Keywords: Progesterone, ultrasonography, corpus luteum, pregnancy diagnosis, cow.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTS OF OVERFEEDING ON PRODUCTIVE PERFORMANCE, FOIE GRAS PRODUCTION, BLOOD PARAMETERS, AND MORTALITY RATES IN TWO DUCK BREEDS

Mona Sayed, E. Mahrous

Qom University of Medical Sciences, Qom - Iran

Abstract:

A total of 60 male mule ducks and 60 male Muscovy ducks were allotted into three groups (n = 20) to estimate the effects of overfeeding (two and four meals) versus ad libitum feeding on productive performance traits, foie gras production, internal organs, and blood parameters.

The results show that force-feeding four meals significantly increased ($P < 0.01$) body weight, weight gain, and gain percentage compared to force-feeding two meals. Both force-feeding regimes (two or four meals) induced significantly higher body weight, weight gain, gain percentage, and absolute carcass weight than ad libitum feeding; however, carcass percentage was significantly higher in ad libitum feeding. Mule ducks had significantly higher weight gain and weight gain percentages than Muscovy ducks.

Feed consumption per kilogram of foie gras and per kilogram weight gain was lower for the four-meal than for the two-meal forced feeding regime. Force-feeding four meals induced significantly higher liver weight and percentage (488.96 ± 25.78g, 7.82 ± 0.40%) than force-feeding two meals (381.98 ± 13.60g, 6.42 ± 0.21%). Moreover, feed conversion was significantly higher under forced feeding than under ad libitum feeding (77.65 ± 3.41g, 1.72 ± 0.05%; $P < 0.01$).

Forced feeding (two or four meals) increased all organ weights (intestine, proventriculus, heart, spleen, and pancreas) over ad libitum feeding weights, except for the gizzard; however intestinal and abdominal fat values were higher for four-meal forced feeding than for two-meal forced feeding.

Overfeeding did not change blood parameters significantly compared to ad libitum feeding; however, four-meal forced feeding improved the quality of foie gras since it significantly increased the percentage of grade A foie gras (62.5%) at the expense of grades B (33.33%) and C (4.17%) compared with the two-meal forced feeding.

The mortality percentage among Muscovy ducks during the forced feeding period was 22.5%, compared to 0% in mule ducks. Liver weight was highly significantly correlated with life weight after overfeeding and certain blood plasma traits.

Keywords: Foie gras, overfeeding, ducks, productive performance.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTS OF COPPER AND ZINC DEFICIENCY ON MILK PRODUCTION IN INTENSIVELY GRAZED DAIRY COWS: CASE STUDY FROM NORTH-EAST ROMANIA

Alina Anton, Gheorghe Solcan, Carmen Solcan

Bahrain Institute of Banking and Finance- Bahrain

Abstract:

The influence of copper and zinc supplements on milk production performances and health indicators was tested in a 20- week feeding trial, with 40 Holstein-Friesian lactating cows, devided in four groups (copper, zinc, copper-zinc and control). Correlations of the Cu and Zn plasma values with some animal performance criteria of health (body condition score and somatic cell counts) and production (milk yield, peak milk yield, fat and crude protein content) were done. During the 140 days of the experiment, the two added minerals caused a statistically significant increase ($p < 0.05$) of their plasma values after the peak of the cows' lactations. It was also observed that subjects that have received copper and zinc supplements had the lowest number of somatic cell counts in milk. The Pearson correlation test showed a positive corellation ($p = 0.007$, $r = + 0.851$) between the plasma Zn and the milk production. The improvement of the nutritional status improved the milk production performances of the cows as well as their health performances.

Keywords: Copper, dairy cows, health, milk production, zinc

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATION OF AMMONYX'S ANTIMICROBIAL ACTIVITY AGAINST PATHOGENIC MICROBES FOUND ON ATHLETIC APPAREL

S. Salimi, M. Hosseini, F. Mohammadi, Z. Rahimi

American University in Bulgaria- Bulgaria

Abstract:

This study aims to assess the antimicrobial efficacy of ammonyx solutions applied as a finishing treatment on athletic apparel, specifically Sweatshirt Sport, utilizing the immersion method. Sixty male healthy participants, specifically football players, were enrolled in the study. Over a span of 14 days, they wore Sweatshirt Sport garments, and microbial analysis was conducted on the garments to identify any present microbes. The antimicrobial activity of various concentrations of ammonyx solutions (1/100, 1/500, 1/1000, 1/2000 v/v solutions of Ammonyx) against the identified microbes was evaluated using the zone inhibition method in vitro. Subsequently, the Sweatshirt Sports were treated with the aforementioned ammonyx solutions, and the antimicrobial effectiveness was assessed using colony count methods at different intervals. Results were compared with untreated garments. Additionally, mechanical properties of the treated cotton/polyester yarn used in Sweatshirt Sport were measured after 30 days and compared with untreated samples. Finally, scanning electron microscopy (SEM) was employed to compare the surface characteristics of treated and untreated specimens. The findings revealed the presence of five pathogenic microbes on Sweatshirt Sports, including Escherichia coli, Staphylococcus aureus, Aspergillus, Mucor, and Candida. Treatment with ammonyx resulted in improved inhibition against these microbes. Significant reduction in colony growth was observed on treated garments, and mechanical testing indicated no adverse effects on fabric properties compared to untreated samples. SEM analysis confirmed effective antimicrobial treatment on the fabric surfaces.

Keywords: Pathogenic microbes, Athletic Apparel, Ammonyx, Antimicrobial Treatment

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MANUFACTURING PROCESS OF A NOVEL BIOMASS COMPOSITE INSPIRED FROM CELLULAR STRUCTURE OF WOOD

Li Yongfeng, Liu Yixing, Li Jian, Li Jun

Bengbu Medical College- China

Abstract:

A novel biomass composite inspired from wood porous structure was manufactured by impregnating vinyl monomer into wood cellular structure under vacuum conditions, and initiating the monomer for in situ polymerization through a thermal treatment. The vacuum condition was studied, and the mechanical properties of the composite were also tested. SEM observation shows that polymer generated in the wood porous structure, and strongly interacted with wood matrix; and the polymer content increased with vacuum value increasing. FTIR indicates that polymer grafted onto wood matrix, resulting chemical complex between them. The rate of monomer loading increased with increasing vacuum value and time, accordance with rate of polymer loading. The compression strength and modulus of elasticity linearly increased with the increasing rate of polymer loading. Results indicate that the novel biomass composite possesses good mechanical properties capable of applying in the fields of construction, traffic and so forth.

Keywords: Biomass composite, manufacture, vinyl monomer, wood cellular structure.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPUTATIONAL MODELING OF PLASTIC BEHAVIOR IN CLAY SAMPLES UNDER COMPRESSION TEST

Rafael S. Silva, Marina L. Santos, Carlos M. Rodrigues, Hazim A. Al-Qureshi

College of Banking and Financial Studies- Oman

Abstract:

Plasticity plays a crucial role in the formation of ceramic materials, representing a key aspect of their mechanical behavior when mixed with water. A ceramic material exhibits plastic behavior when subjected to compressive loads, sustaining permanent deformation without rupture beyond its yield strength. Prior to yielding, the material displays measurable elastic behavior, which dissipates upon removal of the applied load. This study presents a mathematical model developed through the application of plasticity theory principles, leveraging stress-strain diagrams obtained under compression testing.

Keywords: Plasticity, clay, computational modeling, friction coefficient.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF SURFACE PRETREATMENTS ON NANOCRYSTALLINE DIAMOND GROWTH ON SILICON NITRIDE SUBSTRATES

R.J. Abdullah, F. Yusof

College of Banking and Financial Studies- Oman

Abstract:

Deposition of diamond films onto Si3N4 substrates presents a promising avenue for various industrial applications owing to diamond's exceptional properties. Prior to diamond deposition, substrate pretreatment plays a crucial role in enhancing nucleation and promoting strong adhesion between the coating and substrate. In this study, nanocrystalline diamond films were deposited on silicon nitride substrates using the HF-CVD technique with a methane and hydrogen gas mixture. Various substrate pretreatments, including chemical etching methods such as hot acid etching and basic etching, as well as mechanical etching, were employed to investigate their effects on the quality of the resulting diamond films. The structure and morphology of the diamond coatings were characterized using X-ray Diffraction (XRD) and Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), while Raman spectroscopy was utilized to assess the quality of the diamond films. Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) was employed to explore the impact of chemical etching and mechanical pretreatment on the surface roughness of the substrates and the resultant morphology of the nanocrystalline diamond. The results indicated that diamond films deposited on as-received, basic-etched, and ground substrates exhibited a cauliflower morphology, whereas blasted and acid-etched substrates yielded smooth, continuous diamond films. However, Raman spectroscopy did not reveal any significant deviation in the quality of the diamond films resulting from the different pretreatment methods.

Keywords: Nanocrystalline diamond, Chemical Vapor Deposition, Pretreatment, Silicon Nitride

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENT AND ASSESSMENT OF BONE-MIMICKING HYDROXYAPATITE-BIOGLASS COMPOSITE MATERIALS

Neha Sharma, Priya Gupta

Jahangirnagar University- Bangladesh

Abstract:

This research focuses on the synthesis of hydroxyapatite (HA) composites by incorporating 30%CaO-30%P2O5-40%Na2O-based glass into pure HA at concentrations of 2, 5, and 10 wt%. Sintering was conducted across various temperature ranges. Quantitative phase analysis was performed using XRD, while SEM was utilized to examine microstructures. The addition of glass resulted in increased density, microhardness, and compressive strength, proportional to the amount of glass incorporated. The compositional analysis revealed similarities between the resulting composites and the inorganic constituents of bone, including trace elements such as Na. X-ray diffraction confirmed the absence of HA decomposition into secondary phases. However, the bioglass-reinforced HA composites exhibited a mixture of HA and variable tricalcium phosphate phases, depending on the bioglass concentration. Notably, the HA composite with 10 wt% bioglass displayed the highest level of bioactivity and enhanced compressive strength compared to sintered HA alone.

Keywords: Bioactivity, Bioglass, Compressive Strength, Hydroxyapatite.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF HYDROXYAPATITE THROUGH GLASS REINFORCEMENT: A MICROSTRUCTURAL AND IN-VITRO ANALYSIS"

Priya Sharma, Neha Gupta

Jahangirnagar University- Bangladesh

Abstract:

Hydroxyapatite (HA) is a widely used biomaterial due to its excellent biocompatibility; however, its mechanical properties limit its applications to non-load-bearing areas and coatings. This study explores the incorporation of 2, 5, and 10 wt % of 28.5% CaO-28.5% P2O5-38% Na2 O- 5% CaF2 based glass into commercial HA, followed by sintering, to enhance its mechanical properties. The effects of sintering HA with these specified phosphate glass additions are investigated across various temperature ranges. Microstructural analysis using scanning electron microscopy and x-ray diffraction, along with measurements of density, microhardness, and compressive strength, reveal significant improvements in mechanical properties with the addition of glass ceramics. Composites containing 10 wt % glass additions demonstrate superior compressive strength and hardness compared to pure HA, forming dense HA/TCP (tricalcium phosphate) composite materials. Furthermore, in-vitro bioactivity assessment through changes in pH and Ca2+ ion concentration of SBF-simulated body fluid after two weeks of immersion indicates promising potential for these composites in hard tissue replacement applications.

Keywords: Bioglass, Composite, Hydroxyapatite, Sintering.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF MEDIA EFFECTS IN EXPLOSIVE FORMING OF TUBULAR SHELLS

A. Rahmani, K. Shahidi, S. Mohammadi
College of Business and Social Sciences - Eritrea.

Abstract:

Explosive forming, with its distinct advantages, has found applications across various industries. Enhancing current techniques in explosive forming is crucial for improving efficiency and control over the process. This study investigates the effects of using air and water as energy-conveying mediums, highlighting their differences. A series of explosive forming tests were conducted on thin-walled cylindrical shells using both air and water. Comparative analysis reveals that, for identical scaled distances, water-based explosive loading results in 4 to 5 times greater radial deformation compared to air-based loading. Experimental findings indicate that using water as the energy-conveying medium boosts efficiency by up to 4.8 times. Furthermore, the study explores the impact of the medium on failure modes and necking mechanisms in the shells. Measurement data demonstrates that increased internal volume is accompanied by necking of the walls, leading to radial rupture of the structure.

Keywords: Explosive Forming, Energy Conveying Medium, Tubular Shell

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INVESTIGATING THE INFLUENCE OF CASTING SHAPE CHARACTERISTICS ON HOT TEARING AND RESIDUAL STRESS IN INVESTMENT CASTING: A SIMULATION STUDY

Mehmet Kaya, Emre Yılmaz, Hüseyin Tekin, Fatma Aydın

Brock University- Canada

Abstract:

Hot tear cracking and residual stress are both significant consequences of thermal stress in casting processes. This study aims to simulate the impact of casting shape characteristics on hot tearing and residual stress. Findings reveal distinct temperature ranges necessary for simulating hot tearing and residual stress phenomena. Employing the MAGMASOFT simulation program, this research explores the development of thermal stress and predicts hot tearing and residual stress in shaped castings. The research strategy involves predicting hot tear locations by identifying hot spots and zones of thermal stress concentration. Results demonstrate that the presence of stress concentration zones heightens the likelihood of hot tearing while simultaneously reducing residual stress levels in cast parts.

Keywords: Hot tearing, residual stress, simulation, investment casting.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPACT OF MICROWAVES ON THE MECHANICAL AND CHEMICAL STABILITY OF SILICA OPTICAL FIBRES

Elena Popescu, M. Caramihai, K. Chung, G. Tasca, T. Park

Charles Darwin University- Australia

Abstract:

This study delves into the impact of microwave exposure on the mechanical and chemical reliability of silica optical fibres, particularly concerning their aging behavior under varying water activity levels. Controlled stress was applied by winding fibres onto mandrels of precise diameters. While the chemical action of water typically leads to a decrease in fibre strength over time, the combined effects of cumulative factors such as water, applied stress, and microwaves sometimes resulted in unexpected outcomes, including instances where the microwave effect acted as a catalyst for structural relaxation. Although the overall increase in fibre strength may not be substantial, certain simulation conditions revealed a significant rise in the stress corrosion factor.

Keywords: optical fibres, mechanical testing, aging, microwave, structural relaxation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INFLUENCE OF ELEMENTAL ASSOCIATION ON VOLATILITY IN FLUIDISED-BED COMBUSTION CHAMBERS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF CU, NI, CR, CO, PB, AND AS IN DIFFERENT COAL TYPES

A. Novák, Y. Novotná
University Carlo Cattaneo- Italy

Abstract:

The present study investigates the modes of occurrence of Pb, As, Cr, Co, Cu, and Ni in both bituminous coal and lignite through sequential extraction employing NH4OAc, HCl, HF, and HNO3 extraction solutions. Subsequently, the elemental affinities are scrutinized concerning their volatility during combustion in two circulating fluidised-bed power stations. The analysis revealed that a higher percentage of elements bound in silicates correlates with lower volatility, while a higher proportion of elements associated with monosulphides (or bound as exchangeable ions) leads to increased volatility. Notably, arsenic's volatility is influenced by the quantity of limestone added during combustion for desulphurisation purposes, rather than its association within the coal matrix.

Keywords: Coal combustion, sequential extraction, trace elements, volatility.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING THE QUALITY STANDARDS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIES IN THERAPEUTIC CENTERS ASSOCIATED WITH KERMANSHAH UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, IRAN

Gharehbagh V.Hamishehkar , H.Aghababa

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike Ikwo- Nigeria

Abstract:

Nowadays pharmaceutical care departments located in hospitals are amongst the important pillars of the healthcare system. The aim of this study was to evaluate quality of hospital drugstores affiliated with Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences. In this cross-sectional study a validated questionnaire was used. The questionnaire was filled in by the one of the researchers in all seventeen hospital drugstores located in the teaching and nonteaching hospitals affiliated with Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences. The results shows that in observed hospitals,24% of pharmacy environments, 25% of pharmacy store and storage conditions, 49% of storage procedure, 25% of ordering drugs and supplies, 73% of receiving supplies (proper procedure are fallowed for receiving supplies), 35% of receiving supplies (prompt action taken if deterioration of drugs received is suspected), 23.35% of drugs delivery to patients and finally 0% of stock cards are used for proper inventory control have full compliance with standards.
Keywords: Hospital pharmacy standards, Kermanshah, pharmacy management

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZING VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH NATURAL LIGHT INTEGRATION

Mahmoud H. Aly, Ivan Andonovic, Moustafa Beshr

University of Al Quaraouiyine, Fes- Morocco

Abstract:

Visible Light Communication (VLC) offers advantages of low energy consumption, licence free and RF interference free operation. One application area for VLC is in the provision of health centred services circumventing issues of interference with any biomedical device within the environment. VLC performamce is affected by natural light restricting systems avilability and relibility. The paper presents an analysis of the performance of VLC systems under different meteorological conditions. The evaluation considered the impact of natural light as a function of different reflection surfaces in different room sizes.

Keywords: Visible light communication, impulse reponse , performance analysis , natural light.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTEGRATING WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORKS WITH WEB SERVICES: REVOLUTIONIZING UBIQUITOUS HEALTHCARE PROVISIONING THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga

University Carlo Cattaneo- Italy

Abstract:

Recent advancements in sensor technologies and Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) have led to the development of cost-effective healthcare devices which can be used to monitor and analyse a person-s physiological parameters from remote locations. These advancements provides a unique opportunity to overcome current healthcare challenges of low quality service provisioning, lack of easy accessibility to service varieties, high costs of services and increasing population of the elderly experienced globally. This paper reports on a prototype implementation of an architecture that seamlessly integrates Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) with Web services (WS) to proactively collect physiological data of remote patients to recommend diagnostic services. Technologies based upon WBAN and WS can provide ubiquitous accessibility to a variety of services by allowing distributed healthcare resources to be massively reused to provide cost-effective services without individuals physically moving to the locations of those resources. In addition, these technologies can reduce costs of healthcare services by allowing individuals to access services to support their healthcare. The prototype uses WBAN body sensors implemented on arduino fio platforms to be worn by the patient and an android smart phone as a personal server. The physiological data are collected and uploaded through GPRS/internet to the Medical Health Server (MHS) to be analysed. The prototype monitors the activities, location and physiological parameters such as SpO2 and Heart Rate of the elderly and patients in rehabilitation. Medical practitioners would have real time access to the uploaded information through a web application.
Keywords: Android Smart phone, Arduino Fio, Web application server, Wireless Body Area Networks.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DYNAMIC BRAIN WAVE ACQUISITION AND PSYCHOACOUSTIC ANALYSIS IN REAL TIME

Dipali SShweta , ingh Mahajan , Bansal Rashima

Lithuanian Sports University- Lithuania

Abstract:

Psychoacoustics has become a potential area of research due to the growing interest of both laypersons and medical and mental health professionals. Non invasive brain computer interface like Electroencephalography (EEG) is widely being used in this field. An attempt has been made in this paper to examine the response of EEG signals to acoustic stimuli further analyzing the brain electrical activity. The real time EEG is acquired for 6 participants using a cost effective and portable EMOTIV EEG neuro headset. EEG data analysis is further done using EMOTIV test bench, EDF browser and EEGLAB (MATLAB Tool) application software platforms. Spectral analysis of acquired neural signals (AF3 channel) using these software platforms are clearly indicative of increased brain activity in various bands. The inferences drawn from such an analysis have significant correlation with subject's subjective reporting of the experiences. The results suggest that the methodology adopted can further be used to assist patients with sleeping and depressive disorders.

Keywords: OM' chant, Spectral analysis, EDF Browser, EEGLAB, EMOTIV, Real time Acquisition.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Enhancing Combat Effectiveness in New Generation Fighter Planes through Human Factors Considerations

Binoy Bhargavan

University of Macedonia- Greece

Abstract:

Role of fighter planes in modern network centric military warfare scenarios has changed significantly in the recent past. New generation fighter planes have multirole capability of engaging both air and ground targets with high precision. Multirole aircraft undertakes missions such as Air to Air combat, Air defense, Air to Surface role (including Air interdiction, Close air support, Maritime attack, Suppression and Destruction of enemy air defense), Reconnaissance, Electronic warfare missions, etc. Designers have primarily focused on development of technologies to enhance the combat performance of the fighter planes and very little attention is given to human factor aspects of technologies. Unique physical and psychological challenges are imposed on the pilots to meet operational requirements during these missions. Newly evolved technologies have enhanced aircraft performance in terms of its speed, firepower, stealth, electronic warfare, situational awareness, and vulnerability reduction capabilities. This paper highlights the impact of emerging technologies on human factors for various military operations and missions. Technologies such as 'cooperative knowledge-based systems' to aid pilot's decision making in military conflict scenarios as well as simulation technologies to enhance human performance is also studied as a part of research work. Current and emerging pilot protection technologies and systems which form part of the integrated life support systems in new generation fighter planes is discussed. System safety analysis application to quantify the human reliability in military operations is also studied.

Keywords: Combat effectiveness, emerging technologies, human factors, systems safety analysis.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Constructing an Integrated Relational Database Utilizing Swiss Nutrition National Survey and Health Datasets for Data Mining Objectives

Helena Einsele , Jenzer Farshideh

Fiji Institute of Technology- Fiji

Abstract:

Objective: The objective of the study was to integrate two big databases from Swiss nutrition national survey (menuCH) and Swiss health national survey 2012 for data mining purposes. Each database has a demographic base data. An integrated Swiss database is built to later discover critical food consumption patterns linked with lifestyle diseases known to be strongly tied with food consumption. Design: Swiss nutrition national survey (menuCH) with approx. 2000 respondents from two different surveys, one by Phone and the other by questionnaire along with Swiss health national survey 2012 with 21500 respondents were pre-processed, cleaned and finally integrated to a unique relational database. Results: The result of this study is an integrated relational database from the Swiss nutritional and health databases.

Keywords: Health informatics, data mining, nutritional and health databases, nutritional and chronical databases.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CAN EEG TESTING AID IN BRAIN TUMOR IDENTIFICATION?

M. Sharanreddy, P. K. Kulkarni

University of Priština in North Mitrovica- Kosovo

Abstract:

Brain tumor is inherently serious and life-threatening disease. Brain tumor builds the intracranial pressure in the brain, by shifting the brain or pushing against the skull, and also damaging nerves and healthy brain tissues. This intracranial pressure affects and interferes with normal brain functionality, which results in generation of abnormal electrical activities from brain. With recent development in the medical engineering and instruments, EEG instruments are able to record the brain electric activities with high accuracy, which establishes EEG as a primary tool for diagnosing the brain abnormalities. Research scholars and general physicians, often face difficulty in understanding EEG patterns. This paper presents the EEG patterns associated with brain tumor by combing medicine theory and neurologist experience. Paper also explains the pros-cons of the EEG based brain tumor identification.

Keywords: Brain tumor, Electroencephalogram (EEG).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING THE HAZARDS OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Babanyara Ibrahim, Garba Bogoro., M. Y.Abubakar,

University of Novo Mesto, Novo Mesto- Slovenia

Abstract:

Medical care is vital for our life, health and well-being. But the waste generated from medical activities can be hazardous, toxic and even lethal because of their high potential for diseases transmission. The hazardous and toxic parts of waste from healthcare establishments comprising infectious, medical and radioactive material as well as sharps constitute a grave risks to mankind and the environment, if these are not properly treated / disposed or are allowed to be mixed with other municipal waste. In Nigeria, practical information on this aspect is inadequate and research on the public health implications of poor management of medical wastes is few and limited in scope. Findings drawn from Literature particularly in the third world countries highlights financial problems, lack of awareness of risks involved in MWM, lack of appropriate legislation and lack of specialized MWM staff. The paper recommends how MWM practices can be improved in medical facilities.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, infectious, management, medical waste, public health.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF VITAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HOSPITALS: IMPACT ON PATIENT OUTCOMES

Flanagan Peter , Gibson John

Charles Darwin University- Australia

Abstract:

This study investigates the relationship between the reliability of critical medical equipment (CME) and the effectiveness of CME maintenance management strategies in relation to patient outcomes in 84 public hospitals of a top 20 OECD country. The work has examined the effectiveness of CME maintenance management strategies used by the public hospital system of a large state run health organization. The conceptual framework was designed to examine the significance of the relationship between six variables: (1) types of maintenance management strategies, (2) maintenance services, (3) maintenance practice, (4) medical equipment reliability, (5) maintenance costs and (6) patient outcomes. The results provide interesting insights into the effectiveness of the maintenance strategies used. For example, there appears to be about a 1 in 10 000 probability of failure of anesthesia equipment, but these seem to be confined to specific maintenance situations. There are also some findings in relation to outsourcing of maintenance. For each of the variables listed, results are reported in relation to the various types of maintenance strategies and services. Decision-makers may use these results to evaluate more effective maintenance strategies for their CME and generate more effective patient outcomes.

Keywords: Critical medical equipment, maintenance strategy, patient outcomes, reliability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CTIVE DYNAMIC FEATURES FOR HEART DISEASE CLASSIFICATION

Walid Khelood

Harokopio University of Athens- Greece

Abstract:

The healthcare environment is generally perceived as being information rich yet knowledge poor. However, there is a lack of effective analysis tools to discover hidden relationships and trends in data. In fact, valuable knowledge can be discovered from application of data mining techniques in healthcare system. In this study, a proficient methodology for the extraction of significant patterns from the Coronary Heart Disease warehouses for heart attack prediction, which unfortunately continues to be a leading cause of mortality in the whole world, has been presented. For this purpose, we propose to enumerate dynamically the optimal subsets of the reduced features of high interest by using rough sets technique associated to dynamic programming. Therefore, we propose to validate the classification using Random Forest (RF) decision tree to identify the risky heart disease cases. This work is based on a large amount of data collected from several clinical institutions based on the medical profile of patient. Moreover, the experts- knowledge in this field has been taken into consideration in order to define the disease, its risk factors, and to establish significant knowledge relationships among the medical factors. A computer-aided system is developed for this purpose based on a population of 525 adults. The performance of the proposed model is analyzed and evaluated based on set of benchmark techniques applied in this classification problem.
Keywords: Multi-Classifier Decisions Tree, Features Reduction, Dynamic Programming, Rough Sets.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

YANBU, SAUDI ARABIA: BRIDGING TRADITION IN A MODERNIZING CITYSCAPE

Hisham Mortada

American University of the Middle East- Kuwait

Abstract:

Transition in the urban configuration of Arab cities has never been as radical and visible as it has been since the turn of the last century. The emergence of new cities near historical settlements of Arabia has spawned a series of developments in and around the old city precincts. New developments are based on advanced technology and conform to globally prevalent standards of city planning, superseding the vernacular arrangements based on traditional norms that guided so-called 'city planning'. Evidence to this fact are the extant Arab buildings present at the urban core of modern cities, which inform us about intricate spatial organization. Organization that subscribed to multiple norms such as, satisfying gender segregation and socialization, economic sustainability, and ensuring security and environmental coherence etc., within settlement compounds. Several participating factors achieved harmony in such an inclusive city—an organization that was challenged and apparently replaced by the new planning order in the face of growing needs of globalized, economy-centric and high-tech models of development. Communities found it difficult to acclimatize with the new western planning models that were implemented at a very large scale throughout the Kingdom, which later experienced spatial re-structuring to suit users' needs. A closer look the ancient city of Yanbu, now flanked with such new developments, allows us to differentiate and track the beginnings of this unprecedented transition in settlement formations. This paper aims to elaborate the Arabian context offered to both the 'traditional' and 'modern' planning approaches, in order to understand challenges and solutions offered by both at different times. In the process it will also establish the inconsistencies and conflicts that arose with the shift in planning paradigm, from traditional-'cultural norms', to modern-'physical planning', in the Arabian context. Thus, by distinguishing the two divergent planning philosophies, their impact of the Arabian morphology, relevance to lifestyle and suitability to the biophysical environment, it concludes with a perspective on sustainability particularly for in case of Yanbu.
Keywords: Yanbu, traditional architecture, Hijaz, coral building, Saudi Arabia.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANALYZING REPLACEABLE LINKS WITH REDUCED WEB SECTION FOR LINK-TO-COLUMN CONNECTIONS IN ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES

Daniel Y. Abebe, Sijeong Jeong, Jaehyouk Choi

Ala-Too International University- Kyrgyzstan

Abstract:

The use of eccentrically braced frame (EBF) is increasing day by day as EBF possesses high elastic stiffness, stable inelastic response under cyclic lateral loading, and excellent ductility and energy dissipation capacity. The ductility and energy dissipation capacity of EBF depends on the active link beams. Recently, there are two types EBFs; these are conventional EBFs and EBFs with replaceable links. The conventional EBF has a disadvantage during maintenance in post-earthquake. The concept of removable active link beam in EBF is developed to overcome the limitation of the conventional EBF in post-earthquake. In this study, a replaceable link with reduced web section is introduced and design equations are suggested. In addition, nonlinear finite element analysis was conducted in order to evaluate the proposed links.

Keywords: EBFs, replaceable link, earthquake disaster, reduced section.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

"IMPLEMENTING RETROFITTING SOLUTIONS FOR KAZAKHSTAN'S EXISTING HOUSING STOCK

S. Yessengabulov, A. Uyzbayeva

Bishkek State Economic and Commercial Institute – Kyrgyzstan

Abstract:

Residential buildings fund of Kazakhstan was built in the Soviet time about 35-60 years ago without considering energy efficiency measures. Currently, most of these buildings are in a rundown condition and fail to meet the minimum of hygienic, sanitary and comfortable living requirements. The paper aims to examine the reports of recent building energy survey activities in the country and provide a possible solution for retrofitting existing housing stock built before 1989 which could be applicable for building envelope in cold climate. Methodology also includes two-dimensional modeling of possible practical solutions and further recommendations.

Keywords: Energy audit, energy efficient buildings in Kazakhstan, retrofit, two-dimensional conduction heat transfer analysis

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SKY FARMING: EMBRACING VERTICAL LANDSCAPE MODELS IN URBAN AREAS FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT THROUGH GREEN BUILDING CONCEPTS

Nadiah Yola Putri, Nesia Putri Sharfina, Traviata Prakarti

National Institute of Pharmaceutical Education and Research, - India

Abstract:

This paper is a literature review presented descriptively to review the concept of green building to face the challenge of sustainable development and food in urban areas. In this paper, researchers initiated the concept of green building with sky farming method. Sky farming use vertical landscape system in order to realizing food self-sufficient green city. Sky farming relying on plantings and irrigation system efficiency in the building which is adopted the principles of green building. Planting system is done by applying hydroponic plants with *Nutrient Film Technique* (NFT) using energy source of solar cell and grey water from the processing of waste treatment plant. The application of sky farming in urban areas can be a recommendation for the design of environmental-friendly construction. In order to keep the land and distance efficiency, this system is a futuristic idea that would be the connector of human civilization in the future.

Keywords: Green building, urban area, sky farming, vertical landscape.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

APPROACHING SUSTAINABLE PUBLIC HOUSING: PERSPECTIVES ON PROPERTY MANAGEMENT AND FINANCIAL FEASIBILITY

Kung-Jen Tu

Nagoya University of Commerce & Business- Japan

Abstract:

Many public housing properties developed by local governments in Taiwan in the 1980s have deteriorated severely as these rental apartment buildings aged. The lack of building maintainability considerations during project design phase as well as insufficient maintenance funds have made it difficult and costly for local governments to maintain and keep public housing properties in good shape. In order to assist the local governments in achieving and delivering sustainable public housing, this paper intends to present a developed design evaluation method to be used to evaluate the presented design schemes from property management and financial feasibility perspectives during project design phase of public housing projects. The design evaluation results, i.e. the property management and financial implications of presented design schemes that could occur later during the building operation and maintenance phase, will be reported to the client (the government) and design schemes revised consequently. It is proposed that the design evaluation be performed from two main perspectives: (1) Operation and property management perspective: Three criteria such as spatial appropriateness, people and vehicle circulation and control, property management working spaces are used to evaluate the 'operation and PM effectiveness' of a design scheme. (2) Financial feasibility perspective: Four types of financial analyses are performed to assess the long term financial feasibility of a presented design scheme, such as operational and rental income analysis, management fund analysis, regular operational and property management service expense analysis, capital expense analysis. The ongoing Chung-Li Public Housing Project developed by the Taoyuan City Government will be used as a case to demonstrate how the presented design evaluation method is implemented. The results of property management assessment as well as the annual operational and capital expenses of a proposed design scheme are presented.

Keywords: Design evaluation method, management fund, operational and capital expenses, rental apartment buildings.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADAPTIVE DESIGN FOR COLLECTIVE HOUSING USING LARGE PREFABRICATED CONCRETE PANELS

Ungureanu Daniel , Viorel M. Muntean

Mongolian National University of Medical Sciences- Mongolia

Abstract:

More than half of the urban population in Romania lives today in residential buildings made out of large prefabricated reinforced concrete panels. Since their initial design was made in the 1960's, these housing units are now being technically and morally outdated, consuming large amounts of energy for heating, cooling, ventilation and lighting, while failing to meet the needs of the contemporary life-style. Due to their widespread use, the design of a system that improves their energy efficiency would have a real impact, not only on the energy consumption of the residential sector, but also on the quality of life that it offers. Furthermore, with the transition of today's existing power grid to a "smart grid", buildings could become an active element for future electricity networks by contributing in micro-generation and energy storage. One of the most addressed issues today is to find locally adapted strategies that can be applied considering the 20-20-20 EU policy criteria and to offer sustainable and innovative solutions for the cost-optimal energy performance of buildings adapted on the existing local market. This paper presents a possible adaptive design scenario towards sustainable retrofitting of these housing units. The apartments are transformed in order to meet the current living requirements and additional extensions are placed on top of the building, replacing the unused roof space, acting not only as housing units, but as active solar energy collection systems. An adaptive building envelope is ensured in order to achieve overall air-tightness and an elevator system is introduced to facilitate access to the upper levels.

Keywords: Adaptive building, energy efficiency, retrofitting, residential buildings, smart grid.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CREATING ENERGY BENCHMARKS FROM MANDATORY ENERGY AND EMISSIONS REPORTING DATA: ONTARIO'S POST-SECONDARY RESIDENCES

A. Xavier Mendieta, J. J McArthur
University College of Applied Sciences- Palestine
Agriculture and Forestry University - Nepal

Abstract:

Governments are playing an increasingly active role in reducing carbon emissions, and a key strategy has been the introduction of mandatory energy disclosure policies. These policies have resulted in a significant amount of publicly available data, providing researchers with a unique opportunity to develop location-specific energy and carbon emission benchmarks from this data set, which can then be used to develop building archetypes and used to inform urban energy models. This study presents the development of such a benchmark using the public reporting data. The data from Ontario's Ministry of Energy for Post-Secondary Educational Institutions are being used to develop a series of building archetype dynamic building loads and energy benchmarks to fill a gap in the currently available building database. This paper presents the development of a benchmark for college and university residences within ASHRAE climate zone 6 areas in Ontario using the mandatory disclosure energy and greenhouse gas emissions data. The methodology presented includes data cleaning, statistical analysis, and benchmark development, and lessons learned from this investigation are presented and discussed to inform the development of future energy benchmarks from this larger data set. The key findings from this initial benchmarking study are: (1) the importance of careful data screening and outlier identification to develop a valid dataset; (2) the key features used to develop a model of the data are building age, size, and occupancy schedules and these can be used to estimate energy consumption; and (3) policy changes affecting the primary energy generation significantly affected greenhouse gas emissions, and consideration of these factors was critical to evaluate the validity of the reported data.
Keywords: Building archetypes, data analysis, energy benchmarks, GHG emissions.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PRESERVING SOCIAL MEMORY: A CASE STUDY OF UCH DUKKAN NEIGHBORHOOD IN ARDABIL CITY, AZERBAIJAN REGION, IRAN

Yousef Daneshvar Rouyandozagh

British University in Egypt- **Egypt**

,

Abstract:

Conservation of historical urban patterns in the traditional neighborhoods is a part of creating integrated urban environments that are socially more sustainable. Urbanization reflects on life conditions and social, physical, economical characteristics of the society. In this regard, historical zones and traditional regions are affected by dramatic interventions on these characteristics. This article focuses on the Uch Dukkan neighborhood located in Ardabil City in Azarbaijani region of Iran, which has been up to such interventions that leaded its transformation from the past to the present. After introducing a brief inventory of the main elements of the historical zone and the neighborhood; this study explores the changes and transformations in different periods; and their impacts on the quality of the environment and its social sustainability. The survey conducted in the neighborhood as part of this research study revealed that the Uch Dukkan neighborhood and the unique architectural heritage that it possesses have become more inactive physically and functionally in a decade. This condition requires an exploration and comparison of the present and the expected transformations of the meaning of social space from the most private unit to the urban scale. From this token, it is argued that an architectural point of view that is based on space order; use and meaning of space as a social and cultural image, should not be ignored. Based on the interplay between social sustainability, collective memory, and the urban environment, study aims to make the invisible portion of ignorance clear, that ends up with a weakness in defining the collective meaning of the neighborhood as a historic urban district. It reveals that the spatial possessions of the neighborhood are valuable not only for their historical and physical characteristics, but also for their social memory that is to be remembered and constructed further.

Keywords: Urban integrity, social sustainability, collective memory, social decay.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSING THE QUALITY STANDARDS OF HOSPITAL PHARMACIES IN THERAPEUTIC CENTERS ASSOCIATED WITH KERMANSHAH UNIVERSITY OF MEDICAL SCIENCES, IRAN

Gharehbagh V.Hamishehkar , H.Aghababa

Alex Ekwueme Federal University Ndufu Alike Ikwo- Nigeria

Abstract:

Nowadays pharmaceutical care departments located in hospitals are amongst the important pillars of the healthcare system. The aim of this study was to evaluate quality of hospital drugstores affiliated with Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences. In this cross-sectional study a validated questionnaire was used. The questionnaire was filled in by the one of the researchers in all seventeen hospital drugstores located in the teaching and nonteaching hospitals affiliated with Kermanshah University of Medical Sciences. The results shows that in observed hospitals,24% of pharmacy environments, 25% of pharmacy store and storage conditions, 49% of storage procedure, 25% of ordering drugs and supplies, 73% of receiving supplies (proper procedure are fallowed for receiving supplies), 35% of receiving supplies (prompt action taken if deterioration of drugs received is suspected), 23.35% of drugs delivery to patients and finally 0% of stock cards are used for proper inventory control have full compliance with standards.
Keywords: Hospital pharmacy standards, Kermanshah, pharmacy management

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

OPTIMIZING VISIBLE LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH NATURAL LIGHT INTEGRATION

Mahmoud H. Aly, Ivan Andonovic, Moustafa Beshr

University of Al Quaraouiyine, Fes- Morocco

Abstract:

Visible Light Communication (VLC) offers advantages of low energy consumption, licence free and RF interference free operation. One application area for VLC is in the provision of health centred services circumventing issues of interference with any biomedical device within the environment. VLC performamce is affected by natural light restricting systems avilability and relibility. The paper presents an analysis of the performance of VLC systems under different meteorological conditions. The evaluation considered the impact of natural light as a function of different reflection surfaces in different room sizes.

Keywords: Visible light communication, impulse reponse , performance analysis , natural light.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTEGRATING WIRELESS BODY AREA NETWORKS WITH WEB SERVICES: REVOLUTIONIZING UBIQUITOUS HEALTHCARE PROVISIONING THROUGH ARCHITECTURE

Ogunduyile O. Oluwgbenga

University Carlo Cattaneo- Italy

Abstract:

Recent advancements in sensor technologies and Wireless Body Area Networks (WBANs) have led to the development of cost-effective healthcare devices which can be used to monitor and analyse a person-s physiological parameters from remote locations. These advancements provides a unique opportunity to overcome current healthcare challenges of low quality service provisioning, lack of easy accessibility to service varieties, high costs of services and increasing population of the elderly experienced globally. This paper reports on a prototype implementation of an architecture that seamlessly integrates Wireless Body Area Network (WBAN) with Web services (WS) to proactively collect physiological data of remote patients to recommend diagnostic services. Technologies based upon WBAN and WS can provide ubiquitous accessibility to a variety of services by allowing distributed healthcare resources to be massively reused to provide cost-effective services without individuals physically moving to the locations of those resources. In addition, these technologies can reduce costs of healthcare services by allowing individuals to access services to support their healthcare. The prototype uses WBAN body sensors implemented on arduino fio platforms to be worn by the patient and an android smart phone as a personal server. The physiological data are collected and uploaded through GPRS/internet to the Medical Health Server (MHS) to be analysed. The prototype monitors the activities, location and physiological parameters such as SpO2 and Heart Rate of the elderly and patients in rehabilitation. Medical practitioners would have real time access to the uploaded information through a web application.
Keywords: Android Smart phone, Arduino Fio, Web application server, Wireless Body Area Networks.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DYNAMIC BRAIN WAVE ACQUISITION AND PSYCHOACOUSTIC ANALYSIS IN REAL TIME

Dipali SShweta , ingh Mahajan , Bansal Rashima

Lithuanian Sports University- Lithuania

Abstract:

Psychoacoustics has become a potential area of research due to the growing interest of both laypersons and medical and mental health professionals. Non invasive brain computer interface like Electroencephalography (EEG) is widely being used in this field. An attempt has been made in this paper to examine the response of EEG signals to acoustic stimuli further analyzing the brain electrical activity. The real time EEG is acquired for 6 participants using a cost effective and portable EMOTIV EEG neuro headset. EEG data analysis is further done using EMOTIV test bench, EDF browser and EEGLAB (MATLAB Tool) application software platforms. Spectral analysis of acquired neural signals (AF3 channel) using these software platforms are clearly indicative of increased brain activity in various bands. The inferences drawn from such an analysis have significant correlation with subject's subjective reporting of the experiences. The results suggest that the methodology adopted can further be used to assist patients with sleeping and depressive disorders.

Keywords: OM' chant, Spectral analysis, EDF Browser, EEGLAB, EMOTIV, Real time Acquisition.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING COMBAT EFFECTIVENESS IN NEW GENERATION FIGHTER PLANES THROUGH HUMAN FACTORS CONSIDERATIONS

Binoy Bhargavan

University of Macedonia- Greece

Abstract:

Role of fighter planes in modern network centric military warfare scenarios has changed significantly in the recent past. New generation fighter planes have multirole capability of engaging both air and ground targets with high precision. Multirole aircraft undertakes missions such as Air to Air combat, Air defense, Air to Surface role (including Air interdiction, Close air support, Maritime attack, Suppression and Destruction of enemy air defense), Reconnaissance, Electronic warfare missions, etc. Designers have primarily focused on development of technologies to enhance the combat performance of the fighter planes and very little attention is given to human factor aspects of technologies. Unique physical and psychological challenges are imposed on the pilots to meet operational requirements during these missions. Newly evolved technologies have enhanced aircraft performance in terms of its speed, firepower, stealth, electronic warfare, situational awareness, and vulnerability reduction capabilities. This paper highlights the impact of emerging technologies on human factors for various military operations and missions. Technologies such as 'cooperative knowledge-based systems' to aid pilot's decision making in military conflict scenarios as well as simulation technologies to enhance human performance is also studied as a part of research work. Current and emerging pilot protection technologies and systems which form part of the integrated life support systems in new generation fighter planes is discussed. System safety analysis application to quantify the human reliability in military operations is also studied.

Keywords: Combat effectiveness, emerging technologies, human factors, systems safety analysis.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CONSTRUCTING AN INTEGRATED RELATIONAL DATABASE UTILIZING SWISS NUTRITION NATIONAL SURVEY AND HEALTH DATASETS FOR DATA MINING OBJECTIVES

Helena Einsele , Jenzer Farshideh

Fiji Institute of Technology- Fiji

Abstract:

Objective: The objective of the study was to integrate two big databases from Swiss nutrition national survey (menuCH) and Swiss health national survey 2012 for data mining purposes. Each database has a demographic base data. An integrated Swiss database is built to later discover critical food consumption patterns linked with lifestyle diseases known to be strongly tied with food consumption. Design: Swiss nutrition national survey (menuCH) with approx. 2000 respondents from two different surveys, one by Phone and the other by questionnaire along with Swiss health national survey 2012 with 21500 respondents were pre-processed, cleaned and finally integrated to a unique relational database. Results: The result of this study is an integrated relational database from the Swiss nutritional and health databases.

Keywords: Health informatics, data mining, nutritional and health databases, nutritional and chronical databases.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CAN EEG TESTING AID IN BRAIN TUMOR IDENTIFICATION?

M. Sharanreddy, P. K. Kulkarni

University of Priština in North Mitrovica- Kosovo

Abstract:

Brain tumor is inherently serious and life-threatening disease. Brain tumor builds the intracranial pressure in the brain, by shifting the brain or pushing against the skull, and also damaging nerves and healthy brain tissues. This intracranial pressure affects and interferes with normal brain functionality, which results in generation of abnormal electrical activities from brain. With recent development in the medical engineering and instruments, EEG instruments are able to record the brain electric activities with high accuracy, which establishes EEG as a primary tool for diagnosing the brain abnormalities. Research scholars and general physicians, often face difficulty in understanding EEG patterns. This paper presents the EEG patterns associated with brain tumor by combing medicine theory and neurologist experience. Paper also explains the pros-cons of the EEG based brain tumor identification.

Keywords: Brain tumor, Electroencephalogram (EEG).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING THE HAZARDS OF INADEQUATE MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT PRACTICES ON HUMAN HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A REVIEW OF LITERATURE

Babanyara Ibrahim, Garba Bogoro., M. Y.Abubakar,

University of Novo Mesto, Novo Mesto- Slovenia

Abstract:

Medical care is vital for our life, health and well-being. But the waste generated from medical activities can be hazardous, toxic and even lethal because of their high potential for diseases transmission. The hazardous and toxic parts of waste from healthcare establishments comprising infectious, medical and radioactive material as well as sharps constitute a grave risks to mankind and the environment, if these are not properly treated / disposed or are allowed to be mixed with other municipal waste. In Nigeria, practical information on this aspect is inadequate and research on the public health implications of poor management of medical wastes is few and limited in scope. Findings drawn from Literature particularly in the third world countries highlights financial problems, lack of awareness of risks involved in MWM, lack of appropriate legislation and lack of specialized MWM staff. The paper recommends how MWM practices can be improved in medical facilities.

Keywords: Environmental pollution, infectious, management, medical waste, public health.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF VITAL MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HOSPITALS: IMPACT ON PATIENT OUTCOMES

Flanagan Peter , Gibson John

Charles Darwin University- Australia

Abstract:

This study investigates the relationship between the reliability of critical medical equipment (CME) and the effectiveness of CME maintenance management strategies in relation to patient outcomes in 84 public hospitals of a top 20 OECD country. The work has examined the effectiveness of CME maintenance management strategies used by the public hospital system of a large state run health organization. The conceptual framework was designed to examine the significance of the relationship between six variables: (1) types of maintenance management strategies, (2) maintenance services, (3) maintenance practice, (4) medical equipment reliability, (5) maintenance costs and (6) patient outcomes. The results provide interesting insights into the effectiveness of the maintenance strategies used. For example, there appears to be about a 1 in 10 000 probability of failure of anesthesia equipment, but these seem to be confined to specific maintenance situations. There are also some findings in relation to outsourcing of maintenance. For each of the variables listed, results are reported in relation to the various types of maintenance strategies and services. Decision-makers may use these results to evaluate more effective maintenance strategies for their CME and generate more effective patient outcomes.

Keywords: Critical medical equipment, maintenance strategy, patient outcomes, reliability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EVALUATING HIP MUSCULAR IMBALANCE IN RHEUMATISM PATIENTS: AN ASSESSMENT

Anthony Banitsas , Konstantinos Bawa

North China Institute of Science and Technology- China

Abstract:

Rheumatism is a muscular disorder that affects the muscles of the upper and lower limbs. This condition could potentially progress to impair the movement of patients. This study aims to investigate the hip muscular imbalance in patients with chronic rheumatism. A clinical trial involving a total of 15 participants, made up of 10 patients and five control subjects, took place in KATH Hospital between August and September. Participants recruited for the study were of age 54 ± 8 years, weight 65 ± 8 kg, and height 176 ± 8 cm. Muscle signals were recorded from the rectus femoris, and vastus lateralis on the right and left hip of participants. The parameters used in determining the hip muscular imbalances were the maximum voluntary contraction (MVC%), the mean difference, and hip muscle fatigue levels. The mean signals were compared using a t-test, and the metrics for muscle fatigue assessment were based on the root mean square (RMS), mean absolute value (MAV) and mean frequency (MEF), which were computed between the hip muscles of participants. The results indicated that there were significant imbalances in the muscle coactivity between the right and left hip muscles of patients. The patients' MVC values were observed to be above 10% when compared with control subjects. Furthermore, the mean difference was seen to be higher with $p > 0.002$ among patients, which indicated clear differences in the hip muscle contraction activities. The findings indicate significant hip muscular imbalances for patients with rheumatism compared with control subjects. Information about the imbalances among patients will be useful for clinicians in designing therapeutic muscle-strengthening exercises.

Keywords: Muscular, imbalances, rheumatism, hip.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EMPLOYING SPEECH EMOTION RECOGNITION AS A LONGITUDINAL BIOMARKER FOR ALZHEIMER'S DISEAS

Jianyu Zhengyu , C Zhang hen, Sihong Zhang, Xusheng He , Zhang Wei

Daiichi University of Pharmacy- Japan

Abstract:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a progressive neurodegenerative disorder that affects millions of people worldwide and is characterized by cognitive decline and behavioral changes. People living with Alzheimer's disease often find it hard to complete routine tasks. However, there are limited objective assessments that aim to quantify the difficulty of certain tasks for AD patients compared to non-AD people. In this study, we propose to use speech emotion recognition (SER), especially the frustration level as a potential biomarker for quantifying the difficulty patients experience when describing a picture. We build an SER model using data from the IEMOCAP dataset and apply the model to the DementiaBank data to detect the AD/non-AD group difference and perform longitudinal analysis to track the AD disease progression. Our results show that the frustration level detected from the SER model can possibly be used as a cost-effective tool for objective tracking of AD progression in addition to the Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) score.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Speech Emotion Recognition, longitudinal biomarker, machine learning.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADVANCEMENT OF AN AFFORDABLE IOT-BASED MINIATURE DEVICE FOR REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING

Mojtaba Mohammadzaheri , Morteza Ghodsi,

Mohajer Technical University of Isfahan, Isfahan – Iran

Abstract:

The modern busy world is running behind new embedded technologies based on computers and software meanwhile some people are unable to monitor their health condition and regular medical check-ups. Some of them postpone medical check-ups due to a lack of time and convenience while others skip these regular evaluations and medical examinations due to huge medical bills and hospital expenses. In this research, we present a device in the telemonitoring system capable of monitoring, checking, and evaluating the health status of the human body remotely through the internet for the needs of all kinds of people. The remote health monitoring device is a microcontroller-based embedded unit. The various types of sensors in this device are connected to the human body, and with the help of an Arduino UNO board, the required analogue data are collected from the sensors. The microcontroller on the Arduino board processes the analogue data collected in this way into digital data and transfers that information to the cloud and stores it there; the processed digital data are then instantly displayed through the LCD attached to the machine. By accessing the cloud storage with a username and password, the concerned person's health care teams/doctors, and other health staff can collect these data for the assessment and follow-up of that patient. Besides that, the family members/guardians can use and evaluate these data for awareness of the patient's current health status. Moreover, the system is connected to a GPS module. In emergencies, the concerned team can be positioning the patient or the person with this device. The setup continuously evaluates and transfers the data to the cloud and also the user can prefix a normal value range for the evaluation. For example, the blood pressure normal value is universally prefixed between 80/120 mmHg. Similarly, the Remote Health Monitoring System (RHMS) is also allowed to fix the range of values referred to as normal coefficients. This IoT-based miniature system 11×10×10 cm3 with a low weight of 500 gr only consumes 10 mW. This smart monitoring system is manufactured for 100 GBP (British Pound Sterling), and can facilitate the communication between patients and health systems, but also it can be employed for numerous other uses including communication sectors in the aerospace and transportation systems.

Keywords: Embedded Technology, Telemonitoring system, Microcontroller, Arduino UNO, Cloud storage, GPS, RHMS, Remote Health Monitoring System, Alert system.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCED RESOLUTION OF 3D CT SCANS VIA HETEROGENEOUS DIMENSIONAL TRANSFORMERS

Helen Zhang

North China University of Science and Technology- China

Abstract:

Accurate segmentation of the airways from CT scans is crucial for early diagnosis of lung cancer. However, the existing airway segmentation algorithms often rely on thin-slice CT scans, which can be inconvenient and costly. This paper presents a set of machine learning-based 3D super-resolution algorithms along heterogenous dimensions to improve the resolution of thicker CT scans to reduce the reliance on thin-slice scans. To evaluate the efficacy of the super-resolution algorithms, quantitative assessments using PSNR (Peak Signal to Noise Ratio) and SSIM (Structural SIMilarity index) were performed. The impact of super-resolution on airway segmentation accuracy is also studied. The proposed approach has the potential to make airway segmentation more accessible and affordable, thereby facilitating early diagnosis and treatment of lung cancer.

Keywords: 3D super-resolution, airway segmentation, thin-slice CT scans, machine learning.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCED SEGMENTATION OF HEART SOUNDS USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM CURVE LENGTH VARIATION

Mecheri Zeid Ahfir , Maamar Belmecheri, , Kale Izzet

Caribbean School of Medical Sciences, Jamaica (CSMSJ) -Jamaica

Abstract:

Automatic cardiac auscultation is still a subject of research in order to establish an objective diagnosis. Recorded heart sounds as Phonocardiogram (PCG) signals can be used for automatic segmentation into components that have clinical meanings. These are the first sound, S1, the second sound, S2, and the systolic and diastolic components, respectively. In this paper, an automatic method is proposed for the robust segmentation of heart sounds. This method is based on calculating an intermediate sawtooth-shaped signal from the length variation of the recorded PCG signal in the time domain and, using its positive derivative function that is a binary signal in training a Recurrent Neural Network (RNN). Results obtained in the context of a large database of recorded PCGs with their simultaneously recorded Electrocardiograms (ECGs) from different patients in clinical settings, including normal and abnormal subjects, show on average a segmentation testing performance average of 76% sensitivity and 94% specificity.

Keywords: Heart sounds, PCG segmentation, event detection, Recurrent Neural Networks, PCG curve length.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANALYZING RESTING-STATE FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY WITH AN INDEPENDENT COMPONENT APPROACH

Shuaishuai Hu, Lanbo Wang, Han Li, Shouliang Qi

Gifu College of Nursing- Japan

Abstract:

Refractory epilepsy is a complicated type of epilepsy that can be difficult to diagnose. Recent technological advancements have made resting-state functional magnetic resonance (rsfMRI) a vital technique for studying brain activity. However, there is still much to learn about rsfMRI. Investigating rsfMRI connectivity may aid in the detection of abnormal activities. In this paper, we propose studying the functional connectivity of rsfMRI candidates to diagnose epilepsy. 45 rsfMRI candidates, comprising 26 with refractory epilepsy and 19 healthy controls, were enrolled in this study. A data-driven approach known as Independent Component Analysis (ICA) was used to achieve our goal. First, rsfMRI data from both patients and healthy controls were analyzed using group ICA. The components that were obtained were then spatially sorted to find and select meaningful ones. A two-sample t-test was also used to identify abnormal networks in patients and healthy controls. Finally, based on the fractional amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (fALFF), a chi-square statistic test was used to distinguish the network properties of the patient and healthy control groups. The two-sample t-test analysis yielded abnormal in the default mode network, including the left superior temporal lobe and the left supramarginal. The right precuneus was found to be abnormal in the dorsal attention network. In addition, the frontal cortex showed an abnormal cluster in the medial temporal gyrus. In contrast, the temporal cortex showed an abnormal cluster in the right middle temporal gyrus and the right fronto-operculum gyrus. Finally, the chi-square statistic test was significant, producing a p-value of 0.001 for the analysis. This study offers evidence that investigating rsfMRI connectivity provides an excellent diagnosis option for refractory epilepsy.

Keywords: Independent Component Analysis, Resting State Network, refractory epilepsy, rsfMRI.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Exploring Mammographic Image Magnification System with Eye Detection and EEG Scanner: A Preliminary Investigation

A Ogura. Nakazawa,

Takasaki University of Health and Welfare- Japan

Abstract:

Mammography requires the detection of very small calcifications, and physicians search for microcalcifications by magnifying the images as they read them. The mouse is necessary to zoom in on the images, but this can be tiring and distracting when many images are read in a single day. Therefore, an image magnification system combining an eye-detector and a simple electroencephalograph (EEG) scanner was devised, and its operability was evaluated. Two experiments were conducted in this study: the measurement of eye-detection error using an eye-detector and the measurement of the time required for image magnification using a simple EEG scanner. Eye-detector validation showed that the mean distance of eye-detection error ranged from 0.64 cm to 2.17 cm, with an overall mean of 1.24 ± 0.81 cm for the observers. The results showed that the eye detection error was small enough for the magnified area of the mammographic image. The average time required for point magnification in the verification of the simple EEG scanner ranged from 5.85 to 16.73 seconds, and individual differences were observed. The reason for this may be that the size of the simple EEG scanner used was not adjustable, so it did not fit well for some subjects. The use of a simple EEG scanner with size adjustment would solve this problem. Therefore, the image magnification system using the eye-detector and the simple EEG scanner is useful.

Keywords: EEG scanner, eye-detector, mammography, observers.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

Arginase Enzyme Activity in Human Serum: A Marker of Cognitive Function and the Impact of Inositol with Arginine Silicate

Katie Perez-Ojalvo , Sara Emerson , Jim Danielle , Komorowski Greenberg

The University of Kitakyushu- Japan

Abstract:

The purpose of this study was to evaluate arginase activity levels in response to combinations of an inositol-stabilized arginine silicate (ASI; Nitrosigine®), L-arginine, and Inositol. Arginine acts as a vasodilator that promotes increased blood flow resulting in enhanced delivery of oxygen and nutrients to the brain and other tissues. Arginase, found in human serum, catalyzes the conversion of arginine to ornithine and urea, completing the last step in the urea cycle. Decreasing arginase levels maintains arginine and results in increased nitric oxide production. This study aimed to determine the most effective combination of ASI, L-arginine and inositol for minimizing arginase levels and therefore maximize ASI's effect on cognition. Serum was taken from untreated healthy donors by separation from clotted factors. Arginase activity of serum in the presence or absence of test products was determined (QuantiChrom™, DARG-100, Bioassay Systems, Hayward CA). The remaining ultra-filtrated serum units were harvested and used as the source for the arginase enzyme. ASI alone or combined with varied levels of Inositol were tested as follows: ASI + inositol at 0.25 g, 0.5 g, 0.75 g, or 1.00 g. L-arginine was also tested as a positive control. All tests elicited changes in arginase activity demonstrating the efficacy of the method used. Adding L-arginine to serum from untreated subjects, with or without inositol only had a mild effect. Adding inositol at all levels reduced arginase activity. Adding 0.5 g to the standardized amount of ASI led to the lowest amount of arginase activity as compared to the 0.25 g, 0.75 g or 1.00g doses of inositol or to L-arginine alone. The outcome of this study demonstrates an interaction of the pairing of inositol with ASI on the activity of the enzyme arginase. We found that neither the maximum nor minimum amount of inositol tested in this study led to maximal arginase inhibition. Since the inhibition of arginase activity is desirable for product formulations looking to maintain arginine levels, the most effective amount of inositol was deemed preferred. Subsequent studies suggest this moderate level of inositol in combination with ASI leads to cognitive improvements including reaction time, executive function, and concentration.

Keywords: Arginine, blood flow, colorimetry, urea cycle.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DEVELOPMENT OF MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS) FOR THE SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTION

Bianca Schweiger, Lucile Bahnweg, Barbara Palm, Ute Steinfeld

KIST Europe Forschungsgesellschaft mbH, Campus E 7.1, D-66123 Saarbruecken, Germany

Abstract:

The occurrence and removal of trace organic contaminants in the aquatic environment has become a focus of environmental concern. For the selective removal of carbamazepine from loaded waters molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) were synthesized with carbamazepine as template. Parameters varied were the type of monomer, crosslinker, and porogen, the ratio of starting materials, and the synthesis temperature. Best results were obtained with a template to crosslinker ratio of 1:20, toluene as porogen, and methacrylic acid (MAA) as monomer. MIPs were then capable to recover carbamazepine by 93% from a 10-5 M landfill leachate solution containing also caffeine and salicylic acid. By comparison, carbamazepine recoveries of 75% were achieved using a nonimprinted polymer (NIP) synthesized under the same conditions, but without template. In landfill leachate containing solutions carbamazepine was adsorbed by 93-96% compared with an uptake of 73% by activated carbon. The best solvent for desorption was acetonitrile, with which the amount of solvent necessary and dilution with water was tested. Selected MIPs were tested for their reusability and showed good results for at least five cycles. Adsorption isotherms were prepared with carbamazepine solutions in the concentration range of 0.01 M to 5*10-6 M. The heterogeneity index showed a more homogenous binding site distribution.

Keywords: Carbamazepine, landfill leachate, removal, reuse

Keywords: Breast cancer, review study, obesity, overweight.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTS OF SYNCHRONOUS MUSIC ON GYMNASTICS' MOTOR SKILLS PERFORMANCE AMONG UNDERGRADUATE FEMALE STUDENTS IN PHYSICAL EDUCATION COLLEGE

Sanaa Ali Ahmed Alrashid

University of Basra, Basra, Iraq

Abstract:

The present study aimed to investigate the effect of synchronous music in Gymnastics' motor skill performance among undergraduate female students in physical education college at Basra University. The researcher used experimental design. 20 female students of physical education divided equally into two groups, (10) experimental group with music, (10) control group without music. All participants complete 6 weeks in testing. Data analysis based on T-test shows significant difference at ($\alpha = 0.05$) in all skills level between experimental and control groups in favor of experimental group. Results of this study contribute to developing the role of synchronous music in improving gymnastic skills performance.

Keywords: Performance, motor skill, music, synchronous.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INFLUENCE OF BILATERAL AND UNILATERAL FLATFOOT ON PELVIC ALIGNMENT

Mohamed Taher Eldesoky, Enas Elsayed Abutaleb

Faculty of Physical Therapy, Cairo University

Abstract:

Background: The change in foot posture can possibly generate changes in the pelvic alignment. There is still a lack of evidence about the effects of bilateral and unilateral flatfoot on possible changes in pelvic alignment. The purpose of this study was to investigate the effect of flatfoot on the sagittal and frontal planes of pelvic postures. Materials and Methods: 56 subjects, aged 18–40 years, were assigned into three groups: 20 healthy subjects, 19 subjects with bilateral flexible second-degree flat foot, and 17 subjects with unilateral flexible second-degree flat foot. 3D assessment of the pelvis using the formetric-II device was used to evaluate pelvic alignment in the frontal and sagittal planes by measuring pelvic inclination and pelvic tilt angles. Results: ANOVA test with LSD test were used for statistical analysis. Both Unilateral and bilateral second degree flatfoot produced significant ($P<0.05$) pelvic anteversion, in comparison to the healthy subjects ($P<0.05$). But the bilateral flatfoot subjects seemed to have more anteversion than the unilateral subjects. Unilateral flatfoot caused a significant ($P<0.05$) lateral pelvic tilt in the direction of the affected side in comparison to the healthy and bilateral flatfoot subjects. Conclusion: The bilateral and unilateral second degree flatfoot changes pelvic alignment. Both of them lead to increases of pelvic anteversion while the unilateral one caused lateral pelvic tilt toward the affected side. Thus, foot posture should be considered when assessing patients with pelvic misalignment and disorders.

Keywords: Bilateral flatfoot, foot posture, pelvic alignment, unilateral flatfoot.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PROTECTIVE EFFECT OF THYMOQUINONE AGAINST NEPHROTOXICITY INDUCED BY CADMIUM IN RATS

Amr A. Fouad, Hamed A. Alwadaani, Iyad Jresat

King Faisal University, Al-Ahsa, Saudi Arabia

Abstract:

The present study investigated the protective effect of thymoquinone (TQ), against cadmium-induced kidney injury in rats. Cadmium chloride (1.2 mg Cd/kg/day, s.c.), was given for nine weeks. TQ treatment (40 mg/kg/day, p.o.) started on the same day of cadmium administration and continued for nine weeks. TQ significantly decreased serum creatinine, renal malondialdehyde and nitric oxide, and significantly increased renal reduced glutathione in rats received cadmium. Histopathological examination showed that TQ markedly minimized renal tissue damage induced by cadmium. Immunohistochemical analysis revealed that TQ markedly decreased the cadmium-induced expression of inducible nitric oxide synthase, tumor necrosis factor-α, cyclooxygenase-2, and caspase-3 in renal tissue. It was concluded that TQ significantly protected against cadmium nephrotoxicity in rats, through its antioxidant, antiinflammatory, and antiapoptotic actions.

Keywords: Thymoquinone, cadmium, kidney, rats.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BODY COMPOSITION ANALYSIS OF UNIVERSITY STUDENTS BY ANTHROPOMETRY AND BIOELECTRICAL IMPEDANCE ANALYSIS

Vinti Davar

Kurukshetra University, India

Abstract:

Background: Worldwide, at least 2.8 million people die each year as a result of being overweight or obese, and 35.8 million (2.3%) of global DALYs are caused by overweight or obesity. Obesity is acknowledged as one of the burning public health problems reducing life expectancy and quality of life. The body composition analysis of the university population is essential in assessing the nutritional status, as well as the risk of developing diseases associated with abnormal body fat content so as to make nutritional recommendations. Objectives: The main aim was to determine the prevalence of obesity and overweight in University students using Anthropometric analysis and BIA methods. Material and Methods: In this cross-sectional study, 283 university students participated. The body composition analysis was undertaken by using mainly: i) Anthropometric Measurement: Height, Weight, BMI, waist circumference, hip circumference and skin fold thickness, ii) Bio-electrical impedance was used for analysis of body fat mass, fat percent and visceral fat which was measured by Tanita SC-330P Professional Body Composition Analyzer. The data so collected were compiled in MS Excel and analyzed for males and females using SPSS 16. Results and Discussion: The mean age of the male (n= 153) studied subjects was 25.37 ±2.39 years and females (n=130) was 22.53 ±2.31. The data of BIA revealed very high mean fat per cent of the female subjects i.e. 30.3±6.5 per cent whereas mean fat per cent of the male subjects was 15.60±6.02 per cent indicating a normal body fat range. The findings showed high visceral fat of both males (12.92±3.02) and females (16.86±4.98). BMI, BF% and WHR were higher among females, and BMI was higher among males. The most evident correlation was verified between BF% and WHR for female students ($r=0.902$; $p<0.001$). The correlation of BFM and BF% with thickness of triceps, sub scapular and abdominal skin folds and BMI was significant ($P<0.001$). Conclusion: The studied data made it obvious that there is a need to initiate lifestyle changing strategies especially for adult females and encourage them to improve their dietary intake to prevent incidence of noncommunicable diseases due to obesity and high fat percentage.

Keywords: Anthropometry, bioelectrical impedance, body fat percentage, obesity.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARISON BETWEEN ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC AND ISOPROPYL: HEXAN (7:3) EXTRACTS OF ZINGIBER OFFICINALE ROSE

Tahereh Naji, Mahsa Jassemi

Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this investigation, the antibacterial effects of ethanolic and 7:3 isopropyl –hexane mixture extracts of Zingiber officinale were evaluated against three Gram positive bacteria, B. cereus, S.epidermidis, S. aureus and three Gram negative bacteria, E. coli, K.pneumonia and P.areuginosa. Utilizing paper disk diffusion and well methods in-vitro, MIC and MBC were determined by macrodilution. The results showed that ethanolic rhizome extract of ginger had significantly active than Isopropyl –hexan extract. Further work needs to be done in these extracts including fractionation to isolate active constituents and subsequent pharmacological evaluation.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Medicinal plant extract, Zingiberofficinale.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IN VITRO ANTI-TUBERCULAR SCREENING OF NEWLY SYNTHESIZED BENZIMIDAZOLE DERIVATIVES

M. Shahar Yar, M. Mustaqeem Abdullah, Jaseela Majeed

Faculty of Pharmacy, Jamia Hamdard, New Delhi

Abstract:

A series of 1-(1H-benzimidazol-2-yl)-3-(substituted phenyl)-2-propen-1-one were allowed to react with hydrazine hydrate and phenyl hydrazine in submitted reactions to get pyrazoline and phenyl pyrazoline derivatives. All the compounds entered for screening at the Tuberculosis Antimicrobial Acquisition and Coordinating Facility (TAACF) for their in vitro antibacterial activity against Mycobacterium tuberculosis H37Rv strain (ATCC 27294) using Microplate Alamar Blue Assay (MABA) susceptibility test. The results expressed as MIC (minimum inhibitory concentration) in µg/mL. Among the fifteen compounds, eight compounds were found to have MIC values less than 10 µg/mL. These were subjected for cytotoxicity assay in VERO cells to determine CC50 (cytotoxic concentration 50%) values and finally SI (Selectivity Index) were calculated. Compound (XV) 2-[5-(4- fluorophenyl)-1-phenyl-4,5-dihydro-1H-3-pyrazolyl]-1Hbenzimidazole was considered the best candidate of the series that could be a good starting point to develop new lead compounds in the fight against tuberculosis.

Keywords: anti-tubercular activity, benzimidazole, pyrazoline.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PENTACHLOROPHENOL REMOVAL VIA ADSORPTION AND BIODEGRADATION

Rakmi Abd.-Rahman, Nurina Anuar

National University of Malaysia

Abstract:

Removal of PCP by a system combining biodegradation by biofilm and adsorption was investigated here. Three studies were conducted employing batch tests, sequencing batch reactor (SBR) and continuous biofilm activated carbon column reactor (BACCOR). The combination of biofilm-GAC batch process removed about 30% more PCP than GAC adsorption alone. For the SBR processes, both the suspended and attached biomass could remove more than 90% of the PCP after acclimatisation. BACCOR was able to remove more than 98% of PCP-Na at concentrations ranging from 10 to 100 mg/L, at empty bed contact time (EBCT) ranging from 0.75 to 4 hours. Pure and mixed cultures from BACCOR were tested for use of PCP as sole carbon and energy source under aerobic conditions. The isolates were able to degrade up to 42% of PCP under aerobic conditions in pure cultures. However, mixed cultures were found able to degrade more than 99% PCP indicating interdependence of species.

Keywords: Adsorption, biodegradation, identification, isolated bacteria, pentachlorophenol.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FORMULATION AND EVALUATION OF VAGINAL SUPPOSITORIES CONTAINING LACTOBACILLUS

Sanae Kaewnopparat, Nattha Kaewnopparat

Prince of Songkla University, Songkla, 90110 Thailand

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to develop vaginal suppository containing lactobacillus. Four kinds of vaginal suppositories containing Lactobacillus paracasei HL32 were formulated: 1) a conventional suppository with Witepsol H-15 as a base, 2) a conventional suppository with mixed polyethylene glycols (PEGs) as a base, 3) a hollow-type suppository with Witepsol H-15 as a base and 4) a hollow-type suppository with mixed PEGs as a base. The release studies demonstrated that the hollow-type suppository with mixed PEGs as the base gave the highest release of L. paracasei HL32 and was microbiological stable after storage at 2- 8°C over the period of 3 months.

Keywords: Lactobacillus paracasei HL32, vaginal suppository, release study, hollow-type, viability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

NEW SIMULTANEOUS HIGH PERFORMANCE LIQUID CHROMATOGRAPHIC METHOD FOR DETERMINATION OF NSAIDS AND OPIOID ANALGESICS IN ADVANCED DRUG DELIVERY SYSTEMS AND HUMAN PLASMA

Asad Ullah Madni, Mahmood Ahmad, Naveed Akhtar, Muhammad Usman

Faculty of Pharmacy & Alternative Medicine, the Islamia University of Bahawalpur, Bahawalpur, Pakistan

Abstract:

A new and cost effective RP-HPLC method was developed and validated for simultaneous analysis of non steroidal anti inflammatory dugs Diclofenac sodium (DFS), Flurbiprofen (FLP) and an opioid analgesic Tramadol (TMD) in advanced drug delivery systems (Liposome and Microcapsules), marketed brands and human plasma. Isocratic system was employed for the flow of mobile phase consisting of 10 mM sodium dihydrogen phosphate buffer and acetonitrile in molar ratio of 67: 33 with adjusted pH of 3.2. The stationary phase was hypersil ODS column (C18, 250×4.6 mm i.d., 5 µm) with controlled temperature of 30 C°. DFS in liposomes, microcapsules and marketed drug products was determined in range of 99.76-99.84%. FLP and TMD in microcapsules and brands formulation were 99.78 - 99.94 % and 99.80 - 99.82 %, respectively. Single step liquid-liquid extraction procedure using combination of acetonitrile and trichloroacetic acid (TCA) as protein precipitating agent was employed. The detection limits (at S/N ratio 3) of quality control solutions and plasma samples were 10, 20, and 20 ng/ml for DFS, FLP and TMD, respectively. The Assay was acceptable in linear dynamic range. All other validation parameters were found in limits of FDA and ICH method validation guidelines. The proposed method is sensitive, accurate and precise and could be applicable for routine analysis in pharmaceutical industry as well as in human plasma samples for bioequivalence and pharmacokinetics studies.

Keywords: Diclofenac Sodium, Flurbiprofen, Tramadol, HPLCUV detection, Validation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SERICIN FILM: INFLUENCE OF CONCENTRATION ON ITS PHYSICAL PROPERTIES

N. Namviriyachote, N. Bang, P. Aramwit

N. Namviriyachote: Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
N. Bang: Department of Pharmacology, Graduated School, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand
P. Aramwit, Pharm.D., Ph.D.: Department of Pharmacy Practice, Faculty of Pharmaceutical Sciences, Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Abstract:

Silk sericin (SS) is a glue-like protein from silkworm cocoon. With its outstanding moisturization and activation collagen synthesis properties, silk protein is applied for wound healing. Since wound dressing in film preparation can facilitate patients- convenience and reduce risk of wound contraction, SS and polyvinyl alcohol (PVA) films were prepared with various concentrations of SS. Their physical properties such as surface density, light transmission, protein dissolution and tensile modulus were investigated. The results presented that 3% SS with 2% PVA is the best ingredient for SS film forming.

Keywords: Sericin, silk protein, film, wound healing.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

VALIDATION AND APPLICATION OF A NEW OPTIMIZED RP-HPLC-FLUORESCENT DETECTION METHOD FOR NORFLOXACIN

Mahmood Ahmad, Ghulam Murtaza, Sonia Khiljee, Muhammad Asadullah Madni

Abstract:

A new reverse phase-high performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) method with fluorescent detector (FLD) was developed and optimized for Norfloxacin determination in human plasma. Mobile phase specifications, extraction method and excitation and emission wavelengths were varied for optimization. HPLC system contained a reverse phase C18 (5 µm, 4.6 mm×150 mm) column with FLD operated at excitation 330 nm and emission 440 nm. The optimized mobile phase consisted of 14% acetonitrile in buffer solution. The aqueous phase was prepared by mixing 2g of citric acid, 2g sodium acetate and 1 ml of triethylamine in 1 L of Milli-Q water was run at a flow rate of 1.2 mL/min. The standard curve was linear for the range tested (0.156–20 µg/mL) and the coefficient of determination was 0.9978. Aceclofenac sodium was used as internal standard. A detection limit of 0.078 µg/mL was achieved. Run time was set at 10 minutes because retention time of norfloxacin was 0.99 min. which shows the rapidness of this method of analysis. The present assay showed good accuracy, precision and sensitivity for Norfloxacin determination in human plasma with a new internal standard and can be applied pharmacokinetic evaluation of Norfloxacin tablets after oral administration in human.

Keywords: Norfloxacin, Aceclofenac sodium, Methodoptimization, RP-HPLC method, Fluorescent detection, Calibrationcurve.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANTIBACTERIAL CAPACITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS

M. H. Syakira*, L. Brenda **

*University Technology Mara, Kuala Pilah branch, Negeri Sembilan, Malaysia

**Management and Science university, Shah Alam, Selangor, Malaysia

Abstract:

Antibacterial activity of Plumeria alba (Frangipani) petals methanolic extracts were evaluated against Escherichia coli, Proteus vulgaris,Staphylococcus aureus, Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa, Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Enterococcus faecalis and Serratia marcescens by using disk diffusion method. Concentration extracts (80 %) showed the highest inhibition zone towards Escherichia coli (14.3 mm). Frangipani extract also showed high antibacterial activity against Staphylococcus saprophyticus, Proteus vulgaris and Serratia marcescens, but not more than the zones of the positive control used. Comparison between two broad specrum antibiotics to frangipani extracts showed that the 80 % concentration extracts produce the same zone of inhibition as Streptomycin. Frangipani extracts showed no bacterial activity towards Klebsiella pneumoniae, Pseudomonas aeruginosa and Enterococcus faecalis. There are differences in the sensitivity of different bacteria to frangipani extracts, suggesting that frangipani-s potency varies between these bacteria. The present results indicate that frangipani showed significant antibacterial activity especially to Escherichia coli.

Keywords: Frangipani, Plumeria alba, anti microbial, Escherichia coli

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PROACTIVE IDENTIFICATION OF FALSE ALERT FOR DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION

Hsuan-Chia Yang, Yan-Jhih Haung, Yu-Chuan Li

Hsuan-Chia Yang is with the institute of Biomedical Informatics, National Yang-Ming University, No. 155, Sec. 2, Linong St., Beitou District, Taipei City 112, Taiwan

Yan-Jhih Haung. is with the institute of Biomedical Informatics, National Yang-Ming University, Address: No. 155, Sec. 2, Linong St., Beitou District, Taipei City 112, Taiwan
Yu-Chuan Li is with the institute of Medical Informatcis,Taipei Medical College, 250 Wu-Hsing Street, Taipei City 110, Taiwan..

Abstract:

Researchers of drug-drug interaction alert systems have often suggested that there were high overridden rate for alerts and also too false alerts. However, research about decreasing false alerts is scant. Therefore, the aim of this article attempts to proactive identification of false alert for drug-drug interaction and provide solution to decrease false alerts. This research involved retrospective analysis prescribing database and calculated false alert rate by using MYSQL and JAVA. Results of this study showed 17% of false alerts and the false alert rate in the hospitals (37%) was more than in the clinics. To conclude, this study described the importance that drug-drug interaction alert system should not only detect drug name but also detect frequency or route, as well as in providing solution to decrease false alerts.

Keywords: drug-drug interaction, proactive identification, false alert

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARISON BETWEEN ANTIBACTERIAL EFFECTS OF ETHANOLIC AND ISOPROPYL: HEXAN (7:3) EXTRACTS OF ZINGIBER OFFICINALE ROSE

Tahereh Naji, Mahsa Jassemi

Islamic Azad University, Tehran, Iran

Abstract:

In this investigation, the antibacterial effects of ethanolic and 7:3 isopropyl –hexane mixture extracts of Zingiber officinale were evaluated against three Gram positive bacteria, B. cereus, S.epidermidis, S. aureus and three Gram negative bacteria, E. coli, K.pneumonia and P.areuginosa. Utilizing paper disk diffusion and well methods in-vitro, MIC and MBC were determined by macrodilution. The results showed that ethanolic rhizome extract of ginger had significantly active than Isopropyl –hexan extract. Further work needs to be done in these extracts including fractionation to isolate active constituents and subsequent pharmacological evaluation.

Keywords: Antibacterial, Medicinal plant extract, Zingiberofficinale.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

BIOMECHANICAL MODELING AND SIMULATION: COMPARING HUMAN ARM MOTION TO ENHANCE ASTRONAUT TASKS DURING EXTRA VEHICULAR ACTIVITY

Yash Gupta Vardhan

Kumar Bhaskar Varma Sanskrit and Ancient Studies University- India

Abstract:

During manned exploration of space, missions will require astronaut crewmembers to perform Extra Vehicular Activities (EVAs) for a variety of tasks. These EVAs take place after long periods of operations in space, and in and around unique vehicles, space structures and systems. Considering the remoteness and time spans in which these vehicles will operate, EVA system operations should utilize common worksites, tools and procedures as much as possible to increase the efficiency of training and proficiency in operations. All of the preparations need to be carried out based on studies of astronaut motions. Until now, development and training activities associated with the planned EVAs in Russian and U.S. space programs have relied almost exclusively on physical simulators. These experimental tests are expensive and time consuming. During the past few years a strong increase has been observed in the use of computer simulations due to the fast developments in computer hardware and simulation software. Based on this idea, an effort to develop a computational simulation system to model human dynamic motion for EVA is initiated. This study focuses on the simulation of an astronaut moving the orbital replaceable units into the worksites or removing them from the worksites. Our physics-based methodology helps fill the gap in quantitative analysis of astronaut EVA by providing a multisegment human arm model. Simulation work described in the study improves on the realism of previous efforts, incorporating joint stops to account for the physiological limits of range of motion. To demonstrate the utility of this approach human arm model is simulated virtually using ADAMS/LifeMOD® software. Kinematic mechanism for the astronaut's task is studied from joint angles and torques. Simulation results obtained is validated with numerical simulation based on the principles of Newton-Euler method. Torques determined using mathematical model are compared among the subjects to know the grace and consistency of the task performed. We conclude that due to uncertain nature of exploration-class EVA, a virtual model developed using multibody dynamics approach offers significant advantages over traditional human modeling approaches.
Keywords: Extra vehicular activity, biomechanics, inverse kinematics, human body modeling.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSMENT OF DATA MINING TECHNIQUES IN PREDICTING SOFTWARE RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE

Pradeep Wahid , Abdul Kumar

University College of Cundinamarca- Colombia

Abstract:

Accurate software reliability prediction not only enables developers to improve the quality of software but also provides useful information to help them for planning valuable resources. This paper examines the performance of three well-known data mining techniques (CART, TreeNet and Random Forest) for predicting software reliability. We evaluate and compare the performance of proposed models with Cascade Correlation Neural Network (CCNN) using sixteen empirical databases from the Data and Analysis Center for Software. The goal of our study is to help project managers to concentrate their testing efforts to minimize the software failures in order to improve the reliability of the software systems. Two performance measures, Normalized Root Mean Squared Error (NRMSE) and Mean Absolute Errors (MAE), illustrate that CART model is accurate than the models predicted using Random Forest, TreeNet and CCNN in all datasets used in our study. Finally, we conclude that such methods can help in reliability prediction using real-life failure datasets.

Keywords: Classification, Cascade Correlation Neural Network, Random Forest, Software reliability, TreeNet.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCING VOWEL SPEECH VIA PITCH AND FORMANT FREQUENCY ANALYSIS

M. Vanitha Lakshmi

Universidad de Santiago de Chile- Chile

Abstract:

Numerous signal processing based speech enhancement systems have been proposed to improve intelligibility in the presence of noise. Traditionally, studies of neural vowel encoding have focused on the representation of formants (peaks in vowel spectra) in the discharge patterns of the population of auditory-nerve (AN) fibers. A method is presented for recording high-frequency speech components into a low-frequency region, to increase audibility for hearing loss listeners. The purpose of the paper is to enhance the formant of the speech based on the Kaiser window. The pitch and formant of the signal is based on the auto correlation, zero crossing and magnitude difference function. The formant enhancement stage aims to restore the representation of formants at the level of the midbrain. A MATLAB software's are used for the implementation of the system with low complexity is developed.

Keywords: Formant estimation, formant enhancement, pitch detection, speech analysis.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

LONG-TERM ANALYSIS OF PROFITABILITY ESTIMATION WITH A FOCUS ON BENEFITS

Stephan Lahl , Printz Kristina , René Jeschke , Vossen Sabina

Argentine Federal Police Institute - Argentina

Abstract:

Strategic investment decisions are characterized by high innovation potential and long-term effects on the competitiveness of enterprises. Due to the uncertainty and risks involved in this complex decision making process, the need arises for well-structured support activities. A method that considers cost and the long-term added value is the cost-benefit effectiveness estimation. One of those methods is the “profitability estimation focused on benefits – PEFB”-method developed at the Institute of Management Cybernetics at RWTH Aachen University. The method copes with the challenges associated with strategic investment decisions by integrating long-term non-monetary aspects whilst also mapping the chronological sequence of an investment within the organization’s target system. Thus, this method is characterized as a holistic approach for the evaluation of costs and benefits of an investment. This participation-oriented method was applied to business environments in many workshops. The results of the workshops are a library of more than 96 cost aspects, as well as 122 benefit aspects. These aspects are preprocessed and comparatively analyzed with regards to their alignment to a series of risk levels. For the first time, an accumulation and a distribution of cost and benefit aspects regarding their impact and probability of occurrence are given. The results give evidence that the PEFB-method combines precise measures of financial accounting with the incorporation of benefits. Finally, the results constitute the basics for using information technology and data science for decision support when applying within the PEFB-method.
Keywords: Cost-benefit analysis, multi-criteria decision, profitability estimation focused on benefits, risk and uncertainty analysis.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADVANCEMENT: AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION FRAMEWORK FOR HYDROLOGIC MODELING VIA APPROXIMATE BAYESIAN COMPUTATION

J. M. Goonetilleke , B McGree

South Mediterranean University, -Tunis

Abstract:

Hydrologic models are increasingly used as tools to predict stormwater quantity and quality from urban catchments. However, due to a range of practical issues, most models produce gross errors in simulating complex hydraulic and hydrologic systems. Difficulty in finding a robust approach for model calibration is one of the main issues. Though automatic calibration techniques are available, they are rarely used in common commercial hydraulic and hydrologic modelling software e.g. MIKE URBAN. This is partly due to the need for a large number of parameters and large datasets in the calibration process. To overcome this practical issue, a framework for automatic calibration of a hydrologic model was developed in R platform and presented in this paper. The model was developed based on the time-area conceptualization. Four calibration parameters, including initial loss, reduction factor, time of concentration and time-lag were considered as the primary set of parameters. Using these parameters, automatic calibration was performed using Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC). ABC is a simulation-based technique for performing Bayesian inference when the likelihood is intractable or computationally expensive to compute. To test the performance and usefulness, the technique was used to simulate three small catchments in Gold Coast. For comparison, simulation outcomes from the same three catchments using commercial modelling software, MIKE URBAN were used. The graphical comparison shows strong agreement of MIKE URBAN result within the upper and lower 95% credible intervals of posterior predictions as obtained via ABC. Statistical validation for posterior predictions of runoff result using coefficient of determination (CD), root mean square error (RMSE) and maximum error (ME) was found reasonable for three study catchments. The main benefit of using ABC over MIKE URBAN is that ABC provides a posterior distribution for runoff flow prediction, and therefore associated uncertainty in predictions can be obtained. In contrast, MIKE URBAN just provides a point estimate. Based on the results of the analysis, it appears as though ABC the developed framework performs well for automatic calibration.
Keywords: Automatic calibration framework, approximate Bayesian computation, hydrologic and hydraulic modelling, MIKE URBAN software, R platform.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING AN INNOVATIVE CLOUD MODEL: BRIDGING THE GAP BETWEEN PHYSICAL AND VIRTUALIZED BUSINESS ENVIRONMENTS FROM THE CUSTOMER'S PERSPECTIVE

Asim Majeed, Mak Rehan Bhana, Rebecca Bolia, Nizam Goode , Mike illiams,

University of KwaZulu-Natal- South Africa

Abstract:

This study aims to investigate and explore the underlying causes of security concerns of customers emerged when WHSmith transformed its physical system to virtualized business model through NetSuite. NetSuite is essentially fully integrated software which helps transforming the physical system to virtualized business model. Modern organisations are moving away from traditional business models to cloud based models and consequently it is expected to have a better, secure and innovative environment for customers. The vital issue of the modern age race is the security when transforming virtualized through cloud based models and designers of interactive systems often misunderstand privacy and even often ignore it, thus causing concerns for users. The content analysis approach is being used to collect the qualitative data from 120 online bloggers including TRUSTPILOT. The results and finding provide useful new insights into the nature and form of security concerns of online users after they have used the WHSmith services offered online through their website. Findings have theoretical as well as practical implications for the successful adoption of cloud computing Business-to-Business model and similar systems.
Keywords: Innovation, virtualization, cloud computing, organizational flexibility

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ENHANCEMENTS TO THE DIFFRACTIVE DETECTOR CONTROL SYSTEM OF ALICE FOR RUN-II AT THE LARGE HADRON COLLIDER

Monzó Hernández, M. León Martínez

Universidad Tecnológica Metropolitana- Chile

Abstract:

The selection of diffractive events in the ALICE experiment during the first data taking period (RUN-I) of the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) was limited by the range over which rapidity gaps occur. It would be possible to achieve better measurements by expanding the range in which the production of particles can be detected. For this purpose, the ALICE Diffractive (AD0) detector has been installed and commissioned for the second phase (RUN-II). Any new detector should be able to take the data synchronously with all other detectors and be operated through the ALICE central systems. One of the key elements that must be developed for the AD0 detector is the Detector Control System (DCS). The DCS must be designed to operate safely and correctly this detector. Furthermore, the DCS must also provide optimum operating conditions for the acquisition and storage of physics data and ensure these are of the highest quality. The operation of AD0 implies the configuration of about 200 parameters, from electronics settings and power supply levels to the archiving of operating conditions data and the generation of safety alerts. It also includes the automation of procedures to get the AD0 detector ready for taking data in the appropriate conditions for the different run types in ALICE. The performance of AD0 detector depends on a certain number of parameters such as the nominal voltages for each photomultiplier tube (PMT), their threshold levels to accept or reject the incoming pulses, the definition of triggers, etc. All these parameters define the efficiency of AD0 and they have to be monitored and controlled through AD0 DCS. Finally, AD0 DCS provides the operator with multiple interfaces to execute these tasks. They are realized as operating panels and scripts running in the background. These features are implemented on a SCADA software platform as a distributed control system which integrates to the global control system of the ALICE experiment.
Keywords: AD0, ALICE, DCS, LHC.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ASSESSMENT OF SHEAR STRENGTH FOR COLD-FORMED STEEL SHEAR WALL PANELS: A NUMERICAL ANALYSIS

Bourahla Idriss, Nour-Eddine Rouaz, Kahlouche Sid Ali , Farah Rafa

Rajiv Gandhi University of Science and Technology- Guyana

Abstract:

The stability of structures made of light-gauge steel depends highly on the contribution of Shear Wall Panel (SWP) systems under horizontal forces due to wind or earthquake loads. Steel plate sheathing is often used with these panels made of cold formed steel (CFS) to improve its shear strength. In order to predict the shear strength resistance, two methods are presented in this paper. In the first method, the steel plate sheathing is modeled with plats strip taking into account only the tension and compression force due to the horizontal load, where both track and stud are modeled according to the geometrical and mechanical characteristics of the specimen used in the experiments. The theoretical background and empirical formulations of this method are presented in this paper. However, the second method is based on a micro modeling of the cold formed steel Shear Wall Panel "CFS-SWP" using Abaqus software. A nonlinear analysis was carried out with an in-plan monotonic load. Finally, the comparison between these two methods shows that the micro modeling with Abaqus gives better prediction of shear resistance of SWP than strips method. However, the latter is easier and less time consuming than the micro modeling method.
Keywords: Cold Formed Steel Shear Wall Panel, CFS-SWP, micro modeling, nonlinear analysis, strip method.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

UTILIZING ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INHERITED OBJECT-ORIENTED CLASS MEMBERS

Al Dallal Jehad

International University of Technology Twintech – Yemen

Abstract:

A class in an Object-Oriented (OO) system is the basic unit of design, and it encapsulates a set of attributes and methods. In OO systems, instead of redefining the attributes and methods that are included in other classes, a class can inherit these attributes and methods and only implement its unique attributes and methods, which results in reducing code redundancy and improving code testability and maintainability. Such mechanism is called Class Inheritance. However, some software engineering applications may require accounting for all the inherited class members (i.e., attributes and methods). This paper explains how to account for inherited class members and discusses the software engineering applications that require such consideration.

Keywords: Object-oriented design, inheritance, internal quality attribute, external quality attribute, class flattening.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DECLINE IN BIODIVERSITY OF HYRCANIAN FOREST DUE TO COAL MINING ACTIVITIES

Mahsa Kooch , Seyed Hojjati , Tavakoli Yahya

Amirkabir University of Technology (Tehran Polytechnic) _ İran

Abstract:

Considering that coal mining is one of the important industrial activities, it may cause damages to environment. According to the author's best knowledge, the effect of traditional coal mining activities on plant biodiversity has not been investigated in the Hyrcanian forests. Therefore, in this study, the effect of coal mining activities on vegetation and tree diversity was investigated in Hyrcanian forest, North Iran. After filed visiting and determining the mine, 16 plots (20×20 m^2) were established by systematic-randomly (60×60 m^2) in an area of 4 ha (200×200 m^2-mine entrance placed at center). An area adjacent to the mine was not affected by the mining activity, and it is considered as the control area. In each plot, the data about trees such as number and type of species were recorded. The biodiversity of vegetation cover was considered 5 square sub-plots (1 m^2) in each plot. PAST software and Ecological Methodology were used to calculate Biodiversity indices. The value of Shannon Wiener and Simpson diversity indices for tree cover in control area (1.04±0.34 and 0.62±0.20) was significantly higher than mining area (0.78±0.27 and 0.45±0.14). The value of evenness indices for tree cover in the mining area was significantly lower than that of the control area. The value of Shannon Wiener and Simpson diversity indices for vegetation cover in the control area (1.37±0.06 and 0.69±0.02) was significantly higher than the mining area (1.02±0.13 and 0.50±0.07). The value of evenness index in the control area was significantly higher than the mining area. Plant communities are a good indicator of the changes in the site. Study about changes in vegetation biodiversity and plant dynamics in the degraded land can provide necessary information for forest management and reforestation of these areas.

Keywords: Vegetation biodiversity, species composition, traditional coal mining, caspian forest.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING FACTORS INFLUENCING THE SUCCESS OF HIGH CONSERVATION VALUE AREAS IN OIL PALM PLANTATIONS: A PRELIMINARY STUDY

Yanto Kwatrina , Santosa Rozza Tri

University of Ahmed Draia – Algeria

Abstract:

High Conservation Value (HCV) is an area with conservation function within oil palm plantation. Despite the important role of HCV area in biodiversity conservation and various studies on HCV, there was a lack of research studying the factors determining its success. A preliminary study was conducted to identify the determinant factor of HCV that affected the diversity. Line transect method was used to calculate the species diversity of butterfly, birds, mammals, and herpetofauna species as well as their richness. Specifically for mammals, camera traps were also used. The research sites comprised of 12 HCV areas in 3 provinces of Indonesia (Central Kalimantan, Riau, and Palembang). The relationship between the HCV biophysical factor with the species number and species diversity for each wildlife class was identified using Chi-Square analysis with Cross tab (contingency table). Results of the study revealed that species diversity varied by research locations. Four factors determining the success of HCV area in relations to the number and diversity of wildlife species are land cover types for mammals, the width of area and distance to rivers for birds, and distance to settlements for butterflies.

Keywords: Ecological factors, high conservation value area, oil palm plantation, wildlife diversity.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

UTILIZING BITUMINARIA BITUMINOSA (L.) STIRTON AND MICROBIAL BIOTECHNOLOGIES FOR REVITALIZING DEGRADED PASTORAL LANDS: A CASE STUDY IN THE MIDDLE ATLAS OF MOROCCO

O. Zennouhi, Mderssa Ibijbijen, Bouiamrine Nassiri

Djilali Bounaama University of Khemis Miliana - Algeria

Abstract:

Rangelands and silvopastoral systems of the middle Atlas are under a heavy pressure, which led to pasture degradation, invasion by non-palatable and toxic species and edaphic aridification due to the regression of the global vegetation cover. In this situation, the introduction of multipurpose leguminous shrubs, such as *Bituminaria bituminosa* (L.) Stirton, commonly known as bituminous clover, could be a promising socio-ecological alternative for the rehabilitation of these degraded areas. The application of biofertilizers like plant growth promoting rhizobacteria especially phosphate solubilizing bacteria (PSB) can ensure a successful installation of this plant in the selected degraded areas. The main objective of the present work is to produce well-inoculated seedlings using the best efficient PSB strains in the greenhouse to increase their ability to resist to environmental constraints once transplanted to the field in the central Middle Atlas.

Keywords: Biofertilizers, Bituminaria bituminosa, phosphate solubilizing bacteria, rehabilitation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THIRD-GENERATION RESEARCH DATA FOR ASSESSING SOLAR ENERGY POTENTIAL

Claudineia Teresa , Elison Jardim , Luciane Rafael. Brazil Salvi, Bierhals Haag

National Cheng Kung University- Taiwan

Abstract:

Renewable energy sources are dependent on climatic variability, so for adequate energy planning, observations of the meteorological variables are required, preferably representing long-period series. Despite the scientific and technological advances that meteorological measurement systems have undergone in the last decades, there is still a considerable lack of meteorological observations that form series of long periods. The reanalysis is a system of assimilation of data prepared using general atmospheric circulation models, based on the combination of data collected at surface stations, ocean buoys, satellites and radiosondes, allowing the production of long period data, for a wide gamma. The third generation of reanalysis data emerged in 2010, among them is the Climate Forecast System Reanalysis (CFSR) developed by the National Centers for Environmental Prediction (NCEP), these data have a spatial resolution of 0.50 x 0.50. In order to overcome these difficulties, it aims to evaluate the performance of solar radiation estimation through alternative data bases, such as data from Reanalysis and from meteorological satellites that satisfactorily meet the absence of observations of solar radiation at global and/or regional level. The results of the analysis of the solar radiation data indicated that the reanalysis data of the CFSR model presented a good performance in relation to the observed data, with determination coefficient around 0.90. Therefore, it is concluded that these data have the potential to be used as an alternative source in locations with no seasons or long series of solar radiation, important for the evaluation of solar energy potential.

Keywords: Climate, reanalysis, renewable energy, solar radiation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

POULTRY MANURE-DERIVED BIOCHAR AS SOIL AMENDMENT FOR RECLAIMED SANDY SOILS IN ARID AND SEMI-ARID REGIONS

Mohamed Hammam

Eastern University- Sri Lanka

Abstract:

Sandy soils under arid and semi-arid conditions are characterized by poor physical and biochemical properties such as low water retention, rapid organic matter decomposition, low nutrients use efficiency, and limited crop productivity. Addition of organic amendments is crucial to develop soil properties and consequently enhance nutrients use efficiency and lessen organic carbon decomposition. Two years field experiments were developed to investigate the feasibility of using poultry manure and its derived biochar integrated with different levels of N fertilizer as a soil amendment for newly reclaimed sandy soils in Western Desert of El-Minia Governorate, Egypt. Results of this research revealed that poultry manure and its derived biochar addition induced pronounced effects on soil moisture content at saturation point, field capacity (FC) and consequently available water. Data showed that application of poultry manure (PM) or PM-derived biochar (PMB) in combination with inorganic N levels had caused significant changes on a range of the investigated sandy soil biochemical properties including pH, EC, mineral N, dissolved organic carbon (DOC), dissolved organic N (DON) and quotient DOC/DON. Overall, the impact of PMB on soil physical properties was detected to be superior than the impact of PM, regardless the inorganic N levels. In addition, the obtained results showed that PM and PM application had the capacity to stimulate vigorous growth, nutritional status, production levels of wheat and sorghum, and to increase soil organic matter content and N uptake and recovery compared to control. By contrast, comparing between PM and PMB at different levels of inorganic N, the obtained results showed higher relative increases in both grain and straw yields of wheat in plots treated with PM than in those treated with PMB. The interesting feature of this research is that the biochar derived from PM increased treated sandy soil organic carbon (SOC) 1.75 times more than soil treated with PM itself at the end of cropping seasons albeit double-applied amount of PM. This was attributed to the higher carbon stability of biochar treated sandy soils increasing soil persistence for carbon decomposition in comparison with PM labile carbon. It could be concluded that organic manures applied to sandy soils under arid and semi-arid conditions are subjected to high decomposition and mineralization rates through crop seasons. Biochar derived from organic wastes considers as a source of stable carbon and could be very hopeful choice for substituting easily decomposable organic manures under arid conditions. Therefore, sustainable agriculture and productivity in newly reclaimed sandy soils desire one high rate addition of biochar derived from organic manures instead of frequent addition of such organic amendments.

Keywords: Biochar, dissolved organic carbon, N-uptake, poultry, sandy soil.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DETERMINING SOIL LOSS BY EROSION ACROSS VARIOUS LAND COVER CATEGORIES AND SLOPE CLASSES IN BOVILLA WATERSHED, TIRANA, ALBANIA

Valmir Fran , Baloshi Gjoka, Nehat Toromani , Çollaku Elvin

Bishkek State Economic and Commercial Institute - Kyrgyzstan

Abstract:

As a sediment production mechanism, soil erosion is the main environmental threat to the Bovilla watershed, including the decline of water quality of the Bovilla reservoir that provides drinking water to Tirana city (the capital of Albania). Therefore, an experiment with 25 erosion plots for soil erosion monitoring has been set up since June 2017. The aim was to determine the soil loss on plot and watershed scale in Bovilla watershed (Tirana region) for implementation of soil and water protection measures or payments for ecosystem services (PES) programs. The results of erosion monitoring for the period June 2017 - May 2018 showed that the highest values of surface runoff were noted in bare land of 38829.91 liters on slope of 74% and the lowest values in forest land of 12840.6 liters on slope of 64% while the highest values of soil loss were found in bare land of 595.15 t/ha on slope of 62% and lowest values in forest land of 18.99 t/ha on slope of 64%. These values are much higher than the average rate of soil loss in the European Union (2.46 ton/ha/year). In the same sloping class, the soil loss was reduced from orchard or bare land to the forest land, and in the same category of land use, the soil loss increased with increasing land slope. It is necessary to conduct chemical analyses of sediments to determine the amount of chemical elements leached out of the soil and end up in the reservoir of Bovilla. It is concluded that PES programs should be implemented for rehabilitation of sub-watersheds Ranxe, Vilez and Zall-Bastar of the Bovilla watershed with valuable conservation practices.

Keywords: ANOVA, Bovilla, land cover, slope, soil loss, watershed management.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MAPPING THE SPATIAL VARIABILITY OF BTEX CONCENTRATIONS AT A SOUTH AFRICAN INTERNATIONAL AIRPORT

Raeesa Johnson , Ryan S. Moolla

University of Hassan II Casablanca Ain Chok, Casablanca- Morocco

Abstract:

Air travel, and the use of airports, has experienced proliferative growth in the past few decades, resulting in the concomitant release of air pollutants. Air pollution needs to be monitored because of the known relationship between exposure to air pollutants and increased adverse effects on human health. This study monitored a group of volatile organic compounds (VOCs); specifically BTEX (viz. benzene, toluene, ethyl-benzene and xylenes), as many are detrimental to human health. Through the use of passive sampling methods, the spatial variability of BTEX within an international airport was investigated, in order to determine 'hotspots' where occupational exposure to BTEX may be intensified. The passive sampling campaign revealed $BTEX_{total}$ concentrations ranged between 12.95–124.04 µg m^{-3}. Furthermore, BTEX concentrations were dispersed heterogeneously within the airport. Due to the slow wind speeds recorded (1.13 $m.s^{-1}$); the hotspots were located close to their main BTEX sources. The main hotspot was located over the main apron of the airport. Employees working in this area may be chronically exposed to these emissions, which could be potentially detrimental to their health.

Keywords: Air pollution, air quality, hotspot monitoring, volatile organic compounds.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

LOCAL DAYAK PERSPECTIVES ON WILDLIFE IMPACT FROM OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT

Sunkar Saraswati, Santosa

Mohammed V University of Rabat, Rabat- Morocco

Abstract:

Controversies surrounding the impacts of oil palm plantations have resulted in some heated debates, especially concerning biodiversity loss and indigenous people well-being. The indigenous people of Dayak generally used wildlife to fulfill their daily needs thus were assumed to have experienced negative impacts due to oil palm developments within and surrounding their settlement areas. This study was conducted to identify the characteristics of the Dayak community settled around an oil palm plantation, to determine their perceptions of wildlife loss or gain as the results of the development of oil palm plantations, and to identify the determinant characteristic of the perceptions. The research was conducted on March 2018 in Nanga Tayap and Tajok Kayong Villages, which were located around the oil palm plantation of NTYE of Ketapang, West Kalimantan-Indonesia. Data were collected through in depth-structured interview, using closed and semi-open questionnaires and three-scale Likert statements. Interviews were conducted with 74 respondents using accidental sampling, and categorized into respondents who were dependent on oil palm for their livelihoods and those who were not. Data were analyzed using quantitative statistics method, Likert Scale, Chi-Square Test, Spearman Test, and Mann-Whitney Test. The research found that the indigenous Dayak people were aware of wildlife species loss and gain since the establishment of the plantation. Nevertheless, wildlife loss did not affect their social, economic, and cultural needs since they could find substitutions. It was found that prior to the plantation's development, the local Dayak communities were already slowly experiencing some livelihood transitions through local village development. The only determinant characteristic of the community that influenced their perceptions of wildlife loss/gain was level of education.

Keywords: Wildlife, oil palm plantations, indigenous Dayak, biodiversity loss and gain.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE EFFICACY OF COGNITIVE BEHAVIORAL INTERVENTION IN MITIGATING SOCIAL AVOIDANCE AMONG VISUALLY IMPAIRED STUDENTS

Mohamed Elsherbiny

University of Da Nang- Vietnam

Abstract:

Social Avoidance is one of the most important problems that face a good number of disabled students. It results from the negative attitudes of non-disabled students, teachers and others. Some of the past research has shown that non-disabled individuals hold negative attitudes toward persons with disabilities. The present study aims to alleviate Social Avoidance by applying the Cognitive Behavioral Intervention. 24 Blind students aged 19–24 (university students) were randomly chosen we compared an experimental group (consisted of 12 students) who went through the intervention program, with a control group (12 students also) who did not go through such intervention. We used the Social Avoidance and Distress Scale (SADS) to assess social anxiety and distress behavior. The author used many techniques of cognitive behavioral intervention such as modeling, cognitive restructuring, extension, contingency contracts, selfmonitoring, assertiveness training, role play, encouragement and others. Statistically, T-test was employed to test the research hypothesis. Result showed that there is a significance difference between the experimental group and the control group after the intervention and also at the follow up stages of the Social Avoidance and Distress Scale. Also for the experimental group, there is a significance difference before the intervention and the follow up stages for the scale. Results showed that, there is a decrease in social avoidance. Accordingly, cognitive behavioral intervention program was successful in decreasing social avoidance for blind students.

Keywords: Social avoidance, cognitive behavioral intervention, blind disability, disability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING LEARNER FEEDBACK ON THE ADAPTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL ANALYSIS

Mokgadi Mukuna Moletsane-, Robert Kananga Kekae

University of Hasanuddin- Indonesia

Abstract:

The study focused on the analysis of the Adjusted Rorschach Comprehensive System's responses. The objective of this study is to analyse the participants' response rate of the Adjusted Rorschach Comprehensive System with regards to critical psychology approach. The use of critical psychology theory in this study was crucial because it responds to the current inadequate western theory or practice in the field of psychology. The study adopted a qualitative approach and a case study design. The study was grounded on interpretivist paradigm. The sample size comprised six learners (three boys and three girls, aged of 14 years) from historically disadvantaged school in the Western Cape, South Africa. The Adjusted Rorschach Comprehensive System (ARCS) administration procedure, biographical information, semi-structured interviews, and observation were used to collect data. Data was analysed using thematic framework. The study found out that, factors that increased the response rates during the administration of ARCS were, language, seating arrangement, drawing, viewing, and describing. The study recommended that, psychological test designers take into consideration the philosophy or worldviews of the local people for whom the test is designed to minimize low response rates.

Keywords: Adjusted Rorschach comprehensive system, critical psychology, learners, responses.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FACTORS INFLUENCING RECYCLING PARTICIPATION IN KOTA KINABALU, MALAYSIA: MOTIVATIONS AND CHALLENGES

Jasmine Adela Mutang, Chua Reok, Bahar Ferlis, Madlan Lailawati ,

Sheikh Hasina University- Bangladesh

Abstract:

Public participation in recycling domestic waste is still very low in Malaysia. Only 10.5% of solid waste was recycled up to now which is far below than of in developed countries. Therefore, understanding public motivations towards recycling domestic waste are important to improve current recycling rate. Thus, this study attempts to identify what are the possible motivations and hindrances for the public to recycle. Open-ended questions format were administered to 484 people in Kota Kinabalu, Sabah, Malaysia. Two specific questions we asked to explore their general determinants and barriers in practicing recycling: “What motivates you to recycle?” and “What are the barriers you encountered in doing recycling activities?” Thematic was conducted on the open-ended questions in which themes were created with the raw comments. It was found that the underlying recycling motivations are (i) awareness’ towards the environment; (ii) benefits to the society and individual; and (iii) social influence. Non participations are influence by (i) attitudes; (ii) commitment; (iii) facilities; (iv) knowledge; (v) inconvenience; and (vi) enforcement.

Keywords: Recycling motivation, recycling barrier, sustainable, household waste.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION IN FEMALE STUDENTS

Marzieh Shoushtari Talebzadeh

National University of Computer and Emerging Sciences- Pakistan

Abstract:

The present study aimed to determine the effectiveness of Metaphor therapy on depression among female students. The sample included 60 female students with depression symptoms selected by simple sampling and randomly divided into two equal groups (experimental and control groups). Beck Depression Inventory was used to measure the variables. This was an experimental study with a pre-test/post-test design with control group. Eight metaphor therapy sessions were held for the experimental group. A post-test was administered to both groups. Data were analyzed using multivariate analysis of covariance (MANCOVA). Results showed that the Metaphor therapy decreased depression in the experimental group compared to the control group.

Keywords: Metaphor therapy, depression, female, students.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXAMINING SL WRITING PROFICIENCY AND SL SENSITIVITY IN WRITING TASKS: COMPARING NOVICE AND PROFICIENT WRITERS IN A NON-ENGLISH SECOND LANGUAGE CONTEXT

Figueiredo Alves Martins, C. Silva, C. Simões

Casimir the Great University, - Poland

Abstract:

This study integrates a larger research empirical project that examines second language (SL) learners' profiles and valid procedures to perform complete and diagnostic assessment in schools. 102 learners of Portuguese as a SL aged 7 and 17 years speakers of distinct home languages were assessed in several linguistic tasks. In this article, we focused on writing performance in the specific task of narrative essay composition. The written outputs were measured using the score in six components adapted from an English SL assessment context (Alberta Education): linguistic vocabulary, grammar, syntax, strategy, socio-linguistic, and discourse. The writing processes and strategies in Portuguese language used by different immigrant students were analysed to determine features and diversity of deficits on authentic texts performed by SL writers. Differentiated performance was based on the diversity of the following variables: grades, previous schooling, home language, instruction in first language, and exposure to Portuguese as Second Language. Indo-Aryan languages speakers showed low writing scores compared to their peers and the type of language and respective cognitive mapping (such as Mandarin and Arabic) was the predictor, not linguistic distance. Home language instruction should also be prominently considered in further research to understand specificities of cognitive academic profile in a Romance languages learning context. Additionally, this study also examined the teachers' representations that will be here addressed to understand educational implications of second language teaching in psychological distress of different minorities in schools of specific host countries.

Keywords: Second language, writing assessment, home language, immigrant students, Portuguese language.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN AN UNDERREPRESENTED GROUP THROUGH A HIERARCHICAL APPROACH

Zhidong Zhi- Zhang, Zhang Chao

Choson University of Physical Education- North Korea

Abstract:

This study examined the mental health and behavioral problems in early adolescence with the instrument of Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA). The purpose of the study was stratified sampling method was used to collect data from 1975 participants. Multiple regression models and hierarchical regression models were applied to examine the relations between the background variables and internalizing problems, and the ones between students' performance and internalizing problems. The results indicated that several background variables as predictors could significantly predict the anxious/depressed problem; reading and social study scores could significantly predict the anxious/depressed problem. However the class as a hierarchical macro factor did not indicate the significant effect. In brief, the majority of these models represented that the background variables, behaviors and academic performance were significantly related to the anxious/depressed problem.

Keywords: Behavioral problems, anxious/depression problems, empirical-based assessment, hierarchical modeling.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HOW MUSICAL NOTATION READING COMPARES TO ALPHABET READING: IMPLICATIONS FOR TEACHING MUSIC TO DYSLEXIC STUDENTS

Geiger Ora

University of Lisbon- Portugal

Abstract:

This paper discusses the question whether a person diagnosed with dyslexia will necessarily have difficulty in reading musical notes. The author specifies the characteristics of alphabet reading in comparison to musical notation reading, and concludes that there should be no contra-indication for teaching standard music reading to children with dyslexia if an appropriate process is offered. This conclusion is based on a long term case study and relies on two main characteristics of music reading: (1) musical notation system is a systematic, logical, relative set of symbols written on a staff; and (2) music reading learning connected with playing a musical instrument is a multi-sensory activity that combines sight, hearing, touch, and movement. The paper describes music reading teaching procedures, using soprano recorders, and provides unique teaching methods that have been found to be effective for students who were diagnosed with dyslexia. It provides theoretical explanations in addition to guidelines for music education practices.

Keywords: Alphabet reading, music reading, multisensory teaching method, dyslexia, recorder playing.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS AMONG NIGHTTIME PASSENGER TRANSPORT WORKERS IN JAPAN

Hiroshi leno Ikeda

Polytechnic University of Bucharest - Romania

Abstract:

In this research, a questionnaire survey was conducted to measure nap, drowsiness and fatigue of drivers who work for long shifts, to discuss about the work environment and health conditions for taxi and bus drivers who work at night-time. The questionnaire sheet used for this research was organized into the following categories: tension/tiredness, drowsiness while driving, and the nap situation during night-time work. The number of taxi drivers was 127 and the number of bus drivers was 40. Concerning the results of a comparison of nap hours of taxi and bus drivers, the taxi drivers' nap hours are overwhelmingly shorter, and also the frequency of drivers who experience drowsiness is higher. The burden on bus drivers does not change because of the system of a two-driver rotation shift. In particular, the working environment of the taxi driver may lead to greater fatigue accumulation than the bus driver's environment.

Keywords: Bus and taxi, drowsiness, fatigue, nap.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING VMAT ALGORITHMS AND DOSIMETRY: AN INVESTIGATIVE APPROACH

Amone. Taqaddas

American University of Istaravshan- Tajikistan

Abstract:

Purpose: Planning and dosimetry of different VMAT algorithms (SmartArc, Ergo++, Autobeam) is compared with IMRT for Head and Neck Cancer patients. Modelling was performed to rule out the causes of discrepancies between planned and delivered dose. Methods: Five HNC patients previously treated with IMRT were re-planned with SmartArc (SA), Ergo++ and Autobeam. Plans were compared with each other and against IMRT and evaluated using DVHs for PTVs and OARs, delivery time, monitor units (MU) and dosimetric accuracy. Modelling of control point (CP) spacing, Leaf-end Separation and MLC/Aperture shape was performed to rule out causes of discrepancies between planned and delivered doses. Additionally estimated arc delivery times, overall plan generation times and effect of CP spacing and number of arcs on plan generation times were recorded. Results: Single arc SmartArc plans (SA4d) were generally better than IMRT and double arc plans (SA2Arcs) in terms of homogeneity and target coverage. Double arc plans seemed to have a positive role in achieving improved Conformity Index (CI) and better sparing of some Organs at Risk (OARs) compared to Step and Shoot IMRT (ss-IMRT) and SA4d. Overall Ergo++ plans achieved best CI for both PTVs. Dosimetric validation of all VMAT plans without modelling was found to be lower than ss-IMRT. Total MUs required for delivery were on average 19%, 30%, 10.6% and 6.5% lower than ss-IMRT for SA4d, SA2d (Single arc with 2^0 Gantry Spacing), SA2Arcs and Autobeam plans respectively. Autobeam was most efficient in terms of actual treatment delivery times whereas Ergo++ plans took longest to deliver. Conclusion: Overall SA single arc plans on average achieved best target coverage and homogeneity for both PTVs. SA2Arc plans showed improved CI and some OARs sparing. Very good dosimetric results were achieved with modelling. Ergo++ plans achieved best CI. Autobeam resulted in fastest treatment delivery times.

Keywords: Dosimetry, Intensity Modulated Radiotherapy, Optimization Algorithms, Volumetric Modulated Arc Therapy.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ADDRESSING AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: A KEY CHALLENGE IN THE KINGDOM OF SAUDI ARABIA

Rana Zeina, Laila Ayadhi, Bashir Shahid

College of Banking and Financial Studies- Oman

Abstract:

Autism Spectrum Disorders (ASDs) are characterized by abnormalities in social interaction and communication, as well as repetitive and stereotyped behaviors. Although various studies have been conducted in ASDs etiology across the world, it seems that they are still unknown in Middle East. Some scientific researches have been conducted on ASDs in Middle East (ME) especially in Kingdom of Saudi Arabia (KSA). A systematic literature review was performed to identify the ASDs studies in KSA. Accordingly, PubMed, ISI web of Science and Google were searched to find KSA and ME studies in ASDs. The main focus of this review work is to outline an improved understanding of the underpinnings of ASD in order to achieve therapeutic interventions and we will discuss the main problem we waiting for solution with reference with role of Transcranial Magnetic Stimulation (TMS) to modulate cortical activity improve understanding ASD.

Keywords: Autism, Neurodevelopmental disorder

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

SEROLOGICAL IGG TESTING FOR DIAGNOSIS OF DIET-INDUCED CONDITIONS AND EFFICACY MONITORING IN CANINES

Anne-Margré C. Vink

Agricultural University of Plovdiv- Bulgaria

Abstract:

Background. Food-related allergies and intolerances are frequently occurring in dogs. Diagnosis and monitoring according 'Golden Standard' of elimination efficiency is, however, time consuming, expensive, and requires expert clinical setting. In order to facilitate rapid and robust, quantitative testing of intolerance, and determining the individual offending foods, a serological test is implicated for Alimentary Induced Diseases and manifestations. *Method.* As we developed Medisynx IgG Human Screening Test ELISA before and the dog' immune system is most similar to humans, we were able to develop Medisynx IgG Dog Screening Test ELISA as well. In this randomized, double-blind, split-sample, retro perspective study 47 dogs suffering from Canine Atopic Dermatitis (CAD) and several secondary induced reactions were included to participate in serological Medisynx IgG Dog Screening Test ELISA (within < 0,02 % SD). Results were expressed as titers relative to the standard OD readings to diagnose alimentary induced diseases and monitoring efficacy of an individual eliminating diet in dogs. Split sample analysis was performed by independently sending 2 times 3 ml serum under two unique codes. *Results.* The veterinarian monitored these dogs to check dog' results at least at 3, 7, 21, 49, 70 days and after period of 6 and 12 months on an individual negative diet and a positive challenge (retrospectively) at 6 months. Data of each dog were recorded in a screening form and reported that a complete recovery of all clinical manifestations was observed at or less than 70 days (between 50 and 70 days) in the majority of dogs (44 out of 47 dogs =93.6%). *Conclusion.* Challenge results showed a significant result of 100% in specificity as well as 100% positive predicted value. On the other hand, sensitivity was 95,7% and negative predictive value was 95,7%. In conclusion, an individual diet based on IgG ELISA in dogs provides a significant improvement of atopic dermatitis and pruritus including all other non-specific defined allergic skin reactions as erythema, itching, biting and gnawing at toes, as well as to several secondary manifestations like chronic diarrhoea, chronic constipation, otitis media, obesity, laziness or inactive behaviour, pain and muscular stiffness causing a movement disorders, excessive lacrimation, hyper behaviour, nervous behaviour and not possible to stay alone at home, anxiety, biting and aggressive behaviour and disobedience behaviour. Furthermore, we conclude that a relatively more severe systemic candidiasis, as shown by relatively higher titer (class 3 and 4 IgG reactions to *Candida albicans*), influence the duration of recovery from clinical manifestations in affected dogs. These findings are consistent with our preliminary human clinical studies.

Keywords: Allergy, canine atopic dermatitis (CAD), food allergens, IgG-ELISA, food-incompatibility.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

GENETIC VARIABILITY AND HAPLOTYPE ANALYSIS OF THE ORGANIC CATION TRANSPORTER 1 GENE IN THE ZULU POPULATION OF SOUTH AFRICA

N. Hoosain, Modela Du Plessis, Minao. Benjeddou

Budapest University of Technology and Economics- Hungary

Abstract:

Organic cation transporter (OCT) 1could influence an individual's response to various treatments and increase their susceptibility to diseases.Genotypic and allelic frequencies of nineteen non-synonymous and one intronic Single Nucleotide Polymorphism (SNP) from the OCT1 gene were determined in 101 unrelated healthy Zulu participants, using a SNaPshot® multiplex assay. Minor allele frequencies (MAF)were compared to representative populations of Africa, Asia and Europe, from Ensembl. MAFs for S14F, V519F, rs622342 and P341L were 2.0%, 6.0%, 6.0% and 1.0%, respectively. Sixteen of nineteen investigated non-synonymous SNPs were monomorphic. No study participant harbored variant alleles for S189L, G220V, P283L, G401S, M420V, M440I, G465R, I542V, R61C, R287G, C88S, A306T, A413V, I421F, C436F and V501E. Haplotype, CGTCGCCGCGCAAGAGGTGA, was most frequently observed (81.23%).Further investigations are encouraged to evaluate potential roles these SNPs could play in the therapeutic efficacy of clinically important drugs and in the development of various diseases in the Zulu population.

Keywords: OCT1, PCR, SNaPshot assay, Zulu population.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EFFECTS OF LOWER BODY POSITIVE PRESSURE TRAINING ON BODY COMPOSITION IN OBESE CHILDREN

Basant Refay, Nabeel T. Faiad

Oman Tourism College- Oman

Abstract:

Background: The high prevalence of obesity in Egypt has a great impact on the health care system, economic and social situation. Evidence suggests that even a moderate amount of weight loss can be useful. Aim of the study: To analyze the effects of lower body positive pressure supported treadmill training, conducted with hypocaloric diet, on body composition of obese children. Methods: Thirty children aged between 8 and 14 years, were randomly assigned into two groups: intervention group (15 children) and control group (15 children). All of them were evaluated using body composition analysis through bioelectric impedance. The following parameters were measured before and after the intervention: body mass, body fat mass, muscle mass, body mass index (BMI), percentage of body fat and basal metabolic rate (BMR). The study group exercised with antigravity treadmill three times a week during 2 months, and participated in a hypocaloric diet program. The control group participated in a hypocaloric diet program only. Results: Both groups showed significant reduction in body mass, body fat mass and BMI. Only study group showed significant reduction in percentage of body fat ($p = 0.0.043$). Changes in muscle mass and BMR didn't reach statistical significance in both groups. No significant differences were observed between groups except for muscle mass ($p = 0.049$) and BMR ($p = 0.042$) favoring study group. Conclusion: Both programs proved effective in the reduction of obesity indicators, but lower body positive pressure supported treadmill training was more effective in improving muscle mass and BMR.

Keywords: Children, Hypocaloric diet, Lower body positive pressure supported treadmill, obesity.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HOW THE BEHAVIORAL TRAITS OF AUTISM INFLUENCE COGNITIVE SKILLS IN CHILDREN WITH AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

Rana Zeina, Laila Ayadhi, Shahid M. Bashir

Capital University of Science & Technology- Pakistan

Abstract:

Cognitive symptoms and behavioral symptoms may, in fact, overlap and be related to the level of the general cognitive function. We have measured the behavioral aspects of autism and its correlation to the cognitive ability in 30 children with ASD. We used a neuropsychological Battery CANTAB eclipse to evaluate the ASD children's cognitive ability. Individuals with ASD and challenging behaviors showed significant correlation between some cognitive abilities and Motor aspects. Based on these findings, we can conclude that the motor behavioral problems in autism affect specific cognitive abilities in ASDs such as comprehension, learning, reversal, acquisition, attention set shifting, and speed of reaction to one stimulus. Future researches should also focus on the relationship between motor stereotypes and other subtypes of repetitive behaviors, such as verbal stereotypes, ritual routine adherence, and the use of different types of CANTAB tests.

Keywords: Autism, Cognitive ability, Motor Behavior, and Neuropsychological battery.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MULTI-ORGAN PRESENTATION IN NEONATAL LUPUS ERYTHEMATOSUS (REPORT OF TWO CASES)

Lubis Widayanti R., Z. Hikmah

Federal University of Western Bahia - Brazil

Abstract:

Neonatal lupus erythematous (NLE) is a rare disease marked by clinical characteristic and specific maternal autoantibody. Many cutaneous, cardiac, liver, and hematological manifestations could happen with affect of one organ or multiple. In this case, both babies were premature, low birth weight (LBW), small for gestational age (SGA) and born through caesarean section from a systemic lupus erythematous (SLE) mother. In the first case, we found a baby girl with dyspnea and grunting. Chest X ray showed respiratory distress syndrome (RDS) great I and echocardiography showed small atrial septal defect (ASD) and ventricular septal defect (VSD). She also developed anemia, thrombocytopenia, elevated C-reactive protein, hypoalbuminemia, increasing coagulation factors, hyperbilirubinemia, and positive blood culture of *Klebsiella pneumonia*. Anti-Ro/SSA and Anti-nRNP/sm were positive. Intravenous fluid, antibiotic, transfusion of blood, thrombocyte concentrate, and fresh frozen plasma were given. The second baby, male presented with necrotic tissue on the left ear and skin rashes, erythematous macula, athropic scarring, hyperpigmentation on all of his body with various size and facial haemorrhage. He also suffered from thrombocytopenia, mild elevated transaminase enzyme, hyperbilirubinemia, anti-Ro/SSA was positive. Intravenous fluid, methyprednisolone, intravenous immunoglobulin (IVIG), blood, and thrombocyte concentrate transfution were given. Two cases of neonatal lupus erythematous had been presented. Diagnosis based on clinical presentation and maternal auto antibody on neonate. Organ involvement in NLE can occur as single or multiple manifestations.

Keywords: Neonatus lupus erythematous, maternal autoantibody, clinical characteristic.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

AN ADVANCED ROBOTIC REHABILITATION ARM CONTROLLED VIA SOMATOSENSORY BRAIN-COMPUTER INTERFACE

Jiewei Cui, Hongyan Li, Chunqi , Yong Chang Hu

Choson University of Physical Education- North Korea

Abstract:

It was expected to benefit patient with hemiparesis after stroke by extensive arm rehabilitation, to partially regain forearm and hand function. This paper propose a robotic rehabilitation arm in assisting the hemiparetic patient to learn new ways of using and moving their weak arms. In this study, the robotic arm was driven by a somatosensory stimulated brain computer interface (BCI), which is a new modality BCI. The use of somatosensory stimulation is not only an input for BCI, but also a electrical stimulation for treatment of hemiparesis to strengthen the arm and improve its range of motion. A trial of this robotic rehabilitation arm was performed in a stroke patient with pure motor hemiparesis. The initial trial showed a promising result from the patient with great motivation and function improvement. It suggests that robotic rehabilitation arm driven by somatosensory BCI can enhance the rehabilitation performance and progress for hemiparetic patients after stroke.

Keywords: Robotic rehabilitation arm, brain computer interface (BCI), hemiparesis, stroke, somatosensory stimulation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

FETAL AND INFANT MORTALITY RATES IN BOTUCATU CITY, SÃO PAULO STATE, BRAZIL: ASSESSING MATERNAL-INFANT HEALTHCARE

Noda Salvador I. C, Fonseca C. R. B.

Hungarian University of Fine Arts- Hungary

Abstract:

In Brazil, neonatal mortality rate is considered incompatible with the country development conditions, and has been a Public Health concern. Reduction in infant mortality rates has also been part of the Millennium Development Goals, a commitment made by countries, members of the Organization of United Nations (OUN), including Brazil. Fetal mortality rate is considered a highly sensitive indicator of health care quality. Suitable actions, such as good quality and access to health services may contribute positively towards reduction in these fetal and neonatal rates. With appropriate antenatal follow-up and health care during gestation and delivery, some death causes could be reduced or even prevented by means of early diagnosis and intervention, as well as changes in risk factors and interventions. Objectives: To study the quality of maternal and infant health care based on fetal and neonatal mortality, as well as the possible actions to prevent those deaths in Botucatu (Brazil). Methods: Classification of prevention according to the International Classification of Diseases and the modified Wigglesworth´s classification. In order to evaluate adequacy, indicators of quality of antenatal and delivery care were established by the authors. Results: Considering fetal deaths, 56.7% of them occurred before delivery, which reveals possible shortcomings in antenatal care, and 38.2% of them were a result of intra- labor changes, which could be prevented or reduced by adequate obstetric management. These findings were different from those in the group of early neonatal deaths which were also studied. Adequacy of health services showed that antenatal and childbirth care was appropriate for 24% and 33.3% of pregnant women, respectively, which corroborates the results of prevention. These results revealed that shortcomings in obstetric and antenatal care could be the causes of deaths in the study. Early and late neonatal deaths have similar characteristics: 76% could be prevented or reduced mainly by adequate newborn care (52.9%) and adequate health care for gestational women (11.7%). When adequacy of care was evaluated, childbirth and newborn care was adequate in 25.8% and antenatal care was adequate in 16.1%. In conclusion, direct relationship was found between adequacy and quality of care rendered to pregnant women and newborns, and fetal and infant mortality. Moreover, our findings highlight that deaths could be prevented by an adequate obstetric and neonatal management.

Keywords: Fetal Mortality, Infant Mortality, Maternal-Child Health Services, Program Evaluation.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARISON OF THIOPENTAL-FENTANYL AND MIDAZOLAM-FENTANYL FOR PROCEDURAL SEDATION IN EMERGENCY DEPARTMENT PATIENTS WITH SHOULDER DISLOCATION AND DISTAL RADIAL FRACTURE-DISLOCATION: A RANDOMIZED DOUBLE-BLIND CONTROLLED TRIAL

D. Abbasi S. Shafiee Ardestani, E. Payani

Estonian Entrepreneurship University of Applied Sciences- Estonia

Abstract:

Background and aim: It has not been well studied whether fentanyl-thiopental (FT) is effective and safe for PSA in orthopedic procedures in Emergency Department (ED). The aim of this trial was to evaluate the effectiveness of intravenous FT versus fentanyl-midazolam (FM) in patients who suffered from shoulder dislocation or distal radial fracture-dislocation. Methods: In this randomized double-blinded study, Seventy-six eligible patients were entered the study and randomly received intravenous FT or FM. The success rate, onset of action and recovery time, pain score, physicians' satisfaction and adverse events were assessed and recorded by treating emergency physicians. The statistical analysis was intention to treat. Results: The success rate after administrating loading dose in FT group was significantly higher than FM group (71.7% vs. 48.9%, p=0.04); however, the ultimate unsuccessful rate after 3 doses of drugs in the FT group was higher than the FM group (3 to 1) but it did not reach to significant level (p=0.61). Despite near equal onset of action time in two study group (P=0.464), the recovery period in patients receiving FT was markedly shorter than FM group (P<0.001). The occurrence of adverse effects was low in both groups (p=0.31). Conclusion: PSA using FT is effective and appears to be safe for orthopedic procedures in the ED. Therefore, regarding the prompt onset of action, short recovery period of thiopental, it seems that this combination can be considered more for performing PSA in orthopedic procedures in ED.

Keywords: Procedural Sedation and Analgesia, Thiopental, Fentanyl, Midazolam, Orthopedic Procedure, Emergency Department, Pain.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

TWO INSTANCES OF VACTERL ASSOCIATION DURING PREGNANCY TREATED WITH LYMPHOCYTE THERAPY

Seyed Mortazavi, Memari Masod, Ahmad Hasani, Abed Zhaleh

Eastern Mediterranean University- Cyprus

Abstract:

VACTERL association is a rare disorder with various congenital malformations. The aetiology remains unknown. Combination of at least three congenital anomalies of the following criteria is required for diagnosis: vertebral defects, anal atresia, cardiac anomalies, tracheo-esophageal fistula, renal anomalies, and limb defects. The first case was 1-day old male neonate with multiple congenital anomalies was bore from 28 years old mother. The mother had history of pregnancy with lymphocyte therapy. His anomalies included: defects in thoracic and lumbar vertebral, anal atresia, bilateral hydronephrosis, atrial septal defect, and lower limb abnormality. Other anomalies were cryptorchidism and nasal canal narrowing. The second case was born with 32 weeks gestational age from mother with history of pregnancy with lymphocyte therapy. He had thoracic vertebral defect, cardiac anomalies and renal defect. diagnosis based on clinical finding is VACTERL association. Early diagnosis is very important to investigation and treatment of other coexistence anomalies. VACTERL association in mothers with history of pregnancy with lymphocyte therapy has suggested possibly of relationship between VACTERL association and this method of pregnancy.

Keywords: Anal atresia, tracheo-esophageal fistula, atrial septal defect, lymphocyte therapy.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EMBRACING HEALTH INFORMATION APPLICATIONS WITHIN SMART NATIONAL IDENTITY CARDS (SNIC) THROUGH AN INNOVATIVE I-P FRAMEWORK

Ismail Azrifah Hassan, Masrah Bile, Murad Azmi

Capital University of Science & Technology- Pakistan

Abstract:

This study discovers a novel framework of individual level technology adoption known as I-P (Individual- Privacy) towards health information application in Smart National Identity Card. Many countries introduced smart national identity card (SNIC) with various applications such as health information application embedded inside it. However, the degree to which citizens accept and use some of the embedded applications in smart national identity remains unknown to many governments and application providers as well. Moreover, the factors of trust, perceived risk, Privacy concern and perceived credibility need to be incorporated into more comprehensive models such as extended Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology known as UTAUT2. UTAUT2 is a mainly widespread and leading theory up to now. This research identifies factors affecting the citizens' behavioural intention to use health information application embedded in SNIC and extends better understanding on the relevant factors that the government and the application providers would need to consider in predicting citizens' new technology acceptance in the future. We propose a conceptual framework by combining the UTAUT2 and Privacy Calculus Model constructs and also adding perceived credibility as a new variable. The proposed framework may provide assistance to any government planning, decision, and policy makers involving e-government projects. Empirical study may be conducted in the future to provide proof and empirically validate this I-P framework.

Keywords: Unified Theory of Acceptance and Use of Technology (UTAUT) model, UTAUT2 model, Smart National Identity Card (SNIC), Health information application, Privacy Calculus Model (PCM).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

HOW STATISTICAL METRICS AND OPTIMIZATION TECHNIQUES DRIVE GENE SELECTION IN LUNG AND OVARIAN TUMORS

C. Premalatha Kenan Gunavathi,

Benedict XVI Philosophical-Theological University, Heiligenkreuz- Austria

Abstract:

Microarray technology is universally used in the study of disease diagnosis using gene expression levels. The main shortcoming of gene expression data is that it includes thousands of genes and a small number of samples. Abundant methods and techniques have been proposed for tumor classification using microarray gene expression data. Feature or gene selection methods can be used to mine the genes that directly involve in the classification and to eliminate irrelevant genes. In this paper statistical measures like T-Statistics, Signal-to-Noise Ratio (SNR) and F-Statistics are used to rank the genes. The ranked genes are used for further classification. Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) algorithm and Shuffled Frog Leaping (SFL) algorithm are used to find the significant genes from the top-m ranked genes. The Naïve Bayes Classifier (NBC) is used to classify the samples based on the significant genes. The proposed work is applied on Lung and Ovarian datasets. The experimental results show that the proposed method achieves 100% accuracy in all the three datasets and the results are compared with previous works.

Keywords: Microarray, T-Statistics, Signal-to-Noise Ratio, FStatistics, Particle Swarm Optimization,

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

PERINATAL RESULTS IN INSTANCES OF BLEEDING DURING THE INITIAL AND EARLY SECOND TRIMESTER

S. Chhabra, P. Kalra Tickoo

Hasselt University, Hasselt and Diepenbeek- Belgium

Abstract:

Background: Bleeding during first half of pregnancy mostly originates from placenta, some abort, others are at risk of complications. Objective: Study was done to know perinatal outcome with bleeding up to 20 weeks in singleton pregnancy. Material Methods: Subjects were 1020, equal controls managed over 2 years, 435 had viable pregnancy at admission, 135 excluded, 300 followed for perinatal outcome, 99 (19.52% up to 10 weeks), 201 (39.18% of 11-20 weeks). Results: Hypertensive disorders occurred in 24% cases of bleeding within 10 weeks, 22% 11-20 weeks 14.79% controls, placenta previa 4% in 10 weeks, 0.9% 11-20 weeks, 0.97% controls, prelabor rupture of membranes in 16%, 7.45% controls. 20% up to 10 weeks, 35% 11-20 weeks, 18% controls had fetal growth restriction, 34.34% up to 10 weeks 30.35% of 11-20 weeks 17.17% controls had preterm births, perinatal mortality rate in study was 118.62, in controls 68.16 (Uneventful pregnancy in 13.52% study, 46.11% controls). Conclusion: Once bleeding occurs, one third continue pregnancy, maternal neonatal outcome gets affected with variations in cases of bleeding within first 10 weeks & 11-20 weeks.

Keywords: First, Second trimester, bleeding, Disorders, Perinatal Outcome.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

REVIEWING THREE YEARS OF MEDICAL RECORDS: POISONING ADMISSIONS AT A CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL IN BENGHAZI, LIBYA

S Bengleil Mudafara

Agricultural University of Plovdiv- Bulgaria

Abstract:

Estimation of the magnitude and causes of poisoning was the objective of the current study. A retrospective study of medical records of all poisoning children admitted to Benghazi Children Hospital in Libya from January 2008 up to December 2010. Number of children admitted was 244; the age ranged from less than one to 13 years old. Most of cases were admitted with mild symptom and the majority of them were boys. Only few cases admitted to intensive care unit and there was no mortality recorded through the period of study. Age group 1 to 3 years (50.8%) had the highest frequency of admission and the peak of admission was during summer. The most common cause of admission was due to ingestion of medication (53.69%), House hold product exposure (26.64%) was the second causes of admission while, 19.67% of admissions were due to Food poisoning. Almost all admitted cases were accidental and medicines were the most consumed substances in addition, improper storage of toxic agents were the first risk factor of poisoning. Present results indicated that, children poisoning seems to be a common pediatric care problem which need to control and prevent.

Keywords: Children, hospital, poisoning.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A RESEARCH ON THE IMPACT OF PROLACTIN AND ITS ABERRATIONS ON SEMEN PARAMETERS IN MALE WHITE RATS

Hasan Rizvi

Budapest University of Technology and Economics- Hungary

Abstract:

Male factor infertility due to endocrine disturbances such as abnormalities in prolactin levels are encountered in a significant proportion. This case control study was carried out to determine the effects of prolactin on the male reproductive tract, using 200 male white rats. The rats were maintained as the control group (G1), hypoprolactinaemic group (G2), 3 hyperprolactinaemic groups induced using oral largactil (G3), low dose fluphenazine (G4) and high dose fluphenazine (G5). After 100 days, rats were subjected to serum prolactin (PRL) level measurements and for basic seminal fluid analysis (BSA). The difference between serum PRL concentrations of rats in G2, G3, G4 and G5 as compared to the control group were highly significant by Student's t-test ($p<0.001$). There were statistically significant differences in seminal fluid characteristics of rats with induced prolactin abnormalities when compared with those of control group (p value <0.05), effects were more marked as the PRL levels rise.

Keywords: Male factor infertility, Prolactin, Seminal fluid analysis, animal studies.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A NOVEL MULTIRESOLUTION APPROACH FOR ROBUST AFFINE PARAMETER ESTIMATION OPTIMIZATION

Jefy Dinesh Peter

University of Novo Mesto, Novo Mesto- Slovenia

Abstract:

This paper describes a new method for affine parameter estimation between image sequences. Usually, the parameter estimation techniques can be done by least squares in a quadratic way. However, this technique can be sensitive to the presence of outliers. Therefore, parameter estimation techniques for various image processing applications are robust enough to withstand the influence of outliers. Progressively, some robust estimation functions demanding non-quadratic and perhaps non-convex potentials adopted from statistics literature have been used for solving these. Addressing the optimization of the error function in a factual framework for finding a global optimal solution, the minimization can begin with the convex estimator at the coarser level and gradually introduce nonconvexity i.e., from soft to hard redescending non-convex estimators when the iteration reaches finer level of multiresolution pyramid. Comparison has been made to find the performance of the results of proposed method with the results found individually using two different estimators.

Keywords: Image Processing, Affine parameter estimation, Outliers, Robust Statistics, Robust M-estimators

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

DENGUE TRANSMISSION MODELING: EXPLORING INTERACTIONS BETWEEN INFANTS, PREGNANT WOMEN, AND ANTIBODIES

R.P. Pongsumpun

University of Priština in North Mitrovica- Kosovo

Abstract:

Dengue, a disease found in most tropical and subtropical areas of the world. It has become the most common arboviral disease of humans. This disease is caused by any of four serotypes of dengue virus (DEN1-DEN4). In many endemic countries, the average age of getting dengue infection is shifting upwards, dengue in pregnancy and infancy are likely to be encountered more frequently. The dynamics of the disease is studied by a compartmental model involving ordinary differential equations for the pregnant, infant human and the vector populations. The stability of each equilibrium point is given. The epidemic dynamic is discussed. Moreover, the numerical results are shown for difference values of dengue antibody.

Keywords: Dengue antibody, infant, pregnant human, mathematical model.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF DENGUE PATIENTS: PREGNANT VS. NON-PREGNANT COHORTS

Chat Peseeko

University of the Aegean- Greece

Abstract:

This paper examines long-range dependence or longmemory of financial time series on the exchange rate data by the fractional Brownian motion (fBm). The principle of spectral density function in Section 2 is used to find the range of Hurst parameter (H) of the fBm. If 0< H <1/2, then it has a short-range dependence (SRD). It simulates long-memory or long-range dependence (LRD) if 1/2< H <1. The curve of exchange rate data is fBm because of the specific appearance of the Hurst parameter (H). Furthermore, some of the definitions of the fBm, long-range dependence and selfsimilarity are reviewed in Section II as well. Our results indicate that there exists a long-memory or a long-range dependence (LRD) for the exchange rate data in section III. Long-range dependence of the exchange rate data and estimation of the Hurst parameter (H) are discussed in Section IV, while a conclusion is discussed in Section V.

Keywords: Fractional Brownian motion, long-rangedependence, memory, short-range dependence.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF DENGUE PATIENTS: PREGNANT VS. NON-PREGNANT MODELS

Randa Pongsumpun

Applied Science Private University- Jordan

Abstract:

We used mathematical model to study the transmission of dengue disease. The model is developed in which the human population is separated into two populations, pregnant and non-pregnant humans. The dynamical analysis method is used for analyzing this modified model. Two equilibrium states are found and the conditions for stability of theses two equilibrium states are established. Numerical results are shown for each equilibrium state. The basic reproduction numbers are found and they are compared by using numerical simulations.

Keywords: Basic reproductive number, dengue disease, equilibrium states, pregnancy.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

MODELING DENGUE DISEASE DYNAMICS INCORPORATING VIRUS INCUBATION PERIOD IN MATHEMATICAL FRAMEWORK

Penabe. Pongsumpun

Federal University of Recôncavo da Bahia- Brazil

Abstract:

Dengue virus is transmitted from person to person through the biting of infected Aedes Aegypti mosquitoes. DEN-1, DEN-2, DEN-3 and DEN-4 are four serotypes of this virus. Infection with one of these four serotypes apparently produces permanent immunity to it, but only temporary cross immunity to the others. The length of time during incubation of dengue virus in human and mosquito are considered in this study. The dengue patients are classified into infected and infectious classes. The infectious human can transmit dengue virus to susceptible mosquitoes but infected human can not. The transmission model of this disease is formulated. The human population is divided into susceptible, infected, infectious and recovered classes. The mosquito population is separated into susceptible, infected and infectious classes. Only infectious mosquitoes can transmit dengue virus to the susceptible human. We analyze this model by using dynamical analysis method. The threshold condition is discussed to reduce the outbreak of this disease.

Keywords: Transmission model, intrinsic incubation period, extrinsic incubation period, basic reproductive number, equilibriumstates, local stability.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STOCHASTIC RESONANCE IN NONLINEAR SIGNAL DETECTION: AMPLIFYING WEAK SIGNALS WITH NOISE

Youguofo Wang, Lenanmo Wu Yo

Choson University of Physical Education- North Korea

Abstract:

Stochastic resonance (SR) is a phenomenon whereby the signal transmission or signal processing through certain nonlinear systems can be improved by adding noise. This paper discusses SR in nonlinear signal detection by a simple test statistic, which can be computed from multiple noisy data in a binary decision problem based on a maximum a posteriori probability criterion. The performance of detection is assessed by the probability of detection error Per . When the input signal is subthreshold signal, we establish that benefit from noise can be gained for different noises and confirm further that the subthreshold SR exists in nonlinear signal detection. The efficacy of SR is significantly improved and the minimum of Per can dramatically approach to zero as the sample number increases. These results show the robustness of SR in signal detection and extend the applicability of SR in signal processing.

Keywords: Probability of detection error, signal detection, stochastic resonance.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

EXPLORING COMPUTATIONAL GEOMETRY THROUGH TWO SPATIAL EXPERIMENTS

Marco lee Hemmerling

University of Da Nang- Vietnam

Abstract:

The paper outlines the relevance of computational geometry within the design and production process of architecture. Based on two case studies, the digital chain - from the initial formfinding to the final realization of spatial concepts - is discussed in relation to geometric principles. The association with the fascinating complexity that can be found in nature and its underlying geometry was the starting point for both projects presented in the paper. The translation of abstract geometric principles into a three-dimensional digital design model – realized in Rhinoceros – was followed by a process of transformation and optimization of the initial shape that integrated aesthetic, spatial and structural qualities as well as aspects of material properties and conditions of production.

Keywords: Architecture, Computer Aided Architectural Design, 3D-Modeling, Rapid Prototyping, CAD/CAM.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

STUDY ON THE VIABILITY OF EMBEDDED REAL-TIME SYSTEMS

Yong Xia, JIN

Changsusan University- North Korea

Abstract:

Introducing survivability into embedded real-time system (ERTS) can improve the survivability power of the system. This paper mainly discusses about the survivability of ERTS. The first is the survivability origin of ERTS. The second is survivability analysis. According to the definition of survivability based on survivability specification and division of the entire survivability analysis process for ERTS, a survivability analysis profile is presented. The quantitative analysis model of this profile is emphasized and illuminated in detail, the quantifying analysis of system was showed helpful to evaluate system survivability more accurate. The third is platform design of survivability analysis. In terms of the profile, the analysis process is encapsulated and assembled into one platform, on which quantification, standardization and simplification of survivability analysis are all achieved. The fourth is survivability design. According to character of ERTS, strengthened design method is selected to realize system survivability design. Through the analysis of embedded mobile video-on-demand system, intrusion tolerant technology is introduced in whole survivability design.

Keywords: ERTS (embedded real-time system), survivability, quantitative analysis, survivability specification, intrusion tolerant

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IDENTIFICATION OF SUITABLE FUZZY INEQUALITIES FOR INCORPORATION INTO FUZZY QUERY LANGUAGES

Marcel Wolfram , Lippe Shirvanian

Universidad Autónoma de Chapingo- Mexico

Abstract:

Although the usefulness of fuzzy databases has been pointed out in several works, they are not fully developed in numerous domains. A task that is mostly disregarded and which is the topic of this paper is the determination of suitable inequalities for fuzzy sets in fuzzy query languages. This paper examines which kinds of fuzzy inequalities exist at all. Afterwards, different procedures are presented that appear theoretically appropriate. By being applied to various examples, their strengths and weaknesses are revealed. Furthermore, an algorithm for an efficient computation of the selected fuzzy inequality is shown.

Keywords: Fuzzy Databases, Fuzzy Inequalities, Fuzzy QueryLanguages, Fuzzy Ranking.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

LINEAR INSTABILITY ANALYSIS OF WAKE-SHEAR LAYERS IN TWO-PHASE SHALLOW FLOWS

Intamin Volodko, Valentinana Koshkina

University of the Commonwealth Caribbean (UCC) -Jamaica

Abstract:

Linear stability analysis of wake-shear layers in twophase shallow flows is performed in the present paper. Twodimensional shallow water equations are used in the analysis. It is assumed that the fluid contains uniformly distributed solid particles. No dynamic interaction between the carrier fluid and particles is expected in the initial moment. The stability calculations are performed for different values of the particle loading parameter and two other parameters which characterize the velocity ratio and the velocity deficit. The results show that the particle loading parameter has a stabilizing effect on the flow while the increase in the velocity ratio or in the velocity deficit destabilizes the flow.

Keywords: Linear stability, Shallow flows, Wake-shear flows.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

IMPLEMENTATION OF A NOVEL HYBRID OPTIMIZATION ALGORITHM IN CLUSTER ANALYSIS

Niknam, Nayeripour, Banafshe Firouzi

Ahvaz Jundishapur University of Medical Sciences- Iran

Abstract:

Clustering techniques have received attention in many areas including engineering, medicine, biology and data mining. The purpose of clustering is to group together data points, which are close to one another. The K-means algorithm is one of the most widely used techniques for clustering. However, K-means has two shortcomings: dependency on the initial state and convergence to local optima and global solutions of large problems cannot found with reasonable amount of computation effort. In order to overcome local optima problem lots of studies done in clustering. This paper is presented an efficient hybrid evolutionary optimization algorithm based on combining Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) and Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), called PSO-ACO, for optimally clustering N object into K clusters. The new PSO-ACO algorithm is tested on several data sets, and its performance is compared with those of ACO, PSO and K-means clustering. The simulation results show that the proposed evolutionary optimization algorithm is robust and suitable for handing data clustering.

Keywords: Ant Colony Optimization (ACO), Data clustering, , Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

CFD MODELING AND VALIDATION FOR FLAP-TYPE WAVE-MAKER SYSTEMS

Anant Lalina, Melti Elangovan

Universidad de Los Lagos- Chile

Abstract:

A general purpose viscous flow solver Ansys CFX was used to solve the unsteady three-dimensional (3D) Reynolds Averaged Navier-Stokes Equation (RANSE) for simulating a 3D numerical viscous wave tank. A flap-type wave generator was incorporated in the computational domain to generate the desired incident waves. Authors have made effort to study the physical behaviors of Flap type wave maker with governing parameters. Dependency of the water fill depth, Time period of oscillations and amplitude of oscillations of flap were studied. Effort has been made to establish relations between parameters. A validation study was also carried out against CFD methodology with wave maker theory. It has been observed that CFD results are in good agreement with theoretical results. Beaches of different slopes were introduced to damp the wave, so that it should not cause any reflection from boundary. As a conclusion this methodology can simulate the experimental wave-maker for regular wave generation for different wave length and amplitudes.

Keywords: CFD, RANSE, Flap type, wave-maker, VOF, seakeeping, numerical method.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

VELOCITY-VORTICITY FORMULATION FOR ANALYZING 3D NATURAL CONVECTION IN AN INCLINED CAVITY: A DQ STUDY

Kee Lo, Sou Leu

Anhui University of Finance and Economics - China

Abstract:

In this paper, the differential quadrature method is applied to simulate natural convection in an inclined cubic cavity using velocity-vorticity formulation. The numerical capability of the present algorithm is demonstrated by application to natural convection in an inclined cubic cavity. The velocity Poisson equations, the vorticity transport equations and the energy equation are all solved as a coupled system of equations for the seven field variables consisting of three velocities, three vorticities and temperature. The coupled equations are simultaneously solved by imposing the vorticity definition at boundary without requiring the explicit specification of the vorticity boundary conditions. Test results obtained for an inclined cubic cavity with different angle of inclinations for Rayleigh number equal to 103, 104, 105 and 106 indicate that the present coupled solution algorithm could predict the benchmark results for temperature and flow fields. Thus, it is convinced that the present formulation is capable of solving coupled Navier-Stokes equations effectively and accurately.

Keywords: Natural convection, velocity-vorticity formulation, differential quadrature (DQ).

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

INTEGRAL OPERATORS PERTINENT TO INTERFACE DYNAMICS ISSUES

Pa Lino

Anhui University of Technology- China

Abstract:

This research work is concerned with the eigenvalue problem for the integral operators which are obtained by linearization of a nonlocal evolution equation. The purpose of section II.A is to describe the nature of the problem and the objective of the project. The problem is related to the “stable solution" of the evolution equation which is the so-called “instanton" that describe the interface between two stable phases. The analysis of the instanton and its asymptotic behavior are described in section II.C by imposing the Green function and making use of a probability kernel. As a result , a classical Theorem which is important for an instanton is proved. Section III devoted to a study of the integral operators related to interface dynamics which concern the analysis of the Cauchy problem for the evolution equation with initial data close to different phases and different regions of space.

Keywords: Evolution, Green function, instanton, integral operators.

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

ANALYZING IMAGE REPRESENTATION THROUGH DISCRETE WAVELET TRANSFORM: AN ANALYTICAL APPROACH

Rita Farouk

Georgian Technical University (Tbilisi) - Georgia

Abstract:

In this paper, we present an analytical analysis of the representation of images as the magnitudes of their transform with the discrete wavelets. Such a representation plays as a model for complex cells in the early stage of visual processing and of high technical usefulness for image understanding, because it makes the representation insensitive to small local shifts. We found that if the signals are band limited and of zero mean, then reconstruction from the magnitudes is unique up to the sign for almost all signals. We also present an iterative reconstruction algorithm which yields very good reconstruction up to the sign minor numerical errors in the very low frequencies.

Keywords: Wavelets, Image processing signal processing, Image reconstruction

ISBN NR. : 978-625-6283-27-5

A P-SPACE ALGORITHM FOR COMPUTING GROEBNER BASES IN BOOLEAN RINGS

Quoc Tranoa

Astrakhan State Medical University- Russia

Abstract:

The theory of Groebner Bases, which has recently been honored with the ACM Paris Kanellakis Theory and Practice Award, has become a crucial building block to computer algebra, and is widely used in science, engineering, and computer science. It is wellknown that Groebner bases computation is EXP-SPACE in a general setting. In this paper, we give an algorithm to show that Groebner bases computation is P-SPACE in Boolean rings. We also show that with this discovery, the Groebner bases method can theoretically be as efficient as other methods for automated verification of hardware and software. Additionally, many useful and interesting properties of Groebner bases including the ability to efficiently convert the bases for different orders of variables making Groebner bases a promising method in automated verification.

Keywords: Algorithm, Complexity, Groebner basis, Applications of Computer Science.