

11-13 / NOVEMBER / 2024
ROME / ITALY



11th International
**EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON
SCIENTIFIC RESEARCH
ABSTRACT BOOK**

EDITOR
ASOC. PROF. DR. VJOLLCA DIBRA

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**11. INTERNATIONAL
EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED
STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES**

**11-13 November 2024
Roma, Italy**

Editor

Asoc. Prof. Dr. Vjollca Dibra

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CONGRESS ID

TITLE OF CONGRESS

11. INTERNATIONAL

EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PARTICIPATION

Keynote & Invited

DATE - PLACE

11-13 November 2024

Roma, Italy

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11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

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PARTICIPATING COUNTRIES (37)

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Africa,
Albania, TRNC, Portugal, Nigeria, Germany, Georgia, Romania, Iraq, Brazil,
Lithuania, Congo, Algeria, Republic of Guinea, Lebanon, Sweden, Perú,
Croatia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, France, Kosovo, Vietnam, Serbia, Indonesia,
Iran, Singapore, Colombia, Kazakhstan, China, Hungary

TOTAL PAPERS: 446

The number of abstracts from foreign countries: **227**

The number of abstracts from Türkiye: **219**

LANGUAGES

Turkish, English



11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

11-13 November 2024
Roma, Italy

Venue
Termini Conference Hall

Centro Congressi Cavour via Cavour 50/A 00184 Roma

FACE TO FACE PROGRAM

PARTICIPANT COUNTRIES (37):

Türkiye, Azerbaijan, India, Pakistan, Ethiopia, Morocco, South Africa, Albania, TRNC, Portugal, Nigeria, Germany, Georgia, Romania, Iraq, Brazil, Lithuania, Congo, Algeria, Republic of Guinea, Lebanon, Sweden, Perú, Croatia, Saudi Arabia, Tunisia, France, Kosovo, Vietnam, Serbia, Indonesia, Iran, Singapore, Colombia, Kazakhstan, China, Hungary



Time	Title	Author/Presenter	Affiliation
SESSION-1	Moderator	Prof. Dr. İlke Taşcıoğlu	
09:05	EXAMINATION OF THE PHOTOELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF Au/Cd _{0.1} Zn _{0.9} O/n-Si DIODE AT DIFFERENT ILLUMINATION LEVELS	İlke Taşcıoğlu Hayriye Gökçen Çetinkaya	İstanbul Topkapı University Gazi University
09:15	IMPORTANCE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND USE OF RAPID METHODS IN SOFT CANDY PRODUCTS	İlayda İrem Mutlu Tuncay Yılmaz Bülent Ergönül	Kervan Food Manisa Celal Bayar University
09:25	THE COMBINED EFFECT OF 2 DIFFERENT EXTRACTANTS ON THE SEPARATION OF PANTOTHENIC ACID	Mădălina Poștaru Anca-Irina Galaction Alexandra Tucaliuc Dan Cașcaval	“Grigore T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
09:35	MEDICAL BIOENGINEERING ASSESSMENTS OF THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS USED IN THE PROTECTION OF SKIN STRUCTURES	Delia Turcov Mădălina Poștaru Anca Zbranca-Toporaș Anca-Irina Galaction	“Grigore T. Popa” University of Medicine and Pharmacy, Romania
9:45	INVESTIGATION OF DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF AL/P-SI STRUCTURE WITH Zn: Cd: Ni: TiO ₂ INTERFACIAL LAYER AT ROOM TEMPERATURE	Hayriye Gökçen Çetinkaya İlke Taşcıoğlu	Gazi University İstanbul Topkapı University
09:55	Panel Discussion Refreshment Break		
SESSION-2	Moderator	Uz. Dr. Mehmet ÖZDİN	
10:10	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEPHROPATHY AND HBA1C IN TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS	Mehmet ÖZDİN	Sakarya Training and Research Hospital
10:20	NONPHARMACOLOGICAL PAIN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES in INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PRACTICES of NURSES in PRIMARY HEALTH CARE	Burcu Kubra SUHA Betül Esra CEVİK	Sivas Cumhuriyet University
10:30	AN OVERLOOKED DANGER IN HOME CARE PATIENTS: SENSORY DEPRIVATION	Betül Esra CEVİK Burcu Kubra SUHA	Sivas Cumhuriyet University
10:40	THE EFFECT OF LIFE SATISFACTION ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF RATIONAL DRUG USE AMONG PATIENTS APPLYING TO A FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	İsmet ÇELEBİ Sabriye KARAKAYA Senanur AYDAR İrem UÇAR Kadir ÇINAR	Gazi University
10:50	EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADULT BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING GIVEN TO HEALTH TECHNICIAN CANDIDATES	İsmet ÇELEBİ Mervenur ÇETİNKAYA Haticenur FİLİK Sıla AKTAŞ Fatma VARLI	Gazi University
11:00	Panel Discussion Refreshment Break		

SESSION-3	Moderator	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Vjollca Dibra	
11:10	WOMEN AS THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD LITERATURE	Vjollca Dibra Eliza Berisha	University “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren, Kosovo
11:20	DREAM TEXTS AND DREAMS AS TEXTS: THE CASE OF LEO TOLSTOY	Vladimir Paperni	University of Haifa
11:30	IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY IN FATİH KERİMİ’S WORK “TRAVEL TO EUROPE”	Chulpan Zaripova Chetin	Caucasus University
11:40	SABAHATTİN ALİ’S ASPHALT ROAD STORY FROM JEAN-PAUL SARTRE’S EXISTENTIALISM PERSPECTIVE	Ekin AKTÜRK	Kafkas University
11:50	WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ANATOLIA DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD	Olçay Pullukçuoğlu Yapucu	Ege University
12:00	INNOVATIONS IN ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE: REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND ENHANCING PERFORMANCE	Zehra Funda AKBULUT Soner GÜLER	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University
12:10	A STRONG WOMAN'S VOICE RISING FROM AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE ‘AZİZE CAFERZADE’	Ekin AKTÜRK	Kafkas University
12:20	Refreshment Break & Networking		
SESSION-4	Moderator	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gülsün YILDIRIM	
13:30	TURKISH TEA RESEARCH TRENDS OVER TIME	Gülsün YILDIRIM	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University
13:40	DEPICTION OF WAR IN ROCOCO ART	Can ÇOBANOĞLU Sibel ALMELEK İŞMAN	Dokuz Eylül University
13:50	EVALUATION OF ECOVILLAGES AND ECOFARMS IN THE BLACK SEA REGION IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM	Ruhugul Ozge Gemici	Selçuk University
14:00	EXAMINING URBAN PARKS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECOLOGICAL DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT	Banu Ozturk Kurtaslan	Selcuk University
14:10	THE REINTERPRETATION OF TRADITIONAL TURKISH SHOES IN MODERN FOOTWEAR DESIGNS	Zeynep Mehlika ULUÇAM KIRBAĞ	Selçuk University
14:20	COVID 19 VE TURİZMDE YENİDEN BAŞLAMA STRATEJİLERİ	Gülsün YILDIRIM Alaattin KIZILTAN	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University
14:30	Panel Discussion Refreshments Break	All presenters	

SESSION-5	Moderator	Dr. Zeynep ÇELİK KENAR	
14:50	A CASE OF CUTANEOUS PLASMACYTOMA IN A MALE PUG DOG	Mehmet TUZCU Zeynep ÇELİK KENAR	Selcuk University
15:00	POSSIBILITY OF USING BACTERIOCINS FOR THE CONTROL OF SKIN AND MUCOSAL MICROBIOME IN VETERINARY MEDICINE - PRELIMINARY RESEARCH	Sara Al-Ameri, Julia Andruszkiewicz, Jan Baran, Daria Będkowska, Weronika Białczyk, Martyna Borowiak, Magdalena Karwańska, Magdalena Siedlecka, Katarzyna Przywara, Marta Książczyk, Karolina Bierowiec	University of Environmental and Life Sciences
15:10	A CASE OF CUTANEOUS HEMANGIOSARCOMA IN A BRITISH SHORTHAIK CAT	Zeynep ÇELİK KENAR Mehmet TUZCU	Selcuk University
15:20	INVESTIGATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY AND BIOFILM ACTIVITY OF COAGULASE-NEGATIVE STAPHYLOCOCCUS ISOLATES IN COWS WITH MASTITIS	Nevin TUZCU Hasan Hüseyin HADİMLİ Hacer MARANGOZ	Selcuk University
15:30	INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF FERMENTATION ON BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES	Sena BAKIR	Recep Tayyip Erdogan University
15:40	INVESTIGATION OF IMMUNOCYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF SILICON DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES AND SILVER ON MODEL ORGANISM GALLERIA MELLONELLA LARVAE	Benay Tuncsoy Mustafa Tuncsoy	Adana Alparslan Turkes Science and Technology University
15:50	SYNTHESIS, BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND IN SILICO STUDIES OF NOVEL BENZENSULFONAMIDES INCORPORATING 1,2,3-TRIAZOL SCAFFOLD AS CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I, II, IX AND XII INHIBITORS	Aida Buza, Arleta Rifati-Nixha, Mustafa Arslan, Yeliz Demir, Cuneyt Turkes, Sukru Beydemir	Prishtina University, Republic of Kosova Sakarya University, Turkey Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Erzincan, Turkey
16:00	SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBAZOLE CONTAINING PYRIDO-PYRIMIDINO SUBSTITUTED IMINE DERIVATIVES	Arleta Rifati-Nixha, Aida Buza, Mustafa Arslan	Prishtina University, Republic of Kosova Sakarya University, Sakarya, Turkey
16:10	Panel Discussion Refreshments Break	All presenters	

12.11.2024

SESSION-6	Moderator	Prof. Dr. Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN	
15:00	PROMOTION STRATEGIES FOR TV SERIES	Nimet Ersin	İstanbul Yeni Yüzyıl University
15:10	THE IMPACT OF STRUCTURED DIGITAL GAMES ON READING COMPREHENSION AND MOTIVATION	Aydın BULUT	Kastamonu University
15:20	THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED FAIRY TALES ON READING SKILLS	Aydın BULUT	Kastamonu University
15:30	LEVENT VALLEY GEOPARK; GEOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY ART	Levent İSKENDERÖĞLU Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN	İnönü University
15:40	INTUITIVE ALGORITHMS FOR CURRENT ART IN LEVENT VALLEY CAVES	Levent İSKENDERÖĞLU Yüksel GÖĞEBAKAN	İnönü University
15:50	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' PERCEPTION OF CHILDHOOD RISK EXPERIENCES SCALE	Sümevra AKKAYA Seda ŞAHİN	İnönü University
16:00	VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' DIGITAL RISK PERCEPTION SCALE	Gamze AKKAYA Sümevra AKKAYA	İnönü University
16:10	DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF RECYCLING ACTIVITIES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS	Hasan AYDEMİR Zeynep KISAK	İnönü University
16:20	IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT METHOD OF COATING LIFE IN INJECTION MOLDS	Eda ÇULLU FERŞAT Merve HORLU Ersay YILMAZ Murat AYABAKAN	Aisin Automotive Industry Trade Inc
16:30	THE INTERPLAY OF KNOWING AND RECOGNIZING: PHILOSOPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN COGNITION	Osman Zahid ÇİFÇİ	Selcuk University
16:40	LOOKING AT THE METHODOLOGY OF HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HADITH: GELENBEVİZÂDE AHMED TEVFİK EFENDİ'S HAMÎDAH AL-USÛL	Furkan Çakır	Selcuk University
16:50	A CRITIQUE ON ABDULLÂH SALÂHADDİN-İ UŞŞÂQÎ'S TRANSLATION OF QASÎDA AL-BURDAH	Hasan UÇAR	Selcuk University
17:00	Panel Discussion Refreshments Break	All presenters	



11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

11-13 November 2024
Roma, Italy

ONLINE PROGRAM

Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180
Passcode: 111213

<https://us02web.zoom.us/j/87062748180?pwd=b0AA42oKcp2eRiYtxeMy4uMQHln6G.1>

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- ◆ Requests such as change of place and time will not be taken into consideration in the congress program.

Session 1 / Hall-1
11.11.2024
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Göknil ÖZKÖK SEZENER
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
MÜZİSYENLERİN SAHNE ÜZERİNDEKİ PERFORMANS BAŞARISINI SAĞLAMAYA VE SÜRDÜRMEYE YÖNELİK YÖNTEMLER	Göknil ÖZKÖK SEZENER	Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye
DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN PAINTING	Zeynep Abacı	Marmara University, Türkiye
AN EXAMINATION OF ARTHUR BLISS AND THE THEMES AND MUSICAL EXPRESSION IN HIS VIOLA SONATA	Tuğçe BAYDAR	Ankara Music and Fine Arts University, Türkiye
SUPERIOR TALENT IN MUSIC: AYL A ERDURAN	Bahar HOŞCAN KAYA	Trakya University, Türkiye
THE INTRODUCTION OF THE HORN FROM HUNTING TRIPS TO THE ORCHESTRA	F. Kübra ÇADIRCIOĞLU UYAR	Mimar Sinan Fine Arts University, Türkiye
ADVANCED AND EXTENDED PIZZICATO TECHNIQUES IN CONTEMPORARY VIOLIN REPERTOIRE AND THEIR USAGE	Ezgi YÜRÜMEZ	Istanbul Nisantasi University, Türkiye
TYPES OF CLARINET AND ITS PLACE IN ORCHESTRA	Orkun UYAR	Ministry of Culture and Tourism, Istanbul State Symphony Orchestra Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
PROCESS OF ACHIEVING HARMONY WITH VIOLA FOR BEGINNERS	Vesile Deniz Yücel	Istanbul University
BASIC AND ADVANCED TONGUING TECHNIQUES AND STUDY SUGGESTIONS IN OBOE EDUCATION	Ayşin Pelin KİREMİTÇİ	Istanbul University, Türkiye
All participants must join the conference 10 minutes before the session time. Every presentation should last not longer than 10-12 minutes. Kindly keep your cameras on till the end of the session.		

Session 1 / Hall-2
11.11.2024
Moderator: Prof. Dr. H. Ziya ÖZEK
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
A GROUP OF GRAVURES FOUND IN THE ISTANBUL NAVAL MUSEUM	Esra HALICI	Ataturk University, Türkiye
A FOLKLORISTIC PERSPECTIVE ON DIGITAL EXPRESSIONS OF MOURNING AND CELEBRATION	Handan AYDIN KASIMOĞLU Sinem ARAT	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of XIX CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS ON THE THEME OF 'CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM'	Olca ÖZTUNALI	İstanbul Medeniyet University, Türkiye
ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE?: EVALUATION ON DISCOURAGED LABOR FORCE IN TURKEY	Yağmur AKARSU	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION ON BUSINESS CYCLES IN TURKEY	Yağmur AKARSU	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
BENEFITS AND DRAWBACKS OF LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT	H. Ziya ÖZEK	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
LEFT POPULISM AND EKREM İMAMOĞLU: THE RISE OF A NEW POLITICAL WAVE	Gülçin SAĞIR KESKİN	Ankara University, Türkiye
MODERN ÖNCESİ DÖNEM OSMANLI İMPARATORLUĞU'NDA ATIK GİDERME VE ÇEVRE TEMİZLİĞİ	Olca Pullukçuoğlu Yapucu Yasin Özdemir	Ege University, Türkiye
ENHANCING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS IN LEARNERS THROUGH ICT AND AI TOOLS: SAMPLE CLASSROOM PRACTICES	Hülya KÜÇÜKOĞLU	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
TOWARD A CULTURE OF PEACE: STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING PEACE EDUCATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING	Hülya KÜÇÜKOĞLU	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-3
11.11.2024
Moderator: Prof.Mihaela ONOFREI
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PROTECTION OF LEGAL ENTITIES RIGHTS IN ALBANIA	Ermira (Çobaj) Kuluri	University of Shkodra
TURKEY'S MILITARY PRESENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: BUILDING PEACE OR STRATEGIC POWER PROJECTION?	Murat Özay TAŞKIN Sümer Esin ŞENYURT	University of Wrocław, Wrocław-Poland University of Silesia, Katowice-Poland
EUROPE'S PERSPECTIVE ON UKRAINIAN REFUGEES	Sümer Esin ŞENYURT Murat Özay TAŞKIN	University of Silesia, Katowice-Poland University of Wrocław, Wrocław-Poland
WATER AND WOMEN: NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF SCARCITY AND INEQUALITY	Dr. Tahir Qureshi Dr. Anita Sable Dr. Shaeyuq Ahmad Shah	Deemed University
THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES ON COMPETITIVENESS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES	Prof.Mihaela ONOFREI Dana Claudia COJOCARU	Alexandru Ioan Cuza University of Iaşi, Romania
RISKS TO PERSONAL DATA IN ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND MEASURES TAKEN BY ALBANIA	Indrit SHTUPI	Mediterranean University of Albania
TIME LIMIT FOR HANDLING FAKE LEGAL ACTS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW	Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University
PERFECTING THE PROVISIONS OF VIETNAMESE LAW ON THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF INVALID LEGAL ACTS DUE TO FORGERY	Nguyen Huy Hoang	Tra Vinh University
ENVIRONMENTAL VALUATION OF CRUZEIRO HILL IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMBUÍ, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL	Isabelle Roberta Machado Silva Kevyn Aleksander de Castro Dias Fabio Ferraço	Universidade Federal de Alenas (Unifal-MG). Universidade Federal de São Carlos (UFSCar).
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Session 1 / Hall-4

11.11.2024

Moderator: Lect. Irina-Ana DROBOT

Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213

Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00

Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SOCIAL-CULTURAL PROBLEMS OF WOMEN LIVING IN AFGHANISTAN	Najiba Zaheri	
STEPS TOWARD A CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY THROUGH E-GOVERNMENT: ALBANIA	Blerina Dhrami, Saniela Xhaferi	Universiteti Metropolitan Tirana, Tirana Albania University of Tirana, Tirana Albania
CORPORATE CULTURE AND THE CYCLE FEAR: THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN THE WILLINGNESS TO SPEAK	Fernanda Santos Paulo Lopes Paulo Rebelo	Escola Superior de Actividades Imobiliárias, Lisboa, Portugal
CROSS CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISING IN LEBANON (2021-2024)	Dr. Josiane El Khoury	University of Balamand, Koura, Lebanon
TRANSLATION AS UN ACT OF MANIPULATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND (INTER)CULTURAL FACTORS	Ingrit Tirana	University of Shkodër “Luigj Gurakuqi”, Shkodër, 4001, Albania
THE MEMORY OF BLACK AMERICANS' OPPRESSIONS BY THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS IN THE UNITED STATES: A SCRUTINY OF STEPHEN COONTS'S UNDER SIEGE	N'ZAMBI-MIKOULOU Donald MANKOU Paul Marie MOUKENGUE BOUEYA Wenceslas	Université Marien Ngouabi, Congo.
NAVIGAZIONE NEGLI SPAZI DIGITALI: TRADUZIONE E RICEZIONE DELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA IN ALBANIA	Ma. Marinela Prifti	
THE POEM SPRING DAWN BY MENG HAORAN, A CHINESE POET FROM THE TIME OF THE TANG DYNASTY	Irina-Ana DROBOT	Technical University of Civil Engineering Bucharest
RELEVANCE THEORY AND METAPHOR: EXAMINING TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN PASTERNAK'S LITERATURE	Assel AUSHAKHMAN Almagul Tleupova	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan Narxoz University, Almaty, Kazakhstan

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Session 1 / Hall-5
11.11.2024
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hatice ÇOBAN KENEŞ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
AN EVALUATION OF KYRGYZ PROVERBS AND IDIOMS FORMED WITH COLOR TERMS FROM A CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE	Abdlmukaddes KUTLU Birgl Bican KUTLU	Dicle University, Trkiye Messina University, Trkiye
NON-MUSLIM BEKTASHIRS WHO ARE AFFILIATED TO HASAN CEML BABA	Muhammed Felat AKTAN	Dicle University, Trkiye
ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF RELIGIOUS INDIVIDUALS TOWARDS RECYCLING: A STUDY ON THEOLOGY FACULTY STUDENTS	Nihl İŞBİLEN	Bartın University, Trkiye
PRODUCING A SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL STRATEGY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE CASE OF SULTANBEYLI MUNICIPALITY HUMAN AND CITY ACADEMY	Fatma Nur GNGR	Uludag University, Trkiye
THE EXPRESSIONS OF SEXISM IN ELITE DISCOURSE	Hatice ÇOBAN KENEŞ	Munzur University, Trkiye
THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN THE SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND INTEGRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY	Hatice ÇOBAN KENEŞ	Munzur University, Trkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-6
11.11.2024
Moderator: Ifiss SAIDA
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES	Srushti Gore Dr. Deepika Chaplot Dr Sameer Nanivadekar	PAHER Univesity Udiapur Rajasthan India
INTERDEPENDENCIES BETWEEN STOCK MARKET TRENDS AND REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION FOR MUMBAI	Srushti Gore Dr. Deepika Chaplot Dr Sameer Nanivadekar	PAHER Univesity Udiapur Rajasthan India
IMPACT OF CONTROL MECHANISMS ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: THE CASE OF MOROCCO	Aya El Alaoui, Mohammed Machrouhi	National School of Business and Management, Casablanca, Morocco
FINANCIAL EDUCATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT	Vasilika MULLA PhDc	Assistant Lecturer at “Logos” University College, Tirana, Albania
AN ONLINE BUS BOOKING SYSTEM DESIGN FOR THE ORGANIZATION (A CASE STUDY OF KWARA STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION)	Bamidele Abdulwasiu Aremu, Afolabi Abdulateef Kola	Federal polytechnic kaltungo, Gombe State
NAVIGAZIONE NEGLI SPAZI DIGITALI: TRADUZIONE E RICEZIONE DELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA IN ALBANIA	Ma. Marinela Prifti	Universita' di Tirana
REFORMING PUBLIC GOVERNANCE: USING RANDOM FOREST TO PREDICT AND IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE	Ifiss SAIDA	Abdelmalek Essaâdi University, Tangier, Morocco
THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH) IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR	PhD(c) Joana SHIMA Prof. Assoc. Dr Ilir TOMORRI	Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania
JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CORPORATIONS COMMITTING THE CRIME OF MONEY LAUNDERING	Rivaldo Ryos Hutapea, Ellyza Z, Fajar Ari Setiawan, Rolas Jakson Tampubolon, Chyntia R. Hutagalung, Wiradhika	Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia
THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A CASE STUDY IN TÜRKIYE	Dorley Frenly Gurning Beesokhi Ndruru Priantama Putra Rima Patricia Kevin Mario Kevin Orlando	Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

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Session 2 / Hall-1
11.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Gamze DEMİREL
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
CASPASES 3 IS DOWN-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER	Gamze DEMİREL	Selçuk University, Türkiye
MCF-7 BREAST CANCER CELL GROWTH AND TUMORIGENIC POTENTIAL ARE INCREASED BY PROLONGED OXIDATIVE STRESS	Gamze DEMİREL	Selçuk University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS ADMITTED TO A MEDICAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT	Türkay AKBAŞ Emel ÇALIŞKAN	Düzce University, Türkiye
MORFOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF CADAVERIC TEMPORAL BONES: A REVIEW BASED ON AVAILABLE DATASETS	Ayşe Gül KABAKCI Memduha Gülhal BOZKIR	Cukurova University, Türkiye
SENTINEL LYMPH NODE SAMPLING AND EVALUATION OF ULTIMATE PATHOLOGY RESULTS IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WHO HAD NO CLINICALLY AND RADIOLOGICALLY AXILLARY INVOLVEMENT	Sezgin KIYMIK	Konya Karapınar Hospital
DESIGN AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HERBAL ACTIVES INCLUDED TOPICAL NANOEMULGELS FOR VARICOSE DISEASE	Merve Nur ÖZDEMİR Evren ALGIN YAPAR İmren ESENTÜRK-GÜZEL Aşlı GÜRBÜZ YURTSEVER Ebrar İNAL Murat KARTAL	Sivas Cumhuriyet University, Türkiye University Of Health Sciences, Türkiye Istanbul University, Türkiye Bezmialem Vakıf University, Türkiye
CHARACTERISTICS OF CATECHOL-O-METHYLTRANSFERASE (COMT) GENE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES	Berfin Ece Bingöl Yasemin OYACI Sacide Pehlivan	Yeditepe University, Türkiye Istanbul University, Türkiye
LABORATORY AND IN SILICO ANALYSIS OF INTERLEUKIN-6 (rs1800795) FUNCTIONAL GENE VARIANT IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS: A PILOT STUDY	Yasemin OYACI Rotinda Özdaş Sevgin Sevde Hasanoğlu Sayın Demirhan Dıraçoğlu Sacide Pehlivan	Istanbul University, Türkiye
PROSTAT KANSER HASTALARINDA BİTKİSEL TAKVİYE KULLANIMI	Sadet Karabulut Kalkan Musa Karabulut Zeynep Ergenç Hasan Ergenç Gülsüm Kaya	Yalova University, Türkiye Yalova Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi
ARONYA MEYVESİNİN DEMİR BİRİKİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Sadet Karabulut Kalkan İsa Karaman	Yalova University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-2
11.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE KEY TO CREATING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN LABOUR: HYPNOBIRTHING	Seyhan ALPAY Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN Nülüfer ERBİL	Ordu University
THE ROLE OF BIRTH DANCE IN ALLEVIATING LABOR PAIN	Seyhan ALPAY Ebru ŞAHİN	Ordu Üniversitesi
GRAVES' DISEASE - PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY, GENETIC FEATURES AND TREATMENT AS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF HYPERTHYROIDISM	Prof. Abiyev Huseyn Azizulla Assoc. Prof.Dr. Aliyev Sardar Hijran Abaszade Zumurud Amirgulu Dr.Mammadova Naila Chingiz Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University
PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF PANDAS SYNDROME, WHICH MANIFESTS ITSELF IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AND SYMPTOM COMPLEX OF AUTOIMMUNE ORIGIN ASSOCIATED WITH STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION	Abaszade Zumurud Amirgulu Assoc. Prof.Dr. Aliyev Sardar Hijran Prof. Abiyev Huseyn Azizulla Qasimova Gulnara Nisan Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University
GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC	Shirinova Lala Mammadov Ayaz Abbasov Mehraj Shirinova Nargiz	Western Caspian University Genetic Resources Institute Azerbaijan Medical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IGG4 (IMMUNOGLOBULIN G)-RELATED AUTOIMMUNE CHOLANGITIS	Safaraliyeva Leyla Khalid Ibrahimova Jala Sahin Dr.Heybetova Milana Faig Dr.Ibrahimova Narinj Matlab Usubova Nazaket Arif Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Eyvazov Taryel Ali Musayeva Elnura Musa Dr.Heybetova Milana Faig Abaszade Zumurud Amirgulu Hasanova Khumar Aliovsat Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan

ACUTE AND SUBACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES CAUSED BY CHEMICALS, GASES, FUMES AND VAPORS, EMERGENCY CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS	Zulfugarova Mehriban Balabey Musayeva Elnura Musa Rzayeva Suraiya Jabbar Dr.Heybetova Milana Faig Dr. Huseynova Sharaf Rafiq Dr. Sadygova Gunel Balarza Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
PRINCIPLES OF IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE AND PROLONGING SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPY AND HERBAL PREPARATIONS (PHYTOTHERAPY) AS ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY	Assoc.Prof.Maharramova Sevinj Huseynbala Assoc.Prof.Hajiyeva Esmira Mirbaba Zulfugarova Mehriban Balabey Jahangirova Ilhama Rafiq Dr.Heybetova Milana Faig Dr. Kerimova Rena Jabbar	Azerbaijan Medical University, Azerbaijan
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Session 2 / Hall-3
11.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Esat Bardhoshi
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Balasubramani G L, Rinky Rajput, Manish Gupta, Pradeep Dahiya, Jitendra K Thakur, Rakesh Bhatnagar, Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University, New Delhi National Institute of Plant Genome Research, New Delhi. Banaras Hindu University, India
THE PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACODYNAMICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF SOME ANTIARRHYTHMIC MEDICINES	Nodar Sulashvili, Luiza Gabunia, Margarita Beglaryan, Nana Gorgaslidze, Marika Sulashvili, Lali Patsia, Marina Giorgobiani, Tamar Okropiridze	Tbilisi State Medical University
THE PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACODYNAMICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF SOME ANTIARRHYTHMIC MEDICINES	Nodar Sulashvili, Luiza Gabunia, Margarita Beglaryan, Nana Gorgaslidze, Marika Sulashvili, Lali Patsia, Marina Giorgobiani, Tamar Okropiridze	Tbilisi State Medical University
BICHECTOMY: EXAMINING BITE FORCE AND THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MASSETER AND TEMPORALIS MUSCLES	Prof. Thamyres Branco Prof. Alice Helena de Lima Santos Cardoso Prof. Natalia Yanota Marin Prof. Dr. Nicole Barbosa Bettiol Prof. Dr. Selma Siéssere Prof. Dr. Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo	University of São Paulo, Brazil
PATTERNS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SELF-RATED HEALTH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA	Jamilu Lawal Ajiya, Abdullahi Dahiru, Alhaji Sani Na'Allah	Federal University, Dutsin-Ma, Katsina State, Nigeria Hospital Management Board, Kano
SELF-MEDICATION BEHAVIOR AND PRACTICES AMONG NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS	Mitilda Gugu, Armelda Teta, Elona Gaxhja, Armela Kapaj	University of Elbasan “Aleksandër Xhuvani”
EXPLORING MULTILINGUAL DYNAMICS IN THE ISTRIAN BILINGUAL DISCOURSE	Nada Poropat Jeletić	Juraj Dobrila University of Pula, Croatia
THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN ORAL SURGERY	Dr. Esat Bardhoshi	University of Medicine, Tirana, Albania
THE IMPACT OF SCHROTH THERAPY ON SELF-PERCEPTION, BODY IMAGE, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW	Luljeta Stanaj MSc, Muneeba Gul MSc, Selda (Veizaj) Sokoli MSc, Perli Rusi MSc, Endrit Mone MSc, Enkeleda Sinaj Prof. ASc	
WHIPPLE PROCEDURE	Ervis CARA	
SAFETY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY EVALUATION OF INULA VISCOSA	Hananeh Kordbacheh, Gülşah Esen, Muhammed Hamitoğlu, Mehmet Ali Oçkun, Ebru türköz Acar, Hasan Kirmizibekmez	Eastern Mediterranean University, North Cyprus Yeditepe University, Turkey

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Session 2 / Hall-4
11.11.2024
Moderator: Major Gheorghe Giurgiu
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
"MAITLAND'S MOBILIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR OSTEOARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE: SYNOVIAL MARKERS, PAIN & FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE PERSPECTIVE	Ms. Maryam Shabbir Dr. Muhammad Naveed Babur Dr. Ashfaq Ahmad	The university of Lahore
CORRELATION BETWEEN SOUND AND SEMANTICS IN TRADITIONAL ENGLISH CHILDREN'S POETRY (BASED ON NURSERY RHYMES)	Ekaterina Redkozubova	Southern Federal University
AUGMENTATIVE-ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION AS A REHABILITATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL APPROACH TO SUPPORT COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL INTERACTION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER	Prof. Assoc. Dr. Valbona HABI SAUKU Dott.Ervin IBRAHIMI MD Prof. Dr. Valentina MARINES C U Dr. Silva IBRAHIMI PhD	University of Tirana, Albania Medical Responsabile, Area Vasta 2, Cooss- Marche, Italy University of Bucharest, Romania
DESIGN OF A FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER FOR A VARIABLE SPEED WIND TURBINE WITH DFIG	Ahlem CHEBEL, Abdelouahab BENRETEM, Ivan DOBREV	Annaba University, Algeria bd L'Hôpital, Paris, France
A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PSORIATIC DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD	Major Gheorghe Giurgiu, Prof Dr Med Manole Cojocar	Deniplant-Aide Sante Medical Center, Biomedicine, Bucharest, Romania; Titu Maiorescu University, Faculty of Medicine, Bucharest, Romania
IDENTIFYING THE OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING NATURAL CHILDBIRTH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF EXPERTS IN IRAN	Mahtab Nikpourdehkordi Rahim Khodayari-Zarnaq Leilaakbariaghdam Masoumeh Gholizadeh Ali Janati	Tabriz University of Medical Sciences, Tabriz, Iran.
SERUM LEVELS OF VITAMIN D3 IN THE SECOND TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH ARTERIAL STIFFNESS	Mosutiu Maria-Ioana, Petre Ion, Petre Izabella	"Victor Babes" University of Medicine and Pharmacy Timisoara, Romania
RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN ADULTS	Blerim Arapi, Krenar Lila, Artan Simaku	HYGEIA Hospital, Tirana, Albania University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Tirana, Albania Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania
RAPID UPPER LIMB ASSESSMENT TOOL TO EVALUATE THE LEVEL OF ERGONOMIC RISK	Venkata Nagaraj Kakaraparthi	King Khalid University, Abha, Saudi Arabia
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Session 2 / Hall-5
11.11.2024
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Aysel BÜLEZ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ERGENLERDE SALDIRGANLIK VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER	Kevser ERDİNÇ GEDİK Duygu SÖNMEZ DÜZKAYA Atiye KARAKUL	Tarsus University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF 7TH AND 8TH GRADE STUDENTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE LEVELS ON THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND SCHOOL BELONGING LEVELS	Hale DERE ÇİFTÇİ Derya ÖKÇECİOĞLU	Arel University, Türkiye MEB Taşkent Ortaokulu
INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FREE-LIVING SLEEP, MEMORY, ATTENTION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Şerif Keskin Nurcihan Kiriş Hasan Yıldırım	İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Türkiye Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP INTERPERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY (IPT-G) APPLIED TO FAMILY MEMBERS WHO CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: STUDY PROTOCOL FOR A RE-MEASURED QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY	Melisa Bulut Nazmiye Yıldırım	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye
BRIDGING THE GAP: IMPROVING PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY KNOWLEDGE IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING	Melisa Bulut	Bolu Abant İzzet Baysal University, Türkiye
KÜRESEL SAĞLIK SORUNU: MAYMUN ÇİÇEĞİ VE GEBELİK	Aysel BÜLEZ Ayşe KÜRKÜLÜ	Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF GST OMEGA 1 AND OMEGA 2 GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON BLOOD METAL LEVELS IN THALASSEMIA PATIENTS	Bilge Ahsen KARA Halit Sinan SÜZEN	Sağlık Bakanlığı, Ankara Eğitim Araştırma Hastanesi Ankara, Türkiye. Ankara University, Türkiye
PHENYLKETONURIA AND VITAMINS	Türkan TİRYAKİ Merve Gizem ÖZDİŞLİ PAYAM	SANKO University, Türkiye
ENDOSKOPI ÜNİTESİNE BAŞVURAN HASTALARIN HBSAG, ANTİ-HCV, ANTİ-HIV VE ANTİ-HBS SEROPREVALANSI	Gülsüm KAYA, Burcu GÜRER GİRAY, Zeynep ERGENÇ, Hasan ERGENÇ, Vefik ARICA	Yalova University, Türkiye
İDRAR YOLU ENFEKSİYONLARINDA KÜLTÜRDEN İZOLE EDİLEN BAKTERİLER VE ANTİBİYOTİK DUYARLILIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Gülsüm KAYA, Burcu GÜRER GİRAY, Sadet KARABULUT KALKAN, Zeynep ERGENÇ, Hasan ERGENÇ, Musa KARABULUT, Vefik ARICA	Yalova University, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-6
11.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Artan Simaku
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
MORTALITY RATES OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN LITHUANIA 2016-2023: HOW DID COVID-19 ALTER THE RESULTS	Austeja Bingelyte, Edita Ambrozaite, Emil Atie	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania
PREVALENCE OF SENSORY DISFUNCTION SYMPTOMS AMONG COVID-19 PATIENTS	Monika Dede, Jolanda Nikolla, Artan Simaku	American Hospital 3, Tirana, Albania Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania
INVAZIVE INFECTIONS OF SOFT TISSUES AND BONES	Bashkim Nezaj, Gjeorgjina Kuli-Lito, Blerina Gjoni, Diana Shtembari	University Hospital Centre "Mother Theresa", Tirana, Albania
TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF HLPL-II QUESTIONARE IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE	Armela Kapaj, Elona Gaxhja, Blerina Bani, Mitilda Gugu	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani", Albania
EFFECT OF CLEARCORRECT™ ALIGNERS ON OCCLUSAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION	Fernanda Toloi, Gollino S, Ricardo V, Rufato LFF, Palinkas M, Regalo SCH, Siessere S.	University Of São Paulo
DIABETES INCIDENCE IN LITHUANIA: A 10-YEAR REVIEW (2014-2023)	Austeja Bingelyte, Edita Ambrozaite, Emil Atie	Lithuanian University of Health Sciences, Kaunas, Lithuania
ACUTE RENAL COLIC	Herion Dredha, Arsen Seferi, Artan Simaku	University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Tirana, Albania Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania
MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF PLAQUE IN PRIMARY MOLARS IN CHILDREN	Eglantina Bejko, Artan Simaku	Dental Clinic Kashar, Tirana, Albania Institute of Public Health, Tirana, Albania
ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSMS	Marsela Sopiçoti, Henri Kolani, Saimir Kuci, Sokol Xhepa	University Hospital Center "Mother Teresa", Tirana, Albania
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Session 2 / Hall-7
11.11.2024
Moderator: Mouna Baklouti
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR HODGKIN'S DISEASE DURING THE LAST DECADE	Mouna Baklouti, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Jihene Jdidi, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	Department of Community Medicine and Epidemiology, CHU Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia
HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR PREMATURETY: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL PARTICULARITIES AND EVOLVING PROFILE	Mouna Baklouti, Houda Ben Ayed, Maroua Trigui, Maamri Hanen, Karray Raouf, Jdidi Jihen, Mondher Kassis, Sourour Yaich	Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AMONG DIABETIC HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS	Mouna Baklouti, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Jihene Jdidi, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF INADEQUATE EATING HABITS	Mouna Baklouti, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Jihene Jdidi, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
THE EATING DISORDER-INFECTION COMPLEX: STATUS REPORT IN TWO UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS	Mouna Baklouti, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Jihene Jdidi, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	Hedi Chaker University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RABIES DISEASE: IMPACT OF A PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SESSION	Mouna Baklouti, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Emna Mziw, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Jihen Jdidi, Imen Sboui, Mondher Kassis, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	Hedi Chaker University Hospital Sfax, Tunisia Habib Bourguiba University Hospital, Sfax, Tunisia
PATIENT SATISFACTION ASSESSMENT: IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF CARE AND AVENUES FOR IMPROVEMENT	Mouna Baklouti, Maissa Ben Jmaa, Hanen Maamri, Zeineb Mallek, Jihene Jdidi, Yosra Mejdoub, Sourour Yaich	CHU Hédi Chaker, Sfax, Tunisia
EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (GHRM) AND GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (GSCM) INITIATIVES ON SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE (SP) IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN	Masaud Ahmad	University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar (25000), Pakistan

IONIC LIQUID MODIFIED NIFE3O4/RGO NANOCOMPOSITE- BASED ENZYMATIC BIOSENSOR FOR THE DETECTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN WASTE WATER	Mohd Jamshaiya Raza, Chandra Mouli Pandey	SGT University, Gurugram (Haryana)-122505, India
BRIDGING THE GAP: THE ROLE OF YOUTH-LED INITIATIVES IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GENDER INEQUALITY REDUCTION IN PAKISTAN	Abdul JALIL Saba SHAUKAT Bilal BAHADAR	University of Peshawar, Pakistan. University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan
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Session 3 / Hall-1
11.11.2024
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Gülşah SUSURLUK
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS BEADS FILLED POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITES	Fatih YILDIZ Salih Hakan YETGİN Sinan KÖSE	Tarsus University, Türkiye
UTILIZATION OF NATURAL JUTE FIBER IN SUSTAINABLE CONCRETE DESIGN	Gülşah SUSURLUK Hakan SARIKAYA	Beykent University, Türkiye Usak University, Türkiye
MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURE PROPERTIES OF POLYBUTYLENE TEREPHTHALATE POLYMER COMPOSITES	Buse Fem YILMAZ Meral AKKOYUN KURTLU	Bursa Technical University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF POLYPROPYLENE NANOCOMPOSITES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY PACKS	Özge YURUL DAĞ Meral AKKOYUN KURTLU Sibel TUNA	Bursa Technical University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROCESSING VISCOSE KNITTED FABRIC BY LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT	Hayal OKTAY H. Ziya ÖZEK	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLID PARTICLE EROSION BEHAVIOR OF ALUMINUM OXIDE PARTICLE REINFORCED EPOXY COMPOSITES	Orkan Baran Korkusuz Elif Köse Yusuf Uyanık Tamer Sınmazçelik	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
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Session 3 / Hall-2
11.11.2024
Moderator: Lect. Şeyma GÖKSEL
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EXAMINATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE PI NUMBER USED IN MATHEMATICS AND ITS PLACE IN TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL LIFE	Anılcan SARIKAYA	Selçuk University, Türkiye
A SOLUTION BASED ON MATHEMATICAL MODELING FOR THE PROBLEM OF HIGHLY LIMITED PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENT	Gözde ÖDEK Gül Didem BATUR SİR	Gazi University, Türkiye
Ti5Mo10HA ALAŞIMININ YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜK KARAKTERİZASYONU VE Ti6Al4V ile KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Zeliha COŞKUN TAŞ Talip ÇELİK İbrahim MUTLU	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
IN SILICO MOLECULAR DOCKING ANALYSIS OF PAPAVER PLANT ALKALOIDS AS POTENTIAL NATURAL LEAD MOLECULES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DRUG DESIGN AGAINST ALZHEIMER'S AND PARKINSON'S DISEASES	Mine TÜRKTAS Şeyma GÖKSEL	Gazi University, Türkiye
OPTIMAL CONTROL'S IMPACT ON TURBULENCE MODELING	Gülnur HAÇAT Aytekin ÇIBIK	Yalova University, Türkiye Gazi University, Türkiye
VIRTUAL REALITY APPLICATIONS IN MILITARY VEHICLE SYSTEM	Veysel TİLEĞİ	Koluman Automotive Industry Inc. R&D Department Mersin, Türkiye
EMI AND EMC COMPLIANT CABLING DESIGN	Cumhur MELCİK	Koluman Automotive Industry Inc. R&D Department Mersin, Türkiye
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-SUPPORTED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM FOR MILITARY LOGISTIC VEHICLES	Veysel TİLEĞİ	Koluman Otomotiv Endüstri A.Ş, Mersin, Türkiye
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Session 3 / Hall-3**11.11.2024****Moderator: Doc. Dr. Vijolė Bradauskienė****Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213****Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00****Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
OPTIMIZING PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELL PERFORMANCE THROUGH SURFACE PASSIVATION WITH Cr ³⁺ -Doped CuGaO ₂ AS AN INORGANIC HOLE TRANSPORT MATERIAL (HTM)	Kinza Zulfiqar Hafeez Anwar	University of Agriculture, Faisalabad, Pakistan.
COULOMB EFFECT ON ELASTIC ELECTRON SCATTERING BY HYDROGEN ATOM AND HYDROGEN-LIKE IONS IN THEIR METASTABLE 2S STATE IN THE 511-770 KEV ENERGY RANGE	ABARAGH Mouloud, Elmostafa HROUR, Jamal GUERROUM	Sultan Moulay Slimane University
A REVIEW ON COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND POTENTIAL ECO-FRIENDLY APPLICATIONS BY INVESTIGATING CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA FIBER	H.Dineshkumar, N.Shankar ganesh, S.V.Charunnath	Kingston Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India
HYDROGEN-ENRICHED WATER: BENEFITS FOR THE BODY, PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF SYMPTOMS OF VARIOUS DISEASES	Doc. Dr. Vijolė Bradauskienė Giedrius Šilas Sigutė Ežerskienė Elena Moščenkova	Klaipėdos valstybinė kolegija, Lithuania
CFD EVALUATION OF TORQUE IN H-DARRIEUS HYDROKINETIC TURBINES WITH VARYING ROTOR DIMENSIONS AND BLADE CHORD LENGTHS	Jhohan F. Osorio-Arango, Angie J. Guevara-Muñoz, Diego A. Hincapie-Zuluaga	Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano. Medellín, Colombia
HIGH H ₂ S SENSITIVITY OF POROUS In ₂ O ₃ MICROCUBES AND SnO ₂ @In ₂ O ₃ HETEROJUNCTIONS IN SF ₆ GAS DECOMPOSITION AT ROOM TEMPERATURE	Luqman Ali Khan, Jie Jiang, and Liping Zhu	Zhejiang University, Hangzhou 310027, China
INFLUENCE OF RELATIVE HUMIDITY ABSORBED THROUGH OF COMPRESSED EARTH BLOCKS STABILIZED WITH MOROCCAN BENTONITE CLAY UNDER ISOTHERMAL CONDITIONS	Fatima-ezzahrae Bammou, Rachid Bouferra, Younes Bahammou, Essaleh Mohamed, Belhouideg Soufiane	Cadi Ayyad University, 40 000 Marrakesh, Morocco
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Session 3 / Hall-4
11.11.2024
Moderator: Prof. Dr Geoffrey Mitchell
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
LINEAR SAMPLING METHOD IN INVERSE SCATTERING PROBLEMS	Redjola Manaj, Besiana Cobani	Epoka University University of Tirana, Albania
A SET OF VARIABLE ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND METHODS FOR THEIR NUMERICAL APPROXIMATION	Aqib Javid and Marjan Uddin	University of Engineering and Technology Peshawar, Pakistan
VALORIZATION OF CHITOSAN-ARGAN NUTSHELL BIOCOMPOSITE BEADS BY APPLICATION IN ADSORPTION OF HEAVY METALS: USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	Falah Fatima Zahra, El. Ghailassi Touria, Yousfi Samia, Moussaif Ahmed, Hamdane Hasna, Bouamrani Mouna Latifa	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco. Technology and Nuclear Energy (CNESTEN), Morocco
THE IMPLICATION OF GENITAL TRACT INFLAMMATION IN THE MALE INFERTILITY: AN OVERVIEW	Aoumrani Amal, Zarhouti Ahlam, El khalfi Bouchra, Soukri Abdelaziz	Hassan II University of Casablanca, 20100 Casablanca, Morocco.
DETERMINATION OF CHEMICAL-PHYSICAL PARAMETERS AND HEAVY METALS IN WATER AND SEDIMENT OF LAKE VASILEVA - GLLOGOC MUNICIPALITY	Prof.Dr. Skender Demaku Ma. Arbnorë Aliu Ma. Donika Sylemani Fjolla Manaj	University of Prishtina
CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SPRING WATER QUALITY IN BAICA IN LIPJAN MUNICIPALITY - CORRELATION WITH EU STANDARDS	Prof.Dr. Skender Demaku Ma. Donika Sylemani Ma. Arbnorë Aliu Krenare Dibrani	University of Prishtina
STUDY OF GRAPHENE NANOPATES (GNPS) ON THE LOW-VELOCITY IMPACT RESPONSE OF WOVEN HYBRID COMPOSITES FROM BASALT/KEVLAR FIBERS	Atban R. Abdo Ömer Yavuz BOZKURT	Ministry of Industry and Minerals, Iraq Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
DIGITALISATION OF POLYMERS IN MANUFACTURING AND DESIGN	Prof. Dr Geoffrey Mitchell Anabela P.Massano Prof. Joao Matias	Polytechnic of Leiria
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Session 3 / Hall-5
11.11.2024
Moderator: Asst. Prof. Dr. Esra GÜRBÜZ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DIGITAL TWIN DEFINITIONS: A COMPARISON OF ISO 23247-1 AND THE DIGITAL TWIN CONSORTIUM (DTC) IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY	Murat AYDIN	Ankara University, Türkiye
THE IMPORTANCE OF ISO 21500 IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR AEC PROJECTS	Murat AYDIN	Ankara University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF BLOCKCHAIN INVESTMENT FUNDS FROM A CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE	Ayhan BENEK Faruk DAYI	Kastamonu University, Türkiye
THE CURRENT STATE OF E-GOVERNMENT IN TURKEY AND ITS IMPACT ON DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES: USER STATISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS	Ayşe BOZKURT	Çukurova University, Türkiye
ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS: AS AN OPPORTUNITY FIELD FOR RADICAL ORGANIZATIONS	Erdal BAYAR	Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Türkiye
A NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITY: DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP	Esra GÜRBÜZ	Trakya University, Türkiye
EXAMINATION OF CONSUMERS' MINIMALIST CONSUMPTION BEHAVIORS: A STUDY ON GENERATION X and Z	Yasin YILMAZTÜRK Çağatay AKDOĞAN	Kırklareli University, Türkiye Trakya University, Türkiye
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Session 3 / Hall-6
11.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Priya Choudhary
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMINISCENCE, FLOURISHING AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG OLDER ADULTS	Dr. Priya Choudhary Dr. Hariom Sharma Dr. Samreen Naz	MIER College of education Sharda University
THE ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION IN CHANGING RACIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITIES OF ROMA AND EGYPTIAN ETHNICITIES	Oriola Hamzallari Blerina Xhakolli Reci	Aleksandër Moisiu University
THE INTEGRATION OF ROMA AND EGYPTIAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH INTO ALBANIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM: A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL PLAN	Blerina Xhakolli Reci, Oriola Hamzallari	Albania
THE INFLUENCE OF MOTIVATION ON LEARNERS	Rina Poibe PANJAİTAN Marlen BAILAO Darmin Usman ZEGA Johanes ALBERTHUS	Universitas Kristen Indonesia
FREELISTING: INSIGHTS INTO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CATEGORIZATION OF DRINKS, EMOTIONS, FRIENDSHIP, AND SUCCESS IN HUNGARY, JORDAN, AND TÜRKİYE	Nilay Taşdemir, Ahmad Naji	Eötvös Loránd University, Hungary University of Pannonia, Hungary
IRAN'S DETERRENT MECHANISM METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIDDLE EAST BALANCE OF POWER	Prof. Dr. Ghadir GOLKARIAN	Near East University Faculty Member, Nicosia- TRNC
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Session 1 / Hall-1

12.11.2024

Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Salman ÖZÜPEKÇE

Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213

Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
DISASTER MUSEOLOGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE	Salman ÖZÜPEKÇE Ömer DENİZ	Dicle University, Türkiye
STUDENT OPINIONS N THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED TEACHING MATERIALS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION GEOGRAPHY COURSES	Salman ÖZÜPEKÇE Muhammed Said IŞIK	Dicle University, Türkiye
CULTURALLY MIXED PRIMARY SCHOOL THIRD GRADES WITH METALOG METHOD TEACHING FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF TEACHER PRACTICES ON STUDENTS' LEARNING	Gülsün DİNDAR Şennur DEMİR	Ministry of National Education Istanbul Aydın University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL GAMES ON SCIENCE EDUCATION OF INCLUSION STUDENTS	Aydın SELLİOĞ İsmail Bahadır ÇETİN	Mersin University, Türkiye Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı
INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' ASSESSMENT BELIEFS	Emrullah GÜZEL Mustafa İLHAN	Dicle University, Türkiye
AN ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS WRITTEN IN TURKIYE BETWEEN 2013 AND 2023	Abdullah TANTA	Burdur Mehmet Akif Ersoy University, Türkiye
ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF PROSPECTIVE ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS TEACHERS ON DIVISION OF NATURAL NUMBERS	Perihan KOLAK Tuğba ÖRNEK	Dicle University, Türkiye
EXPLORING SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNICATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH	Mehmet Alper AKDEMİR Canan Gamze BAL	Republic of Türkiye Ministry of National Defence Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Türkiye
A UNIFIED HSM PLATFORM FOR OPTIMIZING CRYPTOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS AND ENHANCING SECURITY	Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE Cetin BALTACI Burçin BUYUKCAKIROGLU Vedat COSKUN	Gebze Technical University, Türkiye Token Financial Technologies, Türkiye
A SCALABLE CLOUD-BASED PAYMENT GATEWAY WITH ADVANCED REMOTE TERMINAL MANAGEMENT	Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE Hakan ULUOZ Vedat COSKUN	Gebze Technical University, Türkiye Konfides Information Technologies, Türkiye Istanbul Atlas University, Türkiye

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Session 1 / Hall-2
12.11.2024
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Elif DÜLGER
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00
Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT DIMENSIONS IN THE TELECOMMUTING MODEL	Zuhal KAYA	Afyon Kocatepe University, Türkiye
EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF FEACA MODEL ON STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL THINKING SKILLS	Erdem KOÇAK Orhan KARAMUSTAFAOĞLU	Amasya University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' TOLERANCE FOR RISK-TAKING IN PLAY AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT LEARNING	Esra Gamze UĞUR EKŞİ Bengi Nur İŞLER Bilge YÜKSEL Remziye CEYLAN	Yıldız Teknik University, İstanbul, Türkiye
USING MIND GAMES IN TEACHING GEOGRAPHY TOPICS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES	Emine YURTERİ Fatih AYDIN	Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Karabük University, Türkiye
TEACHING CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, AND FIELD NAMES RELATED TO POLAR REGIONS THROUGH MIND GAMES	Emine YURTERİ Fatih AYDIN	Millî Eğitim Bakanlığı Karabük University, Türkiye
YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL YETKİNLİKLERİNİN ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİNDE BİR UYGULAMA ÖRNEĞİ	Mehmet BAYRAK Elif DÜLGER	Sakarya University, Türkiye
YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ İÇİN TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİ TEMELLİ BİR YAKLAŞIM	Elif DÜLGER	Sakarya University, Türkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-3
12.11.2024
Moderator: Balasubramani G L
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00
Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS	Balasubramani G L, Rinky Rajput, Manish Gupta, Pradeep Dahiya, Jitendra K Thakur, Rakesh Bhatnagar, Abhinav Grover	Jawaharlal Nehru University National Institute of Plant Genome Research Banaras Hindu University, India
ANALYSIS OF THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF MOROCCAN JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS L. SUBSP. OXYCEDRUS POPULATIONS USING ISSR MARKERS	NEG I., BOUDA S., ZAGGOUMI H., HADDIOUI A.	Sultan Moulay Slimane University
PHENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF MOROCCAN JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS L. POPULATIONS	NEG I., BOUDA S., ABBAS Y., ZAGGOUMI H., HADDIOUI A.	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco
EFFECTS OF WATER STRESS ON AGRONOMIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN CHILI CROPS	Farhan Ahmad, Kusumiyati Kusumiyati, Mochamad Arief Soleh, Muhammad Rabnawaz Khan, Ristina Siti Sundari	Universitas Padjadjaran, Indonesia University of Agriculture Peshawar, Pakistan Universitas Perjuangan, Indonesia
INVESTIGATING THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF THE CAROB TREE (CERATONIA SILIQUA L.) IN MOROCCO	ZAGGOUMI Hasna, BOUDA Said, NEG Iman, HADDIOUI Abdelmajid	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Béni-Mellal, Morocco
INFLUENCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT APPLE VARIETIES	Hassane Boudad, Abdelmajid Haddioui, Mentag Rachid, El Fazazi Kaoutar, Mohamed ELkadi, Jamal Charafi	National Institute of Agricultural Research, Morocco
BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF BACTERIAL CANKER IN TOMATOES CAUSED BY CLAVIBACTER MICHIGANENSIS SUBSP. MICHIGANENSIS USING WILD MEDICINAL PLANT EXTRACTS	Mammass Bourassen, Lahbib Fayzi, Fatima Zahra Aboulfarah, Redouan Qessaoui, Rachid Bouharroud, Mohamed Alouani	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco. National Institute of Agricultural Research (INRA), Morocco
THE CONTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN THE FORMATION OF GALLBLADDER STONES	Fadoua Louglali, Abdeslam Jaafari, Souad Lekchiri, Iman Meftah, Hafida Zahir, Mostafa EL Louali, Hassan Latrache	Sultan Moulay Slimane University, Morocco
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Session 1 / Hall-4
12.11.2024
Moderator: BABA HAMED Samia
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00
Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
HARNESSING ETHNOBOTANY AND HEALING PROPERTIES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR NOVEL FOOD ADDITIVES: A FOCUS ON OLEA OLEASTER VAR SYLVESTRIS	Khadija BENAMAR Saad Ibnsouda Koraichi Kawtar Fikri-Benbrahim	Sidi Mohamed Ben Abdellah University, Morocco
ASPARAGUS ALBUS: FROM ETHNOBOTANY TO PHARMACOLOGY	Khadija BENAMAR Saad Ibnsouda Koraichi Kawtar Fikri-Benbrahim	
IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF HEALING EFFICACY OF ALKANNA TINCTORIA WATER AND ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON FULL-THICKNESS BURN WOUNDS	Ghayda Alzubaidy, Shahad Bamuflih, Amal Almostady, Faten Filimban, Turki Alzughaibi, Suzan Alharbi	
STUDY ON THE BURDEN, CYTOKINE PROFILE AND ANTIBODY RESPONSES TO PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM INFECTION, AMONG THE PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL MAIYAMA, KEBBI STATE	A. Abbas, D.Y. Kanya, V.E Ukatu	Kebbi State University of Science and Technology, Nigeria
STRUCTURE OF THE PLANKTON COMMUNITY AS A BIOINDICATOR OF WATER QUALITY IN LAKE MANINJAU, WEST SUMATRA	Fajrin Ghina Athaya	Diponegoro University, Faculty of Science and Mathematics, Biology Department, Semarang, Indonesia
PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION AND TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACACIA TORTILIS SSP. RADDIANA EXTRACT USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN SOUTHERN MOROCCO	Fatima El Ghazouani, Oukacha Amri, Abdellah Bouhaimi, Abderrahmane Zekhnini	Laboratory of Aquatic Systems, Faculty of Sciences, Agadir Laboratory of Plant Biotechnology, Faculty of Sciences, Agadir
IN VIVO AND IN VITRO ASSESSEMENT OF THE ANTIOXYDANT POTENTIAL OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF ACACIA TORTILIS SSP. RADDIANA LEAVES	Fatima El Ghazouani, Oukacha Amri, Abdellah Bouhaimi, Abderrahmane Zekhnini	
HARNESSING BETA-GLUCANS FROM CHLORELLA VULGARIS: EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERIZATION	BABA HAMED Samia	Higher School of Biological Sciences in Oran, Algeria
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Session 1 / Hall-5**12.11.2024****Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ayşe ATAR YILMAZ****Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213****Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00****Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SUSTAINABILITY REPORT AS A TOOL FOR TRANSPARENCY: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS AND PRACTICES	Aysel Eminova	Sumgayit State University, Faculty of Economics and Management
CRIME DETECTION AND PREVENTION IN BANKING: THE ROLE OF THE CONTROL AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT	Ahmadov Tural Adil	Baku State University
THE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION IN TURKEY	Pınar KOÇ	Amasya University, Türkiye
ARE MEDICAL PRICE SHOCKS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT?	Pınar KOÇ	Amasya University, Türkiye
THE ROLE OF PRIVACY CYNICISM AND PERCEIVED TRUST IN BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO USE SMART VOICE ASSISTANTS FOR SHOPPING PURPOSES	Müzeyyen GELİBOLU	Mustafa Kemal University, Türkiye
AUTHORITARIAN SOLIDARITY IN WEST AFRICA: THE ALLIANCE OF SAHEL STATES	Erdal BAYAR	Van Yuzuncu Yil University, Türkiye
SEKTÖRLERİN KURTARICISI TURİZM İSTİHDAMI	Ayşe ATAR YILMAZ	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
EBEVEYNLİK ÖNCESİ TATİLİN YENİ ADRESİ BABYMOON TURİZMİ	Çağla Sena KESKİN Ayşe ATAR YILMAZ	Ondokuz Mayıs University, Türkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-6
12.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Leonard Boduri
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00
Roma Local Time: 11:00 – 13:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
CURRENT ISSUES OF THE INSURANCE TECHNOLOGY (INSTECH) IN THE EUROPEAN UNION- BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GOVTECH DIMENSIONS	Valeria SZEPLAKI	University of Public Service, Hungary
THE ROLE AND PLACE OF KAZAKHSTANI MILITARY MASS MEDIA AMONG MASS MEDIA SOURCES	Yelena A. Morugova	Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Almaty, Kazakhstan
THE USE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION IN THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN ALBANIA	MSc. Afrodhiti Ngjelo Dr. Olta Kapllani	University of Tirana
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ALBANIA COMPARED TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION AND THE EU	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Skënder Uku, Prof. Asoc. Orkida Ilollari, Elona Shehu	Agricultural University of Tirana, Albania Mediterranean University of Albania, Tirana
THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO FINANCIAL INCLUSION AN ARDL ANALYSIS OF ALBANIA	Teuta Çerpja, Forcim Kola	European University of Tirana (UET)
IMPACT OF HOTEL BRAND EQUITY ON GUESTS' PERCEIVED VALUE AND REVISIT INTENTIONS	Dr. Ishwar Mittal Dr. Aarti Dr. Rosy Dhall Mikul	Maharshi Dayanand University, Rohtak
VIABILITY STUDY ON THE USE OF THERMOCHROMIC INK IN BANK CARDS AS A SAFETY FEATURE	Vincentius Santosa	Singapore University of Technology and Design
THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS ON RISK PREMIUMS IN ALBANIA	Dr. Leonard Boduri Dr.Fabian Pjetri	European University of Tirana Metropolitan University
THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND GDP PER CAPITA IN ALBANIA	Dr. Leonard Boduri Dr.Fabian Pjetri	European University of Tirana Metropolitan University
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Session 2 / Hall-1
12.11.2024
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Busra OZDENIZCI KOSE
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30
Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE	Süleyman Serdar ALKANLI Nevra ALKANLI Arzu AY	Haliç University, Türkiye
AUTHOR GENDER IDENTIFICATION FROM TURKISH TEXT USING TURKISHBERTWEET AND XGBOOST ALGORITHM	Recep Sinan Arslan	Kayseri University, Türkiye
HIGH ACCURATE MODELING OF REFLECTARRAY UNIT ELEMENT WITH DEEP NEURAL NETWORK	Nasi ALLTIPARMAK Peyman MAHOUTİ	Yıldız Teknik University, Türkiye
OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS FOR A PUBLIC HOSPITAL: A CASE STUDY OF GRID AND OFF-GRID SOLUTIONS IN YALOVA, TURKEY	Aykut Fatih Güven Necat Uzuner Yusuf KAYA Sümeyra İBİŞ	Yalova University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF CRYOTHERAPY SUCCESS IN WART TREATMENT OF A MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM	Aykut Fatih Güven Nermin Oruç İrem Salır	Yalova University, Türkiye
YAPAY ZEKA TABANLI KARGO ARAÇLARINDA GÜVENLİK VE UYARI SİSTEMİ	Soner Can Erhan	Koluman Otomotiv Endüstri A.Ş, Mersin, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-2
12.11.2024
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Caner YERLİ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30
Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ORGANELLE METILOM OF TOMATO GRAFTED ON PEPPER, EGGPLANT AND TOMATO ROOTSTOCKS	Ayşe Gul Ince Mehmet Karaca	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
METILOME OF F1 HYBRID MITOCHONDRIA DIFFERS FROM ITS MATERNAL PARENT IN MAIZE	Mehmet Karaca Ayşe Gul Ince	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
FIBER TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF VEGETATIVELY GRAFTED LEVANT, UPLAND AND PIMA COTTONS	Mehmet Karaca Ayşe Gul Ince	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
INTERSPECIES GRAFTING EFFECTS ON METHYLATION OF MITOCHONDRIA AND PLASTIDS IN COTTON	Mehmet Karaca Ayşe Gul Ince	Akdeniz University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF STABILIZED SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLIED AT DIFFERENT RATIOS TO A SANDY-LOAMY TEXTURED SOIL ON THE CHANGES IN SOIL HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES	Caner YERLİ	Van Yüzüncü Yıl University, Türkiye
EFFECTS OF FUSARIUM CULMORUM ROOT ROT INFECTION ON ANTIOXIDANT ENZYME ACTIVITY IN DURUM WHEAT GENOTYPES	Nagehan Desen KÖYÇÜ Sefer DEMİRBAŞ Alpay BALKAN İbrahim UZ	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
PRELIMINARY SCREENING OF BIODEGRADATION ACTIVITY IN BACTERIAL STRAINS ISOLATED FROM MICROPLASTICS IN THE BARENTS SEA	Kerem Can TUNÇ Esin POYRAZOĞLU Hacı Halil BIYIK	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF ANTENNAE IN SCARABAEIDEA (INSECTA)	Doğan Erhan ERSOY	Gazi University, Türkiye
SOME LEPIDOPTERA SPECIES WHOSE LARVAE FEED ON Astragalus spp. (FABACEAE)	Selma SEVEN ÇALIŞKAN Ömer Faruk DEMİRHAN	Gazi University, Türkiye
A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EXPORT DYNAMICS OF CROP-BASED FOOD PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN NUTS-1 REGIONS	Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU Hasan Gökhan DOĞAN Kemalettin AĞIZAN Serhan CANDEMİR	Selçuk University, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye Turgut Ozal University, Türkiye
EMPLOYMENT COSTS IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS WITH INCENTIVE CERTIFICATE	Kemalettin AĞIZAN Zeki BAYRAMOĞLU Hasan Gökhan DOĞAN Serhan CANDEMİR	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye Selçuk University, Türkiye Kırşehir Ahi Evran University, Türkiye Turgut Ozal University, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-3
12.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Binyam Zigta
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30
Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MAGNETO HYDRODYNAMICS FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL	Dr. Binyam Zigta	Wachemo University, Ethiopia
ADVANCING BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION: OPTIMIZING DEEP LEARNING MODELS WITH CNNs AND QUANTUM NEURAL NETWORKS FOR ENHANCED MRI ANALYSIS	El ASLANI MALIKA OMARI LHAJ EL HACHEMI	Faculty of Sciences Ain Chock of Casablanca, Morocco
AI TRANSFORMING CLOUD COMPUTING ACROSS INDUSTRIES	Manas Sameer Nanivadekar Chinmay Avinash Anaokar	IIT Madars Georgia Institute of Technology
DISTRIBUTED DENIAL-OF-SERVICE (DDOS) ATTACKS ON CLOUD COMPUTING: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW	Manas Sameer Nanivadekar Chinmay Avinash Anaokar	IIT Madars Georgia Institute of Technology
INTERACTIVE SIGN LANGUAGE PROCESSING THROUGH LSTM ACTION RECOGNITION	Adarsh Kumar, G Uma Maheswari	School of Computer Science Engineering and Information Systems, VIT, Vellore
EXPLORING CHAOS IN CHUA'S CIRCUIT THROUGH PYTHON SIMULATION	Joan Jani	Polytechnic University of Tirana, Albania
EXPONENTIAL DECAY OF LAMINATED BEAM WITH NONLINEAR TIME-VARYING DELAY AND MICROTEMPERATURE EFFECT	Imene LARIBI Ali KRELIFA Djamel OUCHENANE Fares YAZID Salah Mahmoud BOULAARAS Salah ZITOUNI	Khemis Miliana University, Algeria Laghout University, Algeria Laghout University, Algeria Qassim University, Saudi Arabia Souk Ahras University, Algeria
A NOVEL FUZZY LOGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ANOMALY DETECTION IN VEHICULAR AD HOC NETWORKS	Dr. Jogendra Kumar	G.B.Pant Institute of Engineering and Technology, Ghurdauri, Pauri Garhwal Uttarakhand, India
POPULATION GROWTH IN NIGERIA: A STOCHASTIC LOGISTIC MODELLING APPROACH	Ikegwu Emmanuel M. Chibuzor Chinonso K. Ezechi Marvelous E.	Yaba College of Technology, Yaba Lagos Nigeria
PREDICTIVE MODELING OF CEMENT ACTIVATION ENERGY USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS	Merouane GUETTIOUI, Nour Elhouda GHANEMI, Yasmina KELLOUCHE, Abdelkader BOUGARA	University Hassiba Benbouali Biskra University
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Session 2 / Hall-4
12.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Binyam Zigta
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30
Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND POPULATION DETERMINATION OF INDIGENOUS CHICKEN STRAINS IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA: TOWARDS PARTICIPATORY BREEDING PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT	Dr. Berhanu Bekele, Dr. Wondmeneh Esatu, Dr. Tadelle Dessie, Prof. Thobela L. Tyasi	Wachemo University, Ethiopia University of Limpopo, South Africa
THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION IN AGGRESSIVE DOGS - CASE STUDY	Aleksandra Mamrot, Sonia Lachowska, Marta Miszczak	Wrocław University of Environmental and Life Sciences Anicura Uppsala Djurklinik, Sweden
ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND IN-VITRO FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA FOR PATHOGEN CONTROL IN AQUACULTURE	Fatimazahra Jouga, Fatima Mourabiti, Souraya Sakoui, Reda Derdak, Abdelaziz Soukri, Bouchra El khalfi	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco. Chouaib Doukkali University, B.P 20, El Jadida 24000, Morocco
PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND IN VITRO ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITIES OF QUINOA (CHENOPODIUM QUINOA WILLD.) SEED EXTRACTS	Zaina Idir, Fatima Aouinti, Ghizlane Abdnim, Ilham Abidi, Mohamed Bnouham, Nadia Gseyra	Mohammed First University, Oujda 60000, Morocco Hassan II Institute of Agronomy and Veterinary sciences, Morocco
IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF SAND BY BRICK POWDER	FILALI Saloua; NASSER Abdelkader; AZOUGAY Abdellah	Mohammed Premier University; Oujda, Morocco
MAPPING AND ANALYZING FLORISTIC REHABILITATION IN THE BOUSSALAH PINE FOREST OF NORTHEAST ALGERIA	Maroua BOUCHARMA, Mohcen MENAA, Mohamed Cherif MAAZI	University Souk Ahras
PLANKTON AS WATER QUALITY BIOINDICATOR IN LAKE BATUR, BALI	Fakhrizain Nahla Nurfitriani Prof. Dr. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprubowati Ni Kadek Dita Cahyani, M.Si. Dr. Jumari, M.Si. Agus Heri Purnomo Ari Wahyono Sri Turni Hartati Tirtadanu Umi Chodriyah Prihatiningsih Dr. Syarif Prasetyo, M.Si.	Diponegoro University Research Center for Society and Culture, Indonesia
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Session 2 / Hall-5**12.11.2024****Moderator: Asst. Prof. Habibe Elif GÜLŞEN AKBAY****Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213****Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30****Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30**

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
A STUDY ON THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEOPOLYMERS: CEMENTLESS CONCRETE	Yavuz Selim AKSÜT Kadir SÜNNETÇİ Yusuf KAYA Onur DOĞAN	Gümüşhane University, Türkiye
DESIGN OF OPTIMAL PID CONTROLLER FOR A DC MOTOR USING THE BEES ALGORITHM	Ahmet TARHAN Mete KALYONCU	Endüstriyel Elektrik Elektronik San. ve Tic. A.Ş., Konya/TÜRKİYE Konya Technical University, Türkiye
BASICS OF THE PROCESS OF ENCAPSULATION OF EASILY AND HARDLY SOLUBLE IN WATER GRANULES	Shamama G.Mamedova, Humay.G.Gulieva	Sumgait State University, Türkiye
GREEN REVOLUTION IN THE MARITIME SECTOR: ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND EMISSION REDUCTION	Gani Mustafa INEGOL	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
THE CONCEPT OF DRY PORT AND CONTRIBUTION OF DRY PORTS TO LOGISTICS SUSTAINABILITY: INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS	Gani Mustafa INEGOL Yasin ARSLANOGLU	Kocaeli University, Türkiye Istanbul Technical University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF USING MONOSTYRYL BODIPY MOLECULE AS AN ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR Cu(II) IONS	Pakize GUL Tugba SARDOHAN KOSEOĞLU Zeynep EKMEKCI	Isparta University of Applied Sciences
COMPARISON OF ULTRASONIC AND THERMAL PRE-TREATMENT TO IMPROVE THE DISSOLUTION OF LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOMASS: PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOMASS	Habibe Elif GÜLŞEN AKBAY Fatma DENİZ	Mersin University, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-6
12.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. E. Vildan BURGAZ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:30 – 17:30
Roma Local Time: 13:30 – 15:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMORPHOUS AND NON-AMORPHOUS CATHODE MATERIALS IN LITHIUM AND POST-LITHIUM BATTERIES	Fatima Ezzahra LAHNINE	University of Casablanca, Morocco
DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR CELECOXIB DEGRADATION PRODUCTS	Z. KHADRANE, A. BELMOUDDEN, F. BAZI, M. El Kouali, B. MOUNIR	Hassan II University Of Casablanca, Morocco
INVESTIGATION OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL OXIDES SYNTHESIS,CRYSTALLOCHEMISTRY,DIELECTRIC,MAGNETIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES	Doha doughri, Boubker Mehdaoui, Rachid akhreddine, Abdeslam El Bouari	University Hassan II of Casablanca, Morocco
EFFICIENT MICROWAVE REACTION OF DIMEDONE AND (1E,4E)-1,5-BIS(4-FLUOROPHENYL)PENTA-1,4-DIEN-3-ONE	E. Vildan BURGAZ	Eastern Mediterranean University, Faculty of Pharmacy, Famagusta, Mersin, North Cyprus
APPLICATION OF GEOMETRIC AVERAGE MODEL FOR IDENTIFYING HIGH MINERALIZATION ZONES USING GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETRY DATA IN THE BOKE BAUXITE DISTRICT, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA	Adama SANGARE, Lahsen ACHKOUCH, Ahmed ATTOU, Ahmed RACHID, Younesse El CHEIKH, Daouda DIAKITE	Hassan First University of Settat, Settat, 26002, Morocco Ministry of Mines and Geology, Republic of Guinea
SCHISTES BITUMINEUX MAROCAINS : NOUVEAUX CATALYSEURS STABLES ET REGENERABLES POUR LES REACTIONS DE PROTECTION DES ALDEHYDES, AMINES ET ALCOOLS PAR ANHYDRIDE ACETIQUE	Elmehdi Imgirne, Imane Haddar, Ayoub Lamtita, Bahija Mounir, Mhammed El Kouali, Fathallaah Bazi	Hassan II University of Casablanca. Morocco
BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A AND ITS IMPACT ON UPPER THIRD FACIAL MUSCLES: AN ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC STUDY	Jéssica Brandani Chiaratto, Paulo Batista de Vasconcelos, Luiz Gustavo de Sousa, Julia Carrer Hallak, Marcelo Palinkas, Simone Cecilio Hallak Regalo, Selma Siessere	University of São Paulo
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Session 1 / Hall-1
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Esra BİÇİCİ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH OF TIME CATEGORIES	Yegana Khaleddin Isgandarova	Azerbaijan State University, Baku, Azerbaijan
DEVELOPMENT OF TEACHER SELF-EFFICACY SCALE FOR CHILD PSYCHOLOGY	Esra BİÇİCİ Şennur DEMİR	Istanbul Aydın University, Türkiye
EVALUATION OF THE OPINIONS OF BİLSEM SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION	Ekim BOZBEY Selda POLAT HÜSREVŞAHİ	Kdz. Şahinde Hayrettin Yavuz Science and Art Center in Ereğli Bülent Ecevit University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE, SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND SEXUAL MYTHS	Esra BİÇİCİ	İstanbul Aydın University, Türkiye
METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF PIANO EDUCATION: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS	Elifnur Duygu KIRAN Begüm ÖZ	Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Türkiye
SMALL ACADEMIES IN AZERBAIJAN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND THEIR ACTIVITY DIRECTIONS	Kamala Guliyeva	Azerbaijan State Pedagogical University
TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BAKIŞIYLA ANA DİLİ EĞİTİMİNDE “DİL BİLGİSİ ÖĞRETİMİNDEN DİL YAPILARININ ÖĞRETİMİNE” GEÇİŞ	Merve Ercan Bahar DOĞAN KAHTALI	İnönü University, Türkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-2
13.11.2024
Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Ali KARAKAYA
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION AND GLOBALISATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY FOR TESTING THE EKC AND LCC HYPOTHESIS	Süleyman YURTKURAN Aslı AHLAT	Trabzon University, Türkiye Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye
THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION, GLOBALIZATION AND INCOME ON RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM CHINA	Aslı AHLAT Süleyman YURTKURAN	Karadeniz Technical University, Türkiye Trabzon University, Türkiye
RESIDENTS' EVALUATION OF PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT PROCESS: PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED IN FOREST AREAS	Gizem ŞAHİN Seçil YURDAKUL EROL	İstanbul Üniversitesi- Cerrahpaşa, Türkiye
DESIGN OF A BOMB RACK UNIT FOR CARRYING AND SAFELY RELEASING MUNITIONS WITH DIFFERENT SUSPENSION SPACING STANDARTS	Musa Çağatay AÇAR Peyman MAHOUTİ	Yıldız Technical University, Türkiye
FRACTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BANK BUILDINGS IN REPUBLICAN ERA ANKARA: AN ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF VISUAL COMPLEXITY AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION	Beyda ALTIN Begüm DEMİROĞLU İZGİ	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye
A STUDY ON THE INTERACTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES IN THE TECHNO-CULTURAL ERA	Ali KARAKAYA	Giresun University, Türkiye
SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION	Senem Demirkıran Esra Gürbüz	Trakya University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF GENDER INEQUALITY ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY: THE CASE OF TURKIYE	Vildan Gülpınar Demirci Büşra Nur Borazan	Aksaray University, Türkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-3
13.11.2024
Moderator: Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gražina Šniepienė
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
USE OF CORE TRAINING IN THE PREVENTION OF TRAUMA IN SOCCER PLAYERS	Ergys Rexha Altin Bulku	
MIND-BODY HARMONY: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON YOGA'S IMPACT ON AGING POPULATIONS	Priya Choudhary	MIER college of education
EFFECTS OF ORAL HEALTH ON SALIVARY PH AND LACTATE LEVELS AND BLOOD CREATINE PHOSPHOKINASE IN PROFESSIONAL SOCCER PLAYERS	Danilo Henrique Lattaro Bruno Marino Brassolatti Evandro Marianetti Fioco Profa. Dra. Selma Siéssere Profa. Dra. Neide Pena Coto Profa. Dra. Simone Cecílio Hallak Regalo	Universidade de São Paulo, Brazil
PERSONALITY TRAITS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AT NURSES	MSc. KIDUINA ZAKA Prof. Asoc ARTEMISI SHEHU	University of Tirana
FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET AMONG MOROCCAN SCHOOL-AGE ADOLESCENTS	Belaoufi Halima, Elbiyad Jamila, Firdaous Friki, El Habazi Abdellah, Belahsen Rekia	Chouaib Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco
DIETARY SUPPLEMENT USE AND BELIEFS: A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE STUDY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Gražina Šniepienė Mary Koumbari Assoc. Prof. Dr. Julija Andrejeva Assoc. Prof. Dr. Vijolė Bradauskienė	Klaipeda University Cyprus College Nicosia, Cyprus
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Session 1 / Hall-4
13.11.2024
Moderator: Arsena SHKURTI
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGY: AN APPRAISAL OF THE EFFICACY OF INTERNET SERVICES IN ACADEMIA AND ITS RELEVANCE IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT	Moses Adeolu AGOI Oluwakemi Racheal OSHINOWO Benjamin Johnson OLASIJU Solomon Abraham UKPANA Oluwanifemi Opeyemi AGOI	Lagos State University of Education, Lagos Nigeria.
THE NATURE OF INDO-US MARITIME COOPERATION: AND IT'S IMPACTS ON SOUTH ASIA	Dr. Sheeba Irafn	GIFT University Punjab, Gujranwala. Pakistan
INVESTIGATING DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE STUDY PROGRAMS IN THE TRAINING OF DIDACTIC SKILLS FOR THE VISUAL ARTS TEACHER	Valentina CHIRVASE	State University of Moldova, Educational Sciences, Chişinău, Republic of Moldova
THE VISIBILITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF TWO MULTILINGUAL SCHOOLS IN OROMIA, ETHIOPIA	Merga Feyera Wekjira	Independent Researcher
LANGUAGE POLICY IN SCHOOLS OF ENGLISH AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION OF MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITY IN ETHIOPIA: MULTILINGUAL APPROACH	Merga Feyera Wekjira	Independent Researcher
THE CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS IN DEALING WITH SECOND LANGUAGES	Arsena SHKURTI	University "Aleksander Moisiu" Durres, Albania
ASSESSING DEMENTIA KNOWLEDGE AMONG ALBANIAN STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY	Elona GAXHJA, Ilma TOCI, Sabina TOSUNI, Mitilda GUGU	University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani", Albania
FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ELBASAN "ALEKSANDËR XHUVANI" BASED ON THE WAY OF LEARNING BEHAVIOR	Liljana Ramasaco, Rustem Celami, Shqipe Luta, Florenc Peligriu, Harris Mema	National Agency for Scientific Research and Inovation(NASRI) in Albania
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Session 1 / Hall-5
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Büşra TEKİN
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
THE EFFECT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES ON SELF-EFFICACY ABOUT THE PROTECTION AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION	Çetin TAN Yusuf CEYLAN	Fırat University, Türkiye
PURPOSE AND TASKS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY	Etibar Əliyev	Azərbaycan İdman Akademiyası "Fiziki hazırlıq" kafedrası
INVESTIGATION OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S RECEIPT OF ANTENATAL CARE AND REASONS FOR DELAY: THE CASE OF A FAMILY HEALTH CENTER	Gizem Fikriye KIRKIZ Funda ÇINAR SAY Ayden ÇOBAN	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
SEXUAL LIFE DURING PREGNANCY	Aleyna TALÇIN Ayça ŞOLT KIRCA Elif DAĞLI	Kırklareli University, Türkiye Çukurova University, Türkiye
POSTPARTUM SEXUAL HEALTH PROBLEMS	Aleyna TALÇIN Ayça ŞOLT KIRCA Elif DAĞLI	Kırklareli University, Türkiye Çukurova University, Türkiye
EPIGENETIC MODIFICATIONS DUE TO AGING AND SOME PREVENTIVE NUTRITIONAL APPROACHES	Seda ÖNAL Şemsi Gül YILMAZ	Fırat University, Türkiye Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye
CURRENT OVERVIEW OF DIETARY THERAPY LOW IN FERMENTABLE OLIGOSACCHARIDES, DIOSACCHARIDES, MONOSACCHARIDES AND POLYOLS (FODMAP)	Şemsi Gül YILMAZ Seda ÖNAL	Karamanoğlu Mehmetbey University, Türkiye Fırat University, Türkiye
DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, SIMILAR ISSUES: SUICIDE AND HEALTH INDICATORS	Büşra TEKİN	Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Türkiye
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Session 1 / Hall-6
13.11.2024
Moderator: Viviana Capozza
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 10:00 – 12:00
Roma Local Time: 08:00 – 10:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EXPLORING BEYOĞLU'S HETEROTOPIC URBAN SPACES THROUGH THE LENS OF IDLENESS AND THE FLANEUR	Pelin Işık	RWTH Aachen University, Germany
EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF BUILDING FORMS ON THERMAL COMFORT IN THE COMPOSITE CLIMATE OF NIGERIA	Muhammad Aminu MUSA, Mansir HASHIM, Ishaq Nuhu TIJJANI	Ahmadu Bello University, Zaria Federal Polytechnic Kaur Namoda, Nigeria.
ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION RUBRICS: A PROPOSAL FOR ITEMS' CO-CONSTRUCTION	Viviana Capozza	PhD in Methodology of Social Sciences
THE NEED FOR REFORM AND ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL AND FAMILY SERVICES IN KOSOVO THROUGH THEIR DECENTRALIZATION	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Bedri Bahtiri, Burim H. Behluli	Independent Researchers
ALBANIA IN THE BALKANS: A STRATEGIC ACTOR IN REGIONAL SECURITY AND THE IMPERATIVE OF LEVERAGING SOFT POWER (POST-2000 ERA)	PhD Candidate Rexhina Myrta	European University of Tirana, Albania
FROM THE EUROPEAN BICORN TO THE ANDE HAT: AN APPROACH TO THE ORIGIN OF THE CHOPCCA NATION	Dr. Raúl Eleazar Arias Sánchez Mg. Ronald César Cárdenas Arango	Universidad Nacional de Huancavelica, Perú
IN SILICO AND CHROMATOGRAPHICALLY EXAMINATION OF THIOCARBOHYDRAZONES' LIPOPHILICITY AND ADME PROPERTIES	Dragana Mekić, Đendi Vaštag, Gorana Mrđan, Borko Matijević, Suzana Apostolov	University of Novi Sad, Serbia
THE EURO-ARAB DIALOGUE (1974-1979): EXPECTATIONS AND GAINS	Uğur Burç YILDIZ	İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-1
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Muhittin USLU
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SOME BACTERIAL AGENTS ISOLATED FROM CANARIES AND ANTIBIOTIC USE	Muhittin USLU Enver YAZAR	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye Selçuk University, Türkiye
SOME BACTERIAL AGENTS ISOLATED FROM PIGEONS AND ANTIBIOTIC USE	Muhittin USLU Enver YAZAR	Yozgat Bozok University, Türkiye Selçuk University, Türkiye
THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT LIGHTING AND GREEN LIGHT ON SERUM MELATONIN LEVELS, ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE HEART, AND OXIDATIVE METABOLISM IN RAPIDLY GROWING BROILER CHICKENS	Mehmet ALTINTAŞ Nurseda ÖZDEMİR Ece KOÇ YILDIRIM	Aydın Adnan Menderes University, Türkiye
DETERMINATION OF THE CONDITION FACTOR IN TILAPIA FISH BY FEEDING WITH DIFFERENT OILS	Aslı MUTLUÇ Çetin YAĞCILAR İsmail ÇETİN	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
DEVELOPMENTAL IMAGING ABNORMALITIES OBSERVED IN ZEBRAFISH EMBRYOS DURING TOXICOLOGY STUDIES	Hacer POLAT Çetin YAĞCILAR Muazzez GÜRGAN ESER	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
CLIMATE CHANGE, ITS IMPACTS ON WATER BUFFALO PRODUCTION, AND SUSTAINABLE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES	Ayşe SEN Aylin AGMA OKUR Fisun KOC	Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University, Türkiye
BUTTERFLY COMMUNITIES IN ÇAMKORU NATURE PARK AND PELİTÇİK FOSSIL FOREST (TÜRKİYE, ANKARA) AND SIMILARITY ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO HABITAT TYPE	Ömer Faruk DEMİRHAN Selma SEVEN ÇALIŞKAN	Gazi University, Türkiye
A RESEARCH ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY IN GLOBAL MARITIME TRANSPORT IN TERMS OF GREEN CORRIDORS	Gökçe Çiçek CEYHUN	Bursa Teknik University, Türkiye
TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE LAKE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS: A STUDY ON LST AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICES IN THE PERIOD 1984-2024	Reyhan SAĞLAM	Istanbul University- Cerrahpasa, Türkiye

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Session 2 / Hall-2
13.11.2024
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Ayşe AYTAÇ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
BIOAVAILABILITY RADAR OF 4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE	Nigar Ahmedova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Sevinc Mukhtarova Shukufa Eyvazova Naila Veysova Namiq Shikhaliyev	Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
ADME PROFILE OF (4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE BY SWISS ADME	Nigar Ahmedova Gulnar Atakishiyeva Sevinc Mukhtarova Sima Musayeva Ilhama Hamdullayeva Gulnara Babayeva	Baku State University, Baku, Azerbaijan Azerbaijan Technical University, Baku, Azerbaijan
THE COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MODIFICATION METHODS ON THE PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CELLULOSE	Meral ÇOBAN UĞURDAN Ayşe AYTAÇ	Kocaeli University, Türkiye
EFFECT OF USING DIFFERENT HOLE DIAMETERS AND DIFFERENT MATERIALS IN BRAKE DISCS ON THERMAL ANALYSIS	Berkay KARAÇOR İkrairem AVKAN Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Çukurova University, Türkiye
A CASE STUDY: FATIGUE ANALYSIS USING DIFFERENT MATERIAL IN VEHICLE CONTROL ARM DESIGN	Berkay KARAÇOR Selen DEMİR Mustafa ÖZCANLI	Çukurova University, Türkiye
GEOMETRIC OPTIMIZATION OF SQUARE AND CIRCULAR PLANAR COILS WITH PARTICLE SWARM ALGORITHM	Rumeysa COSDU Ilhan ILHAN Emrehan YAVSAN	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye Tekirdag Namik Kemal University, Türkiye
PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZED PID CONTROLLED QUASI Z SOURCE INVERTER	Şeyda YÜN Meral ÖZARSLAN YATAK	Gazi University, Türkiye
BINARY ORCA PREDATION ALGORITHM FOR FEATURE SELECTION	Hamide Sena GUVEN Ilhan ILHAN	Necmettin Erbakan University, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-3
13.11.2024
Moderator: Raoufi Amal
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIC FOOD AMONG THE MOROCCAN POPULATION	Soumaya Atouife, Abdelghani Aboukhalaf, Jamila Elbiyad, Abdellah El Habazi, Rehia Belahsen	Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco
REVEALING THE LOST NUTRITIONAL VALUE AND UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF FOOD WASTED FROM RURAL MOROCCAN MARKETS	Jamila Elbiyad, Abdelghani Aboukhalaf, Soumaya Atouife, Halima Belaoufi, Abdellah El Habazi, Rehia Belahsen	Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida, Morocco
ANALYSIS OF OROFACIAL TISSUE PRESSURE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULT WOMEN UNDERGOING HYALURONIC ACID LIP FILLERS	Marino MM, Bettiol NB, Vasconcelos PB, Mazzi-Chaves JF, Magri LV, Siéssere S, Regalo SCH, Palinkas M	University Of São Paulo
ASSESSING THE ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL OF MYRISTICA FRAGRANS TO COUNTERACT OXIDATIVE STRESS IN SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE	Raoufi Amal, Fouzia Hmimid, Mostafa Kabine	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco. Chouaïb Doukkali University, El Jadida Morocco
DIFFERENCE GROWTH OF Chlorella vulgaris AND Chlorella pyrenoidosa IN HOUSEHOLD WASTEWATER MEDIA	Siti Siwi Wulandari, S.Pd. Prof. Dr. Tri Retnaningsih Soeprbowati, M.App.Sc. Dr. Kismartini, M.Si.	Diponegoro University
ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF YEASTS WITH POTENTIAL BIOTECHNOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE FROM VEGETABLES OF THE ALBANIAN MARKET	Nereida Malo (Dalana), Aleksandër Petre, Lorena Nezha, Rozana Troja, Elena Muça, Eltion Dhamo	Agriculture University of Tirana, Albania University of Tirana, Albania Quality Control Manager, “3 Al. sh.p.k.” Durrës, Albania
ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF DYSPHANIA AMBROSIOIDES ESSENTIAL OIL	Amal Dagni, Soukayna Jarjini, Souraya Sakoui, Abdelaziz Soukri, Bouchra El Khalfi	Hassan II University of Casablanca, Morocco
HARNESSING OLIVE POMACE: PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL, AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS	GUERBOUB Lynda, SOUFI Ouahiba, OULDSAADI Linda, SIMOUD Yasmine Lina	Université de Bejaia, Bejaia 06000, Algeria
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Session 2 / Hall-4
13.11.2024
Moderator: Subhashish Dey
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF CBR RESULTS FOR FLY ASH PURIFIED CLAYEY SOIL MATERIALS	Subhashish Dey	Seshadri Rao Gudlavalleru Engineering College, Gudlavalleru, Andhra Pradesh, India
IMPACT OF PLAN ASPECT RATIOS ON THE SEISMIC RESPONSE OF MULTI-STOREY REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMES USING PUSHOVER ANALYSIS	Mohammed OUALI Mahfoud TOUHARI	Khemis Miliana University, Faculty of Science and Technology, Department of Civil Engineering, Laboratory of Acoustics and Civil Engineering, ALGERIA
INVESTIGATION INTO THE LOW-VELOCITY IMPACT RESPONSE OF WOVEN HYBRID COMPOSITES FROM CARBON/KEVLAR FIBERS USING MULTI-WALLED CARBON NANO TUBES (MWCNT)	Bahjat Hardan Sulaiman, Ahmet Erklig	University of Anbar, Iraq Gaziantep University, Gaziantep, Turkey
DIGITALISATION OF POLYMERS IN MANUFACTURING AND DESIGN	Prof. Dr Geoffrey Mitchell Anabela P.Massano Prof. Joao Matias	Polytechnic of Leiria
IMPLEMENTING HVDC TO INTEGRATE RENEWABLE ENERGY ON A LARGE SCALE: AN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTION	Selma GANA, Karim NEGADI, Abderrahmane BERKANI	University of Tiaret, BP78 Zaaroura 14000 Tiaret, Algeria
PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH WALNUT SHELL FLOUR	Zineb El Hamri, M. Alami, M. Assouag	University Moulay Ismail, B.P. 15290, Al Mansour, Meknes, Morocco.
THE IMPACT OF WALNUT SHELL POWDER ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYPROPYLENE-FILLED COMPOSITES	Zineb El Hamri, M. Alami, M. Assouag	
EFFECT OF HYBRID WATER-BASED SUSPENSION OF Al ₂ O ₃ and Cu NANOPARTICLES ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL DOUBLE-DIFFUSIVE NATURAL CONVECTION	Awatef Abidi, Nessrin Manaa, Mohammed Naceur Borjini	King Khalid University, Saudi Arabia. Monastir University , Monastir City, Tunisia. Sousse University , Tunisia
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Session 2 / Hall-5
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Arif Emre AKTAŞ
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
SYNTHESIS AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES INVESTIGATION OF Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr ₃ C ₂ DUPLEX COMPOSITE COATINGS	Sevde Meva AŞGAN Ömer HÜKÜMDAR Umut KUMLU Ali KESKİN Mustafa Atakan AKAR	Çukurova University, Türkiye
PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION OF SCRAMJET ENGINES THROUGH COMBUSTION CHAMBER DESIGN VARIATIONS	Dilara Koçak Aydoğan Özdamar	Ege University, Türkiye
IMPACT OF AIR FLOW VELOCITY ON SCRAMJET ENGINE PERFORMANCE: A CFD ANALYSIS	Dilara Koçak Aydoğan Özdamar	Ege University, Türkiye
NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF DELTOID-SHAPED STAGGERED ARRANGED TUBE BANK	Arif Emre AKTAŞ	Çukurova University, Türkiye
INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN SMART GRIDS	Yusuf Alper Kaplan Gülizar Gizem Tolun	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye
DETERMINING COEFFICIENTS OF WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS AND ESTIMATING WIND POTENTIAL IN DIFFERENT REGIONS	Yusuf Alper Kaplan Volkan Uyduran Gülizar Gizem Tolun	Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Türkiye
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Session 2 / Hall-6
13.11.2024
Moderator: Roxana Ciorteanu
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 12:30 – 14:30
Roma Local Time: 10:30 – 12:30

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN FOR ADDRESSING ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA: AN ENCOURAGING THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY	Manal Ghatesse, Hicham Charoute, Fouzia Hmimid, Mostafa Kabine, Nouredine Bourhim, Yassine Zouheir	Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco. Institut Pasteur du Maroc, Casablanca, Morocco
ECO-FRIENDLY AND LOW COST ADSORBENT FOR REMOVAL OF ANIONIC DYE (EBT) IN BATCH AND FIXED BED COLUMN	Siham Akhouairi, Hassan Ouachtak, Abdelaziz Ait Addi, Jamaa Douch	Ibn Zohr University, Agadir, Morocco
ASSESSING THE CYTOTOXICITY OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON RED BLOOD CELLS AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY AGAINST RESISTANT BACTERIAL STRAINS	Boughroud Hajar, Chgari Oumaima, Hicham Wahnou, Abdelaziz El Amrani, Fatima Amarir, El Mostafa Mtairag, Rais Samira, Bourjilat Fatna	Hassan II University, Casablanca, Morocco
DEVELOPING THE FERTILIZER POTENTIAL OF BIOCHAR PRODUCED FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE	Amil Ibadov	
SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION OF AZAINDOLIZINE COMPOUNDS	Roxana Ciorteanu Dr. Ciobanu Cătălina Prof. dr. Mangalagiu I. Prof. dr. Danac R.	“Al. I. Cuza” University of Iasi, 11 Carol I, Iasi 700506, Romania “Alexandru Ioan Cuza” University of Iasi, RECENT-AIR, Iasi, Romania
COMPARISON OF KINETIC CONSTANTS IN THE PERIODIC FERMENTATION PROCESS WITH FREE YEAST SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE	Terkida Prifti, Luljeta Pinguli, Ilirjan Malollari	University of Tirana, Albania
A NEW APPROACH TO CLAISEN-SCHMIDT CONDENSATION: PREPARATION OF AN INNOVATIVE CATALYST BASED ON STABLE AND REGENERATING SYNTHETIC PHOSPHATE	Imane. HADDAR, Ayoub. LAMTITA, Elmehdi. IMGIRNE, Fathallaah. BAZI, Bahija MOUNIR	Hassan II University of Casablanca. Morocco
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Session 3 / Hall-1

13.11.2024

Moderator: Assist. Prof. Dr. Keziban ALTUN ERDOĞDU

Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213

Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00

Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF FINTECH ON BANKS IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY	Ahmet Mesut BÜYÜKSARIKULAK Seher SULUK	Selçuk University, Türkiye Adıyaman University, Türkiye
INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF USING ONLINE PRESENTATION TOOLS IN VOCABULARY TEACHING ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION	Gökçe KOÇ ONAR Selim SONER SÜTÇÜ	Başkent University, Türkiye
RISKS AND RISK METHODS USED IN RAILWAYS	Yusuf YÜREKLİ Eyyüp TAŞKAYA Bahadır Furkan KINACI	Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Demiryolları Karabük University, Türkiye
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS	Bahadır Furkan KINACI Eyyüp TAŞKAYA	Karabük University, Türkiye
THE DETERMINANTS OF INDIVIDUAL HAPPINESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	Keziban ALTUN ERDOĞDU	Dicle University, Türkiye
CIRCULAR DENIM PRODUCTION	Fulya YILMAZ Ayşegül TAŞ	Uşak University, Türkiye
STANDARDS AND INITIATIVES FOR CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN DENIM INDUSTRY	Fulya YILMAZ Ayşegül TAŞ	Uşak University, Türkiye
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Session 3 / Hall-2
13.11.2024
Moderator: Prof. Dr. Nülüfer ERBİL
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
TRADITIONAL COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE PRACTICES USED IN THE POSTPARTUM PERIOD	Hatice Nur NEFES PALA Hilal Gül BOYRAZ YANIK Nülüfer ERBİL	Ordu University, Türkiye
A REVIEW ON PERINATAL DEPRESSION AND SELF-COMPASSION	Özlem AKIN Hilal Gül BOYRAZ YANIK Nülüfer ERBİL	Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Türkiye Ordu University, Türkiye
BARRIERS OF PARTICIPATION TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING	Hilal Gül BOYRAZ YANIK Özlem AKIN Nülüfer ERBİL	Ordu University, Türkiye Recep Tayyip Erdoğan University, Türkiye
USE OF CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS in NURSING PRACTICE	Fatma AKSOY Hanife DURGUN	Ordu University, Türkiye
ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ASSISTED PRESSURE INJURY RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS	Fatma AKSOY Hanife DURGUN	Ordu University, Türkiye
PRIVACY IN PERINATAL CARE	Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN Hilal Gül BOYRAZ YANIK Nülüfer ERBİL	Ordu University, Türkiye
MATERNAL AND FETAL EFFECTS OF PRENATAL STRESS	Neslihan KAZAK SALTAN Seyhan ALPAY Nülüfer ERBİL	Ordu University, Türkiye
HEALTH DETERMINANTS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE	Büşra YÜRÜK	Toros University, Türkiye
PANDEMIC FATIGUE: THE REALITY WE CAN'T SWEEP UNDER THE CARPET	Büşra YÜRÜK	Toros University, Türkiye
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Session 3 / Hall-3
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Luela Liçi
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
EVOLUTION OF MARKETING OF ACCOMMODATION STRUCTURES, THE CASE OF THE CITY OF SARANDA	Prof. Dr.Vjollca Bakiu Msc. Lykesta Murtaç	University of Tirana, Faculty of Economy, Tirane, Albania
CREATING A HARMONIOUS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION MANAGEMENT	Agatha Cryssandra Pigesia, Abigael Santi Junita Loho, Anthonia Velona Latumapina	Christian University of Indonesia
THE ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS	Joice PATTY Syah Raih Nima Iman GEA Bonar Dominggos SIMANJUNTAK	Universitas Kristen Indonesia
IMAGOTOLOGY: AUTO-IMAGE AND HETERO-IMAGE IN A DYNAMIC AND TRANSFORMATIVE PROCESS	Armand BORA	European University of Tirana, Albania
TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PISA AND TIMSS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS CAUSED BY TRANSLATOR'S QUALITY AND ACTIVITY	Dr. Luela Liçi	University of Tirana
PRACTICAL APPROACHES FOR TEACHING MULTILEVEL EFL CLASSES AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL	Jelena Pažin	University of Banja Luka
DAMAGE ANALYSIS AND FAILURE MECHANISMS OF PRINTED CONDUCTIVE PLA	Nassima Naboulsi, Fatima Majid, Taoufik Hachimi, Fouad Ait Hmazi	Chouaib Doukkali University, El jadida
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Session 3 / Hall-4
13.11.2024
Moderator: Dr. Daniel Marcel
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
MEDIATING EFFECT OF CUSTOMERS RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INHOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA	Dr. Daniel Marcel Dr. Juliana Philip Ndalnamu	Mudiame University, Irrua, Edo State Federal Polytechnic Mubi
EVALUATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT DELEGATION IN ALGERIA: A STUDY OF THE CONTROL UNIT OF ECONEG COMPANY IN SIKDA	Dr.Amina Yahia, Dr.Khaled Naimi	University of Oum el Bouaghi, Algérie.
THE EFFECTS OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX, ACCORDING TO THE RECENT FISCAL POLICY REFORMS IN KOSOVO	Dr. Shaqir REXHEPI	Dr. Shaqir Rexhepi University, of “Ukshin Hoti” Prizren, Prizren – Kosovo
EMPOWERING ACCESS: THE INTERSECTION OF TRANSPORTATION AND HEALTHCARE FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES	Jamal Tikouk Ait Boubkr Asmaa	University Hassan II, Casablanca, Morocco
LA SCUOLA ALBANESE DI FRONTE ALLE SFIDE GLOBALI	Edlira Bejko	Università Cattolica “Nostra Signora del Buon Consiglio”, Tirana - Albania
THE IMPACT OF BUDGET DEFICIT ON SELECTED MACRO ECONOMIC VARIABLES VOTALITY IN NIGERIA. (2001-2022)	Amos Olumuyiwa Oyeleye, Ebenezer Akinniyi Akinyemi	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria
ANALYZING THE ROLE OF EXCHANGE RATE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ITS IMPLICATION IN NIGERIA (2000 - 2023)	Ebenezer Akinniyi Akinyemi, Amos Olumuyiwa Oyeleye	Ladoke Akintola University of Technology, Ogbomoso, Nigeria
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Session 3 / Hall-5
13.11.2024
Moderator: S.V.Charunnath
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
IMPACT OF ACTIVATED CARBON ON CERAMIC FLAT MEMBRANE PERFORMANCE	Imane Abbou, Feryel Aouay, Affaf Attia, Raja Ben Amar, Esma Choukchou-Braham, Fatima Zohra El Berrichi	University Abou Beker Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria University of Sfax, Tunisia University Montpellier, Place Eugène Bataillon, France Guelma University, Guelma, Algeria
EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF ACID ORANGE 12 DYE FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY AN ADSORPTION TECHNIQUE USING LOW-COST MATERIAL	ABBOU Imane, BELKHODJA Abdelmajid, BENKHALED Amal, Souheyla Guendouz, CHOUKCHOU-BRAHAM Esma	University Abou Beker Belkaid Tlemcen, Algeria
SYNTHESIS OF A,A'-BIS(SUBSTITUTED BENZYLIDENE) CYCLOALKANONES UNDER CONVENTIONAL HEATING BY APATITE AND APATITE DOPED WITH MINERAL SALTS: A MILD, EFFICIENT, AND REUSABLE CATALYST	Ayoub LAMTITA, Imane Haddar, Elmehdi Imgirne, Bahija MOUNIR, Fathallaah BAZI	Hassan II University of Casablanca. Morocco
A REVIEW ON EPOXY RESIN REINFORCED WITH RIDGE GOURD AND NATURAL FILLERS FOR SUSTAINABLE APPLICATION	S.V.Charunnath, N.Shankar ganesh, H.Dineshkumar	Kingston Engineering College, Vellore, Tamil Nadu, India
EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON WEAR BEHAVIOUR OF AA6082 ALUMINIUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH GOAT BONE ASH	Mr.S.Rudramoorthy N.Shankar Ganesh	Kingston Engineering College, Vellore – 632059, Tamil Nadu, India
USE OF WASTE GLASS POWDER AS A SUSTAINABLE SUPPLEMENTARY CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL IN FLOWABLE SAND CONCRETE	TOUMI Youcef, MEZHOUD Samy	Laboratory of Materials and Durability of Constructions, Algeria Brother Mentouri University Constantine 1, Algeria
NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF TORQUE PRODUCED BY H-DARRIEUS HYDROKINETIC TURBINES	Jhohan F. Osorio-Arango, Angie J. Guevara-Muñoz, Diego A. Hincapié-Zuluaga	Research Group – MATyER, Instituto Tecnológico Metropolitano, Medellín, Colombia
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Session 3 / Hall-6
13.11.2024
Moderator: Prof. Asoc. Dr. Alerta Basha
Meeting ID: 870 6274 8180 / Passcode: 111213
Ankara Local Time: 15:00 – 17:00
Roma Local Time: 13:00 – 15:00

TITLE	AUTHOR(S)	AFFILIATION
LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISION NUMBER 90/PUU-XXI/2023 REGARDING THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT	Maradona Parsaulian, Marthen Boiliu, Yuni Astriana, Piere Lailossa, Jason Nathanael, Ebzon Sembai	Universitas Kristen Indonesia, Jakarta
THE SUCCESS OF DOMINO'S STRATEGY: "BUY 1, GET 1 FREE" (BOGO)	Amit Joshi Rajeshwari Mohan Lakhwani Dhaya Rajamohanan	GMIS, Jakarta, Indonesia
SWOT ANALYSIS OF SOLAR SUBSIDY IN INDIA	Amit Joshi Anh Tho Ngoc Tran Aditya Singh Soumya Ranjan Mishra	GMIS, Jakarta, Indonesia
ALTERNATIVE TRIADIC MODELING IN THE APPLICATION OF DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA	Albertus Ary Dianto Eprina Manurung Kurniati Cahyowulandari Muhtar Thomas Albertin Sintong Hamonangan M.D	
COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS IN INDONESIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA	Rudi Sembiring Meliala Laurens Limau Herbert Sitorus Olivia Aurora BR Sitorus Yuliana R Maengkom Raditya A. Sadiqien	Iniversitas Kristen Indonesia, Magister Of Law, Jakarta, Indonesia
GLOBALIZATION YOUNG WOMEN STARTUP ENTREPRENEURSHIP BUSINESS IN SMES CHALLENGING AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SINDH PAKISTAN	Syed Mehtab Ali Shah, Rasool Bux Junejo, Muhammad Zafar Wassan, Dr.Faiz Muhammad Shaikh, Syed Mujeeb Hyder Shah	Progressive Grower Saleh Pat Director Agri.Extension- Government of Sindh Forest Larkana Professor-University of Larkano -Sindh-Conservator Forest Larkana Consultant, Toronto-Canada
BIODEGRADABLE ELECTRONICS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY	Krishnaveni T Rayyan Sadharah Z Lakshana R Dr.A.Vijayalakshmi	R.M.K Engineering College, Kavaraipettai, Thiruvallur District, Tamilnadu, India
ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 ON THE INSURANCE MARKET IN ALBANIA, KOSOVO AND NORTH MACEDONIA	Prof. Asoc. Dr. Alerta Basha Ms.C Alesia Terziu	Agricultural University of Tirana, Tirana, Albania University of Epoka, Tirana, Albania

ANALYSIS OF ENDOPHYTES AND ITS APPLICATIONS	Anyasi Raymond Oriebe, Eze Nnamdi Callistus, Anyasi Raymond Joyce Onyenaturuchi	University of South Africa Tshwane University of Technology Federal Polytechnic Nekede, Owerri-Nigeria
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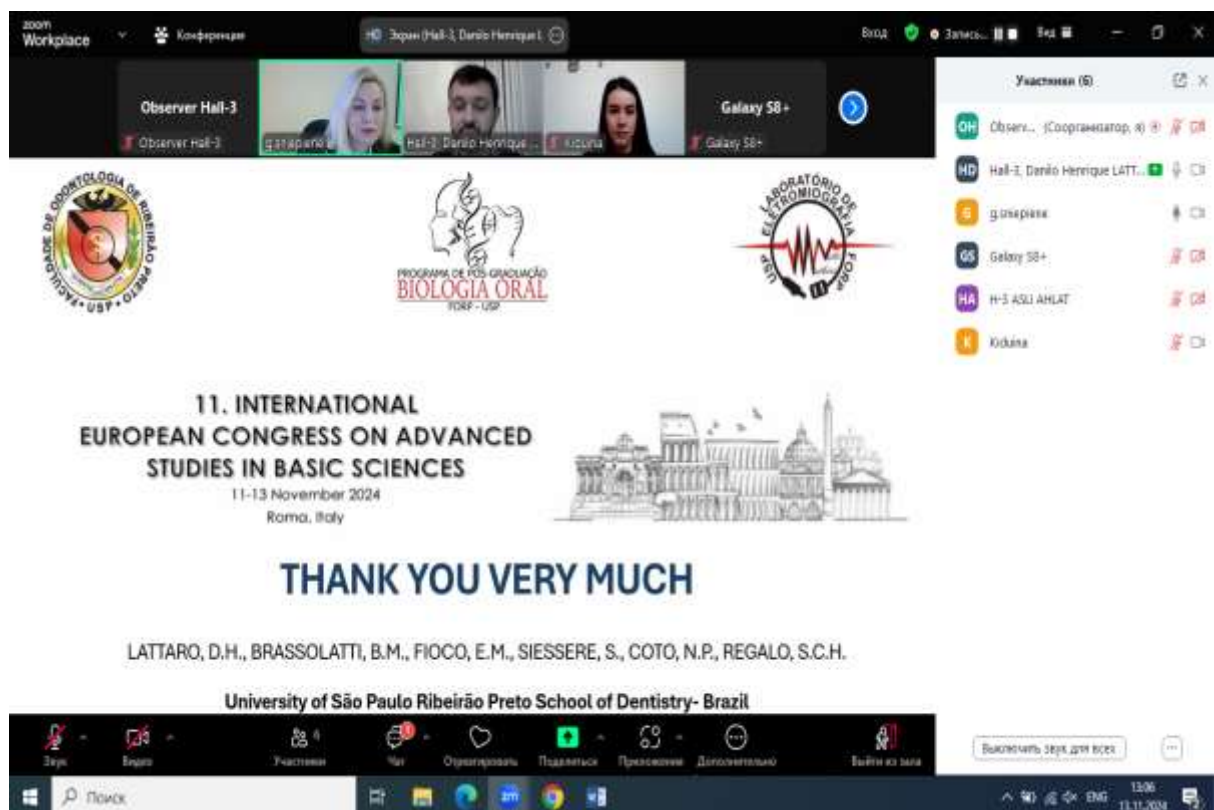
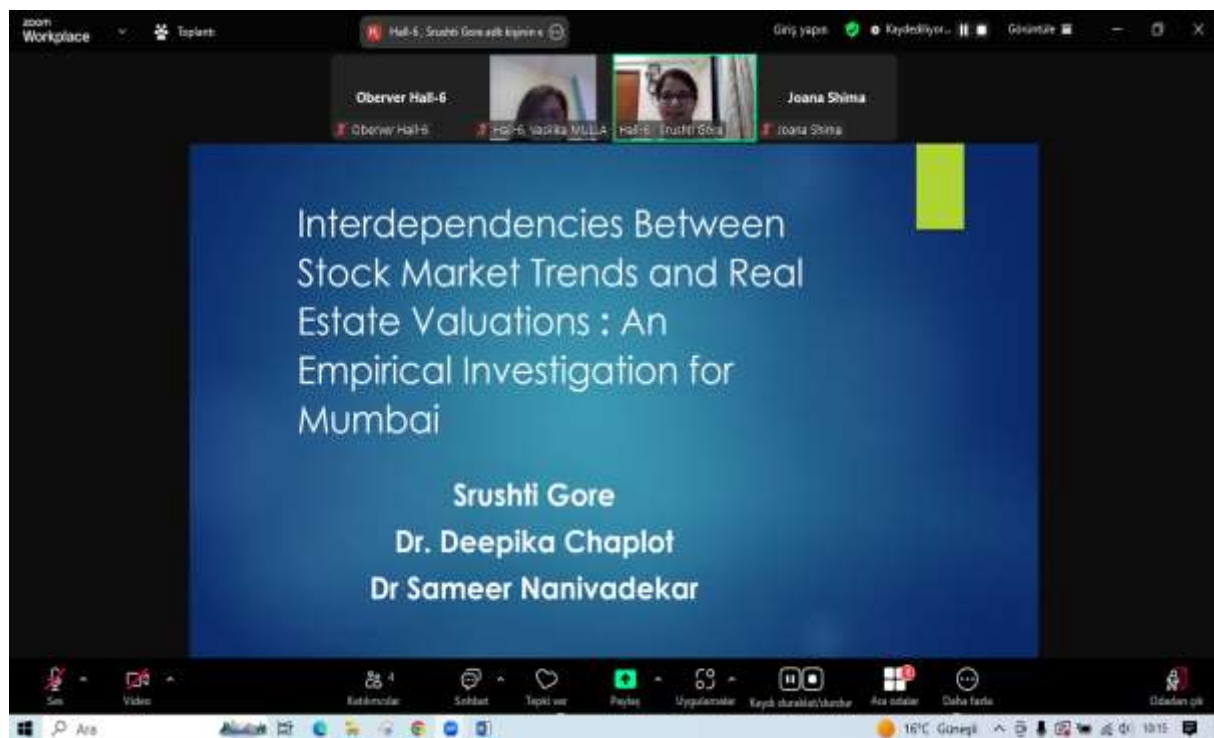
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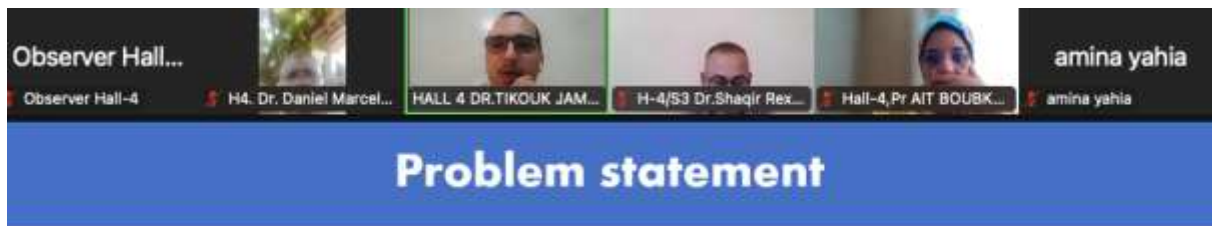


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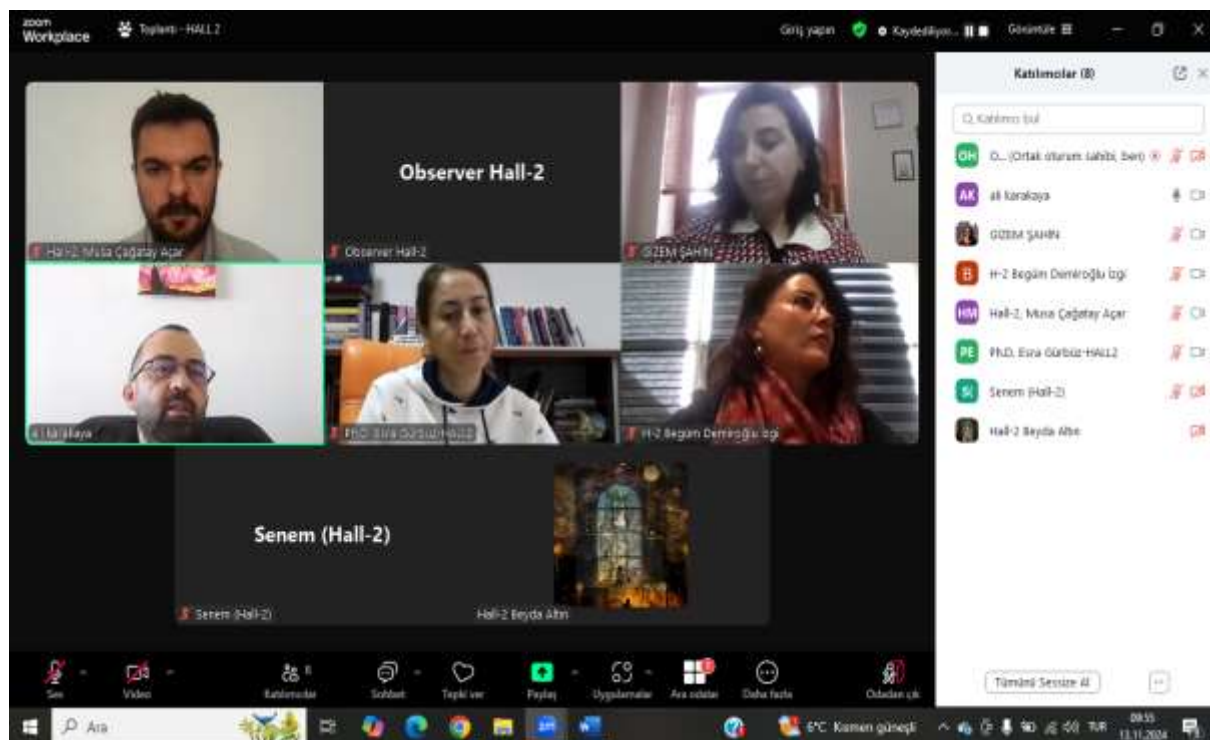
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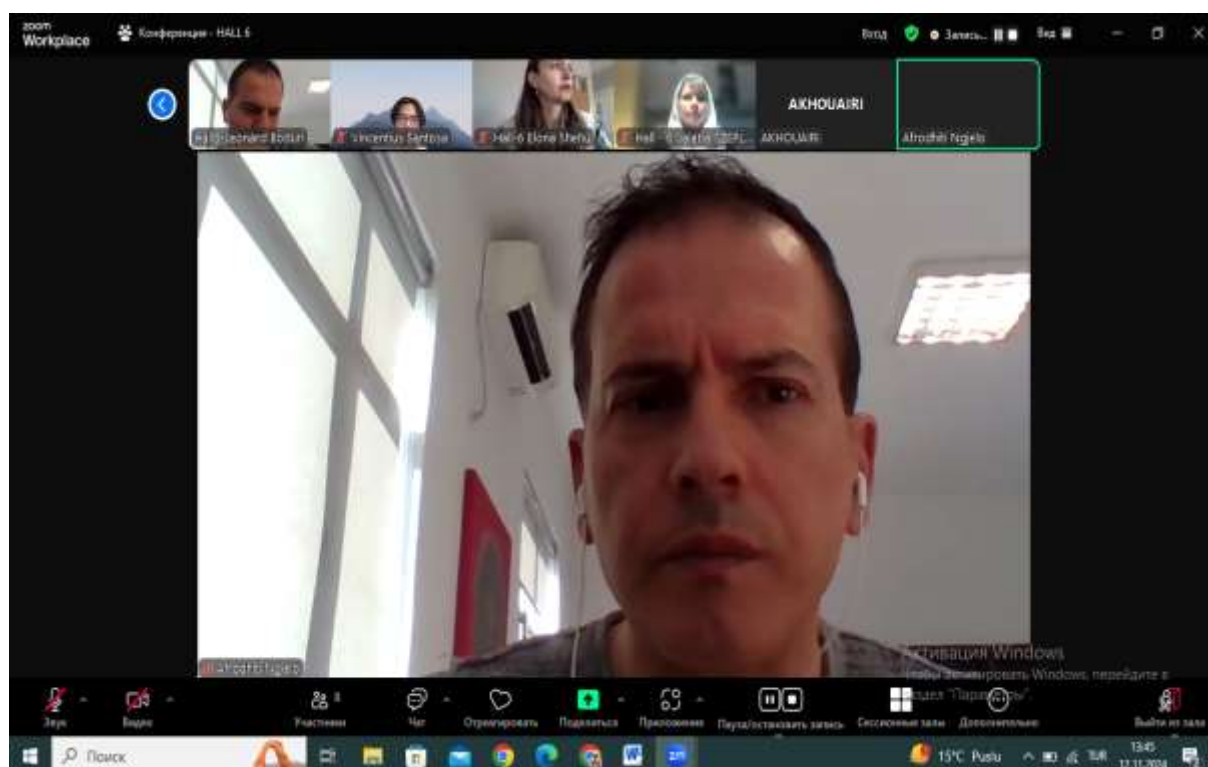
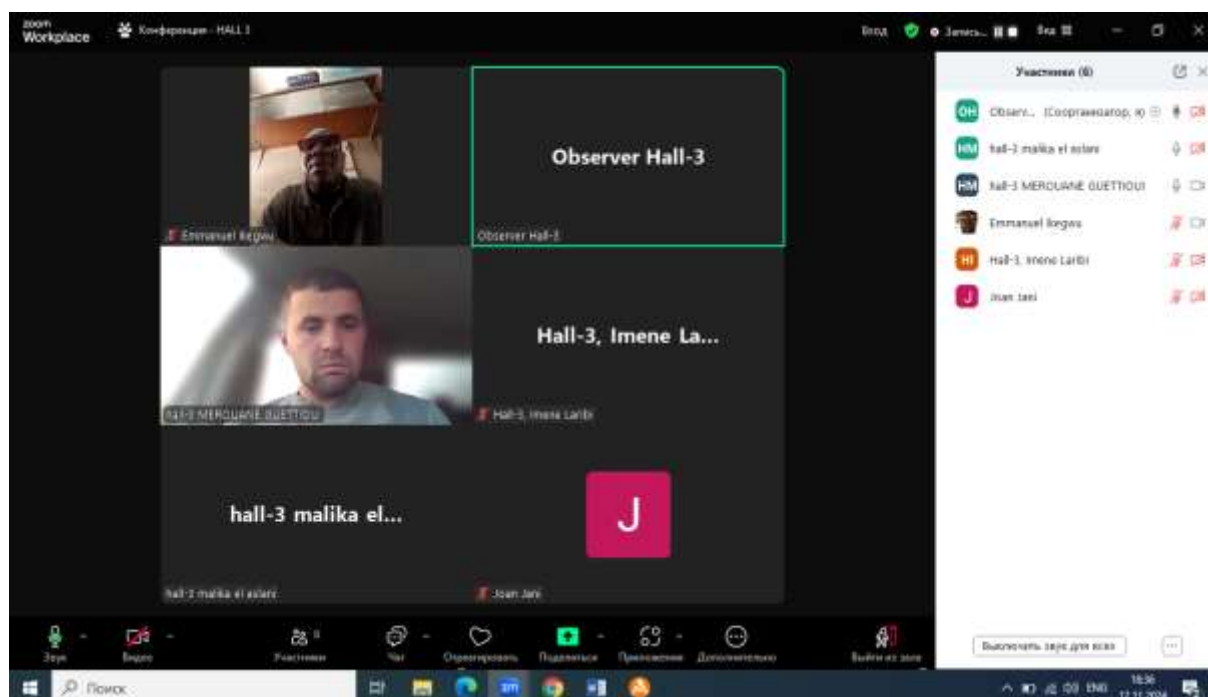
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11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE INTERPLAY OF KNOWING AND RECOGNIZING: PHILOSOPHICAL, PSYCHOLOGICAL, AND RELIGIOUS PERSPECTIVES ON HUMAN COGNITION BİLME VE TANIMANIN ETKİLEŞİMİ: İNSAN BİLİŞİ ÜZERİNE FELSEFİ, PSİKOLOJİK VE DİNİ PERSPEKTİFLER

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ABSTRACT

This essay explores the distinction and relationship between the cognitive processes of knowing and recognizing from philosophical, psychological, and religious perspectives. Recognizing refers to an intuitive awareness, an instinctive grasp of essential characteristics, while knowing involves deeper conceptual understanding through experience and analysis. Drawing on philosophical theories such as Plato's anamnesis and Islamic and Christian theological concepts like *fitrah* and *sensus divinitatis*, the essay examines how these processes complement one another. The innate disposition to recognize moral and metaphysical truths, as suggested by religious and cognitive science, serves as a precursor to deeper knowledge acquisition. Through interdisciplinary analysis, the paper argues that knowing and recognizing are essential, intertwined components of human cognition, shaping moral awareness, religious beliefs, and intellectual development. Empirical studies further underscore these processes, suggesting that they form the foundation of existential and moral understanding.

Keywords: Knowing, Recognizing, Fitrah, Cognitive development, Anamnesis theory

ÖZET

Bu makale, bilme ve tanıma bilişsel süreçleri arasındaki ayrımı ve ilişkiyi felsefi, psikolojik ve dini perspektiflerden incelemektedir. Tanımak sezgisel bir farkındalığı, temel özelliklerin içgüdüsel olarak kavranmasını ifade ederken, bilmek deneyim ve analiz yoluyla daha derin bir kavramsal anlayışı içerir. Platon'un anamnesis'i gibi felsefi teoriler ile fitre ve *sensus divinitatis* gibi İslami ve Hristiyan teolojik kavramlardan faydalanan makale, bu süreçlerin birbirini nasıl tamamladığını incelemektedir. Din ve bilişsel bilim tarafından öne sürüldüğü üzere, ahlaki ve metafizik hakikatleri tanımaya yönelik doğuştan gelen eğilim, daha derin bilgi edinimi için bir öncül görevi görmektedir. Bu makale, disiplinler arası analiz yoluyla, bilmenin ve tanımanın insan bilişinin temel ve iç içe geçmiş bileşenleri olduğunu, ahlaki farkındalığı, dini inançları ve entelektüel gelişimi şekillendirdiğini savunmaktadır. Ampirik çalışmalar da bu süreçlerin altını çizerek, bunların varoluşsal ve ahlaki anlayışın temelini oluşturduğunu öne sürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bilme, Tanıma, Fitrat, Bilişsel gelişim, Anamnez teorisi

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

LOOKING AT THE METHODOLOGY OF HISTORY FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF HADITH: GELENBEVÎZÂDE AHMED TEVFIK EFENDI'S HAMÎDAH AL-USÛL

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ABSTRACT

Considered to be the first book on historical methodology in Turkish, Hamîdah al-Usûl has a special place in terms of the scholarly and historical developments of the Ottoman period. By bringing together modern historiography with the principles of Usûl al-Hadîth, a part of the Islamic scholarly tradition, the work builds an important bridge between history and hadith methodology. In this context, Hamîdah al-Usûl is not only a work on the science of history, but also an early example of the relationship between the disciplines of history and hadîth. Today, it is more clearly understood how methodologically innovative Hamîdah al-Usûl was within the Ottoman historical and scholarly tradition. The fact that the work adopts a critical method in historiography and combines this method with Islamic sciences, subjecting historical events to a rigorous verification process, just like the hadiths, places it in a special place in our historical methodology literature. By combining the basic principles of modern historiography with the Ottoman understanding of history, Hamîdah al-Usûl opened a new path in historiography, but this innovation did not find a wide enough resonance in the scientific circles of the period. While the basic approach of the work emphasizes that historical events should be handled within the framework of cause and effect, it also attaches great importance to the authenticity of news, as in the science of hadith. In this respect, Hamîdah al-Usûl is considered to be one of the first works in Turkish to develop a method for determining the accuracy of information and news in history. Considering that the problems of methodology in historiography began to be seriously discussed among Ottoman scholars and intellectuals in the second half of the nineteenth century, this work is considered among the first works that prepared an academic ground for these discussions. As Gelenbevîzâde emphasizes in his work, the accurate transmission of history is not limited to the chronological order of events. In the process of interpreting and recording historical events, the reliability of the narrators, the reliability of the transmitters, and the context of the events must be taken into account, just as in the science of hadith. In this context, the contributions that the science of hadith can make to historiography are significant. This work is a synthesis of Eastern and Western scholarly traditions by bringing together the basic principles of hadith with disciplines such as archaeology and numismatics. In this paper, how the science of hadith can contribute to historiography will be discussed on the axis of Hamîdah al-Usûl and the author's views on historical methodology will be analyzed.

Keywords: Hadith, History, Methodology.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A CRITIQUE ON ABDULLĀH SALĀHADDĪN-İ UŞŞĀQĪ'S TRANSLATION OF QASĪDA AL-BURDAH ABDULLĀH SALĀHADDĪN-İ UŞŞĀKĪ'NİN KASĪDETÜ'L-BÜRDE TERCÜMESİ ÜZERİNE BİR KRİTİK

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ABSTRACT

This study compares the Qasīda al-Burdah by al-Būsīrī (d. 695/1296), which was written to praise the Prophet Muhammad, with the translation into Ottoman Turkish by Abdullāh Salāhaddīn-ī Uşşāqī (d. 1197/1783) in terms of language, literature and technique. The translation is thought to be as successful as the Arabic text. The poetry of Salāhī, who wrote poems in Arabic, Persian and Turkish, and the richness of Ottoman Turkish are clearly seen in the translation. The poet's endeavour to reflect even the arts that exist in the original poem into the contemporary language is admirable. The poet has taken into account the use of phrases and idioms in Turkish without disturbing the Arabic grammatical structure. This situation, in addition to his poetry in the prediction of the poem, also reveals his power as a translator. The Arabic and Turkish versions of this work have been analysed, and its edition critique and transcribed text have been prepared. In this study, a poem is analysed to show how poetic translation can achieve the lowest level of loss of meaning by considering translation methods and techniques. In many of the poetic translations of Qasīda al-Burdah, it is observed that there is difficulty in finding the Turkish equivalents of some Arabic words and phrases. However, Salāhī tried to overcome this situation by transferring the same or similar expressions from the source language with expressions that are not very foreign to the literary language. In this regard, Ottoman Turkish, which is a harmony of different languages, has given him a great opportunity. In Salāhī's translation, it was observed that the application of the couplets to aruza was successful and that he did not disturb the alignment of the text where he used his own expressions.

Key Words: Arabic Turkish Poetry Translation; Qasīda al-Burdah; Abdullāh Salāhaddīn-ī Uşşāqī.

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Hz. Muhammed'i methetmek için yazılan Būsīrī'ye (ö. 695/1296) ait Kasīde-i Bürde ile Abdullāh Salāhaddīn-ī Uşşākī'nin (ö. 1197/1783) Osmanlı Türkçesine çevirdiği tercüme dil, edebiyat ve teknik açıdan karşılaştırılmıştır. Tercümenin Arapçası kadar başarılı olduğu düşünülmektedir. Arapça, Farsça ve Türkçe şiirler yazan Salāhī'nin şairliğinin ve Osmanlı Türkçesinin zenginliğinin açıkça görüldüğü tercümede şairin orijinalinde var olan sanatları dahi cari olan dile yansıtmaya gayreti takdire şayandır. Arapça gramer yapısını bozmadan, terkiplerin ve deyimlerin Türkçedeki kullanımını dikkate alması, şiirin tahmininde gösterdiği şairliğine ek olarak onun mütercimliğindeki gücünü de aşikar etmektedir. Söz konusu eserin Arapçası ve Türkçesi tahkik edilmiş; edisyon kritiği ve transkripsiyonlu metni hazırlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada ise bir şiir, tercüme yöntem ve teknikleri dikkate alınarak şiirsel tercümenin en düşük düzeyde anlam kaybına nasıl ulaşabileceğini göstermesi bakımından analiz edilmiştir. Kasīde-i Bürde'ye yazılan manzum tercümelerin birçoğunda Arapçadaki bazı kelime ve terkiplerin Türkçe karşılıklarını bulma konusunda zorluk yaşandığı görülmektedir. Ancak Salāhī kaynak dilden aynıyla veya benzeriyle transfer yaparak, edebi dile çok da yabancı olmayan

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ifadelerle bu durumu aşmaya çalışmıştır. Bu konuda farklı dillerin harmonisi olan Osmanlı Türkçesi, kendisine büyük bir imkan tanımıştır. Salâhî'nin tercümesinde beyitlerin aruza tatbikinin başarılı olduğu ve tasarrufta bulunduğu yerlerde metnin ahengini bozmadığı görülmüştür.

Key Words: Arapça Türkçe Şiir Tercümesi; Kasîde-i Bürde; Abdullâh Salâhaddîn-i Uşşakî.

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KARADENİZ BÖLGESİNDE YER ALAN EKOKÖY VE EKOÇİFTLİKLERİN SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR TURİZM AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF ECOVILLAGES AND ECOFARMS IN THE BLACK SEA REGION IN TERMS OF SUSTAINABLE TOURISM

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ÖZET

Ekoköy ve ekoçiftlikler, doğayla uyum içinde yaşamak isteyen insanların bir araya gelip hayatı, inandıkları ilke ve fikirler doğrultusunda tekrar kurarak oluşturdukları yaşam alanlarıdır. Bu alanlar, hem kendi içlerinde hem de doğadaki canlı/cansız tüm varlıklarla uyum içinde sürdürülebilir bir yaşam şekli oluşturma odağıyla kurulmuştur. Ayrıca ekoköy ve ekoçiftlikler, Türkiye’de turizmin çeşitlenmesinde ve Türkiye’nin sürdürülebilir gelişiminde de büyük rol oynamaktadırlar. Bölgesel bir yaklaşım konuyu kavramak açısından daha net sonuçlar ortaya koyacağı için bu araştırmada, Karadeniz Bölgesi’nde bulunan ekoköy ve ekoçiftlikler materyal olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu doğrultuda, Karadeniz Bölgesi’ndeki ekoköy ve ekoçiftliklerin sürdürülebilirlik açısından hedefleri, yaşama sağladığı fırsat ve katkılar sürdürülebilir turizm kapsamında irdelenmiş ve değerlendirilmiştir. Değerlendirmeler neticesinde sonuç ve öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ekoçiftlik, Ekoköy, Ekoturizm, Karadeniz Bölgesi, Sürdürülebilir Turizm

ABSTRACT

Ecovillages and ecofarms are living spaces where people who want to live in harmony with nature come together and rebuild their lives in line with the principles and ideas they believe in. These spaces have been established with the focus of creating a sustainable lifestyle both within themselves and in harmony with all living and non-living beings in nature. In addition, ecovillages and ecofarms play a major role in the diversification of tourism in Turkey and in the sustainable development of Turkey. Since a regional approach will provide clearer results in terms of understanding the subject, ecovillages and ecofarms in the Black Sea Region were used as material in this research. In this context, the sustainability goals of ecovillages and ecofarms in the Black Sea Region, the opportunities and contributions they provide to life were examined and evaluated within the scope of sustainable tourism. Conclusions and suggestions were developed as a result of the evaluations.

Keywords: Black Sea Region, Ecofarm, Ecotourism, Ecovillage, Sustainable Tourism

CASPASES 3 IS DOWN-REGULATED IN BREAST CANCER

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ABSTRACT

Different cancer forms have been linked to aberrant activation and expression of caspase. An important modulator of the apoptotic response is caspase-3 and a variety of signals that cause death can activate caspase-3, one of which is the use of chemotherapy drugs. This study aimed to quantify the expression of caspase-3 in breast carcinoma tissues. MTT assay was used for cell viability. The caspase-3 was determined using RT-PCR. Comparison was made with MCF10A normal breast cell. MCF-7 cells did not express the caspase-3 protein at all. MCF7 cell line was used and compared to normal breast tissue or breast cancer cell lines, the expression levels of caspase-3 mRNA in breast cancers were at least 20–45 times lower. The mean plus or minus the standard error of the mean is used to display continuous variables. The $2(-\Delta\Delta CT)$ technique was utilized in qRT-PCR to obtain relative expression. The findings are shown as mean \pm SD (n = 3). Two-way analysis of variance was used for the statistical analyses. For data analysis, SPSS 18.0 software (SPSS, Armonk, NY, USA) was utilized. It was deemed statistically significant when $P < 0.05$. The outcome and prognosis of the disease may be impacted by the loss of expression or activity of this essential caspase, which might make breast cancer cells resistant to apoptosis in response to specific apoptotic stimuli, such as chemotherapy medicines.

Keywords: Breast cancer, caspase 3, RT-PCR, apoptosis

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MCF-7 BREAST CANCER CELL GROWTH AND TUMORIGENIC POTENTIAL ARE INCREASED BY PROLONGED OXIDATIVE STRESS

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ABSTRACT

The most frequent malignancy in women diagnosed globally is breast cancer. Research points to a number of internal and external risk factors, as well as how they interact, being implicated in the onset and spread of breast cancer. Excessive production of reactive oxygen species (ROS), such as hydroxyl radicals, is what leads to oxidative damage. An increasing body of research has linked inflammation and oxidative damage to the genesis of breast illnesses. For a duration of 72 days, hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂) treated MCF-7 cells were subcultured every 5 days once they reached 70–80% confluence, in preparation for long-term exposure. ROS production was measured using 2',7'-dichlorofluorescein diacetate (DCFH-DA) method. The amount of ROS inside cells is correlated with fluorescence intensity. Analyses of cell counts and MTT assay viability were conducted to evaluate the impact of H₂O₂ exposure on cell growth and proliferation. The experiment was run at least twice, with each treatment carried out in triplicate. A t-test was run on the data to see if the changes that were seen were statistically significant. ANOVA was used for differences between treatment groups. Treatment with H₂O₂ increased DCF fluorescence significantly and in a dose-dependent manner. Cells exposed for 72 days had an 89.2% expansion, indicating that the exposure had enhanced the cells' adaptability. The most significant discovery of this work is that long-term exposure to oxidative stress increases MCF-7 breast cancer cells' capacity to proliferate and survive, as well as their ability to cause tumors.

Keywords: Breast Cancer, Reactive Oxygen Species, Hydrogen Peroxide, MCF-7

STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF *MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS*

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ABSTRACT

Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μ M for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μ M and 12 μ M were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

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A SET OF VARIABLE ORDER DIFFERENTIAL EQUATIONS AND METHODS FOR THEIR NUMERICAL APPROXIMATION

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ABSTRACT

This research work introduces a novel method for numerically approximating variable order differential equations. We start by transforming the differential equation into an algebraic form using the Laplace transform, then apply the inverse Laplace transform to obtain the solution. A key aspect of our method is the use of two new contours, hyperbolic and parabolic for approximating the inverse Laplace transform. These contours are designed to improve accuracy and precision. Our method is validated through a comparative analysis with existing systems, demonstrating superior accuracy and reliability. We also provide detailed error bounds and examples from various domains to highlight the effectiveness and robustness of our approach.

Keywords: Numerical approximation; Variable-order differential equations; Inverse Laplace transform; Laplace transform; Parabolic contour; Hyperbolic contour; Error analysis.

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EFFECT OF THERMAL RADIATION AND CHEMICAL REACTION ON MAGNETO HYDRODYNAMICS FLOW OF BLOOD IN STRETCHING PERMEABLE VESSEL

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ABSTRACT

In this paper theoretical analysis of blood flow in the presence of thermal radiation and chemical reaction under the influence of time dependent magnetic field intensity has been studied. The unsteady non linear partial differential equations of blood flow considers time dependent stretching velocity, the energy equation also accounts time dependent temperature of vessel wall and concentration equation includes time dependent blood concentration. The governing non linear partial differential equations of motion, energy and concentration are converted into ordinary differential equations using similarity transformations solved numerically by applying ode45. MATLAB code is used to analyze theoretical facts. The effect of physical parameters viz., permeability parameter, unsteadiness parameter, Prandtl number, Hartmann number, thermal radiation parameter, chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number on flow variables viz., velocity of blood flow in vessel, temperature and concentration of blood has been analyzed and discussed graphically. From the simulation study the following important results are obtained: velocity of blood flow increases with both increment of permeability and unsteadiness parameter. Temperature of the blood increases in vessel wall as Prandtl number and Hartmann number increases. Concentration of the blood decreases as time dependent chemical reaction parameter and Schmidt number increases.

Key words: Stretching velocity, similarity transformations, time dependent magnetic field intensity, thermal radiation, chemical reaction.

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OPTIMIZING PEROVSKITE SOLAR CELL PERFORMANCE THROUGH SURFACE PASSIVATION WITH Cr³⁺-Doped CuGaO₂ AS AN INORGANIC HOLE TRANSPORT MATERIAL (HTM)

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ABSTRACT

Perovskite Solar Cells (PSCs) are rapidly becoming a viable solution for efficient energy harvesting devices. Their high cost and the absence of ecologically stable organic hole transporting materials (HTMs) present the most significant barriers to their commercialization. Before fully deploying inorganic materials as HTM for PSCs, one efficient way to increase the device's reliability and performance is to modify devices using inorganic oxidants that have the capacity to operate as inorganic hole carriers. Consequently, CuGaO₂ is promising HTM for effective and reliable PSCs. Our research was suggest that efficient device layout along with appropriate inorganic HTM doping may be an efficient strategy for producing stable PSCs. Here a variety of solid solution of CuGaO₂ and CuCrO₂ were create by hydrothermal process in order to get the ideal composition that result in reliable size control and high hole conductivity that employed for surface passivation at the perovskite contact. The composition range of CuGaO₂ doped with Cr⁺³ was CuGa_{1-x}Cr_xO₂ ($0 \leq x \leq 1$, CuGaO₂). XRD patterns were obtained for the particles of various compositions, these (006), (012), (104) and (024) having 2θ values 33.23°, 36.48°, 43.43°, and 50.43° peaks were identified without the appearance of any impurity peaks. The samples XRD peaks are intense indicating the produce nanocrystals are crystalline. The optical properties of nanoparticles were studied using UV-visible spectroscopy that showing the bandgap of CuGaO₂ was decrease from 3.32 eV to 3.05 eV by adding different concentration of Cr³⁺ atoms and having maximum absorption of 0.97 at 282.6 nm. The chemical properties of nanoparticles were studied by using Fourier transform infrared spectroscopy that indicates the presence of metal oxide groups of bending and stretching vibrations. J-V curves of perovskite solar cell devices were applied, the altered system achieve a PCE of 16.9%, when the concentration of Cr³⁺ was added in CuGaO₂ is 30%. This research opened up a fresh path for the logical design of extremely stable and effective PSCs.

KEY WORDS: Perovskite solar cell, Cr³⁺ doped CuGaO₂, Inorganic Hole Transport Material, Power Conversion Efficiency

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COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AMORPHOUS AND NON-AMORPHOUS CATHODE MATERIALS IN LITHIUM AND POST-LITHIUM BATTERIES

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ABSTRACT

The development of advanced cathode materials is critical for the enhancement of lithium and post-lithium battery technologies, which are essential for next-generation energy storage solutions. This study presents a comparative analysis of crystalline and amorphous cathode materials and evaluates their respective electrochemical performance and practical applicability. Amorphous cathodes, characterized by their disordered atomic structure, offer unique benefits such as improved ion diffusion and structural flexibility, which may contribute to enhanced stability and longer cycle life under operational stress. Conversely, non-amorphous cathodes, with their well-ordered lattice structures, are known for their high electrical conductivity and mechanical strength, which are critical for achieving high energy densities and reliable performance. Through a comprehensive review of current literature and experimental results, this study evaluated the key performance indicators of both material types, including capacity retention, rate capability, and cycling stability. The goal is to elucidate the relative advantages and limitations of amorphous and non-amorphous cathodes and to identify potential areas for future research. By combining theoretical insights with practical applications, this research aims to advance the development of cathode materials and provide valuable guidance for optimizing battery technology in pursuit of more efficient and longer-lasting energy storage solutions.

Keywords: Lithium Battery, Cathode, Energy Storage.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IDENTIFICATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND POPULATION DETERMINATION OF INDIGENOUS CHICKEN STRAINS IN SOUTHERN ETHIOPIA: TOWARDS PARTICIPATORY BREEDING PROGRAM ESTABLISHMENT

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ABSTRACT

The study was conducted to identify different strains of indigenous chickens in Southern Ethiopia based on morphometric traits. Phenotypic data were collected from a total of 610 (64 male and 546 female) adult indigenous chickens. Quantitative traits measured were body weight, body length, breast circumference, wingspan, shank length, shank circumference, comb length, wattle length and beak length, the qualitative parameters were comb type, ear lobe color, eye color, feather morphology, feather distribution, plumage pattern, plumage color, spurs, skin color, shank color and shank feather. General Linear Model (GLM) procedure of SAS 9.4 was applied to analyze a data. Number of hens and chicks were significantly ($p<0.05$) higher in Wolaita compared to the other studied zones. However, the number of cockerels is significantly ($p<0.05$) higher in Hadiya zone followed by Wolaita zone. Variation of the study locations significantly influence ($p<0.05$) the body weight, body length, breast circumference, shank length, wing span and comb length. More than 60% of the chickens were observed with single comb type followed by double comb type (36.9%). Among the five observed plumage colour types (white, black, blue, red and wheaten) on indigenous chicken ecotypes; red (55.4%) colored chickens were dominants followed by wheaten (20.5%). Based on this study, the chicken ecotypes across the studied zones did not show the clear cut differentiations based on physical appearance and the one that has been called the Wolaita chickens theoretically is not exactly different from the other chicken ecotypes of the studied zones. Therefore, the indigenous chicken ecotypes in Southern region require the molecular characterization to be sure on the phenotypic characterization information.

Key words: Characterization; Identification; Indigenous chicken strains; Southern Ethiopia

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

STEPS TOWARD A CULTURE OF TRANSPARENCY THROUGH E-GOVERNMENT: ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

E-government has been argued by many governments to reduce corruption, by promoting transparency, and enhancing accountability to achieve better government.

E-government should also be understood as a tool to increase transparency, enforce trust, and have major support for public activities. Many governments across the globe have been making efforts to become more transparent and open to consumers, by improving the implementation of information technologies and digitalization of traditional governmental services.

Objective: The study is placed in the context of a developing country: Albania. Since 2009 Albania has been a pioneer in undertaking initiatives for the governmental digitalization, by early 2009 it became one of the first countries in the world that had a mandatory electronic procurement system for all public procurement with a value of over 3000 euro³.

Method: To measure the impact the digitalization has on transparency by delivering public services, the paper develops a descriptive research based on the analysis of reforms, action plans and strategies, implemented by the Albanian Government, aiming at creating a culture of transparency. This analysis is based on the determinants of transparency and how are they configured during the process

Results: This paper provides a significant contribution to the journey/progress of the Albanian Government in implementing the principles of OGP, transparency, accountability, participation, and inclusiveness.

Key words: e-government, OGP, transparency

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COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF INTERNATIONAL STOCK MARKETS: TRENDS, CHALLENGES, AND OPPORTUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

This research paper offers a comparative analysis of international stock markets, focusing on key trends, challenges, and opportunities. By examining data from various developed and emerging markets, the paper explores how different stock exchanges respond to global economic shifts, technological advancements, and regulatory changes. The analysis highlights the unique characteristics and challenges of both developed and emerging markets, offering insights into the potential opportunities for investors and policymakers.

Keywords: International Stock Markets, Market Trends, Global Challenges, Investment Opportunities

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INTERDEPENDENCIES BETWEEN STOCK MARKET TRENDS AND REAL ESTATE VALUATIONS: AN EMPIRICAL INVESTIGATION FOR MUMBAI

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ABSTRACT

This paper investigates the interdependencies between stock market trends and real estate valuations in Mumbai over a ten-year period from 2013 to 2023. Using time-series data for the Bombay Stock Exchange (BSE) and residential property prices in Mumbai, this study examines how fluctuations in the stock market influence real estate valuations and vice versa. The analysis employs correlation coefficients, Granger causality tests, and vector autoregression (VAR) models to explore the dynamic relationship between these two sectors. The results indicate a significant but complex interrelationship, with real estate prices showing a delayed response to stock market changes. These findings have important implications for investors, policymakers, and financial analysts.

Keywords: Stock Market Trends, Real Estate Valuations, Mumbai, Time-Series Analysis, Granger Causality

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INVESTIGATION OF MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GLASS BEADS FILLED POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

This study was carried out to investigate the mechanical properties of unfilled polypropylene (PP) and PP composites containing glass beads in different ratios (10-20-30% by weight). Glass beads filled PP composite test samples were produced by injection molding method following the extrusion method. As a result of the study, glass bead filled to PP polymer decreased the tensile and bending strength, while increasing the tensile and bending modulus, elongation at break and impact strength. Scanning electron microscope (SEM) was used for microstructure studies. In the microstructure investigations, it was observed that the glass beads were homogeneously dispersed in the polymer matrix.

Keywords: Polypropylene, Glass bead, Mechanical properties

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DEPICTION OF WAR IN ROCOCO ART

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ABSTRACT

The Rococo, also known as the late Baroque, emerged in the first quarter of the 18th century. There was a gradual transition from Baroque to Rococo and this cultural phenomenon continued throughout the 17th century and formed the basis of the 18th century. Within the scope of the study, it is aimed to make a descriptive analysis of war paintings in Rococo painting. Mythological and Ancient wars were the subject of the works dealt with in the period. Troy can be given as an example for mythological wars, and the Carthage War and the Jugurthine War can be given as examples for the wars that took place in the Ancient period. Along with the wars, the handling of generals with the portrait technique can also be seen in this period. Giovanni Battista Tiepolo (1696-1770) from Venice, Italy, is one of the artists who came to the fore by blending with the stylistic features of the period. The artist, who examined the ornamentalist understanding in France in paintings on history, also reinterpreted many wars that took place in antiquity in his own style. After Battista Tiepolo, his son Giovanni Domenico Tiepolo (1727-1804) continued this style and produced many works, including the Trojan War, one of the Ancient wars that took place within the borders of our country. Sir Joshua Reynolds (1723-1792), one of the artists of the British Rococo, is among the artists examined with his portrait painting.

Keywords: English Art, Italian Art, Rococo, Battle Painting, Portrait Painting.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IRAN'S DETERRENT MECHANISM METHODS IN THE CONTEXT OF THE MIDDLE EAST BALANCE OF POWER

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ABSTRACT

Protecting security, dealing with threats and having military power to carry them out are the main concerns of countries with security concerns. Therefore, strengthening internal power and improving the level of defense are considered as the primary priorities of government policies. As a country with geostrategic, geopolitical and geoeconomic positions, Iran, which has always surprised world politics with its approaches, especially after the 1979 Islamic Revolution, is one of the countries in question. Iran, which has faced significant national, regional and transnational security challenges, has been at the center of US political thoughts due to its political approach as a regional power in the Middle East. Iran is constantly exposed to serious challenges and threats, especially from the US and Israel, and as a result, it attaches special importance to preventing possible threats from exceeding the dangers. For the country's national security, Iranian politicians have identified threats to national security and are trying to take measures to avoid risks. The development of military technology is defined as a critical deterrent mechanism against security threats. In this context, it pays attention and invests in the continuation of nuclear activities, the development of ballistic missiles and the use of proxy forces in the world political arena. Therefore, it has been weakening the US hegemony by holding the balance of power in the Middle East since 2010.

This article analyzes the effects of deterrent mechanisms on Iran's defense-security strategy, as well as the issues mentioned. Using a descriptive and analytical method, geopolitical and geostrategic threats to Iran are discussed. Then, by analyzing Iran's defense strategy and policy, defense diplomacy and deterrence strategy are examined.

Keywords: Iran, Supra-Regional Security, Deterrence Mechanism, Defense-Military Strategy, Security Threats, Proxy Powers, Hegemony Issue

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TELEVİZYON DİZİLERİNİN TANITIM STRATEJİLERİ PROMOTION STRATEGIES FOR TV SERIES

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de her yeni yayın döneminde farklı kanallarda yüzlerce dizi yayına başlamakta ancak bunların bir kısmı yayına devam edebilmektedir. Beklenen izlenme oranını yakalayamayan televizyon dizileri 3-4 bölüm sonra yayından kaldırılmaktadır. Böylece özellikle ilk bölümlerde mekan, kostüm, aksesuar vb. maliyetler nedeniyle yapılan yatırımlar da karşılığını almadan zararlı sonuçlanabilmektedir. Bu nedenle yapım şirketleri ve kanal yönetimleri ortak stratejilerle yayına ilk başlayan televizyon dizilerinin tanıtımı için önemli çaba harcamaktadır. Çalışmanın televizyon dizilerinin tanıtımına yönelik belli başlı uygulamaları saptayarak bundan sonraki tutundurma faaliyetleri konusunda yapılacak çalışmalara kapı aralaması amaçlanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, amaçlı örneklemle, televizyon dizilerinin tutundurma faaliyetlerine karar verici yöneticilerden seçilmiş 7 kişi ile mülakat yapılmış, verilerin analizinde betimleyici analiz tekniği kullanılmıştır. Mülakat sonucu bulgularla yurt içi tanıtımlar için başlı 10 kategori belirlenmiştir. Bunlar; 1) Oyuncuların diğer programlara konuk olması, 2) Dizi galalarından canlı bağlantı ve haber yapılması, 3) Açık hava reklamları, 4) Sosyal medya reklamları ve viral videolar, 5) Teaser ve fragmanların çok izlenen program aralarında yayınlanması, 6) Geçmiş bölümlerin izleme platformlarında yayınlanması, 7) Tekrar yayınların ertesi gün farklı saatte aynı kanalda yayınlanması, 8) Advertorial, gazete, dergi ilanları, 9) Kamera arkası haberleri, 10) Oyuncuların bireysel çabaları. Yapılan görüşmelerden elde edilen sonuca göre dizi tanıtımlarında ajans eliyle belli bir kampanya dahilinde yapılanlar olduğu gibi kanalların ve yapımcıların kendi çabalarıyla tanıtım faaliyetleri yürüttüğü de görülmüştür. Türk dizilerinin pek çok ülkede revaçta olması nedeniyle yurtdışı satışlara yönelik tanıtım yöntemleri de görüşmede sorulmuştur. Yurt dışı satışı amaçlı tanıtımları için televizyon marketlerine katılım, potansiyel alıcılara reyting raporlarıyla sunum, başka ülke televizyonlarını ziyaret ederek doğrudan yüz yüze pazarlama, uluslararası televizyon yöneticilerine hitap eden dergilere ilan verme gibi faaliyetler yürütülmektedir. Televizyon dizileri diğer ürünlerden farklı özellikler gösterdiği için tanıtımlarında özel stratejiler güdülmesi gerekmektedir. Bu nedenle dizi tanıtımlarına yönelik karşılaştırmalı geniş çaplı bir araştırmanın televizyon yayıncıları için rehber niteliğinde olacağı düşünülmektedir. Ayrıca görüşmeler sonucunda televizyon dizilerinin yurt dışı satışına yönelik tanıtımlarda devlet katkısının daha kapsamlı yapılması gerektiği ortak görüşü ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: TV dizisi, dizi tanıtımı, reklam, televizyon, yayın

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, each new broadcast season sees hundreds of TV series launching on various channels, but only a few manage to continue airing. TV series that do not achieve the expected viewership ratings are often canceled after 3-4 episodes. Consequently, investments made in aspects such as locations, costumes, and accessories in the initial episodes can result in losses without yielding returns. Therefore, production companies and channel managers invest significant effort into the promotion of TV series that are initially broadcasted, using joint strategies. The aim of this study is to identify key practices related to the promotion of TV series and to pave the way for future promotional activities. In this study, interviews were conducted with 7 decision-making managers involved in the promotional activities of

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TV series using purposive sampling, and descriptive analysis technique was employed in analyzing the data. Based on the findings from these interviews, ten main categories for domestic promotions were identified. These are: 1) Guest appearances of actors on other programs, 2) Live connections and news coverage from series premieres, 3) Outdoor advertising, 4) Social media advertising and viral videos, 5) Teasers and trailers broadcast between popular programs, 6) Re-broadcasts of previous episodes on streaming platforms, 7) Re-runs of episodes on the same channel at different times the following day, 8) Advertorials, newspaper, and magazine ads, 9) Behind-the-scenes news, 10) Individual efforts of actors. The interviews revealed that promotional activities for series involve both agency-led campaigns and efforts by channels and producers themselves. Given the popularity of Turkish series in many countries, promotional methods for international sales were also discussed during the interviews. Activities for international promotion include participation in TV markets, presentations with rating reports to potential buyers, face-to-face marketing by visiting television channels in other countries, and placing ads in magazines targeting international TV executives. Since TV series have distinct characteristics compared to other products, specialized strategies are necessary for their promotion. Therefore, a comprehensive comparative study on series promotion is considered to be a guide for television broadcasters. Additionally, the interviews highlighted a common view that state support for the international sales of TV series should be more comprehensive.

Keywords: TV series, series promotion, advertising, television, broadcasting

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CORPORATE CULTURE AND THE CYCLE FEAR: THE INFLUENCE OF CORPORATE CULTURE IN THE WILLINGNESS TO SPEAK

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ABSTRACT

Corporate culture is one of the elements that most influence communication within organizations. It is a topic that increasingly demands our attention due to its implications in the workplace, and its study is necessary to understand and minimize its consequences. We used the case of Portugal Telecom (PT) and its former CEO Zeinal Bava, to illustrate an example of an environment where a toxic culture prevailed, which led to a cycle of fear within the company.

Keywords: Corporate culture; Organization; Communication; Leadership; Fear; Portugal Telecom.

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IMPACT OF CONTROL MECHANISMS ON THE FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF PUBLIC ENTERPRISES: THE CASE OF MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The development of a country relies on the implementation of large-scale projects and initiatives involving considerable resources and significant public stakeholders. One of the main actors in setting the strategic orientations of the State is the public enterprise. This entity is central to the financial development process of any country, especially in emerging economies, by realizing the government's economic and financial objectives through the execution of substantial investment programs necessary for national progress, as well as providing public services that meet the general needs of citizens. However, this sector is often perceived as inefficient, imbalanced, and suffering from visible performance issues, particularly in developing countries. Our study aims to address questions related to the financial performance of public enterprises and to provide empirical insights into the explicit impact of public enterprise control mechanisms on their financial performance, through a quantitative study using Moroccan public enterprises as a sample.

Keywords: Control Mechanisms; Public Enterprise; Financial Performance; Governance Mechanisms

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USE OF CORE TRAINING IN THE PREVENTION OF TRAUMA IN SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

This clinical article highlights the global importance of core training in sports physiotherapy, focusing on improving performance and minimizing damages.

The Core concept has been the focus of attention in many media and scientific journals from the end of the last decade until today. The importance of this musculature in the movements and maintenance of the trunk as well as in the stability of the vertebral column, in fact, prompted the development of a great variety of studies from 1950 until today. The control of the abdominal and lumbar muscles takes a primary role in the prevention and recovery of musculoskeletal pathologies and in the control of posture but also in the improvement of sports performance.

Several studies have shown that excellent core stability is associated with better physical performance in all sports. In fact, a correct transmission of forces from the lower limbs to the upper limbs and good stabilization constitutes a very good support point for the development of muscular strength, ensuring greater effectiveness of the athletic gesture.

A strong and stable Core improves an athlete's lower limb mobility, speed and performance.

This literature the article is based on the site scientific databases such as Medline, Scopus, Web of Science, PubMed, and Cochrane Library databases and is complete from Google Scholar, Springer Link and Elsevier. They were taken into study a total of 32 publications.

Purpose the article it's for you evidenced the literature that examines if the variations postural and core stability are functional the related to performance, in sports that they require body balance and posture to regular and the identify it gaps and lack of literature, such as and the suggest it reviews the further on this case.

In conclusion, this article highlights the importance of a global approach to core training in sports physiotherapy for improving athletic performance and reducing injuries. The core plays an essential role in providing stability, transmitting power and preventing sports injuries.

The results and recommendations presented in this article contribute to increasing knowledge in the field of sports physiotherapy and build a valuable resource for professionals who work with athletes of all levels.

Key words: Core Training, physiotherapy, rehabilitation, stability, posture

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DETERMINATION OF CHEMICAL-PHYSICAL PARAMETERS AND HEAVY METALS IN WATER AND SEDIMENT OF LAKE VASILEVA - GLLOGOC MUNICIPALITY

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ABSTRACT

The assessment of chemical-physical characteristics and heavy metals in water and sediment samples collected from three places in Vasileva Lake, which is a part of the municipality of Gllogoc, is the principal goal of this study. The purpose of this study is to confirm the water quality and contamination level of the aforementioned lake, which was created by human activity during the extraction of ores and minerals. The two primary phases of the experiment were sample collection in the field or while camping, and laboratory analysis performed in the Department of Chemistry's laboratory. Three locations were selected to collect samples of water and sediment: M1 (the southern portion near Vasilevë village), M2 (the eastern portion near Sllatina and M3 (the northern region close to Çiçavica). In the field, measurements were made of the lake sample's properties, including pH, transparency, electrical conductivity, scent, color, and taste, as well as the temperatures of the air and water. The UV-VIS 7600 A spectrophotometer measures the intensity of light as a light beam travels through a sample solution to determine how much a chemical compound absorbs light. Each complex absorbs or transmits light within a specific wavelength range, according to the fundamental idea. It is also possible to measure the quantity of a recognized chemical compound using this method. One of the most helpful quantitative analysis techniques in a variety of disciplines, including chemistry, physics, biochemistry, material chemical engineering, and therapeutic applications, is spectrophotometry. In the deep waters of the lake, our analysis revealed trace amounts of heavy metals, including nickel (Ni), chromium (Cr), manganese (Mn), and zinc (Zn), even though the contamination level is not very high. On the other hand, the sediment contained significant levels of manganese. Although the concentrations of heavy metals were not excessive, it was noted that their existence poses a risk to human health and the environment, when contrasting these results with data from other countries. Aquatic life and flora are negatively impacted by heavy metals, which can harm biodiversity and degrade ecosystems. Another issue that impacts fishing operations and could have negative health effects on fish eaters is the bioaccumulation of metals in fish species. Because recreational lake use may have negative effects on the brain and circulatory systems, there may be additional health hazards. In summary, the present study emphasizes the necessity of continuous monitoring and management strategies to address any hazards resulting from heavy metal pollution in recreational and ecological water bodies

Key words: chemical - physical parameters, heavy metals, water samples, lakeVasileve, Spectrophotometry

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CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF SPRING WATER QUALITY IN BAICA IN LIPJAN MUNICIPALITY - CORRELATION WITH EU STANDARDS

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ABSTRACT

The present study centres on the chemical examination of water quality from Baica, a hamlet situated in the Lipjan municipality. Specifically, the study aims to a correlation between significant water quality indices and the drinkable water requirements set by the European Union (EU). Water samples were gathered and analysed for the study from three different locations, designated M1, M2 and M3. A variety of organoleptic, physicochemical and undesired compounds were investigated in the lab and on location utilising state-of-the-art equipment such as a pH meter with four electrodes and the Photolab 7600 UV-VIS spectrophotometer.

The majority of the examined characteristics such as temperature, Ph, electrical conductivity, total dissolved solids (TDS), sulphates, nitrates and heavy metals including zinc, chromium and arsenic, were found to be below the EU's permissible levels for drinking water, according to findings. The heightened lead levels in all three water tests, which were higher than the EU's allowable limits, were an unsettling discovery.

Significant health hazards are associated with this high concentration of lead, especially in relation to cardiovascular difficulties, neurological impairment in children, renal problems, anaemia, and pregnancy disorders. Because of the lead pollution, the water sources in Baica need to be treated right away in order to lower the lead levels before the water is considered safe to drink, even if they typically fulfil EU criteria for the majority of characteristics. The research emphasises how crucial it is to keep an eye on things and take action all the time to make sure drinking water is safe.

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ADVANCING BRAIN TUMOR DETECTION: OPTIMIZING DEEP LEARNING MODELS WITH CNNs AND QUANTUM NEURAL NETWORKS FOR ENHANCED MRI ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

Brain tumor detection is a critical task in medical diagnostics, where early and accurate identification can significantly impact patient outcomes. This research focuses on the development and optimization of deep learning (DL) models to enhance the accuracy and efficiency of brain tumor detection from magnetic resonance imaging (MRI) scans. By leveraging Convolutional Neural Networks (CNNs), our study aims to automate the process of tumor identification, reducing the dependency on manual analysis, which is often time-consuming and prone to errors.

We have developed a CNN-based model trained on a large dataset of annotated brain MRI images, achieving promising results in differentiating between various types of brain tumors. Our approach incorporates advanced data augmentation techniques to address the challenges of data scarcity and class imbalance, which are common in medical imaging. Furthermore, we explore the integration of Quantum Neural Networks (QNNs) to potentially improve the model's performance by harnessing quantum computing's capabilities.

Our ongoing research aims to refine these models further and validate their effectiveness through extensive testing on diverse datasets, ultimately paving the way for their implementation in clinical settings.

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ANALYSIS OF THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF MOROCCAN *JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS* L. SUBSP. *OXYCEDRUS* POPULATIONS USING ISSR MARKERS

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ABSTRACT

Juniperus oxycedrus L. subsp. *oxycedrus* is considered a typical subspecies of Prickly Juniper (*J. oxycedrus* L.). It has a large area of distribution, it is an evergreen, dioecious erect shrub or small tree which grows up to 14 m in height, with spreading or ascending branches and reddish-brown cones about 1cm across and needles most frequently 1.0–1.5mm width. In Morocco this plant has a significant ecological role by resisting soil erosion and drought, especially in the driest areas. Also, *Juniperus oxycedrus* has natural compounds that are employed in the pharmaceutical and cosmetics sectors in addition to the high quality of its wood. However, the local genetic resources of this species have been currently damaged by genetic erosion due irregular rainfall, deforestation and other human activities. Thus, the identification and the conservation of *Juniperus oxycedrus* populations has become a necessity for the improvement and management of these resources.

The aim of this study was to evaluate and characterize the genetic variation of eleven wild populations of this species, collected from various geographical locations across Morocco. The genetic characterization of the studied populations using 14 ISSR primers revealed high genetic diversity. The global analysis of molecular variance (AMOVA) revealed that 46.23% of the total genetic variability was found within populations, while 53.77% occurred between populations. The studied populations exhibited high genetic differentiation ($F_{ST} = 0.46$), likely due to the very low gene flow, estimated at 0.29. According to cluster analysis, principal coordinate analysis and Bayesian structure, the eleven populations studied were divided into two genetic clusters, independently of their geographic origin. These findings may play an important role in conserving the genetic structure of this species.

Keywords: *Juniperus oxycedrus*, wild populations, genetic diversity, ISSR markers

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PHENOTYPIC DIVERSITY OF MOROCCAN *JUNIPERUS OXYCEDRUS* L. POPULATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Juniper (*Juniperus oxycedrus* L.) is a species typical of the Mediterranean region. In Morocco, it thrives in the cold upper semi-arid and sub-humid bioclimates. This species has a considerable ecological role, as it is resistant to drought and therefore to soil degradation, especially in the most arid regions. In addition to the quality of its wood, juniper contains natural substances used in the pharmaceutical and cosmetics industries.

With the aim of defining a strategy for managing the genetic resources of this species in Morocco, an assessment of the phenotypic diversity of morphological parameters relating to the needles and galls of seven natural populations surveyed in different regions of Morocco was undertaken in this work. Similarly, the micro-morphological aspect was addressed by studying the stomata and describing the epidermal surfaces of the needles.

The results obtained from this study show that the seven populations studied show significant morphological variation within and between populations for most of the parameters studied. Similarly, principal component analysis was used to separate all the populations studied into distinct groups, highlighting correlations between certain morphological variables and environmental characteristics. This phenotypic diversity in the different populations highlights the adaptation of this species to different environmental constraints, which means that it could be used to combat desertification and soil degradation in arid regions.

Key words: *Juniperus oxycedrus*, populations, phenotypic diversity, Morocco

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AI TRANSFORMING CLOUD COMPUTING ACROSS INDUSTRIES

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ABSTRACT

Artificial Intelligence (AI) has rapidly become a transformative force in the realm of cloud computing, influencing various industries by enhancing efficiency, scalability, and innovation. This paper explores the multifaceted impact of AI on cloud computing across different sectors, including healthcare, business, Industry 4.0, and IT disaster recovery. By reviewing key studies, the paper highlights the current advancements, challenges, and future directions of AI-integrated cloud computing systems. The findings suggest that while AI offers substantial benefits, several challenges, particularly related to data security and system complexity, must be addressed to fully harness its potential.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Cloud Computing, Healthcare, Industry 4.0, Business Applications, Disaster Recovery, IT Automation

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DISTRIBUTED DENIAL-OF-SERVICE (DDOS) ATTACKS ON CLOUD COMPUTING: A COMPREHENSIVE REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Cloud computing, as a cornerstone of modern IT infrastructure, offers scalable services that are essential for businesses worldwide. However, this scalability has also attracted cyber threats, particularly Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS) attacks. These attacks disrupt cloud services by overwhelming them with malicious traffic, leading to service degradation or downtime. This paper reviews DDoS attacks in cloud computing, focusing on attack vectors, their impact, and the challenges in securing cloud environments. The paper also discusses recent advancements in detection and prevention techniques, highlighting the ongoing need for robust security measures.

Keywords : Distributed Denial-of-Service (DDoS), Cloud Computing Security, DDoS Mitigation, Machine Learning in Security, Volumetric Attacks.

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THE NATURE OF INDO-US MARITIME COOPERATION: AND IT'S IMPACTS ON SOUTH ASIA

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ABSTRACT

This study critically examines the impact of key bilateral agreements between India and the United States—namely the Logistics Exchange Memorandum of Agreement (LEMOA), the Basic Exchange and Cooperation Agreement for Geospatial Intelligence (BECA), and the Communications Compatibility and Security Agreement (COMCASA)—on maritime security and regional stability in South Asia. Through a comprehensive analysis of these agreements, the research elucidates how they underpin and enhance Indo-US maritime cooperation. Utilizing qualitative methods, including document analysis and expert interviews, the study explores how these agreements facilitate operational synergy, improve strategic logistics, and bolster geospatial intelligence sharing between the two nations. The research reveals that while these agreements strengthen maritime security and enhance the strategic alignment of Indo-US naval forces, they also reshape regional power dynamics, particularly concerning China and Pakistan. The study further discusses the broader implications for South Asian regional diplomacy, economic interests, and security arrangements. Concluding with policy recommendations, this paper offers insights into optimizing the benefits of these bilateral agreements while addressing potential regional tensions and challenges. This research contributes to the scholarly understanding of Indo-US maritime cooperation and its impact on South Asia's geopolitical environment.

Key Words: Bilateral agreements, Maritime security, Regional Stability, Maritime Cooperation, South Asia, Geopolitical Environment

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EFFECTS OF WATER STRESS ON AGRONOMIC AND PHYSIOLOGICAL PARAMETERS IN CHILI CROPS

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ABSTRACT

Water stress is an essential abiotic element influencing chili crop development and yield (*Capsicum* spp.). This review provides insights into how these stress factors affect growth, production, and quality by examining chili plants' physiological and agronomic responses under water stress. Changes in photosynthesis, stomatal conductance, osmotic adjustment, and reactive oxygen species (ROS) metabolism are among the physiological reactions to water stress. Water stress has an agronomic impact on fruit quality, output, and plant water use efficiency. It is imperative to comprehend these reactions to create measures to reduce the negative consequences of water stress by breeding, agronomic practices, and technological interventions.

Keywords; Water stress, drought tolerance, yield reduction, water use efficiency, stress adaptation.

EVALUATION OF PATIENTS WITH SEPSIS ADMITTED TO A MEDICAL INTENSIVE CARE UNIT

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ABSTRACT

Background: Sepsis is life-threatening organ dysfunction caused by a dysregulated host response to infection. It is one of the main cause of intensive care unit (ICU) admission, making nearly 20% of all ICU admissions. The main sites of infection are the lung, abdomen, bloodstream and urinary system. It has a high mortality rate ranging from 24% in patients without shock to 70% in patients with shock. The aim of this study was to evaluate critically ill patients with sepsis admitted to a medical tertiary ICU, to identify the microorganisms causing sepsis and to compare the patients with/without bacterial growth in culture.

Materials and methods: The study was designed as a four-year cross-sectional retrospective study, including data from January 2016-December 2020. All patients with an admission diagnosis of sepsis were included in the study. Bloodstream, urinary, sputum and other body sites culture results of patients were scanned, which were taken within the first 24 hours of ICU admission. In addition, demographic data, comorbidities, admission laboratory parameters, the Acute Physiological and Chronic Health Evaluation (APACHE) II and Sequential Organ Failure Assessment (SOFA) scores, and requirements for invasive mechanical ventilation (IMV), dialysis and vasopressor during the ICU were recorded.

Results: Among 690 patients, 316 (45.8%) were admitted to the ICU due to sepsis (71.2 ± 14 years and male, 179 [56.6%]). The main comorbidities were hypertension (65.8%), chronic heart failure (37.7%), diabetes mellitus (35.4%), coronary artery disease (26.6%), chronic kidney disease (24.4%) and cerebrovascular accident (23.4%). The sites of infections were the lung (75%), urinary system (8.2%), bloodstream (6.3%), abdomen (5.4%) and others (5%).

Microorganisms were detected in 207 (65.5%) patients. Of 207 patients with bacterial growth in culture, one microorganism was diagnosed in 172 (83.1%) patients, two microorganisms in 30 (14.5%) and ≥three microorganisms in 5 (2.4%). The major microorganisms were *Klebsiella spp* (24.6%), *Pseudomonas spp* (18.4%), *Escherichia coli* (19.3%), *Staphylococcus aureus* (15%), *Acinetobacter spp* (13%), *Enterobacter spp* (7.2%) and *Enterococcus spp* (6.3%). Septic shock was present on the day of ICU admission in 51.6% of the patients. APACHE II and SOFA scores were 27.3±8.9 and 8.4 ± 3.7. The rates of IMV, vasopressor and dialysis requirements during the ICU stay were 65.2%, 73.7% and 26.9%, respectively. ICU and hospital mortality rates were 48.4% and 55.7%. When the patients with sepsis with a positive cultures were compared to those without a positive cultures, no difference was found between two groups regarding age, sex, comorbidities, SOFA and APACHE II scores, admission laboratory parameters, need for IMV, vasopressor and dialysis, ICU and hospital mortality rates, and sites of infection ($p>0.05$ for all), except for urinary system and bloodstream infections which were more common in the culture positive group ($p<0.05$ for all).

Conclusion: The main sites of infection causing sepsis were the lung, urinary system, bloodstream and abdomen. More than half of the patients had septic shock on the day of ICU admission. Patients with

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sepsis had more requirements for organ support therapies, like IMV, dialysis and vasopressor. These patients had high ICU and hospital mortality rates. The culture positivity for microorganisms causing sepsis was not found to be important in regarding organ support therapies and mortality rates.

Keywords. APACHE II score, culture positivity, invasive mechanical ventilation, mortality, sepsis and vasopressor infusion.

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UTILIZATION OF NATURAL JUTE FIBER IN SUSTAINABLE CONCRETE DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Globally, there has been a significant increase in the demand for sustainable construction materials, such as concrete or mortar, which are among the most commonly used building materials (Khan ve McNally 2023, Althoey vd., 2023, Nassar vd., 2022). Moreover, with the recent introduction of the concept of sustainability into industrial life and the communication of this awareness to consumers, there has been a growing pursuit of contributing to a sustainable future in the construction industry, as in all industrial sectors. Natural fibers, especially plant-based ones (such as jute, flax, hemp, kapok, etc.), have become widely researched sustainable materials in recent years due to their renewable, biodegradable, and recyclable properties (Filazi vd., 2023, Rocha vd., 2022). Additionally, because plant-based fibers exhibit superior mechanical properties compared to traditional reinforcement materials, their use as reinforcement in the construction industry has become increasingly attractive (Venkatarama Reddy, 2009). Therefore, as renewable alternative green resources gain more attention in line with sustainability goals, jute fibers are identified as important raw materials due to their significant potential in the design of sustainable construction materials (such as concrete or mortar).

In this experimental study, the compressive strength, flexural strength, and thermal insulation properties of jute fiber (JU)-incorporated concrete samples were analyzed. For this purpose, JU was utilized in the concrete mixtures at contents of 1%, 2% and 3%, by weight of cement. The effects of the prepared concrete samples on both mechanical and insulation properties were investigated in detail. Therefore, the focus of this research is to investigate the mechanical and insulation properties of sustainable concrete design containing JU and to provide a new perspective on the use of important raw material sources within the framework of sustainability goals in the construction industry.

Keywords: Jute fiber, Compressive Strength, Flexural Strength, Thermal insulation, Sustainability.

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SUSTAINABILITY REPORT AS A TOOL FOR TRANSPARENCY: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS OF SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING STANDARDS AND PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

As the world moves more toward globalization and resources become scarcer, businesses evaluate themselves in terms of sustainability. Sustainability is defined as an equilibrium between economic development, ecological care, and social justice, and thus emphasizes the significance of responsibility towards society and everything in it. With stakeholders receiving more scrutiny and pressure, the Sustainability Report has become a way to measure and demonstrate growing attempts by the company towards this noble cause. The report exhibits the company's overall responsibility towards risk management, policy framing, and institutional construction achievement, which helps to follow up the beneficial impact of the policy regarding the citizens and environment on the company's overall performance. In the course of carrying this out, it guides business for improvements and especially in helping execute policies which are consonant with the global order of sustainability and development.

Sustainability reporting has come a long way since the first reports appeared in the 1960s, when businesses focused primarily on financial reporting. Over time, awareness of the greater impact of business activities on society and the environment has exposed the shortcomings of financial reporting. The evolution of sustainability reporting has attempted to integrate the economic, environmental and social dimensions of performance reporting. Today, sustainability reports not only provide much-needed transparency, but also facilitate risk management, build corporate reputation, and encourage improvements in business practices.

Various frameworks and standards guide the development of sustainability reports, the most prominent of which is the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI). The GRI framework was created in 1997 with the aim of creating guidelines for how organizations should go about producing sustainability reports in a consistent, comparable and reliable manner. Other leading standards include ISO 26000, the International Organization for Standardization's guide to sustainable development, and Dow Jones Sustainability Index, a tracker of corporate sustainability performance. These standards support organizations to overcome the challenge of reporting on their environmental, social and governance activities.

Two of the main differences between sustainability reporting and financial reporting are their scope and focus. While financial reporting is limited to tangible, economic information that is important to investors and shareholders, sustainability reporting includes intangible information about environmental protection, social equity, and management practices. Sustainability reports are also more forward-looking about future risks and opportunities, while financial reports are based on current or past performance.

This is also influenced by regional and national regulations: in some countries, such as France, Germany and Scandinavia, it is mandatory, while in other regions, for example, in Azerbaijan, sustainability reporting is carried out voluntarily, and only companies operating in several sectors started to report in this direction.

Although useful, sustainability reporting is not without its challenges – mainly for SMEs, with generally limited funding to implement sustainable practices and compile reports. With more government support

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and incentives, more businesses can engage in sustainability reporting and help further advance global sustainability goals.

In short, sustainability reports effectively bridge corporate responsibility and profit. It's also a way businesses can demonstrate their commitment to sustainable development, be more accountable to stakeholders and gain an edge over the competition in the marketplace. Thus, as sustainability reporting continues to advance, it will become more integrated into corporate strategy and drive businesses to adopt more sustainable and responsible business practices.

Keywords: Sustainability report, Global Reporting Initiative (GRI), accountability, performance assessment, reputation.

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İSTANBUL DENİZ MÜZESİNDE BULANAN BİR GRUP GRAVÜR A GROUP OF GRAVURES FOUND IN THE ISTANBUL NAVAL MUSEUM

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ÖZET

Kazımak, çizmek, oymak veya kabartmak gibi kelimelerin karşılığı olarak kullanılan gravür, fotoğraf makinasının icat edilmediği dönemde seyyahlar, sanatçılar ve diplomatlar için arşiv belgeleri (tespit, belge, tanıtım) olarak kullanılmıştır. Bu dönemde bazı şematik ya da harita niteliğinde olan gravürler yanında, topografik görüntüler, şehir manzaraları, tarihi yapılar, sokak dokusu, limanlar ve hatta fikir verebilecek ölçüde idari ve askeri yapı birimleri birçok yabancı sanatçının gravürlerinde yaşayan mekânlar halinde tasvir edilmiştir.

Gravür sanatının ilk örneklerinin XV. yüzyılda Avrupa’da ortaya çıktığı bilinmektedir. Bununla birlikte Osmanlı topraklarında “hakk” sözcüğü ile karşılık bulan bu sanat, II. Abdülhamit döneminde azınlıklar ve elçiler vasıtasıyla saray çevrelerinde sanatın geliştirildiği ve batılı gezginlerin, bilim insanlarının ve ressamların özellikle İstanbul’u konu alan çok sayıda renkli ve siyah beyaz gravür çalışmalar yaptığı görülmektedir.

Bu konu bağlamında araştırmanın kapsamını İstanbul Deniz Müzesi’nde bulunan Antoine Ignace Melling, Amadeo Preziosi, Michel F. Preault, Victor Pillement, Amadeo Preziosi, John Frederick Lewis, Espinasse, Giovanni Jean Brindesi, Armand Theophile Cassagne, Marie Alexandre Duparc, Corneille Le Brun ve Eugene Ciceri gibi ressamın İstanbul ziyaretleri esnasında çizdikleri gravürler oluşturmaktadır. Çalışmanın girişinde gravür teknikleri detaylandırılmıştır. Asıl bölümde ise çoğunluğu sahil ve tarihi eser temalı 19 gravür yer, mekân, renk ve kompozisyon kurulumları ile incelenmiş ve bilim dünyasına tanıtımı yapılmıştır. Bu gravürlerin çoğu sanatçı imzalı olmalarının yanında oymacıları ve baskıcılarının da belli olması, dönemin sahil yaşantısını yansıtmaya, sahilde bulunan tarihi eserleri vurgulaması ve İstanbul Deniz Müzesi’nde sergilenen saltanat kayıklarına yer vermesiyle dönemin arşiv kayıtları olması açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gravür, İstanbul, Sahil Manzarası, Deniz Müzesi, Resim.

ABSTRACT

The term “Gravure,” used as an equivalent for words such as incising, etching, carving, or embossing, served as archival documents (identification, documentation, introduction) by travellers, artists, and diplomats during the period before the invention of the camera. In this time, in addition to some schematic or map-like gravure, topographic images, cityscapes, historical buildings, street textures, harbours, and even administrative and military structures, detailed enough to provide insights, were depicted as living spaces in the gravures of many foreign artists.

It is known that the first examples of the art of gravure emerged in Europe in the 15th century. However, this art, known as “Hakk” in the Ottoman Empire, saw significant development through the efforts of minorities and diplomats, especially around the palace during the reign of Sultan Abdülhamid II. Additionally, many Western travellers, scientists, and painters produced numerous coloured and black-and-white gravures, focusing particularly on Istanbul.

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In this context, the scope of the research encompasses the gravures, now located in the Istanbul Naval Museum, created by painters such as Antoine Ignace Melling, Amadeo Preziosi, Michel F. Preault, Victor Pillement, Amadeo Preziosi, John Frederick Lewis, Espinasse, Giovanni Jean Brindesi, Armand Theophile Cassagne, Marie Alexandre Duparc, Corneille Le Brun and Eugene Ciceri during their visits to Istanbul. The introduction of the study details the gravure techniques. In the main body of the study, 19 gravure, mostly themed around the coastline and historical monuments, are analysed in terms of location, space, colour, and composition and introduced to the scientific community. These gravures are particularly significant as they are not only signed by the artists but also because their engravers and printers are identified. Additionally, they reflect the coastal life of the period, emphasise the historical monuments along the coast, and depict the imperial caiques exhibited in the Istanbul Naval Museum, thus serving as crucial archival records of the era.

Keywords: Gravure, Istanbul, Coastal Landscape, Naval Museum, Painting

DİNDAR BİREYLERİN GERİ DÖNÜŞÜME İLİŞKİN TUTUM VE DAVRANIŞLARI: İLAHİYAT FAKÜLTESİ ÖĞRENCİLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA ATTITUDES AND BEHAVIORS OF RELIGIOUS INDIVIDUALS TOWARDS RECYCLING: A STUDY ON THEOLOGY FACULTY STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmada, ilahiyat fakültesi öğrencilerinin geri dönüşüme dair tutum ve davranışları incelenmiştir. Araştırma, öğrencilerin geri dönüşüme yönelik farkındalık seviyeleri, bilgi düzeyleri ve dini inançları arasındaki ilişkileri analiz etmektedir. Ayrıca, dini inançlarla bu farkındalık ve bilgi düzeyleri üzerindeki ilişki, çevresel sorumluluk ve sürdürülebilirlik bağlamında değerlendirilmektedir.

Nicel yöntemle yapılan araştırmaya 131'i kadın, 119'u erkek toplamda 250 ilahiyat fakültesi öğrencisi katılmıştır. Bulgular, araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin geri dönüşüme dair farkındalıklarının genel olarak yüksek olduğunu ve öğrencilerin dini inançları ile geri dönüşüm tutumları arasında pozitif yönde anlamlı bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Bulgular, ayrıca katılımcıların çevre duyarlılıklarını dini inançlarıyla bütünleştirerek geri dönüşüm ve sürdürülebilirlik ile ilgili uygulamalara uyum sağlama eğiliminde olduklarını ortaya koymaktadır.

Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, dindarlığın çevre bilinci üzerinde etkili olabileceğini vurgulamakta ve bu alandaki farkındalığın artırılması için din eğitimi ve çevre bilincinin birlikte ele alınması gerektiğini önermektedir. Araştırma, ilahiyat fakültesi öğrencileri arasında çevre bilincinin geliştirilmesi ve sürdürülebilirlik adına atılabilecek adımlar konusunda önemli ipuçları sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Din Psikolojisi, Geri Dönüşüm, Dindar, Öğrenci, İlahiyat Fakültesi.

ABSTRACT

This study examines the attitudes and behaviors of theology faculty students towards recycling. The research analyzes the relationships between students' awareness levels, knowledge levels, and religious beliefs regarding recycling. Additionally, the relationship between religious beliefs and these awareness and knowledge levels is evaluated in the context of environmental responsibility and sustainability.

A total of 250 theology faculty students, including 131 women and 119 men, participated in the study, which was conducted using quantitative methods. The findings indicate that the participating students generally have a high level of awareness about recycling and that there is a significant positive relationship between their religious beliefs and recycling attitudes. The findings also reveal that participants tend to integrate their environmental sensitivity with their religious beliefs, adapting to practices related to recycling and sustainability.

In conclusion, this study emphasizes that religiosity may have an impact on environmental consciousness and suggests that religious education and environmental awareness should be addressed together to enhance awareness in this area. The research provides important insights into the steps that can be taken to develop environmental consciousness and sustainability among theology faculty students.

Keywords: Psychology of Religion, Recycling, Religious, Student, Theology Faculty.

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN NEPHROPATHY AND HBA1C IN TYPE II DIABETES MELLITUS PATIENTS

TİP II DİABETES MELLİTUSLU HASTALARDA NEFROPATİ İLE HBA1C ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİ

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ABSTRACT

Diabetes Mellitus (DM) is a chronic disease that develops and lasts a lifetime when the pancreas gland in our body does not produce enough insulin hormone or when the insulin hormone it produces cannot be used effectively. DM patients cannot use the glucose that passes into the blood from the food they consume and their blood glucose levels increase (hyperglycemia). Failure to control blood glucose in DM patients causes health problems in the short or long term. DM can cause damage to nerves as well as small and large vessels. This damage caused by DM is defined as a complication. Acute and chronic complications of DM can be seen in individuals with both Type 1 and Type 2 diabetes. Acute complications of diabetes include low blood glucose (hypoglycemia), ketoacidosis, lactic acidosis, bacterial/fungal infections. Chronic complications of diabetes include cardiovascular disease, retinopathy, nephropathy, neuropathy and foot complications.

In this study, we aimed to investigate the possible relationship between the frequency of nephropathy and HbA1c levels in Type II Diabetes Mellitus (Type II DM) patients who applied to the Nephrology clinic of Sakarya University Education and Research Hospital (SÜEAH). The patients included in the study were those who applied to the Nephrology clinic of SÜEAH between (01.01.2023 - 30.06.2024) and were diagnosed with diabetic nephropathy (DN). The patient data of the retrospective study were obtained from the hospital information management system (HBYS). The file data of 41 DN patients who met our inclusion criteria were examined and HbA1c levels were determined. Those with cardiovascular disease, especially hypertension, and those with primary or secondary chronic kidney disease were not included in the study. A total of 41 patients, 21 female and 20 male, were included in the study. The findings were compared with our control group. The mean age of the patients included in the study was determined as 60.30 ± 9.60 . Our control group consisted of 41 individuals, 20 female and 21 male. Our control group and their mean age were determined as 59.20 ± 12.50 . A total of 41 DN patients were evaluated. The HbA1C levels of DN patients who applied to our hospital's nephrology clinic were determined as $8.99 \pm 1.90\%$, while the HbA1C levels of the control group were determined as $4.90 \pm 0.40\%$. A statistically significant difference was observed between the HbA1C levels of DN patients and the control group ($p < 0.05$). In our study, it was determined that HbA1c values were higher in DN patients compared to the control group. This result once again revealed the importance of regulating glucose levels and performing good HbA1c follow-up in type II DM patients.

Keywords: Type II Diabetes mellitus, diabetic nephropathy, HbA1c.

ÖZET

Diabetes Mellitus (DM), vücudumuzda bulunan pankreas adlı salgı bezinin yeterli miktarda insülin hormonu üretmemesi veya ürettiği insulin hormonunun etkili bir şekilde kullanılamaması durumunda gelişen ve ömür boyu süren kronik bir hastalıktır. DM hastaları, aldıkları besinlerden kana geçen glukozu kullanamaz ve kan glukozu düzeyi artar (hiperglisemi). DM hastalarında kan glukozu kontrolünün sağlanamaması, kısa veya uzun dönemde sağlık problemlerine neden olur. DM; küçük ve

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büyük damarlarla birlikte sinirlerin de hasar görmesine neden olabilir. DM'un neden olduğu bu hasarlar komplikasyon olarak tanımlanır. DM; akut ve kronik komplikasyonları hem Tip 1 hem de Tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde görülebilir. Diyabetin akut komplikasyonları arasında, düşük kan glukozu (hipoglisemi), ketoasidoz, laktik asidoz, bakteriyel / fungal (mantar) enfeksiyonlar bulunmaktadır. Diyabetin kronik komplikasyonları arasında, kardiyovasküler hastalık, retinopati, nefropati, nöropati ve ayak komplikasyonları sayılmaktadır.

Bu çalışmamızda; Sakarya Üniversitesi Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi (SÜEAH) Nefroloji polikliniğine müracaat eden Tip II Diabetes Mellitus (Tip II DM) hastalarında Nefropati görülme sıklığı ile HbA1c düzeyleri arasında muhtemel ilişkinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmaya dahil edilen hastalar SÜEAH Nefroloji polikliniğine (01.01.2023 – 30.06.2024) tarihlerinde müracaat eden ve diyabetik nefropati (DN) tanısı konulan kişilerden oluşmaktadır. Retrospektif olarak yapılan çalışmanın hasta verileri hastane bilgi yönetimi sistemi (HBYS) üzerinden elde edildi. Dahil edilme kriterlerimize uyan 41 DN'li hastanın dosya verileri incelendi ve HbA1c düzeyleri tespit edildi. Hipertansiyon başta olmak üzere kardiyovasküler hastalığı olanlar ile primer veya sekonder kronik böbrek hastalığı olanlar çalışmaya dahil edilmemiştir. Çalışmaya 21 bayan, 20 erkek olmak üzere toplam 41 hasta dahil edildi. Elde edilen bulgular kontrol grubumuzla karşılaştırıldı. Çalışmaya alınan hastaların ortalama yaşları 60.30 ± 9.60 olarak tespit edildi. Kontrol grubumuz 20 bayan, 21 erkek olmak üzere 41 kişiden oluşturuldu. Kontrol grubumuz ve ortalama yaşları 59.20 ± 12.50 olarak tespit edildi. Toplamda 41 DN hastası değerlendirildi. Hastanemizin nefroloji polikliniğine müracaat eden DN hastaların HbA1C düzeyleri $\% 8.99 \pm 1.90$, kontrol grubunun HbA1C düzeyleri ise $\% 4.90 \pm 0.40$ olarak tespit edildi. DN hastaların HbA1C düzeyleri ile kontrol grubunun HbA1C düzeyleri arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir fark olduğu görüldü ($p < 0.05$). Çalışmamızda DN'li hastalarda HbA1c değerlerinin kontrol grubuna göre yüksek olduğu tespit edildi. Bu sonuç, tip II DM hastalarında glukoz düzeylerinin regüle edilmesinin ve HbA1c takiplerinin iyi yapılmasının önemini bir kez daha ortaya çıkardı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tip II Diabetes mellitus, diyabetik nefropati, HbA1c.

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COULOMB EFFECT ON ELASTIC ELECTRON SCATTERING BY HYDROGEN ATOM AND HYDROGEN-LIKE IONS IN THEIR METASTABLE 2S STATE IN THE 511-770 KEV ENERGY RANGE

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ABSTRACT

This paper reports on a study investigating the elastic scattering of hydrogen atoms in their metastable state (2S-2S) when subjected to electron impact, with a focus on the Coulomb effect within an energy range spanning from 511 keV to 770 keV. The analysis employs semi-relativistic wave functions to depict the hydrogen states. The validity of using Darwin wave functions is confirmed by ensuring that the condition $Z\alpha \ll 1$ is met, where α represents the structure constant. Both incident and scattered free electrons are described using Dirac spinors. Notably, the semi-relativistic calculations converge with those of the non-relativistic case at low electron velocities. Additionally, in the presence of the Coulomb effect, the electron wave function is approximated by a Dirac function modulated by the confluent hypergeometric function. The paper presents the relativistic differential cross-section (RDCS) as a function of the final scattering angle for various energies of the incident electron, revealing intriguing insights into diffusion probabilities in specific directions. Moreover, the impact of the atomic number Z on the elastic scattering of hydrogen atoms and hydrogen-like ions by electron impact under the influence of the Coulomb effect is thoroughly examined.

Keywords: Laser-assisted, QED calculations, Differential cross section, relativistic scattering, Hydrogen atom.

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CUTTING-EDGE TECHNOLOGY: AN APPRAISAL OF THE EFFICACY OF INTERNET SERVICES IN ACADEMIA AND ITS RELEVANCE IN EDUCATIONAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The transformative impact of cutting-edge technology on education is immeasurable. The education sector was among the pioneers that embrace the use of internet technology and has continued to explore the opportunities within its sphere. Today, the survival of academia without internet services is hardly imaginable as the various fields of education have found useful applications in online services, library catalogues, digital administrative systems and electronic learning systems. Thus, the internet has been a vital tool that is driving institutions of learning to greater heights in the journey of knowledge-based economy. This paper is a quantitative survey on the relevance of internet services in learning fields. The paper discussion provides an assessment of internet utilization among students in the education sector. Some of the problems in the use of internet were highlighted in the paper. In order to collect relevant data for the paper work, online Google form questionnaire instrument was used to gather vital information from respondents and subjected to reliability analysis. In conclusion, the paper affirmed that the internet is a major tool in the era of information and communication technology and it enhances the capability of students in their studies and professional career. Finally, recommendations were made.

Keywords: Technology, Internet Services, Academics, Educational Management.

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EXAMINATION AND INTERPRETATION OF THE RESULTS OF THE PI NUMBER USED IN MATHEMATICS AND ITS PLACE IN TODAY'S TECHNOLOGIES AND SOCIAL LIFE

MATEMATİKTE KULLANILAN Pİ SAYISININ SONUÇLARININ ARAŞTIRILMASIYLA GÜNÜMÜZ TEKNOLOJİLERİNDE VE SOSYAL YAŞANTIMIZDAKİ YERİNİN İNCELENMESİ VE YORUMLANMASI

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ABSTRACT

It has been seen that there are some deficiencies in terms of what exactly the number pi used in mathematics, namely the Ludolph number or the Archimedes constant, means and where it will be used. As it is known, the pi number is used to find the perimeters, areas or volumes of round objects. The issue that is not clearly known here is that the constant is not finite. The logic of calculating the pi number comes from the logic of considering the circle as a polygon combination. In other words, even if the digits of the pi number are followed to the end, it is like the differential equations used in inclined surface calculations. Circle perimeter and volume calculations are used in many areas. These are all objects that can be round such as wheels, bearings, balls, etc. It is necessary not to consider differential calculations in the pi number as just an object. The infinite results in the pi number mean that there will not be a perfect circle. The numbers 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 and 9, together with the limits of their expression with numbers, can be the end of the pi number. These expressions indicate the limits of our mathematical knowledge. In fact, when considered as the end of the pi number, there are infinite possibilities with all its digits. Even a simple round object can contain all the information of the universe. In all things that a person can perceive with his 5 sense organs, he is faced with this infinite series of possibilities. We can partially calculate circles by using the number pi. It has been observed that some results are ignored in the calculation of circles, along with the differential equations used in the calculation of as many polygons as possible and rough surfaces, and a conclusion is reached in mathematics. Research shows that there may be other results beyond what is seen or looked at.

Keywords: Mathematics, pi, differential equations, technology, social lives, influence

ÖZET

Matematikte kullanılan pi sayısı yani Ludolph sayısı veya Arşimet sabiti olarak bilinen sayının tam olarak ne anlama geldiği ve nerede kullanılacağı hususunda birtakım eksikliklerin olduğu görülmüştür. Bilindiği üzere pi sayısı yuvarlak nesnelerin çevrelerini, alanlarını veya hacimlerini bulmak amacıyla kullanılmaktadır. Burada net olarak bilinmeyen konu sabitin sonlu olmamasıdır. Pi sayısı hesaplanma mantığı ise daireyi çokgen birleşimi olarak ele alma mantığından gelmektedir. Yani pi sayısı basamakları sonuna kadar dahi gidilse de eğimli yüzey hesaplarında kullanılan diferansiyel denklemler gibidir. Daire çevre ve hacim hesaplamaları çoğu alanlarda kullanılmaktadır. Bunlar tekerlek, rulmanlar, bilyeler vb. yuvarlak olabilecek tüm nesnelerdir. Pi sayısındaki diferansiyel hesaplamalarını sadece bir nesne olarak ele almamak lazım gelmektedir. Pi sayısındaki sonsuz sonuçlar, kusursuz bir dairenin olmayacağı anlamına gelmektedir. Rakam ile ifade ediliş sınırlarıyla beraber 0,1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8 ve 9 sayıları pi sayısının sonu olabilmektedir. Bu ifadeler matematik bilgimizin sınırlarını belirtmektedir. Aslında pi sayısının sonu olarak düşünüldüğünde, tüm rakamlarıyla birlikte sonsuz ihtimaller vardır.

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Basit bir yuvarlak olabilecek nesnede dahi evrenin tüm bilgilerini içerebilmektedir. İnsanın 5 duygu organıyla algılayabildiği tüm şeylerde bu sonsuz ihtimaller silsilesi ile karşı karşıyadır. Pi sayısının kullanılışıyla daireleri kısmen hesaplayabilmekteyiz. Dairelerin hesaplanması için kullanılan, olabildiğince çok çokgenler ve pürüzlü yüzey hesaplarında kullanılan diferansiyel denklemlerle beraber hesaplanmada birtakım sonuçların göz ardı edilerek matematikte bir kanıya varıldığı görülmüştür. Araştırmalar gösteriyor ki görünenin veya bakılanın ötesinde başka sonuçlar da olabilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Matematik, pi sayısı, diferansiyel denklemler, teknoloji, sosyal yaşamlar, etki

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EFFECTIVENESS OF GROUP INTERPERSONAL PSYCHOTHERAPY (IPT-G) APPLIED TO FAMILY MEMBERS WHO CAREGIVERS OF PATIENTS WITH SCHIZOPHRENIA: STUDY PROTOCOL FOR A RE-MEASURED QUASI-EXPERIMENTAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Family members caring for individuals with severe and chronic mental illnesses like schizophrenia are exposed to various risks such as stress, fatigue, depression, stigma, care burden, family and interpersonal relationship problems, conflicts, financial difficulties, and social isolation (Arslantas, 2011; Baronet, 2003; Chang & Horrocks, 2006; Chen & Lukens, 2011; Kealey, 2005; Webb et al., 1998; Yin, Li & Zhou, 2020; Zhou et al., 2016). Psychoeducation and family-oriented interventions can be used to cope with these risks (Baronet, 2003; Chen & Lukens, 2011; Glanville & Dixon, 2005; Kealey, 2005; Zhou et al., 2016). Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT) is a short-term psychotherapy that works on specific interpersonal problem areas associated with depression, anxiety, and general psychological distress (Stuart & Robertson, 2014; Weissman, Markowitz & Klerman, 2000). Studies evaluating the use of IPT interventions in caregivers of individuals with schizophrenia are limited. The aim of this study is to evaluate the effect of Group Interpersonal Psychotherapy (IPT-G) intervention given to caregiver family members of people with schizophrenia on caregiver burden, perception of social support, stigma, treatment adherence, and emotional expression. The research is a single-group re-measurement quasi-experimental study to be conducted with family members caring for schizophrenia patients living in a province in the Western Black Sea Region. The sample will consist of 6-10 family members who volunteer to participate in the IPT-G intervention. The research intervention is a 10-session IPT-G intervention to be administered once a week. Measurements will be taken at the beginning of group therapy, at the end of the last session, and at the end of the third and sixth months following the end of the sessions. The study protocol does not yet contain any findings. The protocol was registered to the Clinical Trials Protocol Registration and Results System on 19.05.2023 with protocol number NCT05870384. Studies evaluating the use of IPT interventions in caregivers of individuals with schizophrenia are limited. A study conducted in our country reported that a psychoeducational intervention structured with IPT techniques was effective in reducing the burden of care and increasing self-efficacy (Durmaz & Okanlı, 2021). In line with these results, it is expected that the IPT-G intervention applied to the caregivers in our study will have positive results on both the caregivers and the patients they care for.

Keywords: Interpersonal Psychotherapy, Schizophrenia, Caregiver Burden, Social Support, Social Stigma.

ÖZET

Şizofreni gibi ciddi ve kronik ruhsal hastalıkları olan bireylere bakan aile üyeleri, stres, yorgunluk, depresyon, damgalanma, bakım yükü, aile içi ve kişilerarası ilişki sorunları, çatışmalar, maddi zorluklar ve sosyal izolasyon gibi çeşitli risklere maruz kalırlar (Arslantas, 2011; Baronet, 2003; Chang &

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Horrocks, 2006; Chen & Lukens, 2011; Kealey, 2005; Webb vd., 1998; Yin, Li & Zhou, 2020; Zhou vd., 2016). Bu risklerle başa çıkmak için psikoeğitim ve aile odaklı müdahaleler yapılabilir (Baronet, 2003; Chen & Lukens, 2011; Glanville & Dixon, 2005; Kealey, 2005; Zhou vd., 2016). Kişilerarası İlişkiler Psikoterapisi (KİPT), depresyon, anksiyete ve genel psikolojik sıkıntılarla ilişkili kişilerarası problem alanlarında çalışan kısa süreli bir psikoterapidir (Stuart & Robertson, 2014; Weissman, Markowitz & Klerman, 2000). Şizofreni hastalarının bakıcılarında IPT müdahalelerinin kullanımını değerlendiren çalışmalar sınırlıdır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, şizofreni hastalarının bakıcı aile üyelerine verilen Kişilerarası İlişkiler Grup Psikoterapisi (KİPT-G) müdahalesinin bakıcı yükü, sosyal destek algısı, damgalanma, tedaviye uyum ve duygusal ifade üzerindeki etkisini değerlendirmektir. Araştırma, Batı Karadeniz Bölgesi'ndeki bir ilde yaşayan şizofreni hastalarına bakan aile üleriyle yapılacak tek gruplu yeniden ölçümlü yarı deneysel bir çalışmadır. Örnekleme, KİPT-G müdahalesine katılmaya gönüllü olan 6-10 aile üyesinden oluşacaktır. Araştırma müdahalesi, haftada bir kez uygulanacak 10 oturumluk KİPT-G müdahalesidir. Ölçümler, grup terapisinin başlangıcında, son oturumun sonunda, oturumların bitiminden 3 ay ve 6 ay sonra yapılacaktır. Çalışma protokolü henüz bulgu içermemektedir. Protokol, 19.05.2023 tarihinde NCT05870384 protokol numarası ile Clinical Trials Protocol Registration and Results System'e kaydedilmiştir. Şizofreni hastalarının bakıcılarında KİPT müdahalelerinin kullanımını değerlendiren çalışmalar sınırlıdır. Ülkemizde yapılan bir çalışmada, KİPT teknikleriyle yapılandırılmış psikoeğitim müdahalesinin bakım yükünü azaltmada ve öz-yeterliliği artırmada etkili olduğu bildirilmiştir (Durmaz & Okanlı, 2021). Bu sonuçlar doğrultusunda, çalışmamızda bakıcılara uygulanan KİPT-G müdahalesinin hem bakıcılar hem de baktıkları hastalar üzerinde olumlu sonuçlar doğurması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişilerarası İlişkiler Psikoterapisi, Şizofreni, Bakım Yükü, Sosyal Destek, Sosyal Stigma.

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BRIDGING THE GAP: IMPROVING PSYCHOPHARMACOLOGY KNOWLEDGE IN UNDERGRADUATE NURSING

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ABSTRACT

Nurses working in psychiatric clinics have assumed new responsibilities in medication management as their roles have expanded over the years. These responsibilities have increased the importance of pharmacology and psychopharmacology education in the curriculum of undergraduate nursing programs. Although the effectiveness of psychopharmacology courses in nursing education is a crucial issue for educators, nursing students, nurse clinicians, and patients affected by medication management, studies have shown that the pharmacological knowledge levels of nursing students and graduate nurses remain inadequate over time (Brown-Molnar & DeLapp, 1988; Courtenay, 1991; Bray & Ghose, 1993; Boggs, Ives, Hodge, Bullock, & Marriott, 1996; Latter, Rycroft-Malone, Yerrell, & Shaw, 2000; Manias & Bullock, 2002; Bulut & Yüksel, 2024). This review aims to compile guidelines for educators on how to enhance the scope, learning objectives, educational strategies, and assessment methods of psychopharmacology courses based on existing literature. Research indicates that the scope and learning objectives of psychopharmacology courses should be tailored to align with the duties expected of a graduate psychiatric clinic nurse and the needs of patients and their families (Jones, Robson, Whitfield & Gray, 2010; Boyd, 2018; Gill, Andersen & Hilsman, 2019; Videbeck, 2019). To achieve these goals, a course plan that incorporates theoretical knowledge, laboratory and clinical skills, adheres to adult education principles, and focuses on the fundamental principles of psychotropic drugs is necessary (Zisook et al., 2008; Glick et al., 2001; Shiroma, Massa & Alarcon, 2010; Salzman & Glick, 2015). Various educational strategies have been employed to achieve the learning objectives of psychopharmacology courses, including didactic education, case-based learning, game-based learning, problem-based learning, online learning, simulation-based strategies, and flipped classroom methodology (Tankel & Wissmann, 1999; Glick et al., 2001; Zisook et al., 2005; Glick et al., 2007; Zisook et al., 2008; Jones, Robson, Whitfield, & Gray, 2010; Shiroma, Massa, & Alarcon, 2010; Scarlet & Ampolos, 2013; Lancaster, 2014; Salzman & Glick, 2015; Sirota, 2017; Kennedy, 2019; Gill, Andersen, & Hilsman, 2019; Abram & Forbes, 2019; Fipps & Rainey, 2021). In evaluating the achievement of course learning objectives, the primary focus is on assessing whether students have acquired psychopharmacological knowledge at a level that can be transferred to clinical practice. Evaluation methods may include pre-test and post-test questions, practical assessments with immediate feedback, games, and oral and written exams (Zisook et al., 2005; Glick et al., 2007; Zisook et al., 2008; Shiroma, Massa & Alarcon, 2010). The significance of psychopharmacological treatment in psychiatric care is well-established, and determining effective teaching methods for psychopharmacology is a common challenge for educators across various health disciplines. Graduates with strong psychopharmacological knowledge and skills will improve medication management, ultimately benefiting patient outcomes. However, there is a need for up-to-date and well-designed studies evaluating psychopharmacology course learning strategies.

Keywords: Nursing Education, Psychopharmacology, Curriculum, Problem-Based Learning, Patient Simulation, Online Learning

ÖZET

Psikiyatri kliniğinde çalışan hemşireler yıllar içinde rollerinin genişlemesiyle ilaç yönetiminde yeni sorumluluklar üstlenmişlerdir. Bu sorumluluklar, hemşirelik lisans eğitiminde farmakoloji ve psikofarmakoloji eğitiminin müfredattaki yerini artırmıştır. Hemşirelik eğitiminde psikofarmakoloji dersinin etkinliği eğitimciler, hemşirelik öğrencileri, hemşire klinisyenler ve ilaç yönetiminden etkilenen hastalar için önemli bir konu olmasına rağmen; hemşirelik öğrencilerinin ve mezun hemşirelerin farmakolojik bilgi düzeylerinin yıllar içerisinde halen yetersiz kaldığı görülmektedir (Brown-Molnar & DeLapp, 1988; Courtenay, 1991; Bray & Ghose, 1993; Boggs, Ives, Hodge, Bullock & Marriott, 1996; Latter, Rycroft-Malone, Yerrell & Shaw, 2000; Manias & Bullock, 2002; Bulut & Yüksel, 2024). Bu derlemede, psikofarmakoloji dersinin sunumuyla ilgili literatür ışığında psikofarmakoloji dersinin kapsamı, öğrenim hedefleri, eğitim stratejileri ve değerlendirme yöntemlerinin nasıl daha etkin olacağı ile ilgili eğitimcilere yol gösterecek noktaların bir araya getirilmesi amaçlanmıştır. Buna göre, psikofarmakoloji dersinin kapsamı ve öğrenim hedeflerinin, mezun bir psikiyatri kliniği hemşiresinden beklenen görevler, hasta ve ailesinin ihtiyaçları doğrultusunda şekillendirilmesi gerektiği görülmüştür (Jones, Robson, Whitfield & Gray, 2010; Boyd, 2018; Gill, Andersen & Hilsman, 2019; Videbeck, 2019). Bu hedeflere ulaşılmasında teorik bilgi, laboratuvar ve klinik becerileri kapsayıcı, yetişkin eğitime uygun ve psikotrop ilaçlarla ilgili temel prensiplere odaklanan bir ders planının gerektiği belirlenmiştir (Zisook vd., 2008; Glick vd., 2001; Shiroma, Massa & Alarcon, 2010; Salzman & Glick, 2015). Dersin öğrenim hedeflerine ulaşılmasında didaktik eğitim stratejileri, vaka tabanlı öğrenim stratejisi, oyun tabanlı öğrenim stratejisi, problem tabanlı öğrenim stratejisi, çevrimiçi öğrenim stratejileri, simülasyon tabanlı stratejiler ve ters yüz sınıf metodolojisi kullanılabilir görülmektedir. (Tankel & Wissmann, 1999; Glick vd., 2001; Zisook vd., 2005; Glick vd., 2007; Zisook vd., 2008; Jones, Robson, Whitfield & Gray, 2010; Shiroma, Massa, & Alarcon, 2010; Scarlet & Ampolos, 2013; Lancaster, 2014; Salzman & Glick, 2015; Sirota, 2017; Kennedy, 2019; Gill, Andersen & Hilsman, 2019; Abram & Forbes, 2019; Fipps & Rainey, 2021). Dersin öğrenim hedeflerine ulaşılmasının değerlendirilmesinde ise odak nokta psikofarmakolojik bilginin öğrenci tarafından klinik uygulamaya aktarılacak düzeyde öğrenilip öğrenilmediğinin değerlendirilmesidir. Değerlendirme yöntemi olarak derste ön test-son test soruları sormak, geri bildirim almak ve uygulamada değerlendirme yapıp anında geri bildirim vermek, oyunlar, sözlü ve yazılı sınavlar kullanılabilir (Zisook vd., 2005; Glick vd., 2007; Zisook vd., 2008; Shiroma, Massa & Alarcon, 2010). Psikiyatrik tedavi ve bakımda psikofarmakolojik tedavinin yeri bilinen bir gerçektir ve psikofarmakolojinin nasıl öğretileceği birçok sağlık disiplininin eğitimcilerin ortak sorusudur. Mezunların psikofarmakolojik bilgi ve becerilerinin iyi düzeyde olması, ilaç yönetimini iyileştirecek ve dolayısıyla hasta sonuçlarına yansıyacaktır. Bununla birlikte, psikofarmakoloji dersi öğrenim stratejilerini değerlendiren, güncel ve iyi tasarlanmış çalışmalara ihtiyaç olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hemşirelik Eğitimi, Psikofarmakoloji, Müfredat, Problem Tabanlı Öğrenim, Hasta Simülasyonu, Online Öğrenim

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7 VE 8. SINIF ÖĞRENCİLERİN SOSYAL MEDYA KULLANIM DÜZEYLERİNİN AKADEMİK BAŞARI VE OKULA AİDİYET DÜZEYLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF 7TH AND 8TH GRADE STUDENTS' SOCIAL MEDIA USAGE LEVELS ON THEIR ACADEMIC SUCCESS AND SCHOOL BELONGING LEVELS

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ÖZET

İnternet, bilgisayar, televizyon, tablet ve akıllı telefon gibi teknolojik cihazlar insan yaşamında vazgeçilmez bir unsur olmuştur. Günümüzde erken çocukluktan itibaren çocukların kullandığı ve zamanının çoğunu geçirdiği araçlar haline gelmiştir. Türkiye İstatistik Kurumu/TÜİK (2021) 2013 yılında 6-15 yaş aralığında bulunan çocukların internet kullanım oranının %50.8 iken, 2021 yılında bu oran %82.7'ye çıktığını açıklamıştır. Ortaokul yaşlarında artış gösteren sosyal medya kullanımı öğrencilerin akademik başarı ve okula aidiyet düzeylerinde etkili olduğu görülmektedir. Özellikle bağımlılık haline gelen sosyal medya kullanımı öğrencilerin bireysel sorumluluklarını yerine getirmesine engel olması, teknolojik araçlara çabuk ulaşması, onları kullanırken bilgiye hızlı ulaşması ve bilgiyi çabuk elde etme dürtüsünü harekete geçirmesi öğrencilerin akademik başarısını azaltmaktadır. Sosyal medya kullanımı ve bağımlılığı öğrencilerin akademik başarılarının yanı sıra okula aidiyet düzeylerini de etkilemektedir. Öğrencilerin sosyal medya kullanım düzeyinin artışı ve bağımlılık haline dönüşmesi öğrencilerin akademik başarılarının yanı sıra okula aidiyet düzeyini de etkilemektedir. Bu araştırmada 7 ve 8. sınıf öğrencilerin sosyal medya kullanım düzeylerinin akademik başarı ve okula aidiyet düzeyleri üzerindeki etkisini belirlemek amacıyla planlanmıştır. Çalışma Adana il merkezinde 7. ve 8. sınıfa devam eden öğrencilerle yapılmıştır. Kolay örneklem yöntemi ile yapılan çalışmada öğrencilere “Öğrenci Demografik Bilgi Formu, Okula Aidiyet Duygusu Ölçeği ve Ergenler için Sosyal Medya Bağımlılığı Ölçeği (ESMBÖ)” uygulanmıştır. Verilerin analizinde ise katılımcıların kişisel bilgilerine ait bulgular için frekans, bazı değişkenler açısından fark analizleri ve regresyon analizi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma bulguları çalışmaya devam etmekte olup, kongrede sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bağımlılık, ortaokul öğrencileri, okula aidiyet, sosyal medya bağımlılığı

ABSTRACT

Technological devices such as the internet, computers, televisions, tablets and smartphones have become indispensable elements in human life. Today, these devices have become tools that students spend most of their time with since early years. The Turkish Statistical Institute (TUIK) (2021) announced that the internet usage rate of children between the ages of 6-15 was 50.8% in 2013, while this rate increased to 82.7% in 2021. It is seen that social media usage, which has increased in middle school ages, has an effect on students' academic success and school belonging levels. Especially social media usage, which has become addiction, prevents students from fulfilling their individual responsibilities, quick access to information via technological tools reduces students' academic success. Social media usage and addiction affect students' academic success as well as their level of school belonging. This study was planned to determine the effect of 7th and 8th grade students' social media usage levels on their academic

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success and school belonging levels. The study was conducted in Adana city centre. The convenience sampling method was used. “Student Demographic Information Form, the “Scale of Sense of Belonging to School” and the “Social Media Addiction Scale for Adolescents” were applied to the students. In the analysis of the data, regarding the participants’ personal information, frequency, difference analysis for some variables and regression analysis were used. The research findings are still being studied and will be presented at the congress.

Keywords: Addiction, middle school students, school belonging, social media addiction

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TEŞVİK ETMEK Mİ CESARET KIRMAK MI?: TÜRKİYE’DE CESARETİ KIRILMIŞ İŞGÜCÜNÜN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ ENCOURAGE OR DISCOURAGE?: EVALUATION ON DISCOURAGED LABOR FORCE IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Artan işsizlik oranları ile birlikte iş arama maliyetlerinin yükseleceğinden bireyler için iş bulma çabaları daha az değerli hale gelmektedir ve bunun sonucunda cesaretsizlik ortaya çıkmaktadır. Tabi ki ekonominin en büyük sorunlarından birisi olan ekonomik kalkınma ve büyüme için işgücüne katılım önem arz etmektedir. Bundan dolayı ekonomiler için etkin işleyen bir işgücü piyasası şarttır. İşgücü piyasalarında erkeklerin olduğu kadar kadınların da işgücüne dahil edilmesi ve cesaretlendirilmesi özellikle Türkiye gibi gelişmekte olan ülkelerde daha fazla önem arz etmektedir. Türkiye’de kadınların işgücüne katılımı erkeklere nazaran azdır bu da gelir dağılımı adaletsizliklerine neden olmaktadır. Gelir dağılımı adaletsizliği sonucunda da ülkeler istedikleri gelişmiş düzeylerine ulaşamamaktadır. Bu bağlamda bireylerin işgücüne katılımı için gerek hükümetler gerekse sendika ve işçi kurumları tarafından gerekli tedbirlerin alınması gerekmektedir. Genel görüş bireylerin ekonominin durgun olduğu zamanlarda iş bulma ümitlerinin daha az olduğu ve bundan dolayı iş aramaktan vazgeçtikleri fakat ekonominin genişleme dönemlerinde işgücüne yeniden katılmaya istekli olacakları yönündedir. Buradan hareketle cesareti kırılmış işçiler piyasadaki şanslarını çok düşük gördüklerinden dolayı iş aramayan bireylerdir. Teorik olarak çıkış noktası iş arama modelidir. İşçiler iş aramanın faydasını değerlendirir ve olumlu ise işgücüne katılmaya karar verir. Eğer bu fayda olumsuz olursa işgücüne katılmaktan vazgeçer. Bu çalışmanın amacı, cesareti kırılmış işgücünün Türkiye’de cinsiyet ve bölge bağlamında ayrımını yapmaktır. Bu bağlamda 2004-2024 dönem verileri TÜİK’ten derlenerek oluşturulmuş tablolar ile çalışmaya dahil edilecektir. Çalışma sonucunda ortaya konulan verilerle gerekli politika önerileri sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İşgücüne katılım, İşsizlik, Cesareti kırılmış işgücü, Türkiye

ABSTRACT

With increasing unemployment rates, job search costs will rise, making it less worthwhile for individuals to try to find a job, and as a result, discouragement may arise. Of course, labor force participation is important for economic development and growth, which is one of the biggest problems of the economy. Therefore, an effectively working labor market is essential for economies. In labor markets, the inclusion and encouragement of women as well as men in the labor force is especially important in developing countries such as Turkey. In Turkey, women's participation in the labor force is lower than men's, which leads to income inequality. As a result of income inequality, countries cannot reach their intended level of development. In this context, necessary measures should be taken by both governments and trade unions and labor organizations for individuals to participate in the labor force. The general view is that individuals have less hope of finding a job when the economy is in recession and therefore give up looking for a job, but they will be willing to rejoin the labor force during periods of economic expansion. From this standpoint, discouraged workers are individuals who do not look for a job because they consider their chances in the market to be very low. The theoretical starting point is the job search model. Workers consider the utility of job search and decide to join the labor force if it is

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positive. If this benefit would be negative, they give up on joining the labor force. The aim of this study is to differentiate the discouraged labor force by gender and region in Turkey. In this context, data for the period 2004-2024 will be included in the study with tables compiled from TurkStat. Necessary policy recommendations will be presented with the data presented at the conclusion of the study.

Key Words: Labor force participation, Unemployment, Discouraged labor force, Turkey

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TEKNOLOJİK İNOVASYONUN İŞ ÇEVİRİMLERİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİNİN TÜRKİYE DEĞERLENDİRMESİ

AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPACT OF TECHNOLOGICAL INNOVATION ON BUSINESS CYCLES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Teknolojik ilerleme yeni iş alanları oluşturur mu yoksa olası işsizliği artırır mı uzun zamandır ekonomistler tarafından tartışılır bir konu haline gelmiştir. Teknolojideki değişimler aslında sunulan ürün ve hizmetteki iyileştirmeler olarak da tanımlanabilir. Çünkü her yapılan değişiklik ürün ve hizmetlerin gerek kalitesindeki gerek niteliğindeki gerek üretim yöntemindeki gerekse de çalışma saatlerindeki iyileştirmeleri göstermektedir. Teknolojide meydana gelen değişiklikler bazı iş çevreleri için iş yıkımı olabilecekken bazı iş sektörleri açısından da yeni yaratımlar meydana getirebilmektedir. Gelecekte bu sayede iş profilleri değişecek, gelişecek ve teknoloji mevcut iş becerileri üzerinde de farklı etkiler yaratacaktır. Teknolojik değişimden kaynaklı üretim süreçlerindeki değişiklikler hem ücretli istihdamda hem de yeni ortaya çıkabilecek değişik çalışma biçimleri şeklinde ilerleyen süreçlerde görülecektir. Tabi gelecekle ilgili istihdamı etkileyebilecek tek faktör teknolojideki değişimler olmamakla birlikte bu durum çalışanların ve toplumun refahının yanı sıra fayda ve maliyetler üzerinde de etkili olacaktır. İşletmelerin yoğun rekabet koşulları altında uzun ömürlü olup devamlılıklarını istikrarlı bir şekilde sürdürebilmeleri için değişen teknoloji ve çevre koşullarına ayak uydurması gerekmektedir. Refah payının artmasında en önemli etkenlerden biri olan teknolojiyi, ülkelerin üretmeleri, üreten ülkelerden almaları ve yayılımını sağlamaları ülkeleri ekonomik yönden olumlu etkileyecektir. Teknolojik değişimlerin emek piyasalarını olumsuz etkilemesi düşüncesinin yanı sıra teknolojik gelişmelere bağlı olarak ürün yeniliklerinin yeni iş kapıları açma olasılığı da mevcuttur. Ayrıca, ürün yenilikleri yoluyla firmalar yeni ve geliştirilmiş mal veya hizmetler sağlayabilirler. Bu durumda inovasyonun yeni istihdam olanakları sağlaması da mümkündür. Bu bağlamda çalışma kapsamında Türkiye'nin işgücü ve teknoloji verileri karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenecek olup gerekli politika önerileri sunulacaktır.

ANAHTAR KELİMELE: Teknoloji, İnovasyon, İşsizlik, Türkiye.

ABSTRACT

Whether technological progress creates new jobs or increases potential unemployment has long been a topic of controversy among economists. Changes in technology can actually be defined as improvements in the products and services being provided. This is because each change represents an improvement in the quality, quantity, method of production and working hours of products and services. Changes in technology can be a job killer for some business sectors and a new creation for others. In the future, job profiles will change and evolve and technology will have a different impact on existing job skills. Changes in production processes due to technological change will be seen both in wage employment and in new forms of work that may emerge in the future. Of course, changes in technology are not the only factor that may affect employment in the future, but they will have an impact on the welfare of workers and society, as well as on benefits and costs. Businesses need to keep pace with changing technology and environmental conditions in order to maintain their longevity and continuity in a stable

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manner under intense competitive conditions. The fact that countries produce technology, which is one of the most important factors in increasing the share of welfare, and that they purchase it from producing countries and ensure its diffusion will positively affect countries economically. In addition to the idea that technological changes have a negative impact on labor markets, there is also the possibility that product innovations due to technological developments may generate new jobs. Moreover, through product innovations, firms can provide new and improved goods or services. In this case, innovation may also provide new employment opportunities. In this context, Turkey's labor force and technology data will be analyzed comparatively and necessary policy recommendations will be presented.

KEY WORDS: Technology, Innovation, Unemployment, Turkey.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF THE EUROPEAN COURT OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE PROTECTION OF LEGAL ENTITIES RIGHTS IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The European Court of Human Rights protects and promotes the rights of businesses, organizations and other legal entities in the Albanian context. This article explores the crucial role of the ECtHR in safeguarding the legal rights entities and provides an overview of the ECtHR's authority as a supranational judicial body and its mandate to adjudicate on human rights cases involving legal entities in Albanian context. The European Court of Human Rights impacts on key areas such as the right to property, freedom of association and the right to a fair trial for the legal entities and the article discusses the ECtHR's approach to the interpretation of the ECHR, particularly in the context of legal entities rights and how it has influenced the development of Albanian law in this area. It aims to provide an overview of the ECtHR's jurisprudence in this area, highlighting its impact in the protection of legal entities rights in Albania. This article will discuss the background and legal framework of the ECtHR's jurisdiction in Albania also the ratification of the European Convention of Human Rights. It then provides an analysis of the ECtHR's case law related to the legal entities rights in Albania, focusing on the key judgments and their implications for the protections of these rights. It also highlights the challenges and opportunities that lie ahead and the potential impact of the ECtHR's jurisprudence on the protection of legal entities rights in the country.

Overall this article provides a comprehensive overview of the ECtHR's role in the protection of legal entities rights in Albania, and its impact on the country's legal system and the EU accession process. It highlights the importance of the ECtHR's jurisprudence in this area, and its potential to influence the development of legal entities rights in Albania and beyond.

Keywords: European court of Human Rights, legal entities, rights, Albania.

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EXPLORING BEYOĞLU'S HETEROTOPIC URBAN SPACES THROUGH THE LENS OF IDLENESS AND THE FLÂNEUR

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the multifaceted urban landscape of Beyoğlu, a prominent district in Istanbul, through the lens of idleness and the concept of the flâneur, employing Michel Foucault's theory of heterotopia. Historically known as Pera, Beyoğlu has been a vibrant epicentre of cultural and social activity since the late 19th century. Located on Istanbul's European side, the district is renowned for its rich tapestry of ethnic diversity and dynamic sociocultural life. The study examines Beyoğlu's evolution from a mere geographical entity to a profound cultural environment, reflecting on its unique historical and contemporary significance.

The concept of idleness, traditionally defined as "unemployed" or "vagabond" by the Turkish Language Institution, has undergone significant transformation in literary and cultural contexts. It has come to symbolize a form of modernity and individuality, akin to Walter Benjamin's notion of the flâneur. This paper scrutinizes various locations within Beyoğlu from the perspective of the idle flâneur, integrating Foucault's idea of heterotopic spaces—places of otherness that are simultaneously real and imagined.

The analysis begins with an exploration of heterotopic spaces, framed through the lens of everyday life and Henri Lefebvre's concept of "leisure" in urban settings. By investigating how leisure and idleness manifest in the physical and social spaces of Beyoğlu, the study delves into specific locales such as streets and passages, pastry shops, cafes, bars, and cultural venues like theatres and cinemas. Each of these places is examined for its role in providing spaces for leisure and idleness, reflecting broader themes of modernization and cultural identity.

Through this exploration, the paper illustrates how Beyoğlu functions as a canvas for idleness and flâneurial experiences, offering insights into how these spaces contribute to the district's ongoing narrative. The study reveals how the district's diverse locales serve as stages for the flâneur's explorations and idle reflections, contributing to Beyoğlu's identity as a dynamic heterotopic space. This nuanced examination underscores the intersection of urban space, leisure, and cultural identity, highlighting Beyoğlu's significance in the broader context of Istanbul's socio-cultural evolution.

Keywords: Beyoğlu's Urban Spaces, Heterotopic Space, Flâneur, Cultural Identity, Everyday Life and Leisure Time.

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EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON THE EFFECT OF CBR RESULTS FOR FLY ASH PURIFIED CLAYEY SOIL MATERIALS

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ABSTRACT

Clayey soil having low shear strength and high compressibility cannot be used for sub grade as its CBR value will not be in permissible standard. So it's needed to be modified when required to use for sub grade under pavements. To modify, stabilization or ground modification technique is required. In this regard we are making an attempt to modify the properties feasible to be used as sub grade material. Here we are using Fly ash as admixture to stabilize and improve the properties. Many attempts were made using fly ash, here we are attempting a study of fly ash stabilization under curing period as the fly ash is being used as a substitute of cement in concrete which gains strength with curing.

Keywords: Building on hilly regions, Clayey soil, CBR, sub grade under pavements, Fly ash and Cement concrete

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WATER AND WOMEN: NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF SCARCITY AND INEQUALITY

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ABSTRACT

Water shortage and gender inequality are interwoven worldwide concerns that disproportionately impact women, particularly in developing nations. These challenges are both interconnected and interdependent. With a focus on how restricted access to clean water affects women's health, education, economic possibilities, and general well-being, this study investigates the complex link between women and water. It is common for women to be the primary individuals responsible for water collection in many communities. This obligation requires them to travel significant distances, making it difficult to pursue school or find employment. The issues like lack of sanitation intensifies gender inequalities and subjects women to health hazards. This study elucidates, via case studies and data analysis, how water shortage perpetuates poverty cycles and exacerbates systemic gender inequality. The study contends that analyzing these dynamics reveals the necessity of tackling water shortage via a gendered perspective to attain global development objectives, specifically Sustainable Development Goals 5, Gender Equality and 6, Clean Water goals.

Keywords: water scarcity, gender justice, sustainable development, human rights, etc.

**STRUCTURE-BASED DRUG REPURPOSING TO INHIBIT THE DNA GYRASE OF
MYCOBACTERIUM TUBERCULOSIS**

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ABSTRACT

Short Introduction:

Drug repurposing is an alternative avenue for identifying new drugs to treat tuberculosis (TB). Although TB can be cured with anti-tubercular drugs, the emergence of multidrug-resistant and extensively drug-resistant strains of *Mycobacterium tuberculosis* H37Rv (Mtb), as well as the significant death toll globally, necessitate the development of effective drugs to treat TB.

Experiments and Key result findings:

In this study, drug repurposing approach was employed to address this drug resistance problem by screening drugbank database to identify novel inhibitors of the Mtb target enzyme, DNA gyrase. The compounds were screened against the ATPase domain of gyrase B subunit (MtbGyrB47), and the docking results showed Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin possess high binding affinities against MtbGyrB47. Comprehensive assessment using fluorescence spectroscopy, SPR, and CD titration studies revealed that Echinacoside as a potent binder against MtbGyrB47. Further, ATPase, and DNA supercoiling assays exhibited IC₅₀ values of 2.1-4.7 μ M for Echinacoside, Doxorubicin, Epirubicin, and Idarubicin. Among these compounds, the least MIC₉₀ of 6.3 μ M and 12 μ M were observed for Epirubicin and Echinacoside, respectively. Hence, our findings indicate that Echinacoside and Epirubicin target mycobacterial DNA gyrase, inhibit its catalytic cycle, and retard mycobacterium growth. Further these compounds exhibits potential scaffolds for optimizing novel anti-mycobacterial agents that can act on drug-resistant strains.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACODYNAMICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF SOME ANTIARRHYTHMIC MEDICINES

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the research was to study and analyze some peculiarities of pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of the antiarrhythmic medicines. Arrhythmias are irregularities in the heart's rhythm, resulting from disruptions in the electrical impulses that regulate heartbeat. These disruptions can lead to a heart rate that is too fast (tachycardia), too slow (bradycardia), or irregular. Arrhythmias range from harmless to life-threatening, and understanding their types, causes, and treatment options is crucial for

effective management. Antiarrhythmic medications play a critical role in the management of arrhythmias, disturbances in heart rhythm that can lead to severe cardiovascular complications. The pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of these drugs are complex and require detailed understanding for safe and effective application. This article explores the peculiarities of the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of common antiarrhythmic medications, including quinidine, amiodarone, and sotalol. Special attention is given to how factors like metabolism, drug interactions, and physiological conditions (e.g., hypokinesia) affect their efficacy and safety. Antiarrhythmic drugs are classified into several groups based on their effects on ion channels and cardiac action potentials. Their pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are influenced by multiple factors, including body metabolism, enzymatic activity, and external factors such as drug interactions. This paper explores key antiarrhythmic medications and their unique PD and PK properties. The pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of antiarrhythmic medications are complex and require careful consideration to avoid adverse effects. Drugs like quinidine, amiodarone, and sotalol exhibit unique characteristics in their absorption, metabolism, and elimination, which must be understood to optimize their therapeutic use. Individual patient factors, including renal function, liver metabolism, and the potential for drug interactions, are critical to tailoring antiarrhythmic therapy effectively. Antiarrhythmic drugs are essential in the treatment of various cardiac arrhythmias, conditions characterized by abnormal heart rhythms that can lead to significant morbidity and mortality. This review explores the clinical pharmacology of these drugs, focusing on their mechanisms of action, therapeutic applications, pharmacokinetics, and potential adverse effects. By understanding these aspects, clinicians can better manage arrhythmias and optimize patient outcomes. Given the narrow therapeutic index of many antiarrhythmic drugs, interactions with other medications can have profound effects on their efficacy and safety. Amiodarone, for instance, interacts with warfarin, digoxin, and statins, increasing the risk of adverse effects. Sotalol should not be combined with other drugs that prolong the QT interval due to the heightened risk of life-threatening arrhythmias. Antiarrhythmic Drugs: such as beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and amiodarone, help regulate heart rhythms. However, some can have proarrhythmic effects, meaning they can cause new arrhythmias or worsen existing ones.

Keywords: Peculiarities, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, antiarrhythmic, medicine.

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THE PECULIARITIES OF PHARMACODYNAMICS AND PHARMACOKINETICS OF SOME ANTIARRHYTHMIC MEDICINES

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effective management. Antiarrhythmic medications play a critical role in the management of arrhythmias, disturbances in heart rhythm that can lead to severe cardiovascular complications. The pharmacodynamics (PD) and pharmacokinetics (PK) of these drugs are complex and require detailed understanding for safe and effective application. This article explores the peculiarities of the pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of common antiarrhythmic medications, including quinidine, amiodarone, and sotalol. Special attention is given to how factors like metabolism, drug interactions, and physiological conditions (e.g., hypokinesia) affect their efficacy and safety. Antiarrhythmic drugs are classified into several groups based on their effects on ion channels and cardiac action potentials. Their pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics are influenced by multiple factors, including body metabolism, enzymatic activity, and external factors such as drug interactions. This paper explores key antiarrhythmic medications and their unique PD and PK properties. The pharmacodynamics and pharmacokinetics of antiarrhythmic medications are complex and require careful consideration to avoid adverse effects. Drugs like quinidine, amiodarone, and sotalol exhibit unique characteristics in their absorption, metabolism, and elimination, which must be understood to optimize their therapeutic use. Individual patient factors, including renal function, liver metabolism, and the potential for drug interactions, are critical to tailoring antiarrhythmic therapy effectively. Antiarrhythmic drugs are essential in the treatment of various cardiac arrhythmias, conditions characterized by abnormal heart rhythms that can lead to significant morbidity and mortality. This review explores the clinical pharmacology of these drugs, focusing on their mechanisms of action, therapeutic applications, pharmacokinetics, and potential adverse effects. By understanding these aspects, clinicians can better manage arrhythmias and optimize patient outcomes. Given the narrow therapeutic index of many antiarrhythmic drugs, interactions with other medications can have profound effects on their efficacy and safety. Amiodarone, for instance, interacts with warfarin, digoxin, and statins, increasing the risk of adverse effects. Sotalol should not be combined with other drugs that prolong the QT interval due to the heightened risk of life-threatening arrhythmias. Antiarrhythmic Drugs: such as beta-blockers, calcium channel blockers, and amiodarone, help regulate heart rhythms. However, some can have proarrhythmic effects, meaning they can cause new arrhythmias or worsen existing ones.

Keywords: Peculiarities, pharmacodynamics, pharmacokinetics, antiarrhythmic, medicine.

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EVALUATING THE EFFECTS OF BUILDING FORMS ON THERMAL COMFORT IN THE COMPOSITE CLIMATE OF NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Many researchers have diverse views on the best building forms for thermal comfort in a climate zone. For example, some were of the view that an octagonal form was the best in hot climate zones while others believed in a decagonal shape. The study is therefore aimed at investigating the effects of the different basic building forms on the thermal comfort of in composite climate of Nigeria. It was achieved by assessing the operative temperature and relative humidity in primary building forms. The results were then compared and the optimum thermal comfort was then obtained. The Google SketchUp 2017 and Radiance in open-studio simulation tool were used to evaluate the four (4) building forms: - Cube; cuboid; cylinder and hexagonal building forms at the hypothetical site of Zaria, Nigeria. An explorative design approach with a quantitative research strategy was used and the data generated was then analyzed using ANOVA, Person Product Moment Correlation, charts, and tables using a significant threshold of 0.05. The results indicate that the cylinder with the lowest surface area has the best thermal comfort performance followed by Hexagon, cuboid, and cube having the surface area of 56.52m², 98.4m², 120m², and 144m² respectively.

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STUDY OF GRAPHENE NANOPATES (GNPS) ON THE LOW-VELOCITY IMPACT RESPONSE OF WOVEN HYBRID COMPOSITES FROM BASALT/KEVLAR FIBERS

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ABSTRACT

The current work used an instrumented impact testing machine to conduct experimental investigations to ascertain how hybrid combinations of hybrid laminates responded to low-velocity impact loading. Hybrid laminates (K5B10K5) were fabricated with a Woven plain weave of basalt and a woven twill weave of Kevlar fibers using vacuum assisted resin molding process (VARIM) with HEXION-MGS epoxy resin system. To demonstrate the effect of graphene nanoplates (GnPs), we used (1wt.%, 2wt.%, and 3 wt.%) ratios of GnPs then the response of Kevlar/basalt/epoxy hybrid laminates was examined. Low-velocity impact loading at an energy level of 30 J was applied to square laminates with a nominal thickness of 5 mm and a size of 100 mm. As compared to unmodified laminates, the study's findings show that hybrid composites have a 4% improvement in peak load at 1 wt.% GnPs and a 46.33 % improvement in absorbed energy at 3 wt.% GnPs.

Keywords: Hybrid composites, Low-velocity impact, VARIM process Kevlar fiber, Basalt fiber,

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THE EFFECTS OF ENVIRONMENTAL TAXES ON COMPETITIVENESS IN THE EU MEMBER STATES

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ABSTRACT

In the transition towards a sustainable economy, the effects of environmental taxes on competitiveness in the Member States of the European Union is a topic of major interest. In recent decades, there has been a visible shift from direct to indirect taxation and environmental taxes have become an important actor in current and future tax policies.

The implementation of environmental taxes aims to reduce greenhouse gas emissions and promote the use of renewable resources, but their effects on economic competitiveness remain a matter of debate. While environmental taxes can stimulate innovation and investment in green technologies, there are challenges related to rising costs for traditional sectors, which can affect both productivity and position in international markets. Analyzing this impact requires a balanced approach, considering the structural differences between Member States' economies, the level of industrial development and the capacity to adapt to new regulations. In the current context of multiple crises, including climate change and post-pandemic economic challenges, investigating the impact of environmental taxes on competitiveness in EU countries becomes essential for the design of effective economic policies at European level. Following the application of the Ordinary Least-Squares (OLS) model, empirical results have shown a negative relationship between import volumes, used as a proxy for competitiveness, and environmental taxes, indicating potential negative effects on international markets. In this context, policy makers are encouraged to design tax policies that encourage the environmental transition without compromising international competitiveness, through incentives for innovation and reducing the tax burden on vulnerable sectors.

Keywords: environmental taxes; economic competitiveness, green economy, environmental tax policies, technological innovation.

JEL classification: C33, O13; Q55.

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ERGENLERDE SALDIRGANLIK VE ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLER

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ÖZET

Gün geçtikçe okullarda şiddet ve saldırganlık olayları artmaktadır. Ergenlik dönemi de yetişkinliğe geçiş aşaması ve bu süreçte duygusal, nörolojik, sosyal olarak gelişme dönemidir. Bu süreçte ergenler fırtınalı bir dönemden geçmekte hormonlarının üst seviyede olduğu bu dönemde hem kendileriyle hem de çevredeki kişilerle kavga etmektedirler. Hayattan bekledikleri, başkalarının bekledikleri ve kendisiyle çelişmesi bu süreçte olmaktadır. Psikolojik ve duygusal iyi oluş ergenlerin kendilerini tanımları, sosyal çevre ilişkilerinin gelişmesi ve kendilerini iyi hissettikleri bir durumdur. Bu durumda saldırganlık üzerinde de etkili olacaktır. Psikolojik ve duygusal iyi oluşun saldırganlık davranışları üzerindeki ilişki incelenerek bu şekilde okullardaki saldırganlığı önleyici çalışmalar yapılması sağlanabilir.

Ülkemizde ergenlikte saldırganlığa yönelik çalışmaların çok sayıda olduğu görülmektedir. Saldırganlık sorununun etkili verimli bir biçimde çözüm yolları bulmak gerekmektedir. Hemşireler de bu kapsam da sorumlu kişilerdir. Bu veriler ışığında, ülkemizde okul sağlığı hemşiresi ile okul sağlığı ekibi, okul yöneticileri ergenlerin gereksinimleri ve sorunları belirlemek, risklerini erken saptamak, uygun planlamalar yapmak ve gerekli önlemleri alması gereklidir. Çalışmanın okul yöneticileri, okul hemşireleri ve sağlık profesyonelleri açısından da faydalı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Psikolojik ve Duygusal İyi Oluş, Ergenlik, Saldırganlık, Hemşirelik,

ABSTRACT

Incidents of violence and aggression in schools are increasing day by day. Adolescence is the stage of transition to adulthood and the period of emotional, neurological and social development in this process. In this process, adolescents go through a stormy period and in this period when their hormones are at the highest level, they fight both with themselves and with the people around them. What they expect from life, what others expect and self-contradiction occur in this process. Psychological and emotional well-being is a situation in which adolescents recognise themselves, develop their social environment relations and feel good about themselves. In this case, it will also have an effect on aggression. By examining the relationship between psychological and emotional well-being on aggression behaviours, preventive studies can be carried out to prevent aggression in schools.

It is seen that there are many studies on aggression in adolescence in our country. It is necessary to find effective and efficient solutions to the problem of aggression. In the light of these data, it is necessary to determine the needs and problems of adolescents in our country with school health nurses, school health team, school administrators, to determine the needs and problems of adolescents, to detect their

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risks early, to make appropriate plans and to take necessary precautions. It is thought that the study will be useful for school administrators, school nurses and health professionals.

Keywords: Psychological and Emotional Well-Being, Adolescence, Aggression, Nursing,

KÜRESEL SAĞLIK SORUNU: MAYMUN ÇİÇEĞİ VE GEBELİK

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ÖZET

İnsanoğlu geçmişten günümüze kadar her dönemde salgın hastalıklarla karşı karşıya kalmıştır. Salgın hastalıklar; bir toplumun büyük bir kısmını etkileyen, geniş bir coğrafi alana yayılan, ekonomik ve sosyal dinamiklerin üzerinde köklü değişikliklere neden olan bir olgudur. Salgın hastalığın birçok ülke ve kıtaya yayılması durumu ise pandemi olarak adlandırılmaktadır. İnsanlık tarihine baktığımızda birçok pandeminin yaşandığı görülmektedir. AIDS, kolera, çiçek hastalığı, kolera, tifüs, tüberküloz, ebola, SARS, MERS, veba ve en son yaşanan covid-19 salgını insanoğlunun yaşadığı pandemiler arasındadır.

Maymun çiçeği, Poxviridae familyasının Orthopoxvirus cinsine ait zarflı, çift sarmallı bir DNA virüsü tarafından tetiklenen viral bir zoonozdur. Hastalığın hayvanlardan insanlara temas yoluyla bulaştığı bilinmektedir. Hastalık daha çok Batı ve Orta Afrika da görülmektedir. Hastalığın klinik seyrinde görülen ilk semptomlar ateş, baş ağrısı, halsizlik, eklem ağrısı, boyun ve kasık da lenfadenopatidir. İleri seviyesinde ise lezyonlar ve deri döküntüleri ile karakterizedir. Literatür incelendiğinde maymun çiçeği ile ilgili ilk vaka 1970 yılında bildirildiği görülmüştür. Günümüzde ise artan vakalarla insan sağlığını tehdit edici bir durum olarak tekrar karşımıza çıktığı görülmektedir. Çiçek hastalığında yapılan çiçek aşısının %85 oranında maymun çiçeği enfeksiyonuna karşı bağışıklık geliştirdiği bildirilmiştir.

Gebelikte maymun çiçeği enfeksiyonuyla ilgili veriler oldukça kısıtlıdır. Bunun olası bir nedeni olarak vakaların çoğunun Afrika'nın sınırlı teknik kapasiteye sahip kırsal bölgelerinde olması olabilir. Ancak sınırlı literatür bilgisine karşın maymun çiçeği enfeksiyonun gebeliğe verdiği hasar oldukça fazla olduğu görülmektedir. Maymun çiçeği enfeksiyonun gebelikte; düşüğe, intrauterin ex'e, plasental kanamaya, erken doğuma, maternal ve fetal mortaliteye neden olduğu bildirilmiştir.

Sonuç olarak küresel ölçekte vakaların bildirildiği son zamanlarda maymun çiçeği virüsü tekrar dünya gündeminde yer almıştır. İnsanlar üzerinde tam etkisi net olarak hala bilinmeyen maymun çiçeği virüsünün gebe kadınlarla ilgili verileri ise yok denecek kadar azdır. Ancak virüsün etki mekanizması göz önünde bulundurulduğunda gebe ve fetus için potansiyel bir tehdit olduğu bir gerçektir. Ayrıca maymun çiçeği enfeksiyonundan korunma için önerilen çiçek aşısı canlı bir aşı olup gebelikte kontrendike aşılar arasındadır. Maymun çiçeğinin salgın hastalık haline gelmesi ve yeni bir pandemi ortamı oluşturma potansiyeli nedeni ile önemle üzerinde durulması gereken bir konudur.

Bu derleme ile gebelere yönelik kaynak artırmak ve başka çalışmalara fikir sunmak amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Maymun Çiçeği, Gebelik, Salgın, Hastalık, Pandemi

ABSTRACT

Humanity has always faced epidemics from the past to the present. Epidemics are a phenomenon that affects a large part of a society, spreads over a wide geographical area, and causes radical changes in economic and social dynamics. The spread of an epidemic disease to many countries and continents is called a pandemic. When we look at human history, we see that many pandemics have occurred. AIDS,

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cholera, smallpox, cholera, typhus, tuberculosis, ebola, SARS, MERS, plague and the most recent covid-19 epidemic are among the pandemics experienced by human beings. Monkeypox is a viral zoonosis triggered by an enveloped, double-stranded DNA virus belonging to the Orthopoxvirus genus of the Poxviridae family. It is known that the disease is transmitted from animals to humans through contact. The disease is mostly seen in West and Central Africa. The first symptoms seen in the clinical course of the disease are fever, headache, weakness, joint pain, and lymphadenopathy in the neck and groin. In its advanced stage, it is characterized by lesions and skin rashes. When the literature is examined, it is seen that the first case of monkeypox was reported in 1970. Today, it is seen that it is again encountered as a situation that threatens human health with increasing cases. It has been reported that the smallpox vaccine given for smallpox develops immunity against monkeypox infection by 85%.

Data on monkeypox infection in pregnancy is quite limited. A possible reason for this may be that most of the cases occur in rural areas of Africa with limited technical capacity. However, despite the limited literature information, it is seen that the damage monkeypox infection causes to pregnancy is quite high. It has been reported that monkeypox infection causes miscarriage, intrauterine ex, placental hemorrhage, premature birth, maternal and fetal mortality in pregnancy.

As a result, monkeypox virus has been on the world agenda again recently when cases have been reported on a global scale. The full effect of monkeypox virus on humans is still not clearly known, but there is almost no data on pregnant women. However, when the mechanism of action of the virus is considered, it is a fact that it is a potential threat to the pregnant woman and the fetus. In addition, the smallpox vaccine recommended for protection against monkeypox infection is a live vaccine and is among the vaccines contraindicated in pregnancy. Monkeypox is an issue that needs to be emphasized due to its epidemic nature and its potential to create a new pandemic environment.

This review aims to increase resources for pregnant women and to provide ideas for other studies.

Keywords: Monkeypox, Pregnancy, Epidemic, Disease, Pandemic

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INVESTIGATION INTO THE LOW-VELOCITY IMPACT RESPONSE OF WOVEN HYBRID COMPOSITES FROM CARBON/KEVLAR FIBERS USING MULTI-WALLED CARBON NANO TUBES (MWCNT)

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ABSTRACT

The current work aimed to determine how hybrid combinations of hybrid laminates responded to low-velocity impact loading through experimental experiments using an instrumented impact testing apparatus. A woven twill weave of Kevlar fibers and a woven plain weave of carbon were combined to form hybrid laminates (K5C10K5) utilizing the HEXION-MGS epoxy resin system and the vacuum assisted resin molding process (VARIM). In order to demonstrate the impact of Multi-Walled Carbon Nano Tubes (MWCNT) at these ratios (0.1 wt.%, 0.25 wt.%, and 0.5 wt.%), the response of Kevlar/carbon/epoxy hybrid laminates was examined. Application of low-velocity impact loading with an energy level of 30 J was conducted on square laminates measuring 100 mm in size and nominally 5 mm in thickness. The study's findings show that, when comparing hybrid composites to unmodified laminates, there is a 28.5 % and 31.1 % improvement in peak load and absorbed energy, respectively, at 0.1 wt.% MWCNT.

Keywords: Kevlar fiber, VARIM process Low-velocity impact, Hybrid composites, Carbon fiber,

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INVESTIGATING THE GENETIC DIVERSITY OF THE CAROB TREE (*CERATONIA SILIQUA* L.) IN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The carob tree (*Ceratonia siliqua* L.), a typical forest species of the Mediterranean basin, is increasingly used by the food, pharmaceutical, and cosmetic industries. In Morocco, the carob tree is widely found as a natural tree in various bioclimatic zones ranging from humid to arid coastal areas with hot and temperate variations. However, this species is threatened by genetic erosion, mainly due to deforestation. In order to establish a strategy for the valorization of the carob tree in Morocco, we considered analyzing the genetic diversity of the local germplasm as a necessary step for the rational exploitation of this species and the development of a conservation strategy. With this in mind, we focused in this work on studying the genetic diversity of the carob tree in Morocco, using ISSR (Inter-Simple Sequence Repeat) molecular markers.

In this context, a set of 12 accessions was collected from the distribution area of this species in Morocco and then characterized at the molecular level using 17 ISSR markers. The data analysis, using appropriate statistical methods, reveals a high level of genetic diversity both between and within populations and confirms the usefulness of ISSR markers in detecting polymorphism, identifying, and characterizing populations of this species. The results obtained will be discussed in relation to the development of conservation and valorization strategies for the biodiversity of this species

Key words: *Ceratonia siliqua*, population, polymorphism, ISSR markers, Morocco

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INFLUENCES OF THE ENVIRONMENT ON THE PHYSIOLOGICAL CHARACTERISTICS OF DIFFERENT APPLE VARIETIES

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ABSTRACT

Research has shown that a variety of environmental factors and characteristics associated to genotype affect apple adaptability. This study set out to assess how two different climates affected the physiological characteristics and vegetative growth of ten different apple varieties. The bulk of the assessed response variables showed significant varietal variations in the results. For most cultivars evaluated in high temperatures, there was a noticeable reduction in shoot length, leaf area, and leaf density. Along with a decrease in stomatal density and dimensions, this reduction was linked to a decrease in stomatal conductance. On the other hand, compared to base altitude regions, apple leaf physiological characteristics showed the highest proline and cuticular wax levels.

The findings show that the levels of heat resistance among the apple cultivars under investigation varies significantly. The aforementioned heterogeneity presents auspicious prospects for the amalgamation of cross-breeding tactics, hence facilitating the genesis of apple varieties that are more suited to the milder climate prevalent in neighboring Moroccan regions.

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MIND-BODY HARMONY: A LITERATURE REVIEW ON YOGA'S IMPACT ON AGING POPULATIONS

all the orthodox systems of Indian Philosophy have one goal in view, the liberation of the soul through perfection. The method is by Yoga.

- Swami Vivekananda.

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ABSTRACT

Yoga has an effective influence in the control of the body, soul and the brain of individuals in this human world. It helps the body in overcoming clinical disease because of its recuperating power by protecting both the brain and the body from pressure. Yoga Asanas or Yogic activities go about as an impetus to mending the mental, physical profound and actual afflictions. The effect of yoga is seen on the mental health and behaviour of the elderly people. Yogic activities additionally mediate proactive tasks. The progressions which happen because of Yoga in the attitudes of individuals who perform Yogic activities having mental and furthermore actual infirmities is helpful for achieve an ocean change in their conduct. Older people have many mental issues due to loneliness, less social support and various physical deformities. Thus, it is a review paper which focussed on the effect of pranayama's on the well-being of the elderly people. Older adults are prone to various disease and disturbed mental issues. Pranayama alludes to a bunch of yoga breathing activities. It is inferred from the studies that it is the solution of all mental and physical ageing issues and work on overall well-being. awareness among the older adults regarding yoga should be reached so that they enjoy their left-over journey with happiness.

Keywords: Yoga, older adults, pranayamas

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DEVELOPMENT AND VALIDATION OF AN ANALYTICAL METHOD FOR CELECOXIB DEGRADATION PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Celecoxib is a COX-2 inhibitor which has been used to be treated and prevent breast cancer, as well as for osteoarthritis and rheumatism. The quality control requirements of this medicine are given in the British Pharmacopoeia (BP), American Pharmacopoeia (USP) and European Pharmacopoeia (EP) monographs. These requirements were met by their newly developed impurity-profiling analytical methods: Positional isomer B and meta-isomer A are tough to separate as well.

In this study, a new fast HPLC Box-Behnken response surface experimental design was developed to overcome that difficulty. Ideal parameters were identified by numerous studies (QbD) carried out with varying temperature, flow rate and mobile phase composition using Chiralpak AD column as stationary phase in Minitab software. This method was validated as per International Council for Standardization's (ICH) guidelines. During development, a comprehensive assessment of the characteristics of celecoxib and impurities was carried out to assure the feasibility and robustness of the method. A complete analysis of accuracy, precision, linearity, and specificity was carried. The method had a quick retention time and an uncomplicated mobile phase composition, indicating that it is suitable for routine and very precise quantification of celecoxib. A new and accurate analytical methodology for the cis-enantiomer quantification of celecoxib was developed, showing good compliance with regulatory guidelines for celecoxib measurement, useful for medical and therapeutic approaches.

Keywords : HPLC; Validation; ICH; Isomers; Box Benken

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RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN REMINISCENCE, FLOURISHING AND PERCEIVED SOCIAL SUPPORT AMONG OLDER ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

This study explores how reminiscing about life experiences influences older adults' sense of well-being (flourishing) and the impact of social support in this process. Reminiscence is categorized into positive (integrative and transmissive) and negative (obsessive and escapist) styles, with integrative reminiscence particularly linked to higher levels of well-being. The study was done on 250 older adults and Data was collected using reminiscence, Flourishing, and perceived social support scales. The findings suggest that older adults who engage in positive reminiscence experience greater life satisfaction and emotional well-being. However, this relationship is significantly moderated by the level of perceived social support. High social support amplifies the positive effects of reminiscence on flourishing, helping individuals feel more connected and satisfied with their lives. In contrast, those with low perceived social support may not experience the same level of benefits from reminiscing and may even feel heightened distress when engaging in obsessive forms of reminiscence. The study underscores the importance of fostering strong social support systems for older adults to enhance the benefits of reminiscence, suggesting that interventions aimed at improving social connections could promote flourishing in later life. It also highlights the need for tailored approaches in mental health care, where reminiscence therapy could be combined with social support enhancement to optimize psychological well-being among the elderly.

Keywords: Reminiscence, Flourishing, Perceived Social Support, Older Adults

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GRAVES' DISEASE - PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STUDY, GENETIC FEATURES AND TREATMENT AS ONE OF THE MOST COMMON FORMS OF HYPERTHYROIDISM

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ABSTRACT

Graves' disease is the most common cause of hyperthyroidism. It is a disorder with systemic manifestations that primarily affect heart, skeletal muscle, eyes, skin, bone, and liver. Failure to diagnose Graves' disease in a timely manner can predispose thyroid storm which carries high morbidity and mortality. Clinicians ought to be aware of systemic manifestations of Graves' disease and the different modalities available for treatment. Early diagnosis and management of Graves' disease can also prevent severe cardiac complications such as atrial flutter, atrial fibrillation, and high output cardiac failure. This activity reviews the evaluation and treatment of Graves' disease and highlights the role of the interprofessional team in reducing morbidity and improving care for affected patients.

Keywords: Graves' disease, Pathophysiology, Genetic characteristics, Treatment

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PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL STRUCTURE OF PANDAS SYNDROME, WHICH MANIFESTS ITSELF IN DIFFERENT FORMS OF NEUROPSYCHIATRIC DISORDERS AND SYMPTOM COMPLEX OF AUTOIMMUNE ORIGIN ASSOCIATED WITH STREPTOCOCCAL INFECTION

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ABSTRACT

Excessive activation of immune cells by environmental factors, such as infection or individual genetic risk, causes various autoimmune diseases. Streptococcus species are gram-positive bacteria that colonize the nasopharynx, respiratory tract, gastrointestinal tract, genitourinary tract, and skin. Group A Streptococcus (GAS) species cause various symptoms, ranging from mild infections, such as tonsillitis and pharyngitis, to serious infections, such as necrotizing fasciitis and streptococcal toxic shock syndrome. The contribution of GAS infections to several autoimmune diseases, including acute rheumatic fever, vasculitis, and neuropsychiatric disorders, has been studied. In this review, we focus on the association between streptococcal infections and autoimmune diseases, and discuss current research on the mechanisms underlying the initiation and progression of autoimmune diseases.

Keywords: Streptococcal infection, Autoimmune, Neuropsychiatric disorders, PANDAS syndrome, Pathophysiological structure

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KAVRAMSAL BAKIŞ AÇISIYLA BLOK ZİNCİR YATIRIM FONLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF BLOCKCHAIN INVESTMENT FUNDS FROM A CONCEPTUAL PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Kripto paranın temelini oluşturan blok zincir teknolojisi finans sektörünün her alanında yer almaktadır. Bu alanlardan birisi de yatırım fonlarıdır. Yatırımcılar yatırım fonları ile aynı anda birden fazla finansal araca yatırım yapabilmektedir. Blok zincir teknolojisinin temelini oluşturduğu yatırım fonlarının kurulmasıyla alternatif fonlara yatırım imkanı sunulmaktadır. Yatırımcıların blok zincir temalı yatırım fonlarına taleplerinin artmasıyla fonların çeşitlendirildiği görülmektedir. Bu amaçla günümüzde yaygın olarak tercih edilen bir finansal araç olan blok zincir yatırım fonları kavramsal bir bakış açısıyla değerlendirilmektedir. Blok zincir teknolojisinin doğuşu, gelişimi, faydaları ve önemi değerlendirilerek, blok zincir teknolojisi yatırım fonları kavramsal boyutuyla açıklanmaktadır. Araştırma sonucunda blok zincir teknolojisi yatırım fonlarının finansal piyasalarda çok yeni olduğu görülmektedir. Blok zincir teknolojisi yatırım fonlarının, profesyonel fon yönetim şirketleri tarafından yönetilmesinin yatırımcılara yüksek getiri potansiyeli sunabileceği düşünülmektedir. Fon büyüklüklerinin ve sayısının hızlı bir şekilde artmasıyla bu fonların öneminin her geçen gün artması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Blok Zincir Yatırım Fonları, Portföy Yönetimi, Finansal Piyasalar

ABSTRACT

Blockchain technology, which forms the basis of cryptocurrency, is present in every area of the financial sector. One of these areas is investment funds. Investors can invest in more than one financial instrument at the same time with investment funds. With the establishment of investment funds based on blockchain technology, the opportunity to invest in alternative funds is offered. It is seen that funds are diversified with the increasing demand of investors for blockchain-themed investment funds. For this purpose, blockchain investment funds, which are a widely preferred financial instrument today, are evaluated from a conceptual perspective. The birth, development, benefits and importance of blockchain technology are evaluated and blockchain technology investment funds are explained in terms of their conceptual dimension. As a result of the research, it is seen that blockchain technology investment funds are very new in the financial markets. It is thought that blockchain technology investment funds can offer high return potential to investors if they are managed by professional fund management companies. It is expected that the importance of these funds will increase day by day with the rapid increase in fund sizes and numbers.

Keywords: Blockchain Mutual Fund, Portfolio Management, Financial Market

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THE ROLE OF EMOTION REGULATION IN CHANGING RACIAL ATTITUDES TOWARDS COMMUNITIES OF ROMA AND EGYPTIAN ETHNICITIES

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ABSTRACT

Diversity is an inbuilt core of humanity, but it nonetheless evokes challenges in the form of racial prejudice and racism, which completely jeopardize peaceful coexistence. Indeed, racism has been closely linked to a host of harmful outcomes, such as increased stress and poor mental health. Poor emotional regulation, in turn, influences social competence and adaptation to social contexts. An inability to handle emotions in the contexts of racial experiences results in continued prejudice and racism. This cross-sectional study examines how emotion regulation strategies affect racial attitudes amongst Albanian students toward Roma and Egyptian minorities. Respondents totaled 273, who answered an online survey using Google Forms. These results thus suggest that students who regulated better their emotions show lower racial attitudes toward Roma and Egyptian minorities. These insights offer a basis for implementing emotion regulation strategies in educational programs aimed at reducing racial prejudice among youths.

Key words: Emotion Regulation, Roma and Egyptian minorities, Racial attitudes

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THE INTEGRATION OF ROMA AND EGYPTIAN CHILDREN AND YOUTH INTO ALBANIA'S EDUCATION SYSTEM: A REVIEW OF THE NATIONAL PLAN

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ABSTRACT

This paper reviews the National Action Plan of Albania, especially the integration of Roma and Egyptian communities, focusing on education. It considers issues these minority groups face in the education system and depicts developments that the state suggests should occur until 2025. Among the findings, the elements that need further improvement include economic, family, and school support systems. Particularly, the recommendations of the study have included services that should be provided in order to strengthen the role of parents, direct peer collaborations at schools, increase protection services, and improve human resources within the field. Other than that, it urges the sustainable economic development under the support of state and local governments in light of enabling Roma and Egyptian children and youth participate in education.

Keywords: Roma and Egyptian children, Albanian context, Education, Psycho-social interventions

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BİRİNCİ BASAMAK SAĞLIK HİZMETLERİNDE HEMŞİRELERİN INTRAMÜSKÜLER ENJEKSİYON UYGULAMALARINDA NONFARMAKOLOJİK AĞRI YÖNETİM TEKNİKLERİ

NONPHARMACOLOGICAL PAIN MANAGEMENT TECHNIQUES in INTRAMUSCULAR INJECTION PRACTICES of NURSES in PRIMARY HEALTH CARE

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ÖZET

Intramüsküler enjeksiyon(IM) vücudun büyük kas kitlesine ilacın verilmesinde kullanılan bir yöntemdir. IM enjeksiyon yataklı tedavi kurumlarında fazla kullanılmakla birlikte birinci basamak sağlık hizmetlerinde hem aşılama hem de ayaktan tedavi edilen sağlıklı/hasta bireylere oldukça fazla uygulanmaktadır. Doğru bir şekilde intramüsküler enjeksiyon (IM) uygulamasında en önemli parametre enjeksiyon tekniğidir. IM enjeksiyon uygulanırken doğru tekniğin kullanımı enjeksiyondan kaynaklanan komplikasyonları azaltmaktadır. IM enjeksiyonun komplikasyonlarından biri, enjeksiyon alanında yoğun ağrıdır. Hastanın yaşadığı bu ağrı hastanın konforunu bozar ve tedaviye uyumu etkiler. Bu nedenle hemşirelerin ağrıyı azaltmaya yönelik nonfarmakolojik yöntemleri kullanması önem arz etmektedir. Enjeksiyon ağrısını kontrol etmek için masaj, basınç uygulama, lokal soğuk uygulama yaygın kullanılan yöntemler arasındadır. Ağrıyı azaltmak için kullanılan nonfarmakolojik başka bir yöntem ise aromatik bitki kullanımıdır. Lavanta yağının enjeksiyon uygulamasında ağrıyı azalttığı çalışmalar tarafından ortaya konmuştur. Bir diğer yöntem ise aspirasyonsuz hızlı enjeksiyon tekniğidir. Sinir ve büyük kan damarlarının yoğun olarak bulunmadığı vastus lateralis ve deltoid kas gibi enjeksiyon bölgelerinde, ağrıyı azaltmak için aspirasyonsuz hızlı enjeksiyon tekniği önerilmektedir. Birinci basamak sağlık hizmetinde geniş halk kitlesine sağlık hizmeti veren hemşirelerin IM enjeksiyona yönelik ağrıyı azaltan teknikleri kullanması, hastaların konforu ve tedaviye uyumu açısından önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntramüsküler enjeksiyon, ağrı, nonfarmakolojik yöntem, hemşirelik

ABSTRACT

Intramuscular injection (IM) is a method used to deliver drugs to large muscle masses of the body. IM injection is widely used in inpatient treatment institutions, but it is also widely applied to both vaccination and outpatient healthy/patient individuals in primary health care. The most important parameter in the correct application of intramuscular injection (IM) is the injection technique. The use of the correct technique while IM injection reduces complications arising from injection. One of the complications of IM injection is intense pain in the injection area. This pain experienced by the patient disrupts the patient's comfort and affects compliance with treatment. Therefore, it is important for nurses to use nonpharmacological methods to reduce pain. Massage, pressure application, and local cold application are among the commonly used methods to control injection pain. Another nonpharmacological method used to reduce pain is the use of aromatic plants. Studies have shown that lavender oil reduces pain during injection. Another method is the rapid injection technique without aspiration. In injection areas such as the vastus lateralis and deltoid muscle, where there are no dense nerves or large blood vessels, a non-aspiration rapid injection technique is recommended to reduce pain.

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It is important for nurses who provide health services to a wide range of people in primary health care to use pain-reducing techniques for IM injection in terms of patient comfort and compliance with treatment.

Keywords: Intramuscular injection, pain, non-pharmacological method, nursing

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EVDE BAKIM HASTALARINDA GÖZDEN KAÇIRILAN BİR TEHLİKE: DUYUSAL YOKSUNLUK

AN OVERLOOKED DANGER IN HOME CARE PATIENTS: SENSORY DEPRIVATION

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ÖZET

Mevcut olan yoğun bakımlardaki yatakları daha verimli kullanmak, yoğun bakımdaki yatış süresinin uzun olmasına bağlı morbidite, mortalite ve hastane giderlerini en aza indirmek, fiziksel aktivite kapasitesini yükseltmek, solunum fonksiyonlarını korumak ve yaşam kalitesini artırmak için acil durum ve hayati fonksiyonları iyileşen, stabil yoğun bakım hastasının evde bakımı önerilmektedir. Evde bakım hizmeti hasta kişilere, aileleri ile yaşadıkları ortamda, sağlık ekibi tarafından rehabilitasyon, fizyoterapi, psikolojik tedavi de dahil tıbbi ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak şekilde sağlık ve bakım ile takip hizmetlerinin sunulması olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Özellikle teknolojiye bağımlı olarak evde tedavi gören hastalar, evlerinin fiziksel görünüşlerinin ve evdeki seslerin değişiminden olumsuz etkilenebilirler. Konuşma, görme ve hissetme ile ilgili duysal kısıtlılık, yalnız başına kalma, hareket aktivitelerinin kısıtlanması gibi duysal girdinin nitelik ve niceliğindeki azalma duysal yoksunluk olarak tanımlanır. Duysal uyarılma, uygun nitelik ve nicelikte olursa birey çevre ile iletişimini sürdürebilir. Duyu kayıpları, yaşlılık, hasta ziyaretlerinin kısıtlı ya da hiç olmaması, hasta ile sağlık çalışanlarının yeterli iletişim kurmaması, tek düze uyaranlar, yabancı uyaranlar, uzun süreli hareketsizlik, izolasyon uygulaması, hastanın tek başına odada kalması, iyi ışıklandırılmamış ortamlar duysal yoksunluk nedenleri arasındadır. Duysal yoksunluk sorununun evde bakım hastalarında, bilişsel fonksiyonlarda azalma, huzursuzluk, saldırganlık, uyku-uyanıklık döngüsünde bozulma, oryantasyon bozukluğu belirtileri ile ortaya çıkan yoğun bakım sonrası “post intensive care” sendromu gelişmesine yol açtığı belirtilmektedir. Duysal yoksunluğun önlenmesindeki en önemli faktörlerden biri hemşirelik bakımıdır. Bu nedenle özellikle evde bakım birimlerinde çalışan hemşirelerin bilinçlendirilmesi ve ailelerle iş birliği yaparak, bu sorunla ilgili aile eğitimlerin düzenlenmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: evde bakım, duysal yoksunluk, hemşirelik bakımı

ABSTRACT

To use the beds in existing intensive care units more efficiently, to minimize morbidity, mortality and hospital expenses due to long stays in intensive care units, to increase physical activity capacity, to protect respiratory functions and to improve quality of life, emergency and vital functions of stable intensive care patients are improved. Home care is recommended. Home care service is defined as providing health, care and follow-up services to sick people in the environment where they live with their families, by the healthcare team to meet their medical needs, including rehabilitation, physiotherapy and psychological treatment. Patients treated at home, especially those dependent on technology, may be negatively affected by the change in the physical appearance of their homes and the sounds in the home. Sensory deprivation is defined as a decrease in the quality and quantity of sensory input, such as sensory limitations regarding speech, vision and feeling, being alone, and restriction of movement activities. If sensory stimulation is of appropriate quality and quantity, the individual can maintain communication with the environment. Sensory losses, old age, limited or no patient visits,

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inadequate communication between the patient and healthcare professionals, monotonous stimuli, foreign stimuli, long-term immobility, isolation practice, the patient staying in the room alone, and poorly lit environments are among the causes of sensory deprivation. It is stated that the problem of sensory deprivation leads to the development of post-intensive care syndrome in home care patients, which occurs with symptoms of decreased cognitive functions, restlessness, aggression, disruption in the sleep-wake cycle, and disorientation. One of the most important factors in preventing sensory deprivation is nursing care. For this reason, it is important to raise the awareness of nurses, especially those working in home care units, and to organize family training on this problem by collaborating with families.

Keywords: home care, sensory deprivation, nursing care

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TÜRKİYE'DE E-DEVLETİN GÜNCEL DURUMU VE DİJİTAL KAMU HİZMETLERİNE ETKİLERİ: KULLANICI İSTATİSTİKLERİ VE SOSYO-EKONOMİK ANALİZ THE CURRENT STATE OF E-GOVERNMENT IN TURKEY AND ITS IMPACT ON DIGITAL PUBLIC SERVICES: USER STATISTICS AND SOCIO-ECONOMIC ANALYSIS

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ÖZET

Türkiye'de 2008 yılında devreye alınan e-Devlet Kapısı, kamu hizmetlerinin dijitalleşmesi sürecinde önemli bir adım olmuştur. 2023 yılı itibarıyla 60 milyondan fazla kullanıcıya ulaşan platform, 5.000'in üzerinde kamu hizmetine ev sahipliği yapmaktadır. Bu makale, Türkiye'deki e-devlet uygulamalarının mevcut durumunu, kullanıcı istatistikleri ve sosyo-ekonomik etkileri çerçevesinde değerlendirmektedir.

TÜİK 2023 verilerine göre, Türkiye nüfusunun %72'si e-Devlet Kapısı üzerinden işlem yapmaktadır. Dijitalleşen hizmetler, özellikle vergi ödeme, sağlık ve sosyal güvenlik alanlarında vatandaşlara kolaylıklar sağlamıştır. Bununla birlikte, e-devletin sağladığı sosyo-ekonomik faydalar arasında, bürokrasinin hızlanması ve kamu hizmetlerine erişim maliyetlerinin düşmesi gibi avantajlar öne çıkmaktadır. Ancak, kırsal bölgelerdeki internet altyapı eksiklikleri ve siber güvenlik sorunları, dijital uçurumun ve veri gizliliği risklerinin sürdüğünü göstermektedir.

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'deki e-devlet uygulamalarının genel durumunu ele alırken, gelecekteki fırsatları ve olası tehditleri de tartışmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: E-devlet, Dijitalleşme, Bilişim, Yönetişim, Kamu Yönetimi

ABSTRACT

E-Government in Turkey gained significant momentum with the launch of the e-Government Gateway in 2008, marking a major step in the digitalization of public services. As of 2023, the platform serves over 60 million users and offers access to more than 5,000 public services. This article evaluates the current state of e-government applications in Turkey, focusing on user statistics and socio-economic impacts.

According to the 2023 data from the Turkish Statistical Institute (TÜİK), 72% of the Turkish population uses the e-Government Gateway. The digitization of services has provided significant conveniences for citizens, particularly in areas such as tax payments, healthcare access, and social security. The socio-economic benefits of e-government include faster bureaucratic processes and reduced costs for accessing public services. However, issues like inadequate internet infrastructure in rural areas and concerns over cybersecurity indicate that the digital divide and data privacy risks persist.

This study provides a comprehensive overview of the e-government landscape in Turkey, discussing the current opportunities and potential challenges for the future.

Keywords: E-government, Digitalization, Informatics, Governance, Public Administration.

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ENVIRONMENTAL CRISIS: AS AN OPPORTUNITY FIELD FOR RADICAL ORGANIZATIONS

RADİKAL ÖRGÜTLER İÇİN BİR FIRSAT ALANI OLARAK ÇEVRESEL KRİZLER

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ABSTRACT

Environmental crises can be used as an opportunity area for radical organizations. The social, economic and political instability caused by environmental degradation allows radical groups to manipulate social weaknesses, dominate resources and gain public support. Radical organizations that take advantage of crises such as state inadequacy, resource scarcity and unemployment can use environmental crises as a strategic tool to advance their own agenda. Organizations that try to turn resource scarcity into a strategic advantage can both gain financial gain by taking control of critical resources and convince the public to join them. Radical organizations that manipulate economic problems and unemployment in their favor can obtain human resources with the financial opportunities they offer. In addition, they can use the activities of large companies that cause environmental destruction and immigration crises to strengthen their own ideological discourse and to gain public support. In this context, the environmental security approach and the critical approach, which enable a comprehensive analysis of how environmental crises are used by radical organizations, will be used together. The focus will be on the opportunities that social, economic and political problems caused by climate change and environmental disasters offer radical organizations. The role and importance of environmental security in ensuring national and international security will be emphasized. It will be shown that environmental security threats are not only ecological problems but can also turn into political and security threats.

Keywords: Climate Change, Environmental Crises, Environmental Security Approach, Radicalization, Radical Organizations

ÖZET

Çevresel krizler, radikal örgütler için bir fırsat alanı olarak değerlendirilebilmektedir. Çevresel bozulmaların neden olduğu sosyal, ekonomik ve siyasi istikrarsızlık, radikal grupların toplumsal zayıflıkları manipüle etmesine, kaynaklar üzerinde hakimiyet kurmasına ve halkın desteğini kazanmasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Devletin yetersizliği, kaynak kıtlığı ve işsizlik gibi krizlerden yararlanan radikal örgütler, çevresel krizleri kendi ajandalarını ilerletmek için stratejik bir araç olarak kullanabilmektedirler. Kaynak kıtlığını stratejik bir avantaja çevirmeye gayret eden örgütler hem kritik kaynakların kontrolünü ele geçirerek maddi kazanç sağlayabilmektedir hem de halkı kendilerine katılmaya ikna edebilmektedir. Ekonomik sorunları ve işsizliği kendi lehlerine manipüle eden radikal örgütler, sundukları maddi olanaklarla insan kaynağı elde edebilmektedir. Bunun yanı sıra çevre tahribatına yol açan büyük şirketlerin faaliyetlerini ve göçmen krizlerini kendi ideolojik söylemini güçlendirmek ve halkın desteğini sağlamak için kullanabilmektedir. Bu bağlamda çevresel krizlerin radikal örgütler tarafından nasıl kullanıldığına dair kapsamlı bir analiz yapılabilmesini mümkün kılan çevresel güvenlik yaklaşımı ve eleştirel yaklaşımı birlikte kullanılacaktır. İklim değişikliğinin ve çevresel felaketlerin yarattığı sosyal, ekonomik ve politik sorunların radikal örgütler için sunduğu imkanlara odaklanılacaktır. Ulusal ve uluslararası güvenliğin sağlanmasında çevresel güvenliğin rolü ve

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önemi vurgulanacaktır. Çevresel güvenlik tehditlerinin sadece ekolojik sorunlar olmadığı, aynı zamanda siyasi ve güvenlik tehditlerine de dönüşebileceği gösterilecektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Çevresel Krizler, Çevresel Güvenlik Yaklaşımı, İklim Değişikliği, Radikalleşme, Radikal Örgütler

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BICHECTOMY: EXAMINING BITE FORCE AND THE STRUCTURAL CHARACTERISTICS OF THE MASSETER AND TEMPORALIS MUSCLES

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ABSTRACT

This longitudinal study, approved by the ethics committee of the School of Dentistry of Ribeirão Preto, University of São Paulo, Brazil (process # 10589419.0.0000.5419), evaluated bite force and the thickness of the masseter and temporalis muscles before, 30 days, and 60 days after bichectomy. The sample consisted of twenty women (mean \pm SD: 31.1 \pm 9.8 years) without temporomandibular dysfunction, normal occlusion, and all permanent teeth (excluding third molars). Maximum molar bite force (right and left) was assessed using a digital dynamometer. The thickness of the masseter and temporalis muscles was measured under clinical conditions of rest and dental clenching during maximum voluntary contraction using a portable ultrasound device with a 13 MHz transducer. Data were tabulated and analyzed statistically using the repeated measures test ($p < 0.05$). The study found significant differences in bite force evaluation periods for the right ($p = 0.01$) and left ($p = 0.05$) molars. A decrease in right molar bite force was noted 30 days post-surgery, followed by an increase after 60 days, while the left molar bite force decreased throughout the evaluated post-surgical period. No significant differences were observed in the thickness of the masseter and temporalis muscles. These methodologies allowed for the collection of precise and reliable data regarding the variables. The findings are significant for understanding the effects of bichectomy on maximum molar bite force, emphasizing the importance of monitoring these aspects during the post-surgical period. Importantly, while bite force was affected, no significant changes were noted in the thickness of the masticatory muscles.

Keywords: Bichectomy, Masseter Muscle, Temporal Muscle, Bite Force, Muscle Thickness

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FINANCIAL EDUCATION, SUSTAINABILITY AND CIVIC ENGAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The present research elucidates the methodologies formulated within the existing literature that correlates financial education with sustainability. The research methodology is predicated on an extensive review of documents and reports archived in the high-impact database such as Web of Science, aimed at discerning the interconnections of methodologies and emerging trends pertinent to the subject matter. The findings of the investigation underscore the nexus between financial education and sustainability, particularly in relation to dimensions such as personal finance management, mental well-being, emotional resilience, and corporate stability. The study concludes that financial education constitutes a pivotal instrument in both personal and organizational development, as it equips individuals with novel perspectives to critically evaluate socio-economic realities through a well-informed understanding of the economic repercussions of everyday choices. It is recommended that future research endeavors explore additional databases that may enhance the understanding of evolving trends in the fields of financial education and sustainability.

Keywords: Financial education, sustainability, financial management, civil awareness, economic development

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AN ONLINE BUS BOOKING SYSTEM DESIGN FOR THE ORGANIZATION (A CASE STUDY OF KWARA STATE TRANSPORT CORPORATION)

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this project is to design an online bus booking system that will allow customers to make booking, check the price and provide division of labour for the staffs of the organization. The software developed enabled the provision of reservation services and information to customers without the limitation of office hours or manpower. It has been developed in Dreamweaver (cs6), PHP, CSS, JAVASCRIPT, wow slider and database has been built in MySQL. The design of the system was made in such a way that improvement are made upon the manual methods of bus booking systems to make the organization more efficient and accurate in carry out their daily activities. It is also designed for use by the company to internally manage their business processes; minimizing human errors and overcoming difficulties and problems that arose in the previous system.

Key words: Hyper Text Markup Language, Cascading Style Sheets.

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INVESTIGATING DIRECTIONS FOR IMPROVING THE STUDY PROGRAMS IN THE TRAINING OF DIDACTIC SKILLS FOR THE VISUAL ARTS TEACHER

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ABSTRACT

According to the "Specific Standards regarding the external evaluation of the academic quality of study programs in the bachelor's and master's fields", the graduate in the field of Visual Arts must possess the following skills: "develop projects in the field of visual arts; to collaborate in interdisciplinary collectives with specialists from technical, humanities, architecture and scientific research fields; to carry out research activity, in order to develop studies of a technical and scientific nature in the above specializations; to make decisions in the specialized bodies of the central and local administration; to use a system of practical and theoretical knowledge regarding the means of visual expression, specific techniques, aesthetics, history and theory of art." [2016, p.34]. The study programs "offer opportunities to develop a system of skills in the field of arts and social-humanistic sciences necessary to practice the profession of artist", and, "the curriculum by subject corresponds to the methodological provisions of the curriculum theory and the European Qualifications Framework (EQF), through the design and development of professional and transversal skills at a certain level of performance [Report of the quality assessment department of Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education regarding the external assessment of the academic quality of the accredited higher education institution Academy of Music, Theater and Fine Arts (Chisinau), p.30]. The norms of the Romanian Agency for Quality Assurance in Higher Education provide information related to "internships", "learning outcomes", "student evaluation", "development of the thesis", "degree examination", student admission, "criteria for determining the maximum number of students who can be schooled", "scientific research / artistic creation", respectively "material basis" [Specific standards regarding the external evaluation of the academic quality of study programs in the fields of bachelor's and master's, 2016, p.41-49].

Keywords: study programs, training, norms, standards, visual arts teachers, skills

**A CASE OF CUTANEOUS PLASMACYTOMA IN A MALE PUG DOG
PUG CİNSİ BİR ERKEK KÖPEKTE KUTANÖZ PLAZMASİTOM OLGUSU**

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ABSTRACT

Plasmacytomas are tumors originating from plasma cells, with cutaneous plasmacytomas being more commonly observed in dogs. Although cutaneous plasmacytomas are predominantly found in dogs over 8 years old and in certain breeds, such as terriers, they can also rarely occur in dogs under 3 years of age. In this study, a mass measuring 0.5 x 0.5 x 1 cm, located in the palpebral inferior region of a 1.5-year-old Pug presented to Selcuk University Veterinary Faculty was examined. Histopathological analysis using hematoxylin-eosin staining revealed oval to round-shaped, multinucleated or polynucleated cells with abundant cytoplasm, and moderate mitotic activity was observed in tumor cells. Positive staining was noted with Methyl Green Pyronin. This case is significant due to the presence of cutaneous plasmacytoma in a 1.5-year-old dog, which is outside the typical breed predisposition, adding valuable insight to the literature. While cutaneous plasmacytomas are generally seen in middle-aged or older dogs, this case highlights that the condition can also occur, though rarely, in younger dogs.

Key words: Cutaneous plasmacytoma, Pug, Histopathology

ÖZET

Plazmasitomlar plazma hücrelerinden köken alan tümörlerdir ve köpeklerde özellikle kutanöz plazmasitomlar daha yaygın görülür. Kutanöz plazmasitomlar çoğunlukla 8 yaşın üzerindeki köpeklerde ve özellikle terrier ırkları gibi belirli cinslerde görülmesine rağmen, nadiren 3 yaş altındaki köpeklerde de ortaya çıkabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada, Selçuk Üniversitesi Veteriner Fakültesi'ne getirilen, 1,5 yaşındaki Pug cinsi bir köpeğin palpebral inferior bölgesinden alınan 0,5 x 0,5 x 1 cm boyutlarındaki kitle incelendi. Histopatolojik incelemede, hematoksilin-eozin boyamada oval-yuvarlak şekilli, bol sitoplazmalı, mono, bi veya polinükleer hücreler gözlemlendi ve tümör hücrelerinin mitotik aktivitesinin orta düzeyde olduğu belirlendi. Methyl Green Pyronin boyaması ile pozitif boyamalar tespit edildi. Bu vaka, 1,5 yaşındaki bir köpekte ve ırk predispozisyonu dışında kalan Pug cinsi bir köpekte kutanöz plazmasitom görülmesi nedeniyle önem taşımaktadır. Kutanöz plazmasitomların genellikle orta yaş ve üzerindeki köpeklerde ortaya çıkmasına rağmen, bu vaka genç köpeklerde de nadiren görülebileceğini göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kutanöz plazmasitom, Pug, Histopatoloji

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A CASE OF CUTANEOUS HEMANGIOSARCOMA IN A BRITISH SHORTHAIR CAT

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ABSTRACT

Hemangiosarcoma is a neoplastic disease commonly reported in dogs but rarely documented in cats. In this study, a mass measuring approximately 2x2x0.5 cm, red in color, firm in consistency, and with a red-brown hemorrhagic cut surface, was examined from a 2.5-year-old male British Shorthair cat presented with swelling and edema in the left hind leg. Histopathological examination revealed that the tumor cells, which were spindle-shaped, round, and oval, formed large areas, and these cells created structures resembling vascular endothelial formations in the form of numerous clefts. Additionally, the tumor cells were found to have high mitotic activity. Hemangiosarcomas are rarely seen in cats and are typically reported in older animals. The diagnosis of cutaneous hemangiosarcoma in this case involving a young cat makes this case particularly noteworthy.

Key words: Cutaneous hemangiosarcoma, cat, histopathology

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EMPLOYMENT COSTS IN AGRICULTURAL INVESTMENTS WITH INCENTIVE CERTIFICATE

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ABSTRACT

Investment represents a fundamental driver of economic growth and development, constituting a pivotal dynamic within the broader economic landscape. A considerable number of developing countries are encountering difficulties in attaining sustainable economic growth through investment, with the objective of ensuring economic development. Investment in the agricultural sector is of particular importance, given the steady growth in demand for food and other agricultural products, which has the potential to stimulate employment growth in this sector. Furthermore, the backward and forward linkages of the agricultural sector with other sectors also contribute to employment growth. In this study, the investment employment cost by sectors and regions is calculated based on the statistics of Investment Incentive Certificates obtained from the database of the Ministry of Industry and Technology. In light of the above, the investments granted for incentive purposes for the years 2001-2023 and the related employment are analysed by sectors and sub-sectors by regions. The mean investment employment cost by year and sector was calculated to be 32,061,185 TL/person in the energy sector, 2,838,910 TL/person in the services sector, 2,117,534 TL/person in the manufacturing sector, 3,116,641 TL/person in the mining sector, and 1,391,836 TL/person in the agricultural sector. In terms of regional variation, the third region demonstrates the most substantial growth in fixed investments, followed by the second and fourth regions, respectively. It is notable that the fixed investment values observed across regions range between 458 million TL and 2,020 million TL. The greatest increase in employment is observed in the fourth region, while the fifth region demonstrates a decline in employment. In the agricultural sector, the highest investment employment cost is observed in the sub-sector of animal rearing, excluding dairy animals, and the production of animal products, with an investment of 17,784,206 TL per person. The evaluations have led to the conclusion that investment employment costs are lower in the agricultural sector than in other sectors. This is due to the low level of mechanisation and technology, the intensive use of traditional methods and the low investment costs resulting from the use of natural resources. In order to eliminate regional disparities, strategies have been prepared which take into account the specific characteristics, cost structures and employment generation capacities of each sub-sector.

Keywords: Employment, Agriculture, Incentive Certificates, Investment.

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A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS OF THE EXPORT DYNAMICS OF CROP-BASED FOOD PRODUCTS PRODUCED IN NUTS-1 REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

The agricultural sector is not only a significant contributor to the economy, but it also plays a pivotal role in maintaining biological diversity and the continued vitality of our planet. It is for this reason that every country produces policies designed to ensure self-sufficiency in agriculture. Notwithstanding the risk of failing to achieve self-sufficiency with respect to specific product groups, the preference is for import and export routes in order to obtain economic returns. This study analyses the export dynamics of food products derived from crop production in regions classified according to NUTS-1 in Turkey. The dynamics encompass 25 product groups between the years 2013 and 2020. In terms of quantity, the TR6 region is in the leading position with approximately 39 million tonnes, followed by the TRC region with 36 million tonnes and the TR1 region with 12 million tonnes. In terms of value, the TR1 region ranks first with a total value of \$26.5 billion, the TR6 region ranks second with a total value of \$26.4 billion, and the TR3 region ranks third with a total value of \$24.3 billion. With regard to the export value per unit of product, the TR4 region is in the leading position with a figure of \$3.26, followed by the TR9 region with a value of \$2.52 and the TR3 region with a value of \$2.11. Consequently, although the Mediterranean Region (TR6) is the leading contributor in terms of quantity, the Istanbul Region (TR1) emerges as the dominant performer in terms of value. However, when the added value of the products produced in terms of exports is taken into consideration, it can be stated that the Eastern Marmara region (TR4) provides a greater added value than the other regions. In light of these findings, it becomes evident that the industrialisation levels of the regions in question exert a significant influence on the export dynamics of the products under examination, both in their primary form and as final products derived from these. From this perspective, it is possible to devise production and investment plans that take into account the export potential of the products derived from agricultural production and the final products manufactured accordingly.

Keywords: Agricultural Production, Value Added, Export, NUTS-1, Türkiye.

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IN VIVO ASSESSMENT OF HEALING EFFICACY OF *ALKANNA TINCTORIA* WATER AND ETHANOLIC EXTRACT ON FULL-THICKNESS BURN WOUNDS

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ABSTRACT

Burns injuries kill about 180,000 annually, mostly in developing countries. Plants are a mine of active components used in alternative and modern medicines, and discoveries on their effectiveness have been conducted until today. *Alkanna tinctoria* (AT) is a plant used in folk medicine for many purposes, including wound healing. This study aims to evaluate the effect of *A. tinctoria* water extract on burn wound healing. SWR mice were subjected to full-thickness dorsal burn and were treated with different concentrations of water and ethanolic extract of AT dissolved in beeswax and olive oil. The study includes several groups, including negative (not treated), positive (1% silver sulfadiazine), vehicle (beeswax and olive oil), and 5%, 10%, and 15% water and ethanol extract ointments. Mice were treated every two days for 14 days, where skin and liver samples were collected. Post-burn images of the wounds (0, 3, 6, 9, 12, and 14 days) were used to calculate the wound healing percentage. Skin samples were utilized for histologically measuring epithelialization, ulceration, edema, epidermis thickness, and weak junctions. Also, liver samples were used for hepatotoxicity examination. The wound healing percentage was higher in wounds treated with 5% water extract ointment compared to other groups, including the controls. Histological analysis revealed that 5% ointment has the best epithelialization percentage and less separation due to edema. Meanwhile, ethanolic extracts have adverse effects on wound areas. Hepatotoxicity markers were not detected in all liver samples. In conclusion, the ointment prepared with 5% water extract showed promising therapeutic candidates for burn wound healing.

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A UNIFIED HSM PLATFORM FOR OPTIMIZING CRYPTOGRAPHIC OPERATIONS AND ENHANCING SECURITY

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ABSTRACT

Today, the management of cryptographic operations across diverse systems has become increasingly complex, particularly in environments where multiple Hardware Security Modules (HSMs) are deployed. These systems, critical for ensuring the security of data through encryption, decryption, and key management, often operate independently, leading to significant challenges in administration, scalability, and cost efficiency. The proposed unified HSM service platform addresses these challenges by integrating different HSM models into a single, centralized architecture; thereby it simplifies management and enhancing security. By leveraging advanced technologies and robust design principles, the platform facilitates seamless integration of cryptographic services, such as key management, tokenization, and certificate handling, across various applications. The system's architecture incorporates efficient data structures, REST APIs, and a dedicated HSM management interface, and ensures real-time monitoring and control over cryptographic operations. This paper presents the technical components and architecture of the platform, and demonstrates how it streamlines HSM management, reduces operational costs, and improves overall security. Additionally, the performance benefits and practical applications of the platform are explored, highlighting its potential to transform cryptographic management in complex, distributed environments. Future directions for expanding the platform's capabilities and further enhancing its scalability and security are also discussed.

Keywords: Hardware Security Module (HSM), Cryptographic Key Management, Unified Platform, Data Security, Tokenization, REST API Integration.

INVESTIGATION OF ANTIMICROBIAL SUSCEPTIBILITY AND BIOFILM ACTIVITY OF COAGULASE-NEGATIVE STAPHYLOCOCCUS ISOLATES IN COWS WITH MASTITIS

MASTİTİSLİ MANDALARDA KOAGULAZ NEGATİF STAPHYLOCOCCUS İZOLATLARININ ANTİMİKROBİYAL DUYARLILIK VE BİYOFİLM AKTİVİTELERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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ABSTRACT

Coagulase negative staphylococci (CNS) that cause mastitis in lactating ruminants mostly cause subclinical mastitis and negatively affect animal health and the world economy recently. This study aimed to investigate the antimicrobial susceptibility profiles and biofilm presence of CNS isolates isolated from buffalo milk. CNS identification was performed by conventional methods, antimicrobial susceptibility testing was performed by Kirby Bauer disk diffusion method according to the Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) guideline, and biofilm presence was performed by congo red agar and microplate method. For this purpose, 24 CNS isolates were identified from 450 mastitis suspected buffalo milk. All isolates were susceptible to cefoxitin, gentamicin, chloramphenicol, erythromycin, clindamycin, azithromycin, quinupristin-dalfopristin, ciprofloxacin and trimethoprim/sulfamethoxazole, while 25, 20.8, 16.6, 12.5 and 4.16% of the isolates were resistant to ampicillin, oxacillin, cephalothin, tetracycline and levofloxacin, respectively. It was determined that 4.16% of these isolates were (+++), 25% were (+) for produce biofilm and 70.8% did not produce biofilm. Especially, the antibiotic resistance of the isolates producing biofilm was higher than the other isolates. It was concluded that investigating the presence of biofilm in the selection of antibiotics for the treatment of mastitis would make significant contributions to the direction of treatment.

Keywords: Mastitis, Buffalo, Koagulase Negative Staphylococcus, Biofilm, Antimicrobial Susceptibility

ÖZET

Süt veren geviş getiren hayvanlarda mastitise neden olan koagülaz negatif stafilokoklar (KNS) çoğunlukla subklinik mastitise neden olmakla birlikte günümüzde hayvan sağlığını ve dünya ekonomisini olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu çalışmada manda sütlerinden izole edilen KNS izolatlarının antimikrobiyal duyarlılık profillerinin ve biyofilm varlıklarının araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. KNS identifikasyonu konvansiyonel yöntemlerle, antimikrobiyal duyarlılık testi Clinical and Laboratory Standards Institute (CLSI) klavuzu doğrultusunda Kirby Bauer disk diffüzyon yöntemi ile, biyofilm varlığı kongo red agar ve mikrolept yöntemi ile gerçekleştirildi. Bu amaçla 450 mastitis şüpheli manda

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sütünden 24 KNS izolatu identifiye edildi. İzolatların tamamı sefoksitin, gentamisin, kloramfenikol, eritromisin, klindamisin, azitromisin, kinupristin-dalfopristin, siprofloksasin ve trimetoprim/sülfametoksazol'e duyarlı iken ampisilin, okzasilin, cephalothin, tetrasiklin, levofloksasin'e karşı sırası ile %25, 20.8, 16.6, 12.5 ve 4.16 oranında dirençli olduğu belirlendi. Bu izolatların %4,16'sının (+++), %25'inin (+) olduğu, %70.8'inin biyofilm üretmediği belirlendi. Özellikle biyofilm üreten izolatların antibiyotik direnci diğer izolatlara göre daha yüksek düzeyde idi. Mastitis tedavisine yönelik antibiyotik seçiminde biyofilm varlığının araştırılmasının tedavinin yönlendirilmesinde önemli katkılar sağlayacağı kanaatine varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelime: Mastitis, Manda, Koagulaz Negatif Stafilokok, Biyofilm, Antimikrobiyal Duyarlılık

MORTALITY RATES OF CARDIOVASCULAR DISEASES IN LITHUANIA 2016-2023: HOW DID COVID-19 ALTER THE RESULTS

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ABSTRACT

Background. Cardiovascular diseases (CVDs) cover a range of conditions affecting the heart and blood vessels, such as coronary heart disease, cerebrovascular disease, rheumatic heart disease, and various other related disorders. The most common CVD deaths are related to atherosclerosis, where plaques build up in the arteries, restricting blood flow. COVID-19 a virus, caused by SARS-CoV-2, had a huge impact on human health. Patients with a history of CVD are at higher risk of complications caused by COVID-19 and there is a need to understand whether this virus had a significant impact on patients mortality during that 2020-2023 pandemic period.

Aim. This study aimed to examine trends in mortality from cardiovascular diseases in two periods of COVID-19 in Lithuania: pre-pandemic (2016-2019) and pandemic (2020-2023) periods.

Methods. Data about CVD incidence (ICD-10 code I00-I99) per 100 000 population in Lithuania over the pre-pandemic period and in pandemic period were obtained from the Lithuanian Institute of Hygiene.

Results. Cardiovascular diseases in Lithuania have always been a severe health concern. These particular diseases have led mortality statistics in Lithuania for many years. The emergence of COVID-19 in 2020 significantly impacted public health. Therefore, this study aims to compare two distinct time periods: pre-2020 and post-2020. Since 2016, when the highest mortality rate peaked at 805.5/100 000 population, the mortality rate experienced a notable decline, reaching its lowest point in 2019 at 748/100 000, just right before the onset of the COVID-19 pandemic. This consistent annual decrease can be linked to advancements in the healthcare system, improved diagnostic technologies, enhanced preventive measures, and the development of more effective medical treatments and management guidelines. However, the period of the COVID-19 pandemic caused a rapid increase in mortality rates, with the highest rate recorded in 2020 at 820.8/100 000. As knowledge and clinical expertise in managing COVID-19 improved, the mortality rate began to decline, with the lowest post-pandemic rate observed in 2023 at 670.8/100 000. These mortality rates for different periods are presented below (*Figure 1*). The increase in mortality cases can be linked to significant disruptions of the healthcare system, delayed access to medical services and negative changes in health behaviors including reduced physical activity.

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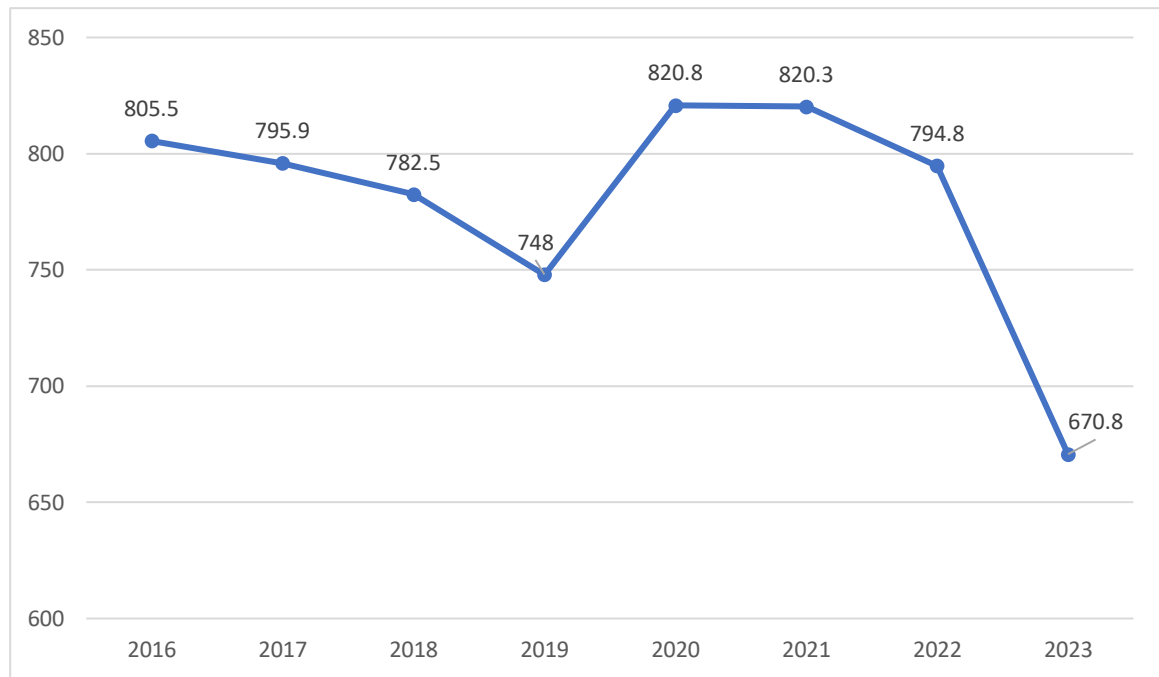


Figure 1. Data of mortality from cardiovascular diseases 2016-2023 per 100 000 population.

Conclusion. Increased mortality from CVDs has been observed in the pandemic period and can be correlated with the disturbance of the healthcare system and postponement of access to medical care. Various prevention programs, public education, increased number of specialists and quality healthcare services aim to reduce the prevalence of these diseases, and in particular their mortality. The results of this study are recommended for healthcare professionals to understand the link between CVDs and COVID-19, to address the causes for increased mortality during COVID-19 pandemic and to be mindful of these results in order to be prepared for any possible future pandemic and to control mortality during it.

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BİR YENİ PAZAR FIRSATI: DİJİTAL GİRİŞİMCİLİK A NEW MARKET OPPORTUNITY: DIGITAL ENTREPRENEURSHIP

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ÖZET

Dijital girişimcilik, iş fikri geliştirme sürecinden işin hayata geçirilmesine değin geçen sürecin dijital mecralarda ve internet aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilmesidir. Teknolojinin internet ortamındaki gelişim ivmesiyle birlikte ortaya çıkan dijital dünya girişimciler için de bir cazibe merkezi haline dönüşmüş olup böylelikle dijital girişimciler ortaya koydukları tüm mal ve hizmetleri sergilemek ve tüm inovatif faaliyetleri etkinleştirmek için bir fırsat yakalamışlardır. Dijital platformlar; dijital girişimciler için geliştirdikleri fikirleri sergilemenin bir yolu, müşteri elde etmek ve işbirlikleri tesis etmek, melek yatırımcı bulmak için yeni bir pazar, gelir elde etmek için uygun bir mecra ve düşük maliyetlerle geniş kitlelere ulaşmak için bir fırsat olarak görülmektedir. Zaman ve mekanla sınırlanmadan yer alınan bu elektronik ortam aynı zamanda girişimciyi dijital dünya perspektifi ile buluşturan gözde bir yatırım alanı olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Sermayesi yetersiz genç girişimcilerin start-up'larının birer unicorna dönüşme hayalinin en önemli yolu haline gelen dijital girişimcilik bu çalışmada hem kavramsal çerçeve, çeşitler, özellikler ve hem de dijital dünyanın sunduğu fırsatlar ve karşılaşılan tehditler bakımından değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital girişimcilik, Start-up, Yeni Pazar, Teknoloji.

ABSTRACT

Digital entrepreneurship is the realization of the process from the development of a business idea to the realization of the business in digital channels and via the internet. The digital world that emerged with the acceleration of the development of technology in the internet environment has also become a center of attraction for entrepreneurs, so that digital entrepreneurs have an opportunity to exhibit all their goods and services and to activate all innovative activities. digital platforms; It is seen as a way for digital entrepreneurs to showcase their ideas, to acquire customers and establish collaborations, a new market to find angel investors, a suitable channel to generate income, and an opportunity to reach large audiences at low costs. This electronic environment, which takes place without being limited by time and space, is also defined as a favorite investment area that brings the entrepreneur together with the perspective of the digital world. In this study, digital entrepreneurship, which has become the most important way of the dream of young entrepreneurs with insufficient capital to turn into a unicorn, will be evaluated in terms of both the conceptual framework, types, features, and the opportunities and threats faced by the digital world.

Keywords: Digital Entrepreneurship, Start-up, New Market, Technology.

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WOMEN AS THE MAIN CHARACTERS IN THE HISTORY OF WORLD LITERATURE

(Comparative parallels between *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum* by Heinrich Böll and *A Moonlit Night* by Ismail Kadare)

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ABSTRACT

A multitude of authors throughout the history of world literature have placed women at the forefront of their works. Iconic characters like Shehrazad of *1001 Nights*, Sappho, Emma Bovary, Anna Karenina, and Geishas in Yasunari Kawabata's works emerge as symbols of femininity. Through the biblical lens, women appear as figures such as Eve, the root of the "curse" that follows through different ages and religions. However, sociologically, women have evolved from representations of innocence or fault to symbols of resilience in male-dominated societal frameworks. Supported by organizations for women's rights and conventions, women have been continually redefined in literature, not as subordinates but as protagonists of change. This paper explores such themes by drawing parallels between Heinrich Böll's *The Lost Honour of Katharina Blum* and Ismail Kadare's *A Moonlit Night*, emphasizing the portrayal of their protagonists in the broader narrative of women's roles in world literature.

Keywords: women, genesis, "curse," matriarchy period

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DISASTER MUSEOLOGY WITHIN THE SCOPE OF GEOGRAPHY EDUCATION IN PREPARATION FOR THE FUTURE GELECEĞE HAZIRLIKTAKİ COĞRAFYA EĞİTİMİ KAPSAMINDA AFET MÜZECİLİĞİ

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı, ülkemizde ve Japonya’da afet kavramı ve uygulamaları, doğal yıkımları anlamak üzerine kurulu olan afet müzelerinin ne olduğu ve coğrafya eğitimi üzerinde nasıl bir etki gösterdiğini, Japonya’da bulunan afet müzeleri üzerinden örneklendirilmesidir. Coğrafya eğitimi kapsamında son yıllarda ilginin arttığı bu araştırma alanı, son dönemlerde yaşanan gerek ulusal gerekse uluslararası afetlerle hem daha ilgi çekici hale gelmekte hem de adeta incelemenin zorunlu olduğu bir başlığa dönüşmektedir. Bu amaçla alanda literatür tarama çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın verilerine nitel araştırma yöntemlerinden biri olan doküman analizi yöntemiyle ulaşılmıştır. Verilere ulaşırken araştırma, verilere ulaşma, veri tasnifi, anlama ve verilerin kullanımı aşamaları izlenmiştir. Veriler kullanılırken alan ve konuyla alakaları dikkatlice denetlenip, tasnifi ve kullanımı bu elemeler sonucunda yapılmıştır. Analizimize konu olan durumda afet müzeciliğinin ne olduğu, coğrafya eğitimi ile afet müzeciliğinin birbiri ile olan ilişkileri, bu ilişkinin coğrafya eğitime yansması gibi boyutlar detaylıca irdelenmiştir. Japonya, afetlerin sürekli yaşandığı bir ülkedir ve yakın geçmişte de yıkıcı felaketler yaşamasından dolayı afet müzeciliğine verilen önem ve bunun eğitim alanında kullanılmasında dünya çapında öne çıkmaktadır. Geçmişten gelen olumsuz deneyimler sonucunda, ulusların ve eğitime tabi olanların afetlere karşı bilinçlenmesi amacıyla, Japonya afet müzelerini ülke çapında geliştirmektedir. Böylelikle, afet etki alanlarında hem o bölgede yaşanan afetlerin izlerinin gösterilmesine özen gösterilmekte hem de ileride yaşanabilecek afetlere karşı hazırlıklı olma anlamında çalışmalar yapılmaktadır. Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler, sonuç ve öneriler kısımları olarak iki başlık altında toplanmıştır. Buna göre; afet kavramı ve afet müzeciliğinin ne olduğu, ülkemizle de kıyaslanarak Japonya’da ne kadar yaygın olduğu, nasıl gelişim gösterdiği vurgulanmıştır. Bunun yanında bu modelin coğrafya eğitime ne gibi katkılar sağladığı ve sağlayabileceği Japonya’dan örnekler ile incelenmiştir. Bu sorun ve incelemelere ek olarak afet müzeciliğinin ülkemizde yapılabilirliği açısından kritize edilmesi ve ülkemizdeki eğitim sistemine ne gibi faydalar sağlayacağına değinilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafya, Eğitim, Afet, Afet Müzeciliği, Japonya.

ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to exemplify the concept and practices of disaster in our country and Japan, what disaster museums are based on understanding natural destruction, and what impact they have on geography education, through the disaster museums in Japan. This field of research, which has received increased interest in geography education in recent years, is becoming more interesting with the recent national and international disasters and has become a mandatory topic to examine. For this purpose, literature review studies have been carried out in the field. The data of the research was obtained by

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document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research methods. While accessing the data, the stages of research, accessing the data, data classification, understanding and use of the data were followed. While using the data, their relevance to the field and subject was carefully checked, and their classification and use were made as a result of these eliminations. In the case subject to our analysis, dimensions such as what disaster museology is, the relationship between geography education and disaster museology, and the reflection of this relationship on geography education have been examined in detail. Japan is a country where disasters constantly occur, and since it has experienced devastating disasters in the recent past, it stands out worldwide in the importance given to disaster museums and its use in the field of education. As a result of negative experiences from the past, Japan is developing disaster museums throughout the country in order to raise awareness of nations and educated people about disasters. Thus, in disaster impact areas, care is taken not to show the traces of disasters in that region, and studies are carried out to be prepared for disasters that may occur in the future. The data obtained from the research were collected under two headings: results and recommendations. Accordingly; It was emphasized what the concept of disaster and disaster museology are, how widespread it is in Japan, compared to our country, and how it has developed. In addition, the contributions of this model to geography education and what it can provide are examined with examples from Japan. In addition to these problems and investigations, disaster museology is criticized in terms of its feasibility in our country and what benefits it will provide to the education system in our country are mentioned.

Keywords: Geography, Education, Disaster, Disaster Museology, Japan.

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STUDENT OPINIONS N THE USE OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED TEACHING MATERIALS IN SECONDARY EDUCATION GEOGRAPHY COURSES

YAPAY ZEKÂ DESTEKLİ ÖĞRETİM MATERYALLERİNİN ORTAÖĞRETİM COĞRAFYA DERSLERİNDE KULLANIMINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRENCİ GÖRÜŞLERİ

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ÖZET

Eğitim, bireylerin bilgi, beceri, değerler ve tutumlar kazanmasını, geliştirmesini ve bu kazanımları topluma faydalı bir şekilde uygulamasını amaçlayan sistematik ve uzun soluklu bir süreçtir. Bu süreç, genellikle belirli bir müfredat ve pedagojik yaklaşımlar çerçevesinde eğitimciler tarafından düzenlenir ve bireyin zihinsel, duygusal ve sosyal becerilerini geliştirmeyi veya desteklemeyi hedefler. Eğitim genel olarak formal ve informal olarak ayrılmaktadır. Eğitim, hem formal (okul, üniversite gibi resmî kurumlarda yapılan) hem de informal (gündelik yaşamda, ailede, iş yerinde ya da toplumda edinilen) yollarla gerçekleşebilir. Eğitim bir “kültürleme” süreciyle de edinilebilir. Kültürlemenin kendisi istemli veya kendiliğinden gelişebilir (Fidan, 1986). Teknolojik gelişmeler çeşitli insan faaliyetlerini etkilediği gibi eğitim sektörünü de etkilemektedir (Kurniawan & Diğerleri, 2020). Bunun nedeni, eğitim sektörünün de insan gelişmeleriyle doğru orantılı olarak evrim geçirmesidir (Stracke vd., 2017). Hayatımızın neredeyse her anında kullandığımız bu teknolojilerin, eğitim sektöründe de yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmasının bilgiyi işlemede ve geliştirmede önemli bir etki sağlayabileceği düşünülmektedir (İşler & Kılıç, 2021). Eğitim ve öğretim sürecinin en önemli ayaklarından bir olan Öğretmenlerin ise karşılaştığı en büyük sorunlardan biri çok sayıda öğrenciye ders vermektir ve teknolojik materyallerin öğretime entegrasyonu ile eğitim yüksek verimlilikle birlikte ciddi bir zamandan tasarrufu sağlamaktadır (Alaidi & Diğerleri, 2020). Özellikle 21. yüzyılın başlarında İnternet, mobil iletişim, bulut teknolojileri, yapay zekâ uygulamaları vb. gelişimi ve yaygınlaşması eğitim stratejilerini ve yöntemlerini kökten değiştirdi (Moshinski & Diğerleri, 2021). Dijital dönüşüm, günümüzün eğitim ortamlarını köklü bir şekilde değiştirmekte ve öğretim yöntemlerinde yenilikçi uygulamaların yaygınlaşmasını teşvik etmektedir. Bu dönüşümün bir parçası da yapay zekâ teknolojileridir. Nabiyev’e göre; yapay zekâ, bir bilgisayarın ya da bilgisayar destekli bir makinenin, genellikle insana özgü nitelikler, çözüm yolu bulma, anlama, bir anlam çıkartma, genelleme ve geçmişteki deneyimlerinden öğrenme gibi yüksek mantık süreçlere ilişkin görevleri yerine getirme yeteneği olarak bilim dünyasında tanımlanmıştır (Öztürk&Şahin, 2018, 24). Yalnızca sanayi ve hizmet sektörlerinde değil, aynı zamanda eğitim alanında da devrim yaratma potansiyeline sahiptir. Yapay zekanın veriye dayalı karar destek sistemlerinden, kişiselleştirilmiş öğrenme deneyimlerine kadar geniş bir yelpazede eğitim süreçlerini dönüştürmektedir. Coğrafya eğitimi gibi multidisipliner bir alanda yapay zekâ uygulamalarının entegrasyonu, öğrencilerin karmaşık coğrafi ve çevresel konuları daha derinlemesine anlamalarına ve nispeten soyut kavramların somutlaştırılmasına yardımcı olabilecek güçlü bir araç olarak değerlendirilebilir. İçinde bulunduğumuz bu büyük coğrafi veri çağında kendi kendine öğrenebilen ileri boyuttaki makine otomasyonu ve derin öğrenme algoritmaları ile pek çok coğrafi uygulama daha sağlıklı ve etkili bir biçimde zaman ve maliyetten de avantajlar sağlayarak kullanılabilir hale gelmiştir (Yasak,

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2021). Gerek fiziki coğrafya gerekse beşerî coğrafya ve alt disiplinlerinde yapay zekâ sistemleri ve yazılımları aktif bir şekilde kullanılabilir. Bu çalışma, coğrafya derslerinde yapay zekâ uygulamalarının mevcut kullanım durumunu, karşılaşılan zorlukları ve elde edilen başarıları veya başarısızlıkları öğrenci boyutu bağlamında incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu bağlamda, yarı yapılandırılmış mülakat yöntemiyle elde edilecek veriler hem eğitimcilerin hem de öğrencilerin yapay zekâ teknolojilerine yönelik algılarını, bu teknolojilerin öğretim süreçlerine entegrasyonunu ve bunların eğitimsel çıktılar üzerindeki etkilerini kapsamlı bir şekilde ele almayı hedeflemektedir. Çalışma, yapay zekânın coğrafya eğitimine olan katkılarını değerlendirmekle kalmayıp, aynı zamanda bu teknolojilerin daha geniş çapta benimsenmesi için önerilerde bulunmayı da amaçlamaktadır. Bu araştırmanın bulgularının coğrafya eğitiminin yapay zekâ teknolojileriyle zenginleştirilmesi ve geliştirilmesi için gerekli stratejik yönlendirmelere bir miktar etki ederek, bu alandaki akademik literatüre katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Coğrafya Eğitimi, Yapay Zekâ, Teknoloji, Coğrafya, Öğrenci Görüşleri.

ABSTRACT

Education is a systematic and long-term process that aims for individuals to acquire and develop knowledge, skills, values and attitudes and to apply these acquisitions in a way that is beneficial to society. This process is usually organized by educators within the framework of a specific curriculum and pedagogical approaches and aims to develop or support the individual's mental, emotional and social skills. Education is generally divided into formal and informal. Education can occur both formally (acquired in official institutions such as schools and universities) and informally (acquired in daily life, in the family, at work or in society). Education can also be acquired through a process of "acculturation." Culturing itself can develop voluntarily or spontaneously (Fidan, 1986). Technological developments affect various human activities as well as the education sector (Kurniawan & Others, 2020). This is because the education sector evolves in direct proportion to human developments (Stracke et al., 2017). It is thought that the widespread use of these technologies, which we use almost every moment of our lives, in the education sector can have a significant impact on processing and developing information (İşler & Kılıç, 2021). One of the biggest problems faced by teachers, one of the most important pillars of the education and training process, is teaching a large number of students, and with the integration of technological materials into teaching, education provides a serious time saving with high efficiency (Alaidi & Others, 2020). Especially in the early 21st century, Internet, mobile communications, cloud technologies, artificial intelligence applications, etc. its development and dissemination radically changed educational strategies and methods (Moshinski & Others, 2021). Digital transformation is somehow changing today's educational environments and encouraging the proliferation of hardware in teaching methods. A part of these people is artificial intelligence technologies. According to Nabiye, artificial intelligence is a computer or a computer-aided machine, generally known in the scientific world as the unique characteristics of humans, the ability to fulfill high logical situations such as finding a solution, understanding, making sense, generalizing and learning from past experiences. (Öztürk & Şahin, 2018, 24). It has the potential to revolutionize not only the industrial and service sectors, but also the field of education. In data-based decision support systems of artificial intelligence, a wide range of educational processes are transformed into personalized learning experiences. The development of artificial intelligence services in a multidisciplinary field such as geography education can be considered as a powerful tool that can help concretize abstract concepts into their complex parts and focal points with greater relevance and integrity. In this era of big geographical data we are in, many geographical applications have become available in a healthier and more effective way, providing advantages in time and cost, with advanced self-learning machine automation and deep learning algorithms (Yasak, 2021). Artificial intelligence systems and software can be actively used in both

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physical geography and human geography and its sub-disciplines. This study aims to examine the current use of artificial intelligence applications in geography courses, the difficulties encountered and the successes or failures achieved in the context of the student dimension. In this context, the data obtained through the semi-structured interview method aims to comprehensively address the perceptions of both educators and students about artificial intelligence technologies, the integration of these technologies into teaching processes, and their effects on educational outcomes. The study aims not only to evaluate the contributions of artificial intelligence to geography education, but also to make suggestions for wider adoption of these technologies. It is thought that the findings of this research will contribute to the academic literature in this field by having some impact on the strategic directions required to enrich and develop geography education with artificial intelligence technologies.

Keywords: Geography Education, Artificial Intelligence, Technology, Geography, Student Opinions.

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DIGITALISATION OF POLYMERS IN MANUFACTURING AND DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

Industry 4.0, the final stage of the digitalisation of manufacturing rolls on Industry 5.0 and now Industry 6.0. Digitalisation unlocks powerful optimisation process as long as the complete chain is digital. An example, is the shape of a product can be optimised against a target function such as weight or strength, as materials can be placed at any point in the volume, this is particularly true of additive manufacturing technologies. One area for which digitalisation has not made an impact is with materials and in this presentation we focus on polymers. The topological optimisation mentioned previously need the material properties but these are not available in a continuous coordinate space. The so-called Ashby plots provide one type of coordinate space on modulus and strength for example, but not all of the space is annotated and there is unavailable. This work addresses the challenges of digitalisation of polymers and proposes that the map of properties should be related to what is available in the specific manufacturing process, we illustrate this with respect to extruder based 3D printing and injection moulding.

Keywords: Digitalisation, polymers, Industry 4.0, 3D printing, Injection Moulding

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YEREL YÖNETİMLERDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KÜLTÜR STRATEJİSİ ÜRETMEK: SULTANBEYLİ BELEDİYESİ İNSAN VE ŞEHİR AKADEMİSİ ÖRNEĞİ PRODUCING A SUSTAINABLE CULTURAL STRATEGY IN LOCAL GOVERNMENTS: THE CASE OF SULTANBEYLİ MUNICIPALITY HUMAN AND CITY ACADEMY

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ÖZET

Kaynağını toplumdan alan ve kültürel hizmetler aracılığıyla tekrar topluma ulaşan kültürün her vatandaşın erişim ve katılımına açık olması için planlama süreçlerine dâhil olmaya ve finansal desteğe ihtiyacı vardır. Geniş kitlelere bu hizmetleri ulaştırabilmedeki rolüyle kamu sektörü, kültür alanı, kültürel girişimler ve yerel üretimin desteklenmesi, vatandaşların çeşitli kültür mekânları ve etkinlikleri aracılığıyla kültürel yaşama katılımının özendirilmesi, dezavantajlı toplulukların kültüre erişimi ve kültürel üretime katılımının kolaylaştırılması, kent kimliğinin zenginleştirilmesi, somut ve somut olmayan kültürel mirasın korunması, kültürel kapasite geliştirme projelerinin yerel düzlemde hayata geçirilmesi için temel bir işleve sahiptir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınmayı gerçekleştirebilmiş şehirler, kültürü bütün bu boyutlarıyla planlama ve hizmet süreçlerine dâhil edebilmiş şehirler olacaktır. Belediyeler, insanın kendini ve şehrini yeniden inşa etme sürecinde kültürel değerlerin aktarımı ve korunmasında uygulanabilir ve sürdürülebilir kültür stratejisi üretme etkinliğe sahiptir. Bu ancak çeşitli projeler, okuma programları, atölyeler, seminer ve söyleşiler, tarihi ve kültürel içerikli geziler ile mümkün olabilmektedir. Yerel yönetimlerin en önemli görevlerinden biri, kültür programlarına toplumun her kesiminin kolay erişimini ve katılımını sağlayarak çoğulculuğu öne çıkarması ve herkesin kendini dilediği gibi ifade etmesine imkân vermesidir. Bu kapsamda 2023-2024 kültür sanat sezonunda Sultanbeyli Belediyesi, Kültür İşleri Müdürlüğü bünyesinde disiplinler arası bir müfredat ve eğitim anlayışı ile yola çıkan “İnsan ve Şehir Akademisi”, sosyal, kültürel ve fiziki dokuya önem veren, kent kimliğinin oluşmasına katkı sağlayan projeler ve çalışmalar yürütmek için kurulan bir akademi. Bundan hareketle bireylerin şehir ve şehirli olmak bilincini geliştirmek, yaşadığı kadim şehrin ve medeniyetin bilgisini derinleştirmek, şehrin tarihinin ve kültürel değerlerinin toplumdaki farkındalığının artmasını sağlamak, milli kültür değerlerimizin korunması amacıyla bireylerde aidiyet hissini geliştirmek, gençlerimizin içinde bulunduğu çevreye karşı sorumluluk kazanması ve toplumsal sorunlara karşı duyarlılığının artmasını sağlamak amacıyla faaliyetlerine başlamıştır. İnsan ve Şehir Akademisi, yürüttüğü İnşa Okumaları, atölyeler, yayın faaliyetleri, seminer ve gezi programları ile yerel yönetimin sürdürülebilir kültürünü eğitim perspektifinden sunmasına örneklik oluşturmaktadır. İnşa Okumaları kategorisinde verilen İslam Düşünce Geleneği, Şehir ve Estetik Bağlamında Kültürel Hafızayı Okumak, Hikmet Arayışı Dersleri, Medeniyet Aklı, Dini Düşüncenin Çağdaş Sorunları, Eleştirel Metin Okuma-Yazma ve Argüman derslerinin yanısıra Atölye kapsamında verilen Sinema Akademisi, Medya Akademisi, Fotoğrafçılık Atölyesi, Şiir Atölyesi ve Dergicilik Okulu, İstanbul’un İzinde kültür ve medeniyet gezileri disiplinler arası eğitim anlayışının bir tezahürüdür. Ayrıca STK’lar ve üniversitelerle işbirliği sağlanarak ortak çalışma alanları oluşturulması ve kültürel çeşitliliği öne çıkaran projeler geliştirilmesine de önem verildiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışma, tarihi ve kültürel geçmişe sahip Aydos Kalesi’nin etrafında şekillenen Sultanbeyli’nin bir kültür stratejisi olarak kurduğu İnsan ve Şehir Akademisi’nin faaliyetlerini ve bu faaliyetlerin ilçenin sosyo-kültürel yapısına olan katkılarını ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yerel Yönetim, Sultanbeyli, Kültür, İnsan, Şehir, Strateji, Eğitim

ABSTRACT

Culture, which draws its resources from society and reaches back to society through cultural services, needs involvement in planning processes and financial support to ensure that it is accessible and accessible to every citizen. With its role in delivering these services to large masses, the public sector has a fundamental function in supporting the field of culture, cultural initiatives and local production, encouraging citizens to participate in cultural life through various cultural venues and activities, facilitating access to culture and participation in cultural production by disadvantaged communities, enriching urban identity, protecting tangible and intangible cultural heritage, and implementing cultural capacity building projects at the local level. Cities that can realize sustainable development will be cities that can include culture in their planning and service processes in all these dimensions. Municipalities have the efficiency to produce a viable and sustainable cultural strategy for the transfer and protection of cultural values in the process of rebuilding themselves and their cities. This can only be possible through various projects, reading programs, workshops, seminars and interviews, and trips with historical and cultural content. One of the most important tasks of local governments is to encourage pluralism by ensuring easy access and participation of all segments of society in cultural programs and to allow everyone to express themselves as they wish. In this context, the “Human and City Academy”, which set out with an interdisciplinary curriculum and education approach within the Directorate of Cultural Affairs of Sultanbeyli Municipality in the 2023-2024 culture and arts season, is an academy established to carry out projects and studies that attach importance to social, cultural and physical texture and contribute to the formation of urban identity. From this point of view, it has started its activities in order to develop individuals' awareness of the city and being a city dweller, to deepen the knowledge of the ancient city and civilization in which they live, to increase the awareness of the history and cultural values of the city in society, to develop a sense of belonging in individuals in order to protect our national cultural values, to ensure that our young people gain responsibility for the environment in which they live and to increase their sensitivity to social problems. With its Construction Readings, workshops, publication activities, seminars and travel programs, the Human and City Academy sets an example for local governments to present sustainable culture from an educational perspective. In addition to the Islamic Thought Tradition, Reading Cultural Memory in the Context of City and Aesthetics, Wisdom Seeking Lessons, Civilization Mind, Contemporary Problems of Religious Thought, Critical Text Reading-Writing and Argument courses given in the category of Construction Readings, the Cinema Academy, Media Academy, Photography Workshop, Poetry Workshop and Magazine School, culture and civilization trips in the Trace of Istanbul are a manifestation of the interdisciplinary education approach. In addition, it is also seen that importance is attached to collaborating with non-governmental organizations and universities to create common working areas and to develop projects that emphasize cultural diversity. This study reveals the activities of the Human and City Academy established as a cultural strategy by Sultanbeyli, which is shaped around Aydos Castle with its historical and cultural background, and the contributions of these activities to the socio-cultural structure of the district.

Keywords: Local Government, Sultanbeyli, Culture, Human, City, Strategy, Education

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EXAMINATION OF CONSUMERS' MINIMALIST CONSUMPTION BEHAVIORS: A STUDY ON GENERATION X and Z TÜKETİCİLERİN MİNİMALİST TÜKETİM DAVRANIŞLARININ İNCELENMESİ: X ve Z KUŞAĞI ÜZERİNE BİR ÇALIŞMA

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ABSTRACT

Discussions about global climate change are bringing the concept of sustainability to the fore. For this reason, minimalism is gaining importance and power as an answer to consumption problems by eliminating the negative aspects of consumption. In addition, the extent to which generations in different age groups affect or are affected by issues such as climate change and sustainability may differ according to their ages. Within the scope of this idea, this study explores the differences between Generation X and Generation Z consumers regarding their minimalist consumption behavior. The research used an online survey to collect data from Generation X (aged 45-59) and Generation Z (aged 18-24) consumers. In addition to participants' demographic information, the survey used the Minimalist Consumption Scale, which consists of the sub-dimensions of 'number of possessions,' 'sparse aesthetics', and 'mindfully curated consumption.' The data obtained from the participants were analyzed using descriptive statistics, independent samples t-test, and one-way ANOVA tests in the SPSS program, and the differences between Generations X and Z were revealed. The research results show that Generation X and Generation Z consumers have statistically significant differences in their views on the number of possessions they own, a sub-dimension of minimalist consumption. Participants also differed in their opinions on the number of possessions owned according to their marital status.

Keywords: Consumer behavior, minimalist consumption behavior, Generation X and Z

ÖZET

Küresel iklim değişikliği hakkındaki tartışmalar sürdürülebilirlik kavramının daha yüksek sesle konuşulmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu nedenle tüketimin olumsuz yönlerinin giderilerek tüketim sorunlarına bir cevap olarak minimalizm kavramı önemini ve gücünü artırmaktadır. Bunun yanında farklı yaş gruplarında kuşakların iklim değişikliği ve sürdürülebilirlik gibi konuları etkileme veya etkilenme düzeyleri yaşları itibarıyla birbirinden farklılaşabilmektedir. Bu çıkış noktası kapsamında bu araştırmada X ve Z kuşağı tüketicilerin minimalist tüketim davranışlarına yönelik farklılıklarının incelenmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Araştırma kapsamında X kuşağı (45-59 yaş aralığı) ve Z kuşağı (18-24 yaş aralığı) tüketicilerinden oluşan örneklem grubundan çevrimiçi anket yardımıyla veriler elde edilmiştir. Ankette katılımcıların demografik bilgilerinin yanında “sahip olunan eşya sayısı”, “sade estetik” ve “dikkatle seçilmiş tüketim” alt boyutlardan oluşan minimalist tüketim ölçeği kullanılmıştır. Katılımcılardan elde edilen veriler SPSS programında tanımlayıcı istatistikler, İlişkisiz Örneklem T-Testi ve Tek Yönlü ANOVA testleriyle analiz edilmiş olup X ve Z kuşakları arasındaki farklılıklar ortaya koyulmuştur. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre, X ve Z Kuşağı tüketicilerin minimalist tüketimin alt

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boyutu olan sahip olunan eşya sayısına yönelik görüşlerinde istatistiksel olarak anlamlı farklılık gösterdikleri görülmektedir. Ayrıca katılımcıların, sahip olunan eşya sayısına yönelik görüşlerinde medeni duruma göre farklılık gösterdikleri ortaya çıkmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tüketici davranışı, minimalist tüketim davranışı, X ve Z kuşağı

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PREVALENCE OF SENSORY DISFUNCTION SYMPTOMS AMONG COVID-19 PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 manifests with wide clinical spectrum ranges from no symptoms to septic shock and multi organ dysfunctions. A study was conducted between June and September 2024 at American Hospital 3 in Tirana, Albania. The aim of this study was to estimate the prevalence of ageusia and anosmia among covid-19 patients. A total of 297 patients with a mean age 52.8 (± 18.6) years with laboratory confirmed COVID 19 infections using reverse transcriptase polymerase chain reaction (RT-PCR) positive having mild to severe symptoms were included in study. 51.5% were females and 48.5% males. Patients were assessed for symptoms and signs of olfactory and taste disturbance. Within a period of two weeks from the symptom onset 47 (15.8%) (95% CI: 11.8–20.4%) of patients manifested ageusia and 49 (16.5%) (95% CI: 12.4–21.2%) anosmia. The prevalence of ageusia ($p=0.01$) and anosmia ($p=0.03$) were significantly higher among females. Thirty (10.1%) patients had both ageusia and anosmia (95% CI: 6.9–14.1%). Complete recovery obtained in majority of patients with ageusia, anosmia and both within 14–21 days due to medications while 2 patients have persistence sensory dysfunction after 21st day are referred to specialist of smell and taste clinics for rehabilitation.

While anosmia and ageusia are still possible in COVID-19 cases during the Omicron era, their prevalence has sharply decreased compared to earlier variants. These symptoms now affect a smaller portion of patients, particularly with the newer subvariants circulating in 2024. However, for some individuals, they can still be part of the long COVID symptom complex.

Keywords: Coronavirus Pandemic, Ageusia, Anosmia, Prevalence.

SAFETY AND BIOLOGICAL ACTIVITY EVALUATION OF INULA VISCOSA

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ABSTRACT

Inula viscosa L. has a well-documented history of therapeutic use, particularly in the Mediterranean region, where its medicinal properties have been recognized for centuries by local populations.

This study aimed to evaluate the safety and biological activities of methanolic and aqueous extracts derived from *I. viscosa*.

The total phenolic content (TPC) and total flavonoid content (TFC) were quantified using colorimetric assays. Antioxidant capacities were assessed via DPPH, ABTS, CUPRAC, and FRAP assays. Specific phenolic compounds were identified and quantified by high-performance liquid chromatography (HPLC). The mutagenic and antimutagenic potential of the extracts were evaluated using the Ames test, with *Salmonella typhimurium* strains TA98 and TA100, both in the presence and absence of metabolic activation (S9).

Results demonstrated that the methanolic extract exhibited significantly higher TPC (285.15 ± 10.69 mg GAE/g) and TFC (30.31 ± 0.37 mg QE/g) compared to the aqueous extract (TPC: 108.93 ± 1.065 mg GAE/g; TFC: 17.34 ± 0.64 mg QE/g). In antioxidant assays, the methanolic extract also demonstrated superior antioxidant activity. HPLC analysis identified key phenolic compounds in the methanolic extract, including epigallocatechin, p-coumaric acid, chlorogenic acid, caffeic acid, and rutin in the methanolic extract. The aqueous extract contained a reduced variety and concentration of these compounds. Neither extract exhibited mutagenicity in the Ames test, indicating the safety of both extracts from the viewpoint of genotoxicity. However, both extracts demonstrated dose-dependent antimutagenic effects against 2-aminofluorene-induced mutagenicity, with enhanced effects observed in the presence of metabolic activation. Notably, the methanolic extract displayed slightly higher antimutagenic efficacy than the aqueous extract.

In conclusion, the methanolic and aqueous extracts of *I. viscosa* exhibited significant antioxidant and antimutagenic activities, with the methanolic extract demonstrating superior efficacy across both categories. These findings highlight the potential of *I. viscosa* extracts as promising candidates for the development of natural antioxidants and chemoprotective agents.

To the best of our knowledge, this is the first study to evaluate the mutagenic and antimutagenic effects of *I. viscosa* using the Ames assay. However, further comprehensive *in vitro* and *in vivo* studies are required to elucidate the precise mechanisms underlying these effects and to confirm the safety and therapeutic potential of *I. viscosa*.

Keywords: *Inula viscosa*, Antioxidant, Mutagenicity, Antimutagenicity, Ames test

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EXAMINING URBAN PARKS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF ECOLOGICAL DESIGN AND MANAGEMENT

KENT PARKLARININ EKOLOJİK TASARIM VE YÖNETİM PERSPEKTİFİNDEN İRDELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

Sustainability concept that incorporates ecological, economical and social issues is a critical concept in planning and management of both urban and rural areas. An ecological sustainable system is a system which includes the protection of biological diversity, atmospheric balance and the other ecosystem functions.

XIX. Century urban parks were planned and designed for the physical and social comfort of human, against unhealthy urban conditions of rapid growing industrial cities. In 1930's the ecology concept came up in formation of parks and today, with re-interpreting the nature, parks emerged as the areas which facilitate environmental protection and restoration.

Energy efficient landscape design, natural resource protection and bio-comfort concepts must be considered in the ecological design of an urban park, consequently "reduce, reuse and recycle" of the natural resources must be implemented. High Line (New York City) and Rose F. Kennedy Greenway (Boston) are some of the examples of which are designed and is being managed well in terms of ecology. In this study, the ecological design and management of these parks will also be mentioned.

Keywords: urban parks, ecological design, park management, ecology parks,

ÖZET

Ekolojik, ekonomik ve sosyal konuları içeren sürdürülebilirlik kavramı, hem kentsel hem de kırsal alanların planlanması ve yönetiminde kritik bir kavramdır. Ekolojik sürdürülebilir bir sistem, biyolojik çeşitliliğin, atmosferik dengenin ve diğer ekosistem fonksiyonlarının korunmasını içeren bir sistemdir.

XIX. Yüzyıl kent parkları, hızla büyüyen endüstri kentlerinin sağlıklı kentsel koşullarına karşı insanların fiziksel ve sosyal konforu için planlanmış ve tasarlanmıştır. 1930'lu yıllarda parkların oluşumunda ekoloji kavramı gündeme gelmiş ve günümüzde doğanın yeniden yorumlanmasıyla parklar, çevre koruma ve restorasyonu kolaylaştıran alanlar olarak ortaya çıkmıştır.

Bir kent parkının ekolojik tasarımında enerji etkin peyzaj tasarımı, doğal kaynakların korunması ve biyo-konfor kavramları göz önünde bulundurulmalı, dolayısıyla doğal kaynakların "azaltılması, kullanılması ve geri dönüştürülmesi" uygulanmalıdır. High Line (New York) ve Rose F. Kennedy Greenway (Boston) ekolojik açıdan iyi tasarlanmış ve yönetilmekte olan örneklerden bazılarıdır. Bu çalışmada, bu parkların ekolojik tasarım ve yönetiminden de bahsedilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kent parkları, ekolojik tasarım, park yönetimi, ekoloji parkları,

INVESTIGATION OF MULTIFUNCTIONAL OXIDES SYNTHESIS, CRYSTALLOCHEMISTRY, DIELECTRIC, MAGNETIC AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

The synthesis of $\text{Li}_4\text{FeSbO}_6$ via a solid-state route involves the creation of the compound at elevated temperatures. This process leads to its crystallization within the monoclinic crystal system, specifically characterized by the space group C2/m . The crystal structure exhibits distinct cell parameters: $a = 5.1711(2) \text{ \AA}$, $b = 8.9406(3) \text{ \AA}$, $c = 5.1687(2) \text{ \AA}$.

Upon scrutiny of purity and morphology, the sample showcases aggregates of diverse sizes. These aggregates are composed of particles that vary significantly in both size and shape, indicating a heterogeneous nature.

The electronic transitions within the material were investigated using ultraviolet–visible spectroscopy. Three distinct absorption bands were observed, which were attributed to spin-forbidden electronic transitions of $\text{Fe}^{3+}(\text{d}^5)$ occurring within an octahedral field. The resultant band gap, determined to be approximately 2.01 eV, provides valuable insight into the material's electronic properties.

Exploration of the dielectric properties involved examining the material across a wide range of frequencies, from 10 Hz to 1 MHz, and temperatures spanning from 303 K to 673 K. Impedance spectroscopy confirmed the presence and influence of both grains and grain boundaries on the material's behavior. The complex permittivity exhibited dual contributions, with a dipolar component and a conductive component. The alignment of the relaxation time of the dipolar contribution with the Maxwell-Wagner relaxation time suggests electrical inhomogeneity within the sample.

The ionic conductivity, specifically attributed to Li^+ ions, was found to be influenced by the bulk resistance of $\text{Li}_4\text{FeSbO}_6$. Further investigation into the conduction mechanism within the bulk material, utilizing Jonscher's law, provided evidence confirming the existence of conductive pathways.

Finally, the determination of the hopping frequency from the modulus yielded an activation energy of $E_a = 0.57(3) \text{ eV}$, a value consistent with previous findings, further validating the material's electrical properties.

Keywords: Structure, X-ray diffraction, Dielectric, $\text{Li}_4\text{FeSbO}_6$.

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ORGANELLE METHYLOME OF TOMATO GRAFTED ON PEPPER, EGGPLANT AND TOMATO ROOTSTOCKS

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ABSTRACT

Within the cell in vicinity of the nuclear genome, cultivated crops possess two small circular chromosomal genomes, namely mitochondria and chloroplasts, respectively, which contribute a small fraction of the organelles' transcriptome, proteome, and methylome. This presentation focused on the effects of grafting on trans-chromosome methylation (TCM) and trans-chromosome demethylation (TCdM) of organelle genomes. Whole genome bisulfite sequences of *Solanum lycopersicum* L. (SL), *Capsicum annuum* L. (CA), and *Solanum melongena* L. (SM) obtained from vegetative grafting between SL-SL, CA-SL, and SM-SL were mapped on the chloroplast and mitochondria reference genomes of SL. Differentially methylated cytosines (DMCs) and differentially methylated regions (DMRs) were searched using the Methyl-C analyzer and Defiant software programs. Results revealed that overall cytosine methylation levels (CG, CHG, and CHH) ranged from 1.7% to 2.8% in the chloroplast of interspecies grafts SL-CA and SM-SL, and no TCM and TCdM were detected. Although overall methylation levels in mitochondria were low and resembled chloroplasts, 8 DMCs between SL-SL and CA-SL, 14 DMCs between SL-SL and MA-SL were identified. All 14 between SL-SL and MA-SL DMCs were TCdM, while 3 DMCs between SL-SL and CA-SL were TCdM. Based on the findings of this study, it was concluded that grafting could cause transmission methylation between nuclear and mitochondrial genomes.

Keywords: chloroplast, cross, mitochondria, whole genome bisulfite sequencing

METILOME OF F1 HYBRID MITOCHONDRIA DIFFERS FROM ITS MATERNAL PARENT IN MAIZE

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ABSTRACT

Like many cultivated crops, the mitochondria of maize are maternally inherited. Many features of mitochondria in plants resemble prokaryotes, but during evolution, there was the transfer of nuclear genes to mitochondria and chloroplasts, some of whose genes were also transferred to the nucleus. Mitochondria are powerhouses of cells, mutations cause cytotoxicity, energy deficiency, and aberrant programmed cell death. Compared to humans or animals, studies of plant mitochondrial methylome have begun to expand. It is still a controversial issue whether mitochondrial DNA is as methylated as nuclear DNA. Beginning with the Green Revolution, hybridization studies in plant species usually do not consider the effects of mitochondrial genomes until the discovery of male sterile lines, which are involved in both nuclear and organelle genome interactions. In this presentation, a part of our ongoing research was presented using the whole genome sequences of mitochondria from two parents and two F1 hybrids of these parents, which were the standard maize lines B73 and Mo17, and B73xMo17 and Mo17xB73. Sequence Read Archive (SRA) data of whole genome bisulfite sequences were mapped to the mitochondrial genome of B73 and were indexed for methylation in three contexts, CG, CHG, and CHH. Methylation data were analyzed using the Methyl-C Analyzer and Defiant program to detect differently methylated cytosines (DMCs) and differently methylated regions (DMRs) between parents and F1 hybrids. Results clearly indicated that the methylome of the mitochondria genome was different from the nuclear genome in terms of the magnitude of methylation and the content of methylation. The methylome of F1 hybrids was also different in terms of DMC and DMR from the maternal parent. Based on the preliminary findings of this study, it was concluded that depending on the maternal and paternal parents, the F1 hybrid may show an increased or decreased level of DNA methylation in the mitochondrial genome in maize.

Keywords: corn, DMC, DMR, methylation, organelle genome

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FIBER TECHNOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF VEGETATIVELY GRAFTED LEVANT, UPLAND AND PIMA COTTONS

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ABSTRACT

Four of the 52 species of the genus *Gossypium* L. are cultivated for fiber, oil, and protein resources for food and feed worldwide where the environment allows its production. Among the four cultivated cotton species, Upland, *G. hirsutum* L., is the major species having more than 95% of world cotton production. Although its productivity and adaptability, cultivars of Upland pose vulnerability to pests and lower fiber technological properties compared to Levant (*G. herbaceum* L.) and Pima (*G. barbadense* L.) cotton, respectively. This presentation reports preliminary findings of a research project aimed at identifying the effects of vegetative grafting on yield components, fiber technological properties, crude oil, fatty acid, protein, gossypol contents, and methylome and transcriptome. Scions used were variety Candia, accession TM-1, and Pima 3-79, while rootstocks were accessions Maydos Yerlisi, TM-1, and Pima 3-79. In this work, we performed comparative analyses of 15 fiber technological properties along with the data on the number of fiber cells used. Grafting effects of interspecies and intraspecies on several fiber technological properties were identified, and their importances were discussed.

Keywords: Cotton, grafting effects, interspecies, intraspecies

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INTERSPECIES GRAFTING EFFECTS ON METHYLATION OF MITOCHONDRIA AND PLASTIDS IN COTTON

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ABSTRACT

Two species of cotton (*Gossypium* L.) are the main source of plant based natural fibers used in more than fifty industrial branches ranging from cosmetic to war sectors. However, due to limited water availability, salination within soil and water may be caused by natural processes such as mineral weathering or by the gradual withdrawal of groundwater levels along with the increasing effects of global warming caused by human activities, cotton production is at risk. The contemporary solution is the gene editing approach which is neither available globally nor affordable in many parts of the world. An alternative, affordable, and natural process, vegetative grafting, can be effectively used in cotton production. Rootstocks with resistance to or tolerance to biotic and/or abiotic factors such as cold, drought, and pathogenic attacks could be used in cotton to combat limited water availability, salination within soils and water. With this rationale in mind, different plant species such as flax, kenaf, safflower, and cocklebur are being considered in the cotton grafting experiment in our unit. Effects of homografting on organelle genomes in cotton have been studied. In this oral speech organelle methylome of an interspecies graft of *Gossypium hirsutum* and *G. barbadense*, it was concluded that overall methylation levels of mitochondria and chloroplast were decreased, although the magnitude was very low.

Keywords: Differently methylated cytosines, *Gossypium hirsutum*, *Gossypium barbadense*, methylome, organelle

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AVRUPA-ARAP DİYALOĞU (1974-1979): BEKLENTİLER VE KAZANIMLAR THE EURO-ARAB DIALOGUE (1974-1979): EXPECTATIONS AND GAINS

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ÖZET

Arap Devletleri Ligi ile 1974 yılında başlatılan, ancak Arapların isteği üzerine 1979 yılında askıya alınan Avrupa-Arap Diyalogu, Avrupa Topluluğu'nun ilk bölgesel işbirliği politikalarından biridir. Avrupa Topluluğu, petrol krizi sonrası Diyalogdan, petrolün güvenli bir şekilde arzının sağlanması ve Araplar ile ticaretin artırılması gibi ekonomik beklentiler ummuştur. Arap Devletleri Ligi ise Diyalogdan siyasi beklentiler içinde olmuştur. Bu çerçevede, Arap Devletleri Ligi, Diyalog vasıtasıyla Filistin Kurtuluş Örgütü'nün meşruiyetinin artırılmasını ve Avrupa Topluluğu'nun tek bir sestten konuşarak Filistin davasının güçlendirilmesini sağlamaya çalışmıştır. Askıya alınmasının etkisi ve Amerika Birleşik Devletleri ile İsrail'in aleyhte propagandaları nedeniyle Diyalog, genelde başarısız olarak kabul edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, Diyalogun etkin olduğu 1974 ve 1979 yılları arası dönem incelenerek Diyalogdan tarafların beklentileri ve kazanımları ortaya konulmakta, Diyalogun genel olarak kabul edilenin aksine başarılı olduğu iddia edilmektedir. Çünkü, söz konusu dönemde Avrupa'ya petrol arzında kesinti yaşanmaması ve Arap pazarının açılarak ticaret hacminin dört kat artması Avrupa Topluluğu için önemli kazanımlar olmuştur. Arap Devletleri Ligi ise Diyalogun kurumlarına katılmasını sağlayarak Filistin Kurtuluş Örgütü'nün meşruiyetini artırmıştır. Ayrıca, Arap Devletleri Ligi'nin, Avrupa Topluluğu'nun tek bir ses ile Filistinlilere bir vatan çağrısı yapmasını, Kendi Kaderini Tayin Hakkı terimini kullanarak iki devletli çözümü ilk defa refere etmesini, Filistin Kurtuluş Örgütü'nün barış görüşmelerine dahil edilmesini önermesini, Kudüs'ün statüsünün değiştirilemeyeceğini vurgulamasını ve daha somut bir şekilde İsrail-Filistin çatışmasının çözümüne katkıda bulunacağını söylemesini sağlaması önemli kazanımları olarak göze çarpmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Avrupa Topluluğu, Arap Devletleri Ligi, Avrupa-Arap Diyalogu, İsrail-Filistin Çatışması

ABSTRACT

The Euro-Arab Dialogue, which started in 1974 with the League of Arab States and was suspended in 1979 at the Arab states' request, is one of first regional cooperation policies of the European Community. The European Community had economic expectations from the Dialogue after the oil crisis, such as ensuring a secure oil supply and increasing trade with the Arabs. The League of Arab States, on the other hand, had political expectations, and specifically tried to use the Dialogue to increase the Palestine Liberation Organization's legitimacy and strengthen the Palestinian cause by ensuring that the European Community spoke with a single voice. However, the Dialogue is generally considered to have failed, following its suspension and unfavorable propaganda by the United States and Israel. This study examines the Dialogue's active period between 1974 and 1979 to reveal the parties' expectations and gains, and concludes that, contrary to the general consensus, the Dialogue was successful. The European Community gained significantly because Europe's oil supplies were not interrupted while the opening of Arab markets enabled bilateral trade volumes to quadruple. The League of Arab States increased its legitimacy by ensuring that the Palestine Liberation Organization participated in the Dialogue's institutions. The League also ensured the European Community spoke with one voice regarding issues that strengthened the Palestinian cause, which represented a significant gain for the League of Arab

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States. In particular, the European Community called for a Palestinian homeland; it referred to the two-state solution for the first time by acknowledging the term right to self-determination; it proposed the inclusion of the Palestine Liberation Organization into the peace talks; it rejected any change in Jerusalem's status; and it pledged to increase its participation in solving the Israeli-Palestinian conflict.

Key Words: European Community, League of Arab States, Euro-Arab Dialogue, Israeli-Palestinian Conflict

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THE MEMORY OF BLACK AMERICANS' OPPRESSIONS BY THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS IN THE UNITED STATES: A SCRUTINY OF STEPHEN COONTS'S *UNDER SIEGE*

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ABSTRACT

The exploration of Stephen Coonts's *Under Siege* enables us to discover that black American characters' color of the skin which differs from that of their white counterparts is the main cause of their oppressions in the United States. These oppressions evidenced through their rejection and victimization are viewed as Whites' endeavors to create an America deprived of "colored citizens". For, they are strongly opposed to the conception of racial mixing extolled for years by some black leaders like Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, to quote only two. The author accounts for their experience of oppressions mainly through the insults, mockeries, humiliations, punishments, beatings, and murders that they are victims of in American society. Such a sorrowful experience, as depicted in the novel, attests of Coonts's literary commitment, for he fights for justice by denouncing the wrongs of Whites over their black peers in a "so-called democratic nation".

Keywords: Whites, Blacks, The color of the skin, Oppressions, The United States.

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OPTIMIZATION OF HYBRID RENEWABLE ENERGY SYSTEMS FOR A PUBLIC HOSPITAL: A CASE STUDY OF GRID AND OFF-GRID SOLUTIONS IN YALOVA, TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

The growing global demand for energy and the depletion of fossil fuel resources have heightened the importance of renewable energy sources. Fossil fuel combustion not only degrades the environment but also contributes to climate change. This study presents a techno-economic feasibility analysis of hybrid energy systems for Yalova State Hospital, aiming to identify the most efficient configurations in both grid-connected and off-grid scenarios. The hybrid systems, consisting of photovoltaic (PV) solar panels, wind turbines, generators, and battery storage, were simulated and optimized in four distinct scenarios using HOMER software. Additionally, electric vehicle (EV) charging stations were integrated into all scenarios for further evaluation.

The results indicate that the most cost-effective grid-connected system is a PV panel, grid, and battery hybrid, with a net present cost of \$15.5 million and a unit energy cost of \$0.173/kWh. In the off-grid scenario, the optimal system consists of PV panels, a natural gas generator, and battery storage, with a net present cost of \$26.2 million and a unit energy cost of \$0.327/kWh. By improving energy independence and reducing carbon emissions, this study contributes to both environmental sustainability and the economic viability of transitioning to renewable energy sources.

Keywords: Hybrid Energy Systems, Techno-Economic Feasibility, Energy Optimization, Electric Vehicle Charging Stations

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EVALUATION OF CRYOTHERAPY SUCCESS IN WART TREATMENT OF A MACHINE LEARNING ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

Warts caused by human papillomavirus (HPV) are common benign skin lesions that can appear on various parts of the body, most frequently on the hands and feet. Cryotherapy, a widely used treatment, involves applying extremely low temperatures to destroy the wart tissue through cold-induced cellular damage. Despite its effectiveness, the outcomes of cryotherapy can vary among patients. This study explored the application of machine learning (ML) models to predict the success of cryotherapy for wart cancer. Using a clinical dataset, five ML algorithms—K-Nearest Neighbors (KNN), Logistic Regression (LR), Naive Bayes (NB), Random Forest (RF), and Support Vector Machine (SVM)—were evaluated to determine their predictive accuracy. Among these models, the RF and SVM models demonstrated the highest predictive performance, significantly outperforming the other models, while the LR model exhibited the lowest accuracy. These findings highlight the potential of ML models, particularly RF and SVM, in providing robust, data-driven predictions of cryotherapy outcomes, paving the way for more personalized and efficient treatment strategies in clinical practice.

Keywords: Warts, Cryotherapy, Machine learning, Treatment outcome, Predictive modeling, Artificial intelligence, Healthcare.

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GST OMEGA 1 VE OMEGA 2 GEN POLİMORFİZİMİNİN TALASEMİ HASTALARINDA KAN METAL SEVİYELERİ ÜZERİNE ETKİSİ

Title: EFFECT OF GST OMEGA 1 AND OMEGA 2 GENE POLYMORPHISMS ON BLOOD METAL LEVELS IN THALASSEMIA PATIENTS

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, organizmada metal homeostazının önemli ölçüde değiştiği bir hastalık olan talasemide demir toksikokinetiğinde, gen polimorfizmlerinde rol aldığı düşünülen GSTO1 ve GSTO2'nin kandaki demir ve kurşun seviyeleri üzerindeki etkisini incelemektir. Çalışmamızda talasemi dışında herhangi bir hematolojik hastalık ve metal maruziyeti olmaksızın en az bir yıl eritrosit süspansiyonu transfüzyonu yapılan 100 hastadan elde edilen kan örnekleri kullanılmıştır. Kan örneklerindeki demir eser element konsantrasyonları Alev Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrometresi ve kurşun konsantrasyonları Grafit Fırın Atomik Absorpsiyon Spektrometresi ile belirlenmiştir. Genetik araştırmalar için izole edilen DNA'lar; GSTO1 ve GSTO2 polimorfizmleri polimeraz zincir reaksiyonu–kısıtlama fragman uzunluğu polimorfizmi yöntemi ile belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, GSTO1 gen polimorfizmi genotip frekanslarının; %51 vahşi tip (CC), %40 heterozigot tip (CA), %9 mutant tip (AA) olarak tanımlandığını göstermiştir. Demir düzeyleri AA genotipli bireylerde ($286.08 \pm 33.95 \text{ mg / L}$) CA ($295.76 \pm 68.45 \text{ mg / L}$) ve CC genotipine ($291.27 \pm 51.38 \text{ mg / L}$) göre daha düşüktür. Demir ve kurşun seviyeleri arasında negatif bir korelasyon gözlenmiştir. GSTO2 gen polimorfizmi genotip frekansları; %42 vahşi tip (AA), %45 heterozigot tip (GA) ve %13 mutant tip (GG) olarak tanımlanmıştır. Demir düzeyleri AA genotipli bireylerde ($283.59 \pm 59.69 \text{ mg / L}$) AG ($302.14 \pm 58.69 \text{ mg / L}$) ve GG genotipine ($288.65 \pm 40.29 \text{ mg / L}$) göre daha düşüktür. Demir ve kurşun seviyeleri arasında negatif bir korelasyon gözlenmiştir. Bulgular ışığında talasemi hastalarında bireysel genetik farklılıklara dikkat edilerek tedavi yaklaşımlarının alınmasının tedavinin etkinliğinin artırılmasında avantaj sağlayabileceği, böylece etkili tedavi yöntemleri ile zaman ve ekonomik kaybın önlenilebileceği sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gen polimorfizmi, GSTO1, GSTO2, Talasemi, Kan demir düzeyi, Kan kurşun düzeyi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of GSTO1 and GSTO2 thought to be involved in iron toxicokinetics, gene polymorphisms on blood iron and lead levels in thalassemia, a disease in which metal homeostasis in the organism is significantly altered. In our study, blood samples obtained from 100 patients who had undergone erythrocyte suspension transfusion for at least one year without any hematological disease and metal exposure other than thalassemia were used. Iron trace element concentrations in blood samples were determined by Flame Atomic Absorption Spectrometer and lead concentrations were determined by Graphite Furnace Atomic Absorption Spectrometer. DNAs isolated for genetic research; The GSTO1 and GSTO2 polymorphisms were determined by polymerase chain reaction–restriction fragment length polymorphism method. Results showed that, GSTO1 gene

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polymorphism genotype frequencies were identified as; 51% wild type (CC), 40% heterozygous type (CA), 9% mutant type (AA). Iron levels were lower in individuals with AA genotype (286.08 ± 33.95 mg / L) than CA (295.76 ± 68.45 mg / L) and CC genotype (291.27 ± 51.38 mg / L). A negative correlation was observed between iron and lead levels. GSTO2 gene polymorphism genotype frequencies were identified as; 42% wild type (AA), 45% heterozygous type (GA) and 13% mutant type (GG). Iron levels were lower in individuals with AA genotype (283.59 ± 59.69 mg / L) than AG (302.14 ± 58.69 mg / L) and GG genotype (288.65 ± 40.29 mg / L). A negative correlation was observed between iron and lead levels. In the light of the results it is concluded that taking treatment approaches by paying attention to individual genetic differences in thalassemia patients may provide an advantage in increasing the effectiveness of the treatment, thus, time and economic loss can be prevented with effective treatment methods.

Key words: Gene polymorphism, GSTO1, GSTO2, Thalassemia, Blood iron level, Blood lead level

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INVAZIVE INFECTIONS OF SOFT TISSUES AND BONES

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Invasive infections in pediatric age groups account for a significant percentage of various infectious diseases in this age group.

Objective: To determine the prevalence of invasive soft tissue and bone infections in hospitalized children.

Materials and Methods: The study is retrospective, conducted in the Pediatric Hospital at University Hospital Centre, Tirana, Albania in the Infectious Diseases Department. The medical records of children hospitalized from January 2017 to February 2023 in this department were reviewed. The study included patients confirmed to have invasive infections caused by Staphylococcus, Streptococcus, and Pneumococcus.

Results: The study included 343 children with invasive infections of the soft tissues and bones, of which 151 (44%) were female and 192 (56%) males, with no significant difference between them ($p=0.4$). The median age of the children was 3.1 (3.9) years, ranging from 0 to 14 years. The prevalence of pathologies was as follows: various bacterial skin infections (42.6%), followed by Ocular Cellulitis (25.4%), Otomastoiditis (13.7%), Osteomyelitis + Septic Arthritis (11.1%), and various abscesses (7.3%). The most affected age group was 1-4 years old (51%) ($p<0.01$). Infections occurred more frequently in the summer season (36.7%) ($p<0.01$). Overall, the median hospital stay was 7 days, but this varied depending on the pathology, the severity of the infection, and the duration of antibiotic therapy according to the protocol. In total, during the pre-COVID-19 period (2017-2019), there were 178 cases (51.9%), during the COVID period (2020-May 2022), there were 74 cases (21.6%), and during the post-COVID emergency (June 1, 2022-2023), with significant differences between them ($p<0.01$). For all pathologies, the prevalence was higher in the pre-COVID-19 period, with a significant difference compared to other periods, except for Osteomyelitis + Septic Arthritis, for which no significant difference was found.

Conclusions: The prevention of invasive infections of soft tissues and bones requires a multifaceted approach, including immunization, control of hospital-acquired infections due to the potential emergence of multi-resistant strains, and appropriate and timely treatment of various acute diseases, especially bacterial infections, as they may serve as a source for the spread and invasiveness of bacteria.

Keywords: invasive bacterial infections, prevalence, season, COVID-19

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GEOPOLİMERLERİN FİZİKSEL VE MEKANİKSEL ÖZELLİKLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA: ÇİMENTOSUZ BETON A STUDY ON THE PHYSICAL AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES OF GEOPOLYMERS: CEMENTLESS CONCRETE

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ÖZET

Beton üretiminde 19. Yüzyıldan günümüze kadar bağlayıcı olarak çimento kullanılmaktadır. Ancak, çimentonun üretimi için klinker üretim sürecinde çevreye saldıgı CO₂ gazı, doğal kaynakların hızla tüketilmesi ve harcanan enerji düşünüldüğünde çok ciddi bir çevresel sorun ve ekonomik kayıp söz konusudur. Tüm bu etkenler, araştırmacıları çimentoya alternatif olarak daha çevreci, ekonomik ve sürdürülebilir bir bağlayıcı geliştirmeye yönlendirmektedir. Bu kapsamda geopolimer adı verilen yeni bir beton geliştirmeye yönelik çalışmalar gün geçtikçe artarak devam etmektedir. Geopolimer, alimünosilikat içeriğe sahip malzemelerin çeşitli aktivatörler ile reaksiyonu sonucu çimentonun su ile reaksiyonunda oluşan ürünlere benzer ürünlerin oluşarak çimentosuz beton üretilmesi esasına dayanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, araştırmacılar özellikle endüstriyel atıkların gerek depolama sorunları sonucu oluşacak çevre sorunlarını bertaraf etmek gerekse de atıkların ekonomiye geri kazandırılması amacıyla alimünosilikat özelliğe sahip olanlarının beton endüstrisine ve/veya çimento endüstrisine kısmen ya da tamamen kazandırılmasına yönelik olarak yoğun bir şekilde çalışma yapmaktadırlar. Bu çalışmada, maden ocaklarında atık olarak oluşan ürünler %0; %10; %20 ve %30 oranlarında ÖYFC ile ikame edilerek çeşitli aktivatörler kullanılarak çimentosuz geopolimer harçlar üretilmiştir. Üretilen harçların fiziksel ve mekaniksel özellikleri üzerinde en uygun ikame oranı yapılan testler ile belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alkali aktivasyon yöntemi, bağlayıcı, fiziksel ve mekaniksel özellikler, geopolimer harç, maden atığı

ABSTRACT

Since the 19th century, cement has been used as a binder in concrete production. However, considering the CO₂ gas released into the environment during the clinker production process for cement, the rapid consumption of natural resources, and the energy expended, there are significant environmental issues and economic losses. All these factors are leading researchers to develop a more environmentally friendly, economical, and sustainable binder as an alternative to cement. In this context, studies aimed at developing a new type of concrete called geopolimer are increasing day by day. Geopolimer is based

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on the principle of producing cementless concrete by forming products similar to those formed in the reaction of cement with water, through the reaction of materials with aluminosilicate content with various activators. In this context, researchers are working intensively to introduce those with aluminosilicate properties to the concrete and/or cement industry partially or completely, especially to eliminate the environmental problems that may arise from the storage issues of industrial wastes and to recycle these wastes into the economy. In this study, products formed as waste in mines were replaced with ÖYFC at rates of 0%; 10%; 20% and 30% cementless geopolymer mortars were produced using various activators. The most suitable replacement rate for the physical and mechanical properties of the produced mortars was determined through tests.

Keywords: Alkaline activation method, binder, geopolymer mortar, mine waste, physical and mechanical properties

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXAMINATION OF THE PHOTOELECTRIC CHARACTERISTICS OF Au/ Cd_{0.1}Zn_{0.9}O/n-Si DIODE AT DIFFERENT ILLUMINATION LEVELS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the photo-capacitance properties of the Au/Cd_{0.1}Zn_{0.9}O/n-Si diode were investigated at different illumination levels. The admittance ($Y=G+i\omega C$) measurements were conducted at 100,500 and 1 MHz depending on illumination in the range of 50-250 W. Experimental results indicate that the C-V curves exhibit a peak, which can be attributed to illumination-induced interface states (N_{ss}) and the generation of electron-hole pairs at the CdZnO/n-Si interface. The series resistance and interface states, affecting the performance, reliability, and stability of the diode during long-term operation, were investigated Nicollian and Brews and low-high frequency capacitance (C_{LF} - C_{HF}) methods, respectively. As a result, photogenerated carriers contribute to the overall capacitance and conductance, confirming the diode's effectiveness in advanced photovoltaic applications.

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THE REINTERPRETATION OF TRADITIONAL TURKISH SHOES IN MODERN FOOTWEAR DESIGNS

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ABSTRACT

Shoe designs are garments that arise from the needs of individuals and subsequently undergo changes influenced by various factors such as historical developments, geography, and technology. The materials employed in shoe design have consistently played a significant role throughout this historical transformation. The material conditions of the production area, particularly regarding the source of leather for the upper or lining, as well as the availability of alternative materials to leather, have determined the construction methods of the shoes.

Prior to the Industrial Revolution, the techniques developed for producing shoe models, which were not easily amenable to mass production, along with the materials and embellishments, served as distinguishing characteristics of the designs. This production process facilitated the transmission of techniques and decorative practices from generation to generation through master-apprentice relationships, leading to the establishment of traditions associated with specific shoe models. Consequently, various types of footwear, each with corresponding local terminology, emerged across different regions. These models evolved, often transforming as they transitioned from one language to another. Despite potential ambiguities in the meanings of terms, a generalized glossary of footwear terminology has developed for communities residing in the same geographic area. Among the Turkish people, a plethora of terms and model varieties have emerged that are used interchangeably with the word "shoe."

With the entrance of the Turks into Anatolia, the utilization of leather as a material for footwear increased within the region. The tradition of this material, introduced from the Uyghurs, subsequently gave rise to both similar and distinctly different models during the subsequent periods of principalities, the Seljuk Empire, the Ottoman Empire, and the Republic in Anatolian territories. These models can be examined under the classification of traditional Turkish footwear.

This study aims to reinterpret traditional Turkish shoe models to develop modern designs. The forms of models such as başmak, edik, lapçin, galosh, iskarpin, and takunya have been redesigned while preserving their original characteristics.

Key Words: Footwear, Traditional Footwear, Design of Footwear, Turkish Footwear

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INVESTIGATION OF DIELECTRIC PROPERTIES OF AL/P-SI STRUCTURE WITH Zn:Cd:Ni:TiO₂ INTERFACIAL LAYER AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the dielectric properties of Al/(Zn:Cd:Ni:TiO₂)/p-Si (MIS) have been investigated using admittance-voltage (C/G-V) measurements at room temperature and voltage (± 3 V) at 1 MHz. Some dielectric parameters, such as dielectric constant (ϵ'), dielectric loss (ϵ''), loss tangent ($\tan \delta$), and ac electrical conductivity (σ_{ac}) are obtained using C and G/w data at various voltages. Experimental results show that dielectric parameters were found a strong function of applied bias voltage especially in the forward bias region due to the relaxation mechanisms and interface traps located at Zn:Cd:Ni:TiO₂/p-Si interface in the bandgap of Si. The voltage dependence profile of phase-angle (θ°) was also extracted from the real and imaginary parts of complex-impedance (Z' and Z'') at room temperature. Also, the electric modulus formalism of dielectric relaxation was studied to understand the nature of conductivity relaxation in Zn:Cd:Ni:TiO₂. It was found that the voltage dependent real parts, M' and imaginary parts, M'' , of the electrical modulus strongly change with voltages.

Keywords: Zn:Cd:Ni:TiO₂ interlayer; dielectric constant; dielectric loss; loss tangent; electric modulus

**KADAVRA TEMPORAL KEMİKLERİNİN MORFOMETRİK ANALİZİ: HAZIR VERİ
SETLERİ ÜZERİNDEN BİR İNCELEME**
**MORFOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF CADAVERIC TEMPORAL BONES: A REVIEW BASED
ON AVAILABLE DATASETS**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışma, kadavralara ait temporal kemiklerin Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (BT) görüntülerinin bulunduğu hazır veri setinden morfometrik ölçümlerin elde edilmesini amaçlamaktadır.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmada, 4 kadavradan alınan 8 insan temporal kemik örneklerinin görüntülenmesi ve mikro dilimleme kombinasyonundan oluşan “The OpenEar Dataset” kullanılmıştır. Datasetindeki temporal kemikler, Hannover Tıp Okulu Patoloji Enstitüsü tarafından bağışlanan kadavralardan oluşturulmuş. Morfometrik ölçümler, sekiz dijitalleştirilmiş insan temporal kemiğinin raster/voxel görüntüleme verileri zerinde DICOM programı ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. Morfometrik ölçümler, meatus acusticus externus uzunluğu ve yüksekliği, crus canalis semicircularis posterior, crus canalis semicircularis lateral, canalis semicircularis anterior ve posterior’un ortak crus’unun transvers, vertical çaplarını kapsamaktadır (Şekil 1). BT ölçümlerinde her bir temporal kemik için benzer kesit seviyelerinden ölçüm alınmasına özen gösterilmiştir.

Bulgular: Yapılan morfometrik ölçümler sonucunda, meatus acusticus externus’un uzunluğu ortalama $13,16 \pm 0,63$ mm, yüksekliği ise ortalama $3,01 \pm 0,43$ mm olarak belirlenmiştir. Ayrıca, crus canalis semicircularis posterior’un vertikal çapı ortalama $0,98 \pm 0,12$ mm, transvers çapı ortalama $1,16 \pm 0,14$ mm; crus canalis semicircularis lateral’in vertikal çapı ortalama $2,41 \pm 0,19$ mm, transvers çapı ortalama $1,24 \pm 0,06$ mm; canalis semicircularis anterior ve posterior’un ortak crus’unun vertikal çapı ortalama $1,20 \pm 0,07$ mm, transvers çapı ortalama $1,47 \pm 0,09$ mm olarak ölçülmüştür.

Sonuç: Bu çalışmada, işitme bozukluklarının cerrahi tedavisine yönelik anatomi eğitimine katkıda bulunmak amacıyla OpenEar veri setinin potansiyelinden yararlanılmıştır. OpenEar veri seti, insan temporal kemiğinin yüksek kaliteli renkli modellerle daha verimli bir şekilde oluşturulmasını sağlarken, mevcut literatürde morfometrik ölçümlerin eksikliği göz önünde bulundurulmuştur. Bu bağlamda, çalışmamızın temel amacı, temporal kemik anatomisi üzerine yapılan morfometrik ölçümlerle ilgili verilerin derlenmesi ve bu verilerin literatürle tartışılmasıdır. Elde edilen bulgular, cerrahların eğitiminde önemli bir kaynak sunarak, anatomi bilgilerini pekiştirmelerine ve cerrahi becerilerini geliştirmelerine yardımcı olmayı hedeflemektedir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışma, temporal kemik anatomisine dair bilgi birikimini artırarak, cerrahi uygulamaların güvenliğini ve etkinliğini desteklemeye yönelik önemli bir katkı sağlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Bilgisayarlı tomografi, cadaver, temporal bone, morfometri.

ABSTRACT

Aim: This study aims to obtain morphometric measurements from a pre-existing dataset containing Computed Tomography (CT) images of cadaveric temporal bones.

Method: In this study, "The OpenEar Dataset," which comprises images of eight human temporal bone specimens obtained from four cadavers, was utilized. The temporal bones in the dataset were sourced from cadavers donated to the Institute of Pathology at Hannover Medical School. Morphometric measurements were conducted using DICOM software on the raster/voxel imaging data of the eight

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digitized human temporal bones. These measurements included the length and height of the meatus acusticus externus, as well as the transverse and vertical diameters of the crus canalis semicircularis posterior, crus canalis semicircularis lateral, and the common crus of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals (Figure 1). Care was taken to ensure that measurements were obtained at similar cross-sectional levels for each temporal bone during the CT evaluations.

Results: As a result of the morphometric measurements, the length of the meatus acusticus externus was determined to be an average of 13.16 ± 0.63 mm, while its height was found to be an average of 3.01 ± 0.43 mm. Additionally, the vertical diameter of the crus canalis semicircularis posterior averaged 0.98 ± 0.12 mm, and its transverse diameter averaged 1.16 ± 0.14 mm. The vertical diameter of the crus canalis semicircularis lateral averaged 2.41 ± 0.19 mm, with a transverse diameter averaging 1.24 ± 0.06 mm. For the common crus of the anterior and posterior semicircular canals, the vertical diameter was measured at an average of 1.20 ± 0.07 mm, while the transverse diameter averaged 1.47 ± 0.09 mm.

Conclusion: In this study, the potential of the OpenEar dataset was utilized to contribute to anatomical education in the surgical treatment of hearing disorders. The OpenEar dataset facilitates the more efficient creation of high-quality colored models of human temporal bone, while addressing the existing gap in morphometric measurements in the current literature. In this context, the primary aim of our study is to compile data related to morphometric measurements of temporal bone anatomy and to discuss this data within the framework of existing literature. The findings obtained are intended to serve as an important resource in the education of surgeons, aiding them in reinforcing their anatomical knowledge and enhancing their surgical skills. Consequently, this study provides a significant contribution to the body of knowledge regarding temporal bone anatomy, supporting the safety and effectiveness of surgical practices.

Keywords: Computed Tomography, Cadaver, Temporal Bone, Morphometry

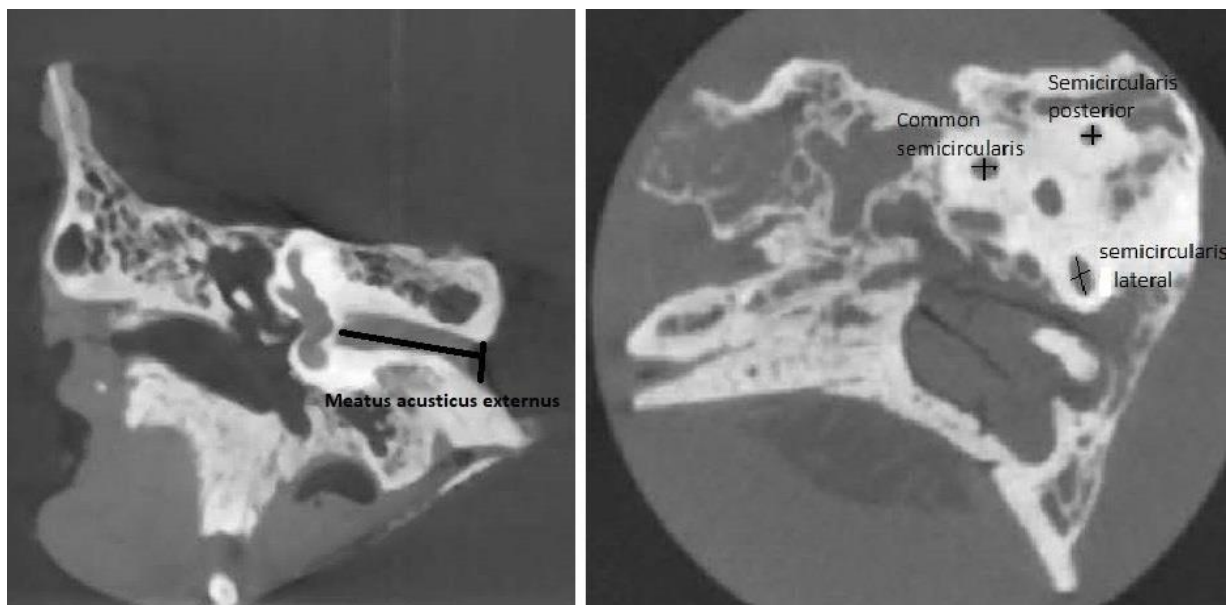


Figure 1. Measurement reference points on images obtained from The Open Ear Dataset.

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LEVENT VADİSİ JEOPARKI; JEOLJİ VE GÜNCEL SANAT⁵ LEVENT VALLEY GEOPARK; GEOLOGY AND CONTEMPORARY ART⁶

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ÖZET

Mağaralar, jeoloji disiplindeki tanımı ile yer altında oluşan ve en az bir insanın girebileceği büyüklükte olan boşluklardır. Fakat insan için daima bundan çok daha öte anlamlar taşımışlardır. Buralar tarih boyunca insana sığınak, barınak, yuva gibi kullanım amaçları olmuş ve daha da öte kesintisiz olarak en verimli düş alanı olarak işlev görmüşlerdir. Malatya ili, Akçadağ ilçesinde yer alan Levent Vadisi jeopark alanı içerisindeki köy(mahalle) yerleşimlerinin birçoğu bu düş alanlarının hemen yanına konumlanmıştır. Dolayısıyla yüzyıllardır bu vadiye yaşayan insanların mağaralarla zihinsel ilişkileri öyle ya da böyle kesintisiz devam etmiştir. Köylüler bir yandan bu mağaraların bir kısmını ev olarak bir kısmını ise kendilerinin ve besledikleri hayvanların yiyeceklerini depolamak için hala kullanmaktadırlar. Mağaralarında ve etrafında Paleolitik'ten bu yana birçok medeniyetin somut izlerini görmek mümkündür. Özellikle Roma, Selçuklu ve Osmanlı dönemine ait kültürel miras izleri hala devam eden yaşamla birlikte düşünüldüğünde, buranın binlerce yıldır kesintisiz olarak insan varlığına ev sahipliği yaptığı söylenebilir. Burada yaşayan insanlar ile yaptığımız görüşmelerde kolektif bir mağara belleğine sahip oldukları sonucunu çıkarmak mümkündür. Fiziksel bağlar dışında toplulukta yaygın olarak bilinen mağara söylenceleri olduğunu da belirtmek gerekir. Bu söylenceler genel anlamda Anadolu halk söylenceleri ile benzerlik gösterebilir de bu söylencelerin mağaralarla ilişkili olması oldukça dikkat çekicidir. Mağara ve düş arasında insanlık tarihi boyunca kurulan sıkı bağların Levent vadisinde de devam ettiği görülmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı söz konusu halk söylencelerinden hareketle güncel sanatın olanakları içerisinde sanatsal üretimler yapmak ve bir düş alanı olarak Levent vadisi mağaralarını güncel sanat mekanları olarak tüm dünyaya tanıtmaya çalışmaktır. Ayrıca Levent Vadisini, Unesco küresel jeopark ağına dahil edebilmek için yürütülen projeye sanat disiplininden akademisyenler olarak katkı sağlamak ve sanat alanının özellikle insan yaşamının devam ettiği jeoparklar içerisinde yeni estetik duyarlılıklar geliştirmek için kullanılmasına öncülük etmektir. Jeoloji, sanat ilişkisinin sanatın başlangıcından beri süregelen bir ilişki olduğu düşünüldüğünde bu girişimin önemi daha da artmaktadır. Levent vadisinde devam eden yaşamın zengin kültürel göstergeleri sanat yaratımları yapan güncel sanatçılar için son derece elverişli bir düş yatağı meydana getirmektedir. Bu çalışma kapsamında burada üretilen sanat eserlerinin düşünsel içerikleri bu sıra dışı düş yatağından beslenmektedir. Ayrıca Levent Vadisi'nin güncel sanat için oldukça elverişli bir zemin olduğunu söylemek mümkündür. Jeomorfolojik olarak yatay yüzeylenen kayalık alanların oldukça estetik ve biricik bir görünüme sahip olması vadiyi çekici kılan başlıca özelliklerinden birisidir. Jeo-estetik

⁵ Bu çalışma; İnönü Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından SBG-2023-3250 numaralı proje ile destelenmiştir.

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değerler açısından son derece zengin bu alan içerisinde jeoloji ve sanat arasında yeni ve güçlü bağların kurulabileceği sanatsal eylemler planlanmıştır. Özellikle Mağaraların içinde ve dışında tasarlanan enstalasyonlar tıpkı sanatın başladığını kabul ettiğimiz üst Paleolitik çağda olduğu gibi doğanın yüceliği ve kendilindenliği karşısında insan zihninin yaratıcı izleri olarak düşünülmüştür. Yapılan bu çalışmaların, öncülleri olan ve 1960'lardan beri uygulanan Land art ve arazi sanatı gibi akımlardan farklı olarak herhangi bir yeryüzü ögesi yerine, jeolojik oluşumlar içerisinde insana en yakın duran mağaralarda yapılmasının sebebi Üst Paleolitik'teki sanatçılarla benzeşen bir zihinsel süreci yeniden yaşamaya çalışmaktır. Yapılan sanat üretimlerinden sonra 21. yüzyılda bile mağaraların düş kurmak ve imgeler yaratmak için oldukça etkin alanlar olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır. Söz konusu sanat üretimlerinin insan jeoloji ve jeoloji sanat ilişkisini güncelleyerek belgelemesi açısından, yürütülen Levent vadisi jeopark projesine oldukça önemli katkılar sağlayacağı beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Güncel Sanat, Jeoloji, Jeopark, Düş, Levent Vadisi.

ABSTRACT

Caves are defined in the geology discipline as underground spaces that are large enough for at least one person to enter. However, they have always had much more meaning for humans. Throughout history, these places have been used for shelter, shelter, and nests, and moreover, they have functioned as the most productive dream areas without interruption. Many of the village (neighborhood) settlements in the Levent Valley geopark area in the Akçadağ district of Malatya province are located right next to these dream areas. Therefore, the mental relationship of the people living in this valley for centuries has continued uninterruptedly with the caves in one way or another. On the one hand, the villagers still use some of these caves as homes and some to store food for themselves and the animals they feed. It is possible to see concrete traces of many civilizations since the Paleolithic in and around the caves. When the cultural heritage traces of the Roman, Seljuk and Ottoman periods are considered together with the life that still continues, it can be said that this place has hosted human existence without interruption for thousands of years. In our interviews with the people living here, it is possible to conclude that they have a collective cave memory. Apart from physical ties, it should also be noted that there are cave legends that are widely known in the community. Although these legends are generally similar to Anatolian folk legends, it is quite remarkable that these legends are related to caves. It is seen that the close ties established between caves and dreams throughout human history continue in the Levent Valley. The aim of this study is to produce artistic productions within the possibilities of contemporary art based on these folk legends and to try to introduce the Levent Valley caves as a dream area to the whole world as contemporary art venues. In addition, to contribute to the project carried out to include the Levent Valley in the UNESCO global geopark network as academicians from the art discipline and to pioneer the use of the field of art to develop new aesthetic sensitivities, especially within geoparks where human life continues. When we consider that the relationship between geology and art has been a relationship since the beginning of art, the importance of this initiative increases even more. The rich cultural indicators of life continuing in the Levent Valley create an extremely suitable dream bed for contemporary artists who create art. The intellectual content of the works of art we produce here within the scope of this study is nourished by this extraordinary dream bed. It is also possible to say that Levent Valley is a very suitable ground for contemporary art. The fact that the rocky areas that are geomorphologically horizontally surfaced have a very aesthetic and unique appearance is one of the main features that make the valley attractive. In this area, which is extremely rich in terms of geo-aesthetic values, artistic actions were planned where new and strong connections could be established between geology and art. Especially the installations designed inside and outside the caves were considered as creative traces of the human mind in the face of the sublimity and spontaneity of nature, just like in the Upper Paleolithic Age, when we accept that art began. The reason why these works were

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carried out in caves that are closest to humans in geological formations, instead of any earth element, unlike the predecessors such as Land art and land art that have been applied since the 1960s, is to try to relive a mental process similar to the artists in the Upper Paleolithic. After the art productions, it was concluded that caves are very effective areas for dreaming and creating images even in the 21st century. It is expected that these artistic productions will make significant contributions to the ongoing Levent Valley Geopark project in terms of updating and documenting the relationship between human geology and geology-art.

Keywords: Contemporary Art, Geology, Geopark, Dream, Levent Valley.

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LEVENT VADİSİ MAĞARLARINDA GÜNCEL SANATA YÖNELİK SEZGİSEL ALGORİTMALAR⁷

INTUITIVE ALGORITHMS FOR CURRENT ART IN LEVENT VALLEY CAVES⁸

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ÖZET

Günümüzden yaklaşık 70 bin yıl önce ilk sanatçılar, sanatsal ifade biçimleriyle bir şeyin temsilini yaratabileceklerini keşfettiklerinde sanatın mekânı, doğal kaya yüzeyleri olmuştur. En azından günümüze ulaşanları öyle görünmektedir. Mağaranın içinde ya da dışında çizgi ile yaratıcı potansiyellerini ortaya koyan bu eski zaman insanları için sanat yapabilecekleri insan eliyle üretilmiş herhangi bir araç bulunmamaktaydı. Onlar da bu durdurulamaz sanat yapma dürtülerini yanmış odun uçları gibi doğal yollarla oluşan araçları kullanarak ilk resimlerini dünyanın üzerine yapmayı denemişlerdi. Günümüze ulaşan bu örnekler yaratıcı zihinlerin en eski kayıtları olarak kabul edilmektedir. Sanatsal ifadenin yeryüzünde insan kaderine eşlik eden serüveni günümüze doğru yol kat ederken, insan çizgiyi ve resimsel ifadeyi önce elleri ile inşa ettikleri mimari yapıların yüzeylerine taşımıştır. Ardından resim yapabilmek için özel olarak tasarladıkları kâğıt gibi taşınabilir yüzeyler icat etmişlerdir. Ahşap panolar ve nihayet Rönesans ile beraber kanvas yüzeyler insan zihninin yaratıcı resimleri ile bezenmeye başlamıştır. Bu durum 20. yüzyılın başlarında hazır nesnenin sanata girişine kadar kesintisiz devam etmiştir. 20. yüzyılın sanata getirdiği yeni bakış açısı birçok farklı materyalin sanat nesnesi olarak kullanılmasına kaynaklık etmiştir. Bu yapının oluşmasına temel teşkil eden en önemli husus ise, sanatın birçok farklı disiplinle kurmuş olduğu etkileşimlerle bağlantılı olarak, multidisipliner bir durum arz etmesidir. Yani sanat birçok farklı disiplinle ortak hareket etme gereği duymuş mimarlık, peyzaj, topoğrafya vb. disiplinlerle kurulan ilişkinin sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan arazi Sanatı ya da Land Art, 1960 sonrası dünya sanatının şekillenmesinde önemli rol oynamıştır. Bu kapsamda yeryüzünün doğal yapısı, taş, toprak, ahşap gibi doğadan bulunan malzemelerin yanında asfalt, zambak, beton, yağ vb. çeşitli kimyasallar gibi doğal olmayan malzemeler de kullanılmıştır. Bir taraftan taş, toprak, kireç, kaya, metal, kumaş ve çeşitli ahşap parçalarla araziye müdahale edildiği gibi bazen ise doğal olmayan endüstriyel malzemelerle doğal yapıyla birlikte sanatsal bir bakış açısı tasarlanmıştır.

Milyonlarca yıllık geçmişe sahip olan Malatya İli Akçadağ İlçesi'nde bulunan Levent Vadisi, jeolojik, jeomorfolojik açıdan zengin biyolojik yapısı/çeşitliliği, sosyolojik ve etnoğrafik zenginliği sanatsal üretilerin ortaya konulacağı ciddi bir birikime sahiptir. Levent Vadisi, Tektonik Kontrollü açılmış bir kanyon vadi olarak, Akçadağ ilçesine bağlı Develi köyünün kuzeyinden başlayıp, Kuzeyde Tohma Çayı ile birleşmekte olup vadi içerisindeki önemli yerleşim yerleri, Develi, Levent, Bağköy, Kırıklar,

⁷ Bu çalışma; İnönü Üniversitesi Bilimsel araştırma projeleri birimi tarafından SSY-2024-3749 numaralı proje ile destelenmiştir.

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Yanıklar, Taşyapı, Kozalak, Kolköy ve Küçükkürne köyledir. Morfolojik olarak tektonizma kontrollünde açılmış bir ana vadi olarak buraya dik gelen derin yarılmış vadiler ve bu vadileri çevreleyen yüksek zirveler bölgenin genel morfolojik görüntüsünü oluşturmaktadır. Levent kanyonundaki kaya duvarlarında bulunan mağaralar, jeoloji insan ilişkisinin en iyi gözlemlendiği yerlerden biridir. Jeolojik etkenler sonucunda oluşan bu mağaralar, daha sonra insanlar tarafından şekillendirilerek barınak haline getirilmiştir. Bu mağaralar Jeosit kavramının yanına belki de bir Arkeojosit kavramının eklenmesine neden olacaktır. Özellikle 20. yüzyılın ikinci yarısından itibaren sanatçıların, doğanın kendisini dönüştürerek bir sanat nesnesi olarak kavramsallaştırması ile başlayan öze dönüş denemelerine de atıf ile günümüz sanatının yaratım olanaklarını mağaralara taşımayı ve başlangıçta olduğu gibi dünyanın üzerine resim yapmayı güncel sanatın gündemine farklı bir bakış açısıyla taşımayı amaçlaması, vadinin zengin yapısının sanatsal üretileri için kaynak oluşturmaya imkan hazırlamıştır. Bu fikirden hareketle çalışma kapsamında vadiye bulunan coğrafi çeşitlilik ve mağaralarla kurulan ilişkilendirme neticesinde bir dizi sanat çalışması yapılmış ve bunlar günümüzün estetik ve plastik yorumu ile değerlendirilmeye çalışılmıştır. Düşünce deneyi yöntemiyle ilk sanatçılarla kurulmaya çalışılan güçlü empati ve yapılan sanat eserleri sayesinde, zengin yeryüzü tecrübesine rağmen hala yeryüzünün bizzat kendisinin görsel ifade bağlamında, en özgür ve verimli sanat alanı olduğu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sanat, Mağara, Zihin, Yaratıcılık, Dünya.

ABSTRACT

Approximately 70 thousand years ago, when the first artists discovered that they could create representations of something through artistic expression, the place of art became natural rock surfaces. At least those that have survived to the present day appear to be so. These ancient people, who demonstrated their creative potential with lines inside or outside the cave, did not have any human-made tools with which to make art. They also tried to paint their first paintings on the world using naturally occurring tools such as burnt wood ends, using this unstoppable urge to make art. These surviving examples are considered the oldest records of creative minds. While the adventure of artistic expression accompanying human destiny on earth has progressed to the present day, humans have first carried line and pictorial expression to the surfaces of architectural structures they built with their hands. Then, they invented portable surfaces such as paper, which they specially designed for painting. Wooden panels and finally, with the Renaissance, canvas surfaces began to be adorned with creative pictures of the human mind. This situation continued uninterruptedly until the introduction of the ready-made object into art at the beginning of the 20th century. The new perspective that the 20th century brought to art led to the use of many different materials as art objects. The most important issue that forms the basis for the formation of this structure is that art presents a multidisciplinary situation in connection with its interactions with many different disciplines. In other words, art felt the need to cooperate with many different disciplines such as architecture, landscape, topography, etc. Land Art, which emerged as a result of the relationship established with disciplines, played an important role in shaping world art after 1960. In this context, the natural structure of the earth includes natural materials such as stone, soil, wood, asphalt, glue, concrete, oil, etc. Non-natural materials such as various chemicals have also been used. On the one hand, the land is intervened with stone, soil, lime, rock, metal, fabric and various wooden pieces, and sometimes an artistic perspective is designed together with the natural structure with unnatural industrial materials.

Levent Valley, located in Akçadağ District of Malatya Province, which has a history of millions of years, has a serious accumulation of geological, geomorphologically rich biological structure/diversity, sociological and ethnographic richness, where artistic productions can be exhibited. Levent Valley, as a tectonic controlled opened canyon valley, starts from the north of Develi village of Akçadağ district and

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merges with Tohma Stream in the north. The important settlements in the valley are Develi, Levent, Bağköy, Kırıklar, Yanıklar, Taşyapı, Kozalak, Kolköy and Küçükkürne villages. Morphologically, as a main valley opened under the control of tectonism, deep rift valleys and high peaks surrounding these valleys form the general morphological appearance of the region. The caves located in the rock walls of Levent canyon are one of the places where the geology-human relationship is best observed. These caves, which were formed as a result of geological factors, were later shaped by humans and turned into shelters. These caves will perhaps cause the concept of Archaeosite to be added to the concept of Geosite. With reference to the attempts to return to the essence, which started with artists transforming nature itself and conceptualizing it as an art object, especially since the second half of the 20th century, the aim of today's art is to bring the creation possibilities to the caves and to bring painting on the world as it was in the beginning to the agenda of contemporary art from a different perspective. Its rich structure has enabled it to provide resources for artistic productions. Based on this idea, a series of artworks were made as a result of the association with the geographical diversity and caves in the valley, and these were tried to be evaluated with today's aesthetic and plastic interpretation. Thanks to the strong empathy tried to be established with the first artists through the thought experiment method and the artworks made, it was concluded that despite the rich earth experience, the earth itself is still the freest and most productive field of art in terms of visual expression.

Keywords: Art, Cave, Mind, Creativity, World.

**ARI ALGORİTMASI KULLANILARAK BİR DC MOTOR İÇİN OPTİMUM PID
KONTROLÇÜ TASARIMI
DESIGN OF OPTIMAL PID CONTROLLER FOR A DC MOTOR USING THE BEES
ALGORITHM**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, bir DC motorun hassas konum kontrolü için Arı Algoritması kullanılarak bir optimum PID kontrolcü tasarımı gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ana hedef, Arı Algoritması kullanarak DC motorun konumunu kontrol etmede doğruluk ve kararlılık elde etmektir. PID kontrolcünün orantı, integral ve türevsel kazançlarını optimize etmek için Arı Algoritması kullanılmıştır. DC motorun matematiksel modellenmesi ve PID kontrolcü entegrasyonunu kapsayan yapının ayrıntılı bir hesabı yapılmıştır. Ayrıca uygulama zorlukları ve ilgili çözümleri ele alınmıştır. Arı Algoritması'nın DC motorun konum kontrolündeki iyileştirme, kalıcı durum hatalarını en aza indirme ve tepki sürelerini hızlandırmadaki etkinliği gösterilmiş ve optimum PID kontrolcü tasarımı için performans değerlendirmesi yapılmıştır. Karşılaştırmalı analizler, PID kontrolcünün alternatif kontrol stratejilerine göre avantajları vurgulanmıştır. Bu çalışmada, DC motor konum kontrolü için optimum PID kontrolcünün tasarımı ve uygulanmasında Arı Algoritması'nın başarıyla kullanılabileceği gösterilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar grafiksel olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Arı Algoritması, PID kontrolcü, DC motor, konum kontrolü, optimizasyon

ABSTRACT

In this study, an optimal PID controller design has been implemented using the Bee Algorithm for precise position control of a DC motor. The main objective is to obtain accuracy and stability in controlling the position of a DC motor using the Bees Algorithm. The Bees Algorithm has been used to optimize the proportional, integral and derivative gains of the PID controller. A detailed calculation of the structure including mathematical modeling of the DC motor and PID controller integration has been made. In addition, implementation difficulties and related solutions have been discussed. The effectiveness of the Bees Algorithm in improving the position control of the DC motor, minimizing steady-state errors and accelerating response times has been shown and a performance evaluation has been made for the optimal PID controller design. Comparative analyses have emphasized the advantages of the PID controller over alternative control strategies. In this study, it has been shown that the Bees Algorithm can be successfully used in the design and implementation of the optimal PID controller for DC motor position control. The obtained results have been presented graphically.

Keywords: The Bees Algorithm, PID controller, DC motor, position control, optimization

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SAĞLIK TEKNİKER ADAYLARINA VERİLEN YETİŞKİN TEMEL YAŞAM DESTEĞİ EĞİTİM ETKİNLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ EXAMINING THE EFFECTIVENESS OF ADULT BASIC LIFE SUPPORT TRAINING GIVEN TO HEALTH TECHNICIAN CANDIDATES

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ÖZET

Dünyada en sık karşılaşılan ölüm nedeni ani kalp durması ile sonuçlanan koroner kalp hastalığıdır. Literatür incelendiğinde Ülkemizde TYD eğitimi ile ilgili çalışmaların bir çoğu, mezun hemşireler, hekimler ve tıp öğrencileri ile ilgili olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Bu sebeple sağlık tekniker adaylarının bu konudan uzak kaldığı gözlemlenmiştir. Bu araştırmanın amacı sağlık tekniker adaylarına verilen yetişkin temel yaşam desteği eğitiminin etkinliğinin incelenmesidir. Yarı deneysel tipte olan bu çalışmaya Gazi Üniversitesi Sağlık Hizmetleri Meslek Yüksekokulunda (SHMYO) öğrenim gören öğrenciler araştırmanın evrenini oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama formu iki bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde yaş, cinsiyet, sınıf, ebeveyn eğitim durumu, ebeveyn iş durumu gibi sosyodemografik özellikler bulunmaktadır. Araştırmanın ikinci bölümünde araştırmacılar tarafından literatür taraması sonucu geliştirilen yetişkin Temel Yaşam Desteği bilgi formu kullanılacaktır. TYD bilgi formunda toplam 20 soru bulunmaktadır. Puanlama için her soru 5 puan olarak kabul edilmiştir. TYD bilgi formundan en az 0 en fazla 100 puan alınmaktadır. Veri seti SPSS 23.0 paket programı aracılığıyla değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırmada yer alan katılımcılara ait özellikler sayı ve yüzde olarak ifade edilmiştir. Yetişkin temel yaşam desteği bilgi düzeyi puan ortalamalarının ön test, son test ve kalıcılık testleri ikili gruplar halinde bağımlı grupta t testi ile ve üçlü grup halinde ANOVA ile değerlendirilmiştir. Anlamlılık için p değeri 0,05 kabul edilmiştir. Araştırmaya katılan sağlık tekniker adaylarına verilen TYD eğitiminin etkinlik düzeyi anlamlı derecede yüksek bulunmuştur.

Anahtar kelimeler: Sağlık Teknikeri, Temel yaşam desteği, Otomatik eksternal defibrilatör

ABSTRACT

The most common cause of death in the world is coronary heart disease resulting in sudden cardiac arrest. When the literature is examined, it is observed that most of the studies on TYD education in our

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country are related to graduate nurses, physicians and medical students. For this reason, it is observed that health technician candidates are far from this subject. The purpose of this research is to examine the effectiveness of adult basic life support education given to health technician candidates. The universe of this semi-experimental study is the students studying at Gazi University Health Services Vocational School. The data collection form consists of two parts. The first part includes sociodemographic characteristics such as age, gender, class, parental education status, and parental employment status. In the second part of the research, the adult Basic Life Support information form developed by the researchers as a result of the literature review will be used. There are a total of 20 questions in the TYD information form. Each question is accepted as 5 points for scoring. A minimum of 0 and a maximum of 100 points are obtained from the TYD information form. The data set was evaluated using the SPSS 23.0 package program. The characteristics of the participants in the research are expressed as numbers and percentages. Adult basic life support knowledge level mean scores were evaluated in pre-test, post-test and retention tests in paired groups with t-test in dependent group and in triple groups with ANOVA. P value was accepted as 0.05 for significance. The effectiveness level of TYD training given to health technician candidates participating in the research was found to be significantly high.

Keywords: Health Technician, Basic life support, Automatic external defibrillator

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BİR AİLE SAĞLIK MERKEZİNE BAŞVURAN HASTALAR ARASINDA YAŞAM DOYUMUNUN AKILCI İLAÇ KULLANIMI BİLGİ DÜZEYİNE ETKİSİ THE EFFECT OF LIFE SATISFACTION ON KNOWLEDGE LEVEL OF RATIONAL DRUG USE AMONG PATIENTS APPLYING TO A FAMILY HEALTH CENTER

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ÖZET

Akılcı kullanıldığında insanların hastalıklarını tedavi edebilen, hastalığın ilerlemesini önleyebilen ilaçlar, yanlış kullanımda istenilmeyen toksik etkilere sebep olabilir, insan yaşam kalitesini düşürebilir ve hatta akılcı olmayan ilaç kullanımı sonucunda ölüm durumları görülebilir. Yapılan literatür incelemesinde akılcı olmayan ilaç kullanımı konusunda bir çok yayın gözlemlenmiş ancak yaşam doyumu ile akılcı ilaç kullanımını yordayan sınırlı yayın görülmüştür. Bu sebeple bu araştırma literatürde önemli bir boşluğu dolduracağı kanaatindeyiz.

Bu çalışmanın amacı bir Aile Sağlık Merkezine başvuran hastaların yaşam doyumu ile Akılcı İlaç Kullanımı bilgi seviyesi arasındaki ilişkiyi tespit etmektir. Tanımlayıcı- kesitsel tipte olan bu çalışmaya Ankara / Mamak ilçesinde bulunan bir Aile Sağlık Merkezine başvuran 18-65 yaş hastalar bu araştırmanın evrenini oluşturmaktadır. Veri toplama formu üç bölümden oluşmaktadır. Birinci bölümde katılımcılara ait sosyodemografik özellikler, ikinci bölümde Akılcı İlaç Kullanım Ölçeği ve son bölümde Yaşam doyumu ölçeği; kullanılmıştır. Yaşam doyumu ile akılcı ilaç bilgi düzeyi arasındaki ilişki korelasyon ile incelenmiştir. Yaşam doyumu ve akılcı ilaç kullanım ölçeklerinin puan ortalamaları cinsiyet, medeni durum, sigara kullanımı, alkol kullanımı, kronik hastalık durumu ve chek-up yaptırma durumuna göre karşılaştırılırken bağımsız grupta t testi; eğitim durumu, çalışma durumu ve algılanan gelir durumu değişkenlerine göre karşılaştırılırken ANOVA testi kullanılmıştır. Yaşam doyumunun akılcı ilaç kullanımı üzerindeki etkisini incelemek için regresyon analizi yapılmıştır. Sigara içmeyen katılımcıların ve kronik hastalığı olan katılımcıların hem yaşam doyumu puan ortalaması hem de akılcı ilaç kullanımı puan ortalaması daha yüksek bulunmuştur. Yaşam doyumu, akılcı ilaç kullanımındaki değişiminin yaklaşık %16'sını açıklamaktadır ($R=0,160$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam doyumu, Akılcı ilaç kullanımı, Bilgi düzeyi

ABSTRACT

When used rationally, drugs that can treat people's diseases and prevent disease progression can cause undesirable toxic effects when used incorrectly, reduce human quality of life, and even cause death as a result of irrational drug use. In the literature review, many publications were observed on irrational drug use, but limited publications were seen predicting life satisfaction and rational drug use. For this reason, we believe that this research will fill an important gap in the literature. The aim of this study is to determine the relationship between life satisfaction of patients applying to a Family Health Center and the level of knowledge about Rational Drug Use. This descriptive-cross-sectional study consists of patients aged 18-65 who applied to a Family Health Center in Mamak district of Ankara. The data collection form consists of three sections. The sociodemographic characteristics of the participants were used in the first section, the Rational Drug Use Scale was used in the second section, and the Life Satisfaction Scale was used in the last section. The relationship between life satisfaction and rational drug knowledge was examined with correlation. When comparing the mean scores of life satisfaction and rational drug use scales according to gender, marital status, smoking, alcohol use, chronic disease status and check-up status, t-test was used in the independent group; ANOVA test was used when comparing according to educational status, employment status and perceived income status variables. Regression analysis was conducted to examine the effect of life satisfaction on rational drug use. Both the mean life satisfaction and rational drug use scores were found to be higher in non-smoking participants and participants with chronic diseases. Life satisfaction explains approximately 16% of the change in rational drug use ($R = 0.160$).

Keywords: Life satisfaction, Rational drug use, Knowledge level

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THE EFFECT OF UNIVERSITY STUDENT'S LEVELS OF PARTICIPATION IN THE PHYSICAL ACTIVITIES ON SELF-EFFICACY ABOUT THE PROTECTION AGAINST DRUG ADDICTION

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ABSTRACT

The substance use problem, which has reached serious dimensions worldwide and is becoming increasingly prevalent among younger populations, poses significant risks for societies. The primary aim of this study is to investigate the effect of participation levels in physical activities on individuals' self-efficacy in terms of substance addiction prevention, considering various variables. The secondary objective is to identify the target population and contribute the study's findings to the development of substance addiction prevention programs.

The population of this research consists of students from the School of Physical Education and Sports at Mardin Artuklu University. The sample size was determined using a Sample Size Calculator at a 95% confidence level and a significance level of $p < 0.05$. Accordingly, the population comprises 658 active students during the 2023-2024 academic year, with a minimum sample size of 243 being deemed sufficient for representation based on the calculations.

In this study, a relational screening method, one of the general scanning models, was employed. The research data were analyzed using SPSS 25.0. The normality analysis of the data indicated a normal distribution. Categorical variables were described in terms of frequency and percentage, while t-tests were used for analysis between binary groups and ANOVA tests for multiple groups. Post hoc tests were employed to determine the source of differences, with the results presented in tabular form. Additionally, Pearson correlation analysis was conducted to identify relationships between scales, with a significance level of $p < 0.05$ applied to all tests.

The average score of physical activity levels among participating physical education and sports students was found to be $(4715 \pm 2168 \text{ MET-min/week})$, indicating that they possess adequate levels of physical activity. The average score of their perception of self-efficacy regarding substance addiction prevention was (4.39 ± 0.683) , which is considered quite high. It was determined that male students, those aged 18-20, graduates of sports high schools, regular exercisers, licensed athletes, and students enrolled in coaching and sports management programs exhibited higher levels of physical activity.

It was also found that the self-efficacy of students graduating from vocational and sports high schools regarding substance addiction prevention increased with the duration of sports participation. Moreover, students from lower-income groups, as well as regular exercisers and licensed athletes, displayed higher self-efficacy in substance addiction prevention.

A low positive significant relationship was identified between students' physical activity levels and their self-efficacy in substance addiction prevention. Furthermore, it was determined that the physical activity scale positively affects self-efficacy in substance addiction prevention by 3.4%. It is suggested that

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students' engagement in sports and prolonged involvement in physical activities may enhance their self-efficacy in preventing substance addiction.

Keywords: Physical Activity, Substance Abuse, Self-efficacy, Student

AVRUPA ÜLKELERİNDE BİREYSEL MUTLULUĞUN BELİRLEYİCİLERİ THE DETERMINANTS OF INDIVIDUAL HAPPINESS IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES

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ÖZET

Standart iktisat teorisinde bireyin refahı ve mutluluğu sadece tükettiği maddi mal miktarı ve alım gücü ile ilişkilendirilmiştir. İktisatçılar arasında, “daha fazlası iyidir” aksiyomu gereği, kişi başı gelirin eşlik ettiği daha geniş tüketim olanakları ile bireyin daha iyi durumda olunacağı inanılmaktaydı. Yirminci yüzyılın ortalarından itibaren iktisatta davranışsal yaklaşımlarla birlikte mutluluk anketler aracılığıyla ölçülmeye ve gelir dışı etkenlerin de mutluluk üzerindeki etkisi çeşitli ülkeler kapsamında irdelenmeye başlanmıştır. Bu çalışmada da “İşsizlik, eğitim, sağlık, din, güven gibi faktörler bireysel mutluluğu nasıl etkiler?” sorusu Avrupa genelinde ampirik olarak araştırılmıştır. Bu amaç için Avrupa Sosyal Araştırması’nın (European Social Survey – ESS) son turu olan Round 11-2023 verisi lojistik regresyon yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Analiz sonucunda, kadınların erkeklere, evlilerin bekârlara ve bir işte çalışanların bekarlara göre daha mutlu olduğu; sağlığın, gelirin ve eğitim düzeyinin iyi olması mutluluğu olumlu etkilediği; yaş ile bireysel mutluluk arasında U şeklinde ilişki olduğu ve sosyal çevreyle görüşme sıklığı, dindarlık, gönüllülük ve insanlara duyulan güven düzeyi arttıkça mutluluğun da arttığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Çalışmada bu bulguların cinsiyet, medeni durum ve gelir düzeyine göre farklılık gösterip göstermeyeceği incelenmiştir. Cinsiyete göre yapılan alt grup analizinde, kadınlar için yaş ile mutluluk arasında U şeklinde bir ilişkinin tespit edilemediği, hem kadınlar hem erkekler için yükseköğretim kurumunda eğitimini tamamlayanlar ile bu düzeyde eğitim almayanlar arasında anlamlı mutluluk farklılıkları bulunmadığı ve gönüllü kuruluşların faaliyetlerine katılım her iki cinsiyet için anlamlı olmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bireylerin medeni durumuna göre yapılan analizde, evli olanların ortaöğretim düzeyinde eğitim almaları, bekâr olanların ise yükseköğretim düzeyinde eğitim almaları mutluluklarını istatistiksel olarak anlamlı etkilemediği bulguna ulaşılmıştır. Son olarak gelir için gerçekleştirilen analizde, gelir düzeyi yüksek olan bireyler için işsiz olmak ile bir işte çalışmak arasında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir mutluluk farklılığı göstermediği ve düşük gelirli olanların aksine yüksek gelirli olanların gönüllü olmaktan mutlu olmadığı belirlenmiştir. Sonuçlar, bireylerin sosyo-ekonomik durumuna göre mutlulukları değişkenlik gösterebileceğini ortaya koymuştur. Genel itibarıyla çalışma, mutluluk ekonomisi alanında elde edilen sonuçlarla tutarlı olarak, gelirin yanı sıra yaş, eğitim, medeni durum, sağlık gibi etkenlerin de mutluluğun önemli kaynaklarından olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mutluluk, Avrupa Ülkeleri, Gelir, Mutluluğun Belirleyicileri.

ABSTRACT

In standard economic theory, an individual's welfare and happiness are associated solely with the quantity of material goods they consume and their purchasing power. Among economists, in line with the axiom "more is better," it was believed that individuals would be in a better position with broader consumption opportunities accompanied by higher per capita income. Starting from the mid-20th century, with the emergence of behavioral approaches in economics, happiness began to be measured through surveys, and the impact of non-income factors on happiness started to be examined across various countries. In this study, the question "How do factors such as unemployment, education, health, religion, and trust affect individual happiness?" has been empirically investigated across Europe. For

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this purpose, data from the latest round of the European Social Survey (ESS), Round 11-2023, was analyzed using the logistic regression method. As a result of the analysis, it was found that women are happier than men, married individuals are happier than singles, and those who are employed are happier than those who are not. Good health, higher income, and higher education levels positively affect happiness. There is a U-shaped relationship between age and individual happiness, and as the frequency of social interactions, religiosity, volunteerism, and the level of trust in others increase, happiness also rises. The study also examined whether these findings would vary based on gender, marital status, and income level. In the subgroup analysis by gender, it was found that a U-shaped relationship between age and happiness was not detected for women. Additionally, there were no significant differences in happiness between those who completed higher education and those who did not, for both men and women. Participation in activities of voluntary organizations was also not found to be significant for either gender. In the analysis based on individuals' marital status, it was found that for married individuals, having a secondary education did not statistically significantly affect their happiness, while for singles, having a higher education level also did not statistically significantly impact their happiness. Finally, in the analysis conducted on income, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference in happiness between unemployed individuals and those who are employed among individuals with high income levels. Additionally, unlike low-income individuals, high-income individuals were not found to be happy about volunteering. The results indicate that individuals' happiness can vary based on their socio-economic status. Overall, the study has demonstrated, consistent with the findings in the field of happiness economics, that factors such as age, education, marital status, and health, in addition to income, are important sources of happiness.

Keywords: Happiness, European Countries, Income, Determinants of Happiness.

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Ti5Mo10HA ALAŞIMININ YÜZEY PÜRÜZLÜLÜK KARAKTERİZASYONU VE Ti6Al4V İLE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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ÖZET

Titanyum ve alaşımları dental ve ortopedik uygulamalarda sıklıkla tercih edilen malzemelerdir. Canlı doku ile etkileşim halinde olan malzemelerde ise yüzey topoğrafyası; hücre tutunumu ve çoğalması, film oluşumu ve osseointegrasyon süreçlerinde belirleyici rol oynamaktadır. Bu çalışma kapsamında hali hazırda kullanılmakta olan Ti6Al4V implant malzemesine alternatif bir malzeme geliştirmek amacıyla, toz metalürji tekniği kullanılarak üretilen Ti5Mo10HA kompozit malzemenin, farklı metalürjik aşamalar sonrası Atomik Kuvvet Mikroskobu (AKM) kullanılarak yüzey pürüzlülük dereceleri incelenmiştir. Elde edilen yüzey pürüzlülük değerleri, Ti6Al4V yüzey pürüzlülük değerleri ile karşılaştırmalı olarak sunulmuştur. Çalışma sonucunda, yapıya eklenen molibden ve hidroksiapatitin yüzey pürüzlülük derecesini artırdığı görülmüştür. Bu kapsamda, geliştirilen malzemenin, bir implant malzemesinin sağlaması gereken özellikler olan, hücre tutunumu ve farklılaşmasını destekleyici özellik sergilediği gözlemlenmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Titanyum implant, molibden, hidroksiapatit, yüzey pürüzlülük.

ABSTRACT

Titanium and its alloys are widely used materials in dental and orthopedic applications. Surface topography plays a critical role in cell adhesion, proliferation, film development and osseointegration processes in materials that interact with living tissue. This study investigates the surface roughness of the Ti5Mo10HA composite material, produced via powder metallurgy, as a potential alternative to the commercially available Ti6Al4V implant material, using Atomic Force Microscopy (AFM) after different metallurgical processes. The obtained surface roughness values are compared with the values of Ti6Al4V. The study demonstrated that the combination of molybdenum and hydroxyapatite in the structure enhanced the surface roughness degree. As a result of the study, it was observed that the developed material exhibited a structure that supports cell adhesion and differentiation, which are the features that an implant material should provide.

Keywords: Titanium implant, molybdenum, hydroxyapatite, surface roughness.

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NAVIGAZIONE NEGLI SPAZI DIGITALI: TRADUZIONE E RICEZIONE DELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

Questo studio indaga il modo in cui i lettori albanesi scoprono e interagiscono con la letteratura italiana tradotta in albanese nello spazio digitale. Utilizzando metodi misti, esamina la presenza digitale e la reperibilità della letteratura italiana, nonché le preferenze dei lettori e le interazioni virtuali. L'analisi, basata sulla sociologia della traduzione e sulle teorie culturali, non solo rivela ostacoli come la visibilità limitata, ma anche le opportunità presentate dall'attuale ecosistema digitale. Con l'aumento della presenza di opere della letteratura italiana in formato digitale, sono necessari sforzi strategici tra editori, traduttori e istituzioni culturali, per aumentare la loro visibilità e stimolare il coinvolgimento delle comunità letterarie online. Le conoscenze contribuiscono a una comprensione più profonda dell'interazione tra le tecnologie digitali e lo scambio letterario interculturale, attraverso raccomandazioni pratiche per migliorare la ricezione digitale della letteratura italiana in Albania.

Parole chiavi: traduzione, letteratura italiana, accesso digitale, ricezione, coinvolgimento del lettore.

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THE VISIBILITY OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE IN THE LINGUISTIC LANDSCAPE OF TWO MULTILINGUAL SCHOOLS IN OROMIA, ETHIOPIA

Merga Feyera Wekjira

ABSTRACT

The study explored the visibility and prominence of the English language in the linguistic landscape of two multilingual schools, examining how English language interacts with other languages in these educational settings. By analyzing signage, educational materials, and informal communications within the schools, the research investigated the extent to which English dominates, coexists, or competes with other languages. The study adopted a mixed-methods approach, combining quantitative data from language counts on school compound displays with qualitative insights from interviews with students, teachers, and administrators. The findings highlighted the role of English as a global lingua franca, its impact on the linguistic ecology of multilingual schools, and how school language policies either reinforce or challenge the visibility of English. Additionally, the results offered critical insights into the balance of power among languages in educational landscapes and suggested strategies for fostering a more inclusive and representative linguistic environment.

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LANGUAGE POLICY IN SCHOOLS OF ENGLISH AS A MEDIUM OF INSTRUCTION OF MULTILINGUAL COMMUNITY IN ETHIOPIA: MULTILINGUAL APPROACH

Merga Feyera Wekjira

ABSTRACT

The review critically examined researches on language policy in schools of English as a Medium of Instruction (EMI), focusing on the adoption and effectiveness of a multilingual approach in diverse educational settings. The increasing global use of English language as the primary language of instruction raises important questions about how EMI schools manage linguistic diversity and address the needs of multilingual students. This review synthesizes findings from key studies that explore the tension between promoting English proficiency and supporting students' mother tongues and other languages. Drawing from case studies, policy analyses, and theoretical frameworks, the review highlights both the challenges and opportunities in implementing multilingual policies in EMI schools. Central themes include the role of language policy in promoting inclusion, the potential for fostering linguistic and cultural identity, and the implications of English dominance for equitable access to education. The review also identifies gaps in the literature, particularly concerning the impact of language policy on student outcomes and the effectiveness of multilingual approaches in various contexts. By providing a comprehensive overview of the current research, this review offers insights for policymakers, educators, and researchers seeking to create more inclusive and linguistically responsive EMI environments.

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DREAM TEXTS AND DREAMS AS TEXTS: THE CASE OF LEO TOLSTOY

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ABSTRACT

Descriptions of characters' dreams are present in numerous literary texts by Leo Tolstoy - both in his great novels *War and Peace* and *Anna Karenina* and in his stories *The Death of Ivan Ilyich*, *Father Sergius*, *The False Coupon*, *The Master and the Worker* and some others. At the same time, Tolstoy left us descriptions of his dreams in his diaries. Although these descriptions have certain unique features, they all unite by some general conception.

The subject of the proposed report is precisely this conception. As I will try to show, Tolstoy's conception of dreaming has three main components:

- 1) The idea that a dream is a spontaneous continuation of a person's thoughts (Tolstoy's character or himself), which is not limited by the rationality of waking consciousness and can bring new and unexpected knowledge about himself and the universe to a person.
- 2) The dream has a textual nature: it is constructed as a coherent text, and its elements include quotations from texts with special significance for a person's waking consciousness. For example, in the dreams of the characters of *War and Peace*, Pierre Bezukhov and Andrei Bolkonsky, who are described as Masons, there are numerous quotations from Masonic texts. In the dreams of Tolstoy's characters and Tolstoy himself in the last three decades of his life, there are numerous quotations from the New Testament.
- 3) A dream is a special narrative that is not hermetic but develops in the sleeping person's living contact with the outside world. In many cases, this contact is of the most immediate nature: individual words spoken by someone around the sleeping person or individual sounds produced near him penetrate his dream and are transformed in it, often determining the general meaning of the entire dream.

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RISKS TO PERSONAL DATA IN ELECTRONIC COMMUNICATIONS AND MEASURES TAKEN BY ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

The following paper focuses on the increasing vulnerability of personal data in electronic communication, especially in Albania while identifying the measures taken towards the same threats. It categorizes complex threats including cyber security threats, theft of identity, and invasions of privacy, as well as social impact including dilution of trust and prejudice. Albania has put several measures in place on data protection and central to these measures is the Law on Personal Data Protection which was enacted in 2018. This facilitates accountability and enshrines stringent conditions when it comes to data processing as well as enforcement of individual rights to personal data besides promoting compliance with data security measures. The paper also discusses some changes in the Albanian Criminal Code regarding cybercrimes and presents the Commissioner for the Right to Information and Personal Data Protection as the guardian.

From the integration of GDPR principles in Albania, we are able to learn that accountability, transparency, and consent in their fullest senses as articulated in the GDPR are best manifested only where and when they are stated clearly without ambiguity. The proactive measures of the country are the public awareness and technological measures. However, issues like limited resources, lack of public knowledge, or changing technology remains as some of the challenge. It covers areas for improvement that range from improving existing regulatory bodies, raising the people's consciousness, and increasing inter-country cooperation.

Hence this paper plays a significant role of developing understanding on how privacy needs to be protected within Albania and within the global world. The conclusions show that to enhance the application of laws while minimising the risks associated with e-communications, the protection of personal data; adequate enforcement, increased transparency, provision of effective and complete education, and international collaboration shall be enhanced.

Key Words: Electronic Communications, Data Protection, Privacy, Albania, Data Breaches, Identity Theft, Surveillance, Legal Framework, GDPR, Cybercrime, Public Awareness, International Cooperation.

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EFFICIENT MICROWAVE REACTION OF DIMEDONE AND (1E,4E)-1,5-BIS(4-FLUOROPHENYL)PENTA-1,4-DIEN-3-ONE

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ABSTRACT

The use of microwave assisted organic synthesis has gained considerable attention due to its ability to accelerate reactions improve yields and reduce reaction times. In this study we explored the microwave reaction between the dimedone and (1E,4E)-1,5-bis(4-fluorophenyl)penta-1,4-dien-3-one to synthesize a novel class of diazaspiro compound. The reaction was carried out under microwave irradiation system allowing for more environmentally friendly and energy efficient process key parameters such as reaction time temperature and power settings were optimized to achieve maximum yield. The resulting compound was analyzed through spectroscopic methods such as IR, ¹H-NMR, ¹³C-NMR, and mass spectrometry (MS). The same experiment was done with the conventional method under room temperature. The reaction times were between 2-3 hours, so the microwave method was chosen for the reaction. Our result demonstrates that microwave irradiation significantly enhances the efficiency of this reaction offering a rapid method for the synthesis of complex organic molecules the implications of this method extend to various skills such as pharmaceutical chemistry and material science where the demand for sustainable and efficient chemical process is growing. Moreover, a comprehensive review of the literature highlights the efficacy of in vitro anti-cancer assays, which are essential for evaluating the biological activity of the synthesized compound. This assay will be crucial in determining the compound's therapeutic potential and further validating the use of microwave-assisted methods in drug discovery.

Keywords: Diazaspiro, microwave, synthesis, anti-cancer, dimedone

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CULTURALLY MIXED PRIMARY SCHOOL THIRD GRADES WITH METALOG METHOD TEACHING FOR INCLUSIVE EDUCATION: THE IMPACT OF TEACHER PRACTICES ON STUDENTS' LEARNING

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ABSTRACT

The Metalog method, which offers stronger learning opportunities based on social learning and collaboration, not only gamifies learning but also presents it in an inclusive manner. In this study, in a class of culturally mixed third grade primary school students, the metacognition method was applied to Turkish, Life Science, Mathematics, and Science courses through the classroom teacher. The class teacher was first explained the Metalog method. Then, the course contents and materials prepared by the researchers with the metacognition method were introduced. The aim of this study is to determine the effect of teacher practices on students' learning during the teaching of inclusive education through Metalog method in culturally mixed primary school third grades. This study is practice-oriented in the sense that firstly, the classroom teacher is introduced to the lesson content prepared with the Metalog method and its effect on student learning is examined. Then, it is qualitative because after the lectures are given to the students with the Metalog method, the interview form is applied to the students and the students are asked evaluation questions about the lessons. For this reason, the study is an explanatory mixed model. The study was conducted with third grade primary school students selected with an easily accessible participant group. A classroom teacher was also observed. The measurement and evaluation of the lessons taught with the Metalog method were made with teacher-student opinions and lesson evaluation questions. According to the results obtained from the findings, the classroom teacher helped the students to recognize the material while teaching with the Metalog method. Then, she explained what the students should do based on the materials. The classroom teacher, who implemented the lessons with the Metalog method, stated that the Metalog method was inclusive and could contribute positively to students' school success. The students also expressed positive attitudes and opinions. The students completed the incomplete sentences on working in cooperation, doing lessons with games, experiencing the newly learned subject with a new game, working interactively, taking responsibility and learning other learning with games according to their own understanding of learning. Thus, the themes of "cooperation and fun", "exploration and interest", and finally "responsibility and motivation" were shown in three dimensions. In addition, the success average of the lessons taught with the Metalog method was 90 points in Turkish, 96.6 points in Life Sciences, 93 points in Mathematics and 70 points in Science. As a result, it was concluded that in a class with culturally mixed students, lectures that increase interaction and include many sensory effects positively affect the students, they enjoy the lessons and they want the lessons to be taught with this method.

Keywords: Multiculturalism, Metalog method, gamification, inclusive education, collaboration.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IMPORTANCE OF MICROBIOLOGICAL ANALYSIS AND USE OF RAPID METHODS IN SOFT CANDY PRODUCTS

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ABSTRACT

Soft candy products are popular among consumers of all ages, especially children, due to their attractive appearance, pleasant taste, and texture (Hacıoğlu et al., 2023). These products exhibit various physical and sensory characteristics depending on the properties, quantity, and quality of the raw materials used in their production. For instance, water content influences the hardness of the product, carbohydrate content affects chewability, and the degree of emulsification, as well as the type and amount of protein in the composition, plays a role in elasticity. Furthermore, factors such as the type of gelling agent, the amount of glucose syrup, and the aging process are important elements that shape the structure of the product (Güneş et al., 2018).

Microbiological testing in the food industry is essential for ensuring food safety, preventing foodborne diseases, and minimizing microbiological risks throughout the entire production process. Although soft candies and gums are considered low-risk products in terms of microbiological contamination, they must still undergo a variety of microbiological analyses, such as total viable count, *Escherichia coli*, coliforms, and mold-yeast. These analyses should be performed on both the products and the surfaces of the equipment used in their production (Merey et al., 2023).

In this study, critical control points in the production of licorice candy, gum, and marshmallow were evaluated using both rapid microbiological methods and traditional techniques. Rapid methods are becoming increasingly favored due to their ability to provide faster results compared to classical techniques, allowing food companies to take swift actions and save time. The use of these methods enhances production efficiency while improving food safety standards.

Keywords: Soft candy, microbiological analysis, rapid methods, food safety, critical control points.

IMPLEMENTING HVDC TO INTEGRATE RENEWABLE ENERGY ON A LARGE SCALE: AN ENVIRONMENTAL SOLUTION

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ABSTRACT

This work describes the application of a sophisticated control system for an eleven-level modular converter that is connected to the power grid through an HVDC transmission line. The objective of the control system is to keep the converter working steadily and dependably in the face of various operating conditions and grid interruptions. Several control loops are part of the control system, such as feedforward compensation loops for power, voltage, and current. Droop control is also employed to distribute active and reactive power amongst converters connected in parallel. The control system is developed and verified by means of simulation studies for multiple scenarios, including shifts in grid voltage and frequency, variations in load, and converter faults. The results demonstrate that the proposed system can effectively integrate renewable energy source and can suppress harmonic distortion, regulate the converter's output voltage and power, and maintain the converter's stable and dependable operation even in the event of grid disruptions. Consequently, the performance and reliability of the HVDC transmission system can be improved by the enhanced control approach, leading to the development of a more efficient and intelligent power grid.

Keywords: Multilevel modular converter, advanced control, Power grid, HVDC line, Wind farm, Renewable Energy integration.

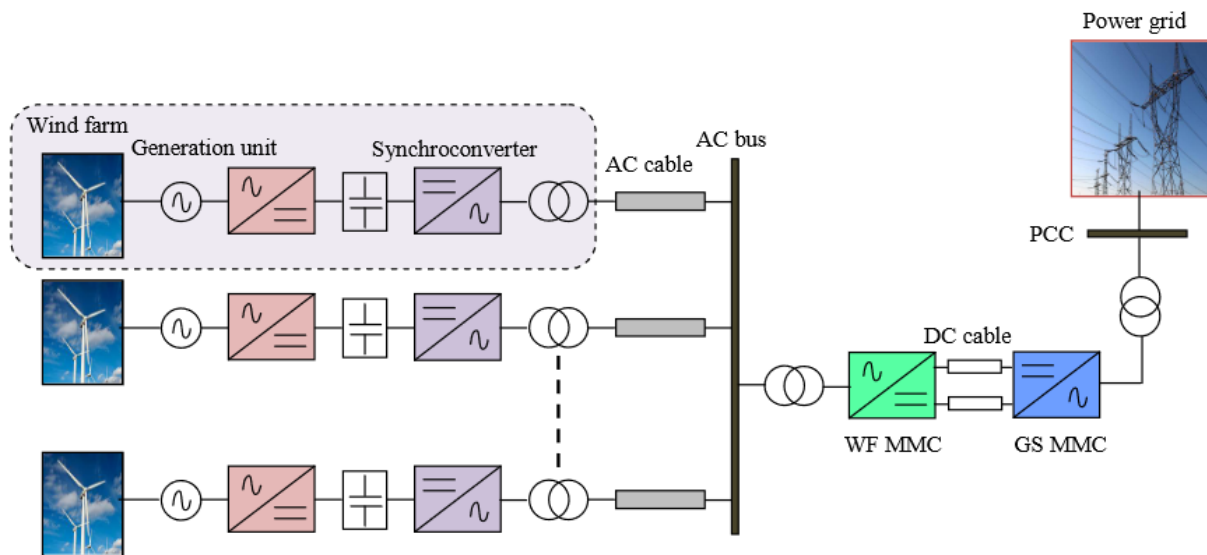


Figure 1. Configuration of wind farm integration with MMC-HVDC transmission line

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EFFECT OF STABILIZED SEWAGE SLUDGE APPLIED AT DIFFERENT RATIOS TO A SANDY-LOAMY TEXTURED SOIL ON THE CHANGES IN SOIL HYDRAULIC PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Stabilized sewage sludge (SS) is a waste that is difficult to dispose of and has a high economic burden. In addition, the disposal of this waste becomes more difficult and its economic burden increases with the increasing population and industry. Therefore, using SS in agricultural soils is a widely accepted approach because it provides both environmental sustainability and is economical. Thus, this study, planned in a randomized factorial experimental design with 3-replications, investigated the effects of SS mixed into a sandy loam soil with low water holding capacity at different ratios based on weight (0, 1, 2 and 3%), on the field capacity and wilting point, which are the hydraulic properties of the soil, in a total of 36-pots as a pot experimental at different incubation times (1, 2 and 3 month). It was determined that the effects of varying ratios of SS on field capacity and wilting point were significant at $p < 0.01$ level, while the effects of different incubation periods were insignificant. With increasing ratios of SS, field capacity increased by 7%, 15% and 30%, respectively, compared to the subject without stabilized sewage sludge treatment (0%), while wilting point increased by 9%, 20% and 28%, respectively. As a result of the study, it was found that SS can be recommended for use in soils with high sand content and low water holding capacity due to its improving effects on the hydraulic properties of the soil, but different ratios of SS should also be investigated in field conditions.

Keywords: Field capacity, Incubation period, Organic matter, Stabilized Sewage Sludge, Wilting point.

PHENYLKETONURIA AND VITAMINS

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ÖZET

Fenilketonüri (PKU), fenilalanin hidroksilaz genindeki (PAH) mutasyonların neden olduğu doğuştan gelen bir amino asit metabolizması hastalığıdır. Her ülkede karşımıza çıkan bu hastalığın tedavisi oldukça önemlidir. Tedavi edilmediği zaman beyin disfonksiyonunda bozulmalara, zihinsel engellilik, epilepsi, davranış bozukluğu gibi sorunlara neden olmaktadır. PKU hastalığının tedavisinde iki önemli nokta vardır. Birincisi hastalığın erken teşhisi, ikincisi ise hastanın yaşam boyu uygun bir beslenme planı ile kontrol edilmesidir. Uygun beslenme ile hasta gerekli optimum beslenmeyi sağlayarak normal gelişime devam etmelidir. Vitamin-mineraller insan vücudu için biyolojik süreçler açısından önemlidir. Bu nedenle PKU hastalarında uygun vitamin-mineral durumunu sağlamak önemlidir. Özellikle düşük proteinli beslenme ile yaşam sürdürüldüğünden bu hastalarda B 12 vitamini eksikliği karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Diyet tedavisi ile PKU'lu hastalarda mental sağlık olumlu yönde etkilenmekte ve her ne kadar fenilalaninsiz amino asit karışımları ile desteklense de kalsiyum, demir, çinko, D vitamini gibi çeşitli besin öğeleri yetersiz alınabilmektedir. Hayvansal besinlerin fenilalanin içeriği nedeniyle kısıtlanması sebebiyle B12 vitamini yetersizliği bu hastalarda görülmekte bunun yanında selenyum, çinko, A, C, E vitamin gibi antioksidan mikro besin öğelerinde yetersizlikler de görülmektedir. Tüm bu vitamin-minerallerin diyetle alınmadığı durumlarda takviye olarak verilmesi ve takip edilmesi gerekmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Fenilketonüri, vitamin, fenilalanin

ABSTRACT

Phenylketonuria (PKU) is a congenital disease of amino acid metabolism caused by mutations in the phenylalanine hydroxylase gene (PAH). The treatment of this disease, which we encounter in every country, is very important. When left untreated, it causes problems such as brain dysfunction, mental disability, epilepsy and behavioral disorders. There are two important points in the treatment of PKU disease. The first is early diagnosis of the disease, and the second is to control the patient with an appropriate nutrition plan throughout life. With proper nutrition, the patient should continue normal development by providing the necessary optimum nutrition. Vitamins and minerals are important for the human body in terms of biological processes. Therefore, it is important to ensure appropriate vitamin-mineral status in PKU patients. Vitamin B12 deficiency occurs in these patients, especially since they live on a low-protein diet. With diet treatment, mental health is positively affected in patients with PKU, and although it is supplemented with phenylalanine-free amino acid mixtures, various nutrients such as calcium, iron, zinc and vitamin D are inadequate. Vitamin B12 deficiency is observed in these patients due to the restriction of animal foods due to phenylalanine content. In addition,

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deficiencies in antioxidant micronutrients such as selenium, zinc, vitamins A, C and E are also observed. If all these vitamins and minerals are not taken through diet, they should be given as supplements and monitored.

Keywords: Phenylketonuria, vitamin, phenylalanine

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ASSESSMENT AND EVALUATION RUBRICS: A PROPOSAL FOR ITEMS' CO-CONSTRUCTION

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ABSTRACT

The practice of evaluation is becoming increasingly complex due to the climate of uncertainty typical of our times and the coexistence of different stakeholders (Rogers, 2008). Nowadays evaluative research, indeed, needs always more flexible detection and analysis tools, able to manage numerous and articulated data (De Vita, 2010) and to involve stakeholders in the research process. Stakeholders not only have to help in identifying the evaluation values, but also in carrying out a co-construction of meanings, in an inclusive and therefore democratic perspective (MacDonald, 1977; Greene, 2006) aimed at reconstructing the points of view of those directly concerned in the evaluation. For this purpose, the evaluation rubric can be useful, as it is mainly used to make the quality criteria explicit both to those directly involved and to the evaluator (Dickinson & Adams, 2017); however, experts complain that it is really complex to identify rubrics indicators, in terms both of quantity and quality, especially because the construction process requires lots of time (Tremblay, Fraser & Bertrand, 2017). After all, in the context of evaluation research indicators must necessarily be satisfactory not only as causal explanations, but also as strategic suggestions: evaluation is characterized by the relationship between scientific knowledge and political action for the re-design of interventions (Colombo, 1991). Considering this, evaluative research must be concerned with ensuring the quality of its investigations on two levels: that of the detection techniques and the data collected and that of inferences (Decataldo, 2020). It was therefore decided to experiment with a research strategy that, starting from a social impact assessment conducted through the integration of a rubric within focus groups (Capozza, 2023; Capozza et al., 2024), aimed to validate and improve the selected indicators to evaluate digital learning programmes and their impact on self-directed learning competences (Limone & Toto, 2019). The integration between rubrics and focus groups is fundamental because of the personal and less structured interaction that characterizes this detection technique, that can be useful to deepen the topics of interest and to reproduce the phases that lead to the formation of opinions, simulating – as anticipated – the decision-making process; this makes possible to reduce the margins of error, thanks to the "co-production" between interviewees and interviewers (Stagi, 2000). Artificial intelligence could also be part of this "co-production" process, since transformer-based machine-learning models could be capable of simulating human-like reactions (Grossman et al., 2023). Comparing how AI-powered tools and students (N = 191) responded to the selected items, this study focuses on testing the use of transformer-based machine-learning models as a support to reflect – before and after the detection phase of a research – on the more correct items' formulation and gives rise to considerations about the use of artificial intelligence for items' construction.

Key words: social impact assessment; evaluative research; artificial intelligence; participatory approach

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APPLICATION OF GEOMETRIC AVERAGE MODEL FOR IDENTIFYING HIGH MINERALIZATION ZONES USING GAMMA-RAY SPECTROMETRY DATA IN THE BOKE BAUXITE DISTRICT, REPUBLIC OF GUINEA

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ABSTRACT

The identification and delineation of zones with high mineralization potential are critical for discovering valuable mineral deposits. Various methodologies have been employed to pinpoint areas subjected to alteration processes, including the analysis of airborne gamma-ray spectrometry data, which has consistently produced accurate and reliable results.

In this study, gamma-ray spectrometry was utilized for the first time in the Boke region of north-western Republic of Guinea, a renowned global bauxite district. Data were systematically collected, processed, and mapped to produce concentration maps for potassium (K), thorium (eTh), and uranium (eU). The generation of abundance ratios and the F parameter facilitated the identification of regions with elevated potassium concentrations, which serve as indicators of potential alteration zones associated with bauxite mineralization.

The analytical results from the K/eU and K/eTh ratios, along with the F parameter and potassium concentration map, were integrated using geometric average model. This model synthesized the resulting informative maps into a comprehensive mineral prospectivity map, which is instrumental for guiding mineral exploration. The study identified three high-prospectivity areas: the Ordovician at Pita, the Silurian at Telimele, and the Devonian at Faro. Preliminary prospecting in these delineated regions suggests the presence of significant potential, warranting further advanced exploration.

Keywords: Gamma-Ray Spectrometry; Bauxite Mineralization; Potassium Concentration; Geometric average Model; Mineral Prospectivity Map

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CROSS CULTURAL INFLUENCE OF ADVERTISING IN LEBANON (2021-2024)

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ABSTRACT

Brands and companies use cultural advertising to effectively reach their appropriate target audience, aiming to engage them. In the Lebanese context, culture plays a major yet controversial role, especially when it comes to engaging the youth demographics. While culture is often perceived as an old tradition that the youth continuously reject, the Lebanese context offers a different perception that presents unusual results. To examine the effect of cultural advertisements on the Lebanese youth, this study will analyze the effectiveness of Almaza's cultural advertising practices on its Facebook and Instagram ads in 2022 and 2023. By collecting raw data from social media platforms (Facebook and Instagram), our study aims to analyze the effectiveness of cultural ads and how a specific category of Lebanese people reacts to them. The findings of our study showed that the Lebanese youth who seem liberal and often reject culture in many of its forms, respond and engage with ads that reference the different aspects of their culture. Therefore, companies that implement cultural aspects in their ads such as Almaza, ensure the engagement of their audience.

Keywords: Integrated Marketing Communication, Cultural Advertising, Lebanon, Digital Age, Audience Engagement

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THE EFFECT OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED FAIRY TALES ON READING SKILLS

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ABSTRACT

One of the principal objectives of reading instruction is to enhance students' abilities to comprehend written texts. Reading comprehension can be defined as the process of deriving meaning from a written text. For this reason, it is one of the fundamental language skills that students at the primary education level should be expected to acquire. The principal objective of this study is to investigate the impact of artificial intelligence-supported fairy tales on reading fluency, comprehension and reading motivation. The research was designed in accordance with an explanatory-sequential mixed methodology. In the experimental group, a single-subject ABAB design was employed. In the qualitative component of the study, an attempt was made to elucidate the impact of AI-supported tales by considering the perspectives of students, educators, and parents. The study sample consisted of a single second-grade student from a primary school. The study was conducted over a period of six weeks, comprising a total of 36 sessions. The Reading Comprehension Test, the Reading Motivation Profile Scale and the Reading Prosody Rubric, which were developed by the researcher, were employed as data collection instruments. A total of three measurements were conducted prior to, during, and following the application of the intervention. The data were analysed using the arithmetic mean, frequency, and percentage. The findings revealed that the use of Artificial Intelligence Supported Tales led to improvements in the students' abilities to read fluently, comprehend text, and demonstrate motivation to read.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence supported learning, reading, comprehension, motivation

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THE IMPACT OF STRUCTURED DIGITAL GAMES ON READING COMPREHENSION AND MOTIVATION

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ABSTRACT

Digital games provide an interactive learning environment that can be utilised for the assessment of complex skills (DiCerbo, 2017; Shute, Rahimi, & Emihovich, 2017). The use of digital games on mobile phones, personal computers, or augmented reality devices allows students to become immersed in simulated real-world environments, which in turn facilitates contextualised and active learning experiences (McArthur, 2022; Villarroel et al., 2019). Digital games can be personalised according to students' individual needs and learning speeds. This ensures that each student has a learning experience that is appropriate to their level. In this study, structured digital games were created by individualising the key words in the texts prepared according to the students' interests and needs, according to the students' characteristics, and the effect of these games on reading comprehension and reading motivation was tried to be tested. In this context, the main research question of this study was "What is the impact of Structured Digital Games (SDG) on reading comprehension and motivation? In this study, an explanatory-sequential mixed design was used to examine the effects of Structured Digital Games (SDGs) on students' reading comprehension and reading motivation. A mixed method approach was chosen to address research questions that cannot be fully explored using a single research paradigm (Firat, Yurdakul, & Ersoy, 2014, p. 67). The study group was formed as part of a research project conducted in one of the central districts of the Ankara province during the autumn term of the 2023-2024 academic year. The group consists of 54 students in the fourth grade from two different primary schools in the same district. The Reading Comprehension Test, developed by Bulut (2023), was employed as the instrument for measuring reading comprehension. The Reading Motivation Profile Scale, adapted into Turkish by Yıldız (2013), was employed to ascertain reading motivation. A semi-structured interview format was employed to ascertain the perceptions of the student, the classroom teacher, and the student's parents regarding the programme. Furthermore, audio and video recordings were employed to document salient points that the researchers might otherwise overlook during the course of the study. In the analysis of quantitative data, a variety of statistical techniques were employed, including the calculation of the arithmetic mean, frequency, percentage, standard deviation, analysis of variance (ANOVA). The data obtained from the study were analysed using the statistical software package SPSS 21.0. The level of significance for the hypotheses and questions pertaining to the research was set at 0.05. The research concluded that structured digital games had a notable impact on students' reading comprehension and motivation. In particular, both quantitative and qualitative data indicated that these games significantly enhanced students' motivation throughout the learning process.

Keywords: Digital games, reading comprehension, reading motivation

EFFECTS OF *FUSARIUM CULMORUM* ROOT ROT INFECTION ON ANTIOXIDANT ENZYME ACTIVITY IN DURUM WHEAT GENOTYPES

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ABSTRACT

Fusarium culmorum (Wg.) Sacc., an important fungal pathogen causing crown and root rot, and head blight in wheat, significantly reduces wheat yield and grain quality. This study aimed to assess antioxidant defense system changes in NKU-ZIRAAT, NZFM-77, NZFM-86, and NZFM-88 durum wheat genotypes following in vivo *Fusarium* infection. The *F. culmorum* isolate (S-14), obtained from infected wheat root collars in the Thrace region (Silivri/Istanbul, 2009), was cultured on potato dextrose agar. After 12 days, the mycelium was harvested, and the spore concentration was adjusted to 1×10^5 spores/ml. A 100 ml spore suspension was inoculated into a sterilized sand + peat (1:3) mixture, while control pots received sterile distilled water. Surface-sterilized wheat seeds (25 per pot) were sown and grown under controlled conditions ($23 \pm 1^\circ\text{C}$, 16-hour photoperiod, 80-90% humidity). The experiment followed a randomized plot design with three replicates per genotype. After 30 days, seedlings were harvested, roots cleaned, and the disease severity (%) in the root-coleoptile parts was assessed using a modified 0-5 scale. Leaf samples were stored at -18°C for biochemical analyses. Superoxide dismutase (SOD), glutathione reductase (GR), ascorbate peroxidase (APX), catalase (CAT), peroxidase (POX) activities and thiobarbituric acid reactive substance (TBARS) and hydrogen peroxide (H_2O_2) content were measured spectrophotometrically. NZFM-77 showed the highest disease severity (49.17%), while NKU-ZIRAAT had the lowest (30.40%). *Fusarium* infection caused an overall suppression of antioxidant defense system enzymes by approximately 40% and an increase in TBARS (65.90%) and H_2O_2 (17.43%) content. NKU-ZIRAAT had the highest GR and APX activities, and NZFM-86 had the highest SOD and CAT activities. The lowest activities of SOD, GR, APX, and POX in NZFM-77 correlated with its higher disease severity. The study highlights the impact of *F. culmorum* infection on the antioxidant defense system of durum wheat genotypes. The results suggest that higher activities of certain antioxidant enzymes are associated with lower disease severity, indicating potential pathways for breeding more resistant wheat varieties.

Keywords: *Fusarium culmorum*, crown rot, antioxidant enzymes, biotic stress

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SENTINEL LYMPH NODE SAMPLING AND EVALUATION OF ULTIMATE PATHOLOGY RESULTS IN BREAST CANCER PATIENTS WHO HAD NO CLINICALLY AND RADIOLOGICALLY AXILLARY INVOLVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Purpose: To compare the diagnosis, treatment and clinical results of patients who applied to Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine Hospital General Surgery Clinic with a diagnosis of breast cancer or who were diagnosed with breast cancer in our clinic and underwent per-operative sentinel lymph node biopsy (August 2020-December 2022).

Material and method: The recorded data of the patients in the archive and hospital database of Gaziantep University Faculty of Medicine, Department of General Surgery were analyzed retrospectively. The research period was determined to include patients who were operated on with a diagnosis of breast cancer in our hospital between 24.08.2020 and 30.12.2022. In this period; age, presence of comorbidities, family history, smoking, histological grade, tumor size, tumor type, tumor stage, presence of distant metastasis, neoadjuvant treatment status, USG results, Ki-67 proliferation index, estrogen receptor status (ER), progesteron receptor status (PR), HER-2 positivity, tumor marker positivity, metastatic lymph node status in the axilla were compared.

Results: In our study, axillary dissection was performed in only 41 (23.4%) of 175 patients, and the rest of 134 patients It was seen to protected from axillary dissection and related some complications. It was observed that patients with locally advanced stage and axilla involvement received neoadjuvant treatment and had a poor prognosis. The rate of axillary dissection was higher in this patient group and statistically significant results were obtained. ($p<0.001$)

Conclusion: At the end of the study, according to these data, it is strongly recommended to perform per-operative SLNB for all breast cancer patients in order to relieve the healthcare system from excessive burden, to ensure faster recovery of patients and to avoid complications.

Keywords: Axillary dissection, breast cancer, neoadjuvant chemotherapy, sentinel lymph node biopsy.

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PURPOSE AND TASKS OF PHYSICAL TRAINING IN THE ARMY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose and tasks of physical training in the army are discussed in the article. So, in order to be flexible, strong, resilient on the battlefield and to quickly perform the assigned tasks, military personnel should have high physical fitness. That is why physical training exercises are enthusiastically participated in. At the weekend, commanders also organize sports competitions. In those competitions, military servicemen enthusiastically participate and demonstrate their achievements in sports during the week. Strong and sane personnel are ready to defeat the enemy at any moment.

Physical training is a process of action aimed at increasing combat ability. In general, sports play an important role in the mental and physical health of people. Sport not only makes us healthy, but also instills a sense of self-confidence. Sport is the most important factor that serves people's health, it is a spiritual educator of children and young people. Nowadays, sports are an integral part of the lifestyle of people all over the world.

A military serviceman who plays sports becomes stronger, more resilient, a fighter, capable and self-confident, and serves in a high morale. Soldiers with high physical performance perform assigned tasks more flexibly and accurately. Therefore, in the process of their formation as skilled soldiers with high fighting ability, playing sports plays an important role.

Physical training is one of the main techniques of combat training of the armed forces, as well as one of the most important elements of military training and education. A soldier without physical training has low self-confidence, it becomes very difficult for him to perform combat tasks. Physical training has an exceptional role in increasing the fighting ability of troops and strengthening the health of personnel. A mandatory element and an important part of the daily routine is sports. Physical fitness is a prerequisite for military personnel to perform training and combat tasks. Physical training is an important and integral part of the army, being one of the ways of improving its fighting ability. A strong and resilient military serviceman usually successfully completes his tasks.

Keywords: army, physical training, sports, regulations

ELİT SÖYLEMİNDE CİNSİYETÇİLİĞİN GÖRÜNÜMLERİ THE EXPRESSIONS OF SEXISM IN ELITE DISCOURSE

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ÖZET

Türkiye’de son 20 yılda erkek şiddetinin yoğunluğunu arttırması, biçimini değiştirmesi ve kamusal mekânlarda kolaylıkla yaşanıyor olmasıyla kadını kamusal alanda görmek istemediğini beyan eden sembolik elitlerin yaygınlaştırılan ve yeniden üretilen cinsiyetçi söylemleri arasında ilişki kurulabilir. Bu durum bir yandan kendi ayakları üstünde durmak ve eril bir tahakküm olmadan yoluna devam etmek, hayat mücadelesi vermek isteyen kadınları tasarlayarak vahşice öldürmeye varan erkek şiddetini onaylayan, normalleştiren ve meşrulaştıran ideolojik çerçevenin varlığını apaçık göstermekte bir yandan da belki de muhafazakâr ve dini referanslarla hareket eden iktidar sahibi erkeklerin kadını kamusal alanda dahi görmek istemediği yeni bir erkeklik talebine işaret etmektedir. Bu bağlamda çalışmada, son 20 yılda siyasal, askeri, ekonomik ve sembolik seçkinlerin/elitlerin kadına yönelik cinsiyetçi söylemleri ve bu söylemlerin haberleştirilme biçimleri hem “yeni” Türkiye’nin yoğunlaşan ve biçim değiştiren erkek şiddetini görünür kılabilmek amacıyla hem de yeni bir erkeklik talebinin göstergeleri açısından tartışmaya açılacaktır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Erkeklik, cinsiyetçilik, elit söylemi, medya, betimsel analizi

ABSTRACT

Over the past 20 years in Turkey, the increasing intensity and changing forms of male violence, alongside its occurrence in public spaces with ease, can be linked to the sexist discourses propagated and reproduced by symbolic elites who openly express their desire to exclude women from the public sphere. This situation, on one hand, reveals the existence of an ideological framework that endorses, normalizes, and legitimizes male violence—violence that brutally targets and even kills women who aim to stand on their own feet and continue their life struggles without male domination. On the other hand, it points to a new masculinity demand, possibly emerging from conservative and religiously motivated men in power, who do not even want to see women in public spaces. In this context, the study will discuss the sexist discourses of political, military, economic, and symbolic elites over the past 20 years, as well as the ways these discourses are reported in the media. The aim is to make visible the intensifying and transforming male violence in the "new" Turkey, and to explore the indicators of a new demand for masculinity.

Keywords: Masculinity, sexism, elite discourse, media, descriptive analysis

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TÜRKİYE'DEKİ SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLERİN TOPLUMSAL KABUL VE ENTEGRASYON SÜRECİNDE MEDYANIN ROLÜ THE ROLE OF MEDIA IN THE SOCIAL ACCEPTANCE AND INTEGRATION OF SYRIAN REFUGEES IN TURKEY

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ÖZET

Suriyeli sığınmacıların sosyal, kültürel ve ekonomik entegrasyonunda medyanın nasıl bir rol aldığı bu çalışmanın temel problemidir. Çalışma kapsamında, Suriyelilerin Türkiye'ye gelişlerinin yaklaşık beşinci yılında toplumsal kabullerinin ve uyumlarının gerekliliğine ilişkin resmi düzlemde söylemlerin dolaşıma girmeye başladığı Eylül 2015 yılından itibaren bugüne kadar geçen süre içinde tirajları dikkate alınarak belirlenen üç anaakım gazetesinin (Sabah, Posta ve Hürriyet) online sitelerinde yer alan haberler incelenmiştir. Çalışmanın temel kabulü, anaakım basının sığınmacıların toplumsal entegrasyonuna katkı sağlayacak ya da sığınmacıların kabulüne uyumuna engel olacak haber söylemlerinin de önemli bir rolü olduğudur.

Çalışmada mültecilerin entegrasyonu ile ilişkili olduğu saptanan haberlerin diline ve söylemine bakılacaktır. van Dijk'in eleştirel söylem analizi yöntemi takip edilerek haberlerin makro ve mikro yapılarına odaklanılmış, mültecilerin ekonomik, sosyal ve kültürel entegrasyonu ile ilişkili olan söylemlerin yorumlayıcı çerçevesinin temel öğeleri irdelenmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar Kavramlar: Suriyeli mülteciler, toplumsal kabul, entegrasyon, medya, eleştirel söylem analizi

ABSTRACT

The primary issue addressed in this study is the role of the media in the social, cultural, and economic integration of Syrian refugees. The analysis focuses on the period beginning in September 2015, approximately five years after the arrival of Syrians in Turkey, when official discourses concerning the necessity of their social acceptance and integration began to circulate. News articles from the online platforms of three major mainstream newspapers (Sabah, Posta, and Hürriyet) were examined, selected based on their circulation. The central premise of the study is that the mainstream media plays a significant role in either facilitating the social integration of refugees or hindering their acceptance and adaptation through its discourse. The study examines the language and discourse of news reports related to the integration of refugees. Following van Dijk's critical discourse analysis method, the macro and micro structures of the news articles are analyzed, and the key elements of the interpretative framework concerning the economic, social, and cultural integration of refugees are scrutinized.

Keywords: Syrian refugees, social acceptance, integration, media, critical discourse analysis

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SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BETON YENİLİKLERİ: ÇEVRESEL ETKİLERİ AZALTMA VE PERFORMANSI ARTIRMA

INNOVATIONS IN ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE: REDUCING ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACT AND ENHANCING PERFORMANCE

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ÖZET

Portland çimentosundan (PC) takviye edici çimento malzemelerine (SCM) geçiş, beton üretiminin çevresel etkilerini azaltmak için kritik bir stratejidir. Su dışında, dünya genelinde en çok tüketilen ikinci malzeme olan beton, yılda 10 milyar metreküpten fazla üretilmektedir. Portland çimentosunun üretimi, kireçtaşı ve diğer ham maddelerin aşırı sıcaklıklarda ısıtılmasını gerektiren yüksek enerji süreci nedeniyle önemli bir karbon dioksit (CO₂) emisyon kaynağıdır. Yüksek fırın cürufu (GBFS), metakaolin (MK), silis dumanı (SF) ve uçucu kül (FA) gibi takviye edici çimento malzemeleri, Portland çimentosuna umut verici alternatifler sunmaktadır. GBFS, çelik üretiminin bir yan ürünü olarak, yalnızca PC'ye olan bağımlılığı azaltmakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda betonun mekanik özelliklerini ve dayanıklılığını da artırır. SF, silikon metal üretiminden elde edilen bir malzeme olup, betonun yoğunluğunu ve dayanımını artırarak daha uzun ömürlü yapılar oluşturulmasına katkıda bulunur. UK, kömür yakımının bir yan ürünü olarak CO₂ emisyonlarını azaltabilir ve beton karışımlarının işlenebilirliğini artırabilir. SCM'lerin beton karışımlarına dahil edilmesinin birçok avantajı vardır. Bu malzemeler, karışımın işlenebilirliğini artırır, çevresel bozulmaya karşı direnci güçlendirir ve geçirgenliği azaltır. Bu iyileştirmeler, daha dayanıklı beton yapılarıyla sonuçlanır, bu da bakım maliyetlerini azaltabilir ve çevresel sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerini desteklemektedir. Ayrıca, SCM'lerin kullanımı, endüstriyel yan ürünlerin yeniden değerlendirilmesi yoluyla döngüsel ekonomi prensipleriyle uyumludur; böylece atıkları azaltır ve doğal kaynakları korumaktadır. Genel olarak, SCM'lerin geleneksel Portland çimentosu yerine benimsenmesi, beton üretiminin karbon ayak izini azaltmada önemli bir ilerleme temsil etmektedir. Bu değişim, yalnızca CO₂ emisyonlarında anında azalmalar sağlamakla kalmaz, aynı zamanda betonun performansını ve dayanıklılığını artırarak inşaat sektöründe sürdürülebilirliği ilerletmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çevreci beton çözümleri, Karbon emisyonu azaltma, Durabilite ve performans

ABSTRACT

Transitioning from traditional Portland cement (PC) to supplementary cementitious materials (SCMs) is a crucial strategy for mitigating the environmental impact of concrete production. Concrete, the second most consumed material globally after water, sees over 10 billion cubic meters produced annually. The production of Portland cement is a significant source of carbon dioxide (CO₂) emissions, primarily due to the high-energy process required to heat limestone and other raw materials to extreme temperatures. Supplementary cementitious materials such as ground blast furnace slag (GBFS), metakaolin (MK), silica fume (SF), and fly ash (FA) offer promising alternatives to Portland cement.

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GBFS, a by-product of steel production, not only reduces the reliance on PC but also improves the mechanical properties and durability of concrete. SF, derived from silicon metal production, enhances the density and strength of concrete, which contributes to longer-lasting structures. FA, a by-product of coal combustion, can lower CO₂ emissions and improve the workability of concrete mixtures. Incorporating SCMs into concrete mixes offers several advantages. They improve the workability of the mix, enhance resistance to environmental degradation, and decrease permeability. These enhancements lead to more durable concrete structures, which can reduce maintenance costs and support environmental sustainability goals. Additionally, using SCMs aligns with the principles of the circular economy by repurposing industrial by-products, thus reducing waste and conserving natural resources. Overall, the adoption of SCMs in place of traditional Portland cement represents a significant advancement in reducing the carbon footprint of concrete production. This shift not only offers immediate reductions in CO₂ emissions but also contributes to enhanced concrete performance and durability, advancing sustainability in the construction industry.

Keywords: Green Concrete Solutions, Carbon Emissions Reduction, Durability and Performance

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TRANSLATION AND VALIDATION OF HLPL-II QUESTIONARE IN ALBANIAN LANGUAGE

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ABSTRACT

Background: The Health-Promoting Lifestyle Profile II (HPLP-II) is a widely used instrument for assessing an individual's health-promoting behavior, in the sense of a multidimensional model of actions that serve to maintain or increase the level of well-being and its fulfillment such as physical activity, nutrition, spiritual growth, interpersonal actions and stress management.

Aim: This study aimed to perform a cross-cultural adaptation and validation of the HLPL-II in Albanian language as part of a larger study evaluating health-promoting lifestyles and their predictors among Albanian university students.

Methods: The translation and cultural adaptation in Albanian followed Beaton's guidelines, which included forward translation, back-translation, and expert committee review. A pilot test was conducted with 53 university students to evaluate the psychometric properties of the translated version. Reliability was assessed by Cronbach's alpha, while validity was examined through confirmatory factor` analysis.

Result: The translated version HLPL-II showed high reliability, with a Cronbach's alpha of 0.936 indicating strong internal consistency. Factor analysis confirmed that the structure was consistent with the original, minor adjustment were made to enhance cultural suitability.

Conclusion: The Albanian version of HLPL-II is a reliable and valid instrument suitable for assessing health-promoting behaviors by Albanian- speaking populations.

Keywords: healthy promoting lifestyle, cross-cultural adaptation, reliability, validity, students.

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CRIME DETECTION AND PREVENTION IN BANKING: THE ROLE OF THE CONTROL AND MONITORING DEPARTMENT

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ABSTRACT

In today's digital age, financial institutions such as banks have become prime targets for a variety of crimes, ranging from traditional theft to complex cyber fraud. Given the critical role banks play in the global economy, ensuring the security of financial assets, customer data and transaction integrity is paramount. The banking sector is subject to strict regulations to prevent crime, maintain public confidence and the stability of the financial system. The Department of Banking Control and Supervision plays a vital role in the identification, mitigation and prevention of crime. This department is responsible for the ongoing supervision of various aspects of the bank's operations, ensuring that criminal activities such as theft, fraud, embezzlement and cybercrime are detected at the earliest stages. The global increase in bank-related crimes, especially with the advancement of digital banking, makes it harder for traditional security methods to be effective. A 2020 report from the Association of Certified Fraud Examiners (ACFE) stated that financial institutions were among the top sectors affected by occupational fraud, with an average loss per case of more than \$1.5 million. (ACFE, 2020). Additionally, the rise of cybercrime has added layers of complexity, as banks face not only physical threats but also increasingly sophisticated digital attacks. The report indicates a 30% year-over-year increase in global cyber-attacks for Q2 2024, reaching an average of 1,636 attacks per organization per week. (Check Point, 2024). The Department of Control and Surveillance plays a vital role in the fight against these crimes, serving as the first line of defense for the detection of irregular activities. Through continuous monitoring, advanced monitoring tools and collaboration with other departments, this unit helps prevent crimes before they escalate into significant problems. This article explores in detail the role of this service, from crime detection to proactive crime prevention measures, while addressing the various challenges facing modern banking institutions. In this article, we will explore the role of the Control and Monitoring Department in banks, examine the types of crimes it detects, discuss techniques for crime prevention, and address the challenges faced by the department. We will conclude with a recap of the importance of a robust control and monitoring system and insights into the future of crime prevention in banking.

Key words: bank, monitor, control, crime, security

РЕЗЬЮМЕ

В сегодняшнюю цифровую эпоху финансовые учреждения, такие как банки, стали основными целями для различных преступлений, от традиционного воровства до сложного кибермошенничества. Учитывая важную роль банков в мировой экономике, обеспечение безопасности финансовых активов, данных клиентов и целостности транзакций имеет первостепенное значение. Банковский сектор подчиняется строгим правилам для предотвращения преступлений, поддержания общественного доверия и стабильности финансовой системы. Департамент банковского контроля играет важную роль в выявлении, смягчении и предотвращении преступлений. Этот департамент отвечает за постоянный контроль

за различными аспектами деятельности банка, гарантируя, что такие преступные действия, как кража, мошенничество, хищение и киберпреступность, будут обнаружены на самых ранних стадиях. Глобальный рост преступлений, связанных с банками, особенно с развитием цифрового банкинга, затрудняет эффективность традиционных методов безопасности. В отчете Ассоциации сертифицированных экспертов по борьбе с мошенничеством (ACFE) за 2020 год говорится, что финансовые учреждения входят в число секторов, наиболее пострадавших от профессионального мошенничества, при этом средний убыток на случай мошенничества составляет более 1,5 млн долларов США (ACFE, 2020). Кроме того, рост киберпреступности добавил уровней сложности, поскольку банки сталкиваются не только с физическими угрозами, но и со все более изощренными цифровыми атаками. Отчет указывает на 30%-ный рост глобальных кибератак во втором квартале 2024 года, достигнув в среднем 1636 атак на организацию в неделю. (Check Point, 2024). Департамент контроля играет важную роль в борьбе с этими преступлениями, выступая в качестве первой линии обороны для обнаружения незаконных действий. Благодаря постоянному мониторингу, передовым инструментам мониторинга и сотрудничеству с другими департаментами это подразделение помогает предотвращать преступления до того, как они перерастут в серьезные проблемы. В этой статье подробно рассматривается роль этой службы, от обнаружения преступлений до упреждающих мер по предупреждению преступлений, а также рассматриваются различные проблемы, с которыми сталкиваются современные банковские учреждения. В этой статье мы рассмотрим роль Департамента контроля и мониторинга в банках, рассмотрим типы преступлений, которые он обнаруживает, обсудим методы предотвращения преступлений и рассмотрим проблемы, с которыми сталкивается департамент. В заключение мы подведем итог важности надежной системы контроля и мониторинга и рассмотрим будущее предупреждения преступлений в банковской сфере.

Key words: bank, monitor, control, crime, security

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EĞİTSEL OYUNLARIN KAYNAŞTIRMA ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN FEN EĞİTİMİNE OLAN ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF EDUCATIONAL GAMES ON SCIENCE EDUCATION OF INCLUSION STUDENTS

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ÖZET

Kaynaştırma eğitimi, engelli ve özel gereksinimli öğrencilerin akranlarıyla birlikte eğitim almasını sağlayan, kapsayıcılığı teşvik eden bir yaklaşımdır. Bu eğitim modeli, bireysel farklılıklara saygı gösterirken öğrencilerin sosyal, duygusal ve bilişsel gelişimini desteklemeyi amaçlar. Fen eğitimi ise, öğrencilerin bilimsel düşünme becerilerini geliştiren ve yaşam boyu öğrenme sürecinde önemli bir rol oynayan bir disiplindir. Eğitsel oyunlar, bu iki önemli alanı birleştiren etkili bir pedagojik araç olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Oyun temelli öğrenme, öğrencilerin öğrenmeye olan ilgisini artırırken, kavramların somutlaştırılmasını sağlar ve soyut düşünme becerilerinin gelişimine katkıda bulunur. Özellikle kaynaştırma öğrencileri için eğitsel oyunlar, fen eğitiminin daha erişilebilir hale gelmesine yardımcı olurken, aynı zamanda sosyal etkileşimi artırarak sınıf içi uyumu güçlendirmektedir. Bu bağlamda gerçekleştirilen çalışmada eğitsel oyunların kaynaştırma öğrencilerinin fen eğitimine yönelik etkisini belirleme amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda amaçlı örneklem yoluyla altıncı sınıf düzeyinde 24 öğrenci çalışma kapsamına alınmıştır. Nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden tek gruplu ön test son test desen kullanılmıştır. 3 ay süren çalışmada, fen ve doğa, kavram haritası, çevre bilinci, hayvanlar ve bitkiler dünyası, doğa keşif, rol yapma ve hafıza kartı oyunlarına yönelik eğitsel oyunlar yapılmıştır. Sonuç olarak, eğitsel oyunlar, kaynaştırma öğrencilerinin fen eğitimine yönelik tutumlarını ve öğrenme süreçlerini olumlu yönde etkilemiştir. Fen bilimleri gibi soyut kavramların sıkça yer aldığı bir alanda, bu oyunlar öğrencilerin kavramları somutlaştırmasına yardımcı olmuştur, fen konularını günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirerek anlamalarını kolaylaştırmıştır. Oyun temelli öğrenme, öğrencilerin eğlenirken öğrenmelerini sağlayarak, fen bilimleri dersine karşı motivasyonlarını ve ilgilerini artırmıştır. Ayrıca kaynaştırma öğrencileri, sınıf arkadaşlarıyla birlikte takım çalışmaları yaparak hem sosyal becerilerini hem de işbirliği yeteneklerini geliştirmiştir. Ancak çalışmanın sınırlılıkları arasında, eğitsel oyunların etkisinin sadece kısa bir süre zarfında (3 ay) incelenmiş olması ve sınırlı bir öğrenci grubuyla uygulanması yer almaktadır. Özellikle kaynaştırma öğrencileri için, bireysel farklılıkların, öğrenme stillerinin ve sosyal becerilerin uzun vadede nasıl etkilendiği daha geniş ve uzun süreli araştırmalarla incelenmelidir. Ayrıca çalışma kapsamında kullanılan oyunların çeşitliliği ve uygulanma biçimi sınıf koşullarına ve öğretmenin yaklaşımına göre değişiklik gösterebileceğinden, farklı öğretim stratejileri ve farklı oyun türlerinin karşılaştırmalı analizleri yapılabilir. İleriki araştırmalarda, eğitsel oyunların farklı yaş gruplarındaki kaynaştırma öğrencilerine, özel öğrenme güçlüğü çeken bireylere veya fen dışındaki diğer derslerdeki etkilerine dair çalışmalar yapılması, bu yöntemin genellenebilirliğini ve etkisini daha geniş bir perspektiften değerlendirmek açısından faydalı olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Eğitsel Oyun, Kaynaştırma Öğrencisi, Fen Eğitimi.

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ABSTRACT

Inclusive education is an approach that promotes inclusion, enabling students with disabilities and special needs to receive education together with their peers. This education model aims to support students' social, emotional, and cognitive development while respecting individual differences. Science education is a discipline that develops students' scientific thinking skills and plays an important role in the lifelong learning process. Educational games are an effective pedagogical tool combining these two important areas. Game-based learning increases students' interest in learning, concretises concepts, and contributes to developing abstract thinking skills. Especially for inclusive students, educational games help to make science education more accessible, while at the same time increasing social interaction and strengthening classroom cohesion. In this context, this study aimed to determine the effect of educational games on science education of inclusion students. For this purpose, 24 sixth-grade students were included in the study through purposive sampling. A one-group pre-test post-test design from quantitative research methods was used. In the 3-month study, educational games were made for science and nature, concept map, environmental awareness, animal and plant world, nature discovery, role-playing, and memory card games. As a result, educational games positively affected the attitudes of inclusion students towards science education and their learning processes. In a field such as science where abstract concepts are frequently involved, these games helped students to concretise the concepts and facilitated their understanding of science subjects by associating them with daily life. Game-based learning increased students' motivation and interest in science by enabling them to learn while having fun. In addition, inclusion students improved their social skills and cooperation skills by working in teams with their classmates. However, the limitations of the study include the fact that the effect of educational games was examined only in a short period of time (3 months) and that it was applied with a limited group of students. Especially for inclusive students, how individual differences, learning styles and social skills are affected in the long term should be examined in larger and long-term studies. In addition, since the variety of games used in the study and the way they are implemented may vary according to the classroom conditions and the teacher's approach, comparative analyses of different teaching strategies and different types of games can be made. In future research, it would be useful to conduct studies on the effects of educational games on inclusion students in different age groups, individuals with special learning difficulties or in other courses other than science to evaluate the generalisability and effect of this method from a broader perspective.

Keywords: Educational Games, Inclusion Students, Science Education.

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LEFT POPULISM AND EKREM İMAMOĞLU: THE RISE OF A NEW POLITICAL WAVE

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ABSTRACT

In various parts of the world, there is a period in politics where left populism is on the rise. This rise leads to significant disruptions in the fundamental structures of current political powers, while also giving rise to various political movements. In Turkey, the question of whether Ekrem İmamoğlu, who has been the Mayor of Istanbul Metropolitan Municipality between 2019 and 2024, can emerge as one of the leading representatives of left populism is frequently debated in political and academic circles. İmamoğlu's political career and leadership style tend to support him being seen as an exemplary representative of left populism. However, the perception of İmamoğlu as a representative of left populism has also led to some controversies. While some critics label İmamoğlu's policies and rhetoric as populist, others argue that he is a politician who emphasizes democratic values and transparency. This study aims to explain how Ekrem İmamoğlu has been associated with the rise of a left populist political wave and the impact he has had on the political landscape in Turkey. At this point, the discussion will first focus on which political and rhetorical frameworks should be used to understand the concept of left populism. An examination of the values from which left populism derives and the differences from other types of populism will be approached from a critical perspective. In particular, the academic work of Belgian political scientist Chantal Mouffe will form the basis of this examination. As emphasized in Mouffe's works, the debate about the possibility of democratic populism will come to the forefront. Mouffe's theses approach populism not only as a political threat but also as a democratic political force. In this context, arguments will be evaluated regarding how left populism can strengthen democratic institutions and increase political participation. Mouffe's perspective will be an important reference point for reconsidering populism democratically and how democratic policies can be shaped under the influence of populism. Subsequently, the political campaign that enabled Ekrem İmamoğlu to become the mayor of Istanbul, Turkey's largest metropolitan city, will be examined, and how he emphasized economic, social, democratic, and legal values will be explored. In this context, an evaluation will be made on whether İmamoğlu's political communication strategy carries the fundamental characteristics of left populism.

Keywords: Ekrem İmamoğlu, Left Populism, Chantal Mouffe, Turkey.

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THE CHALLENGES OF TEACHERS IN DEALING WITH SECOND LANGUAGES

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ABSTRACT

This research article explores the complex challenges faced by educators in the realm of second language teaching, focusing on both pedagogical and contextual factors that hinder effective instruction. Utilizing a mixed-methods approach, we conducted surveys and in-depth interviews with language teachers across diverse educational environments, including primary, secondary, and adult education settings. Our findings reveal several critical obstacles: insufficient teacher training in second language acquisition methodologies, limited access to teaching resources and materials, and the varying levels of student motivation and proficiency that complicate individualized instruction. Additionally, the research highlights the impact of cultural differences on classroom interactions and learning experiences, emphasizing the need for culturally responsive teaching practices. Institutional policies, such as standardized testing requirements, further constrain teachers by prioritizing assessment over meaningful language engagement. By identifying and analyzing these challenges, this article offers targeted recommendations for enhancing teacher support, professional development, and institutional practices, ultimately aiming to improve the efficacy of second language education.

Keywords:

Second language education, teacher challenges, pedagogical strategies, professional development, student motivation, cultural differences, classroom dynamics, language proficiency, educational resources, institutional policies.

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REFORMING PUBLIC GOVERNANCE: USING RANDOM FOREST TO PREDICT AND IMPROVE ORGANIZATIONAL PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

This work examines the impact of good governance principles on the performance of Moroccan public organizations, focusing on the use of the Random Forest algorithm as a method of analysis. The study highlights the importance of practices such as transparency, accountability and leadership, which show a strong correlation with a notable improvement in organizational performance, particularly in terms of efficiency, quality of services provided and citizen satisfaction. Transparency and accountability in particular stood out with statistically significant results with extremely low p-values, confirming their critical role in effective governance.

Using the Random Forest algorithm, the analysis also revealed the impact of other principles such as innovation, motivation and sustainability, underscoring the importance of a holistic and integrated approach to governance. The results of this study show that machine learning tools, such as Random Forest, can effectively identify complex relationships between governance practices and performance, providing decision-makers with powerful levers to guide reforms. This opens up promising prospects for strengthening the ability of public officials to use analytical tools in public management to make more informed and strategic decisions.

Keywords: Public governance, Random Forest, Transparency, Organizational performance, Accountability

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GEBELERİN ANTENATAL BAKIM ALMA DURUMLARI VE GECİKME NEDENLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ: BİR AİLE SAĞLIĞI MERKEZİ ÖRNEĞİ INVESTIGATION OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S RECEIPT OF ANTENATAL CARE AND REASONS FOR DELAY: THE CASE OF A FAMILY HEALTH CENTER

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ÖZET

Giriş ve Amaç: Antenatal bakım, kadınlar, bebekler, aileler ve toplumlar için hayati öneme sahiptir ve gebeliğin başlangıcında gecikmeden başlatılmalıdır. Bir aile sağlığı merkezine başvuran gebelerin antenatal bakım alma durumlarının belirlemek ve gebelerin antenatal bakım ziyaretlerinde gecikme nedenlerini incelemek amacıyla yapılmıştır.

Yöntem: Analitik-kesitsel tipte olan araştırma, Şubat 2022-Eylül 2022 tarihleri arasında Aydın İli Efeler İlçesi 12 nolu Aile Sağlığı Merkezine kayıtlı olup araştırmaya katılmayı kabul eden, Türkçe konuşup anlayabilen, gebelik haftası 28 ve üzerinde olan, iletişim sorunu olmayan, 18 yaş üstü olan 90 gebe ile yürütülmüştür. Veriler, yüz yüze anket yöntemi kullanılarak “Tanıtıcı Bilgi Formu” ve “Antenatal Bakım Alma ve Antenatal Bakım Almada Gecikme Nedenlerini Belirleme Formu” ile elde edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Çalışmamızda yer alan kadınların %8,9’unun ilköğretim, %25,6’sının ortaokul, %27,8’inin lise, %34,4’ünün üniversite ve %3,3’ünün lisansüstü bir kurumdan mezun olduğu belirlenmiştir. Kadınların %91,1’inin şimdiki gebeliği planlı iken %18,9’unun gebeliğini planlamadığı fakat kadınların hepsinin şimdiki gebeliğini istediği saptanmıştır. Kadınların gebeliklerini ilk olarak nerede tespit ettikleri sorgulandığında %47,8’inin evde, %32,2’sinin aile sağlığı merkezinde, %18,9’unun devlet hastanesinde, %1,1’inin üniversite hastanesinde şeklinde yanıt vermişlerdir. Kadınların tamamı, gebelik sürecinde kadın hastalıkları ve doğum uzmanından, %94,4’ü ebeden, %76,7’si aile hekiminden, %21,1’i ise hemşireden antenatal bakım hizmeti almıştır. Ayrıca, %93,3’ü düzenli olarak antenatal bakıma devam etmiş ve bu kadınların hepsi dört veya daha fazla sayıda doğum öncesi izlem gerçekleştirmiştir. En az 28. gebelik haftasında olan gebelerin %93,3’ünün aile sağlığı merkezlerinde (ASM) en az dört kez bakım aldığı tespit edilmiştir. TNSA kriterlerine göre, gebelerin %95,5’i ilk trimesterde antenatal izleme başlamış ve yeterli antenatal bakım almıştır. Ancak, %5,6’sı 14. gebelik haftasından sonra ASM’ye başvurarak birinci izlemi kaçırmıştır. Gebelerin %94,4’ü antenatal bakıma başlamada hem T.C. Sağlık Bakanlığı hem de DSÖ’nün önerilerine uygun hareket etmiştir. Antenatal bakıma geç başlamanın nedenleri arasında gebeliği kabullenme zorluğu, bilgi eksikliği, özel sağlık kuruluşu tercihi, gebeliğin farkında olmama ve yetersiz sosyal destek yer almıştır.

Sonuç: Araştırmamızın sonuçlarına göre, katılımcı gebelerin büyük çoğunluğu antenatal bakım hizmetlerinden düzenli olarak yararlanmış ve izlem sıklığı ulusal ve uluslararası rehberler ile uyumlu bulunmuştur. Gebelerin antenatal bakım almada gecikmelerinin anne ve bebek sağlığı üzerindeki

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olumsuz etkilerini önlemek amacıyla, kadınların farkındalıklarının artırılması ve erken dönemde bilgilendirilmeleri gerekmektedir. Araştırmanın daha geniş bir örnekleme ile tekrarlanması, toplum geneli hakkında daha kapsamlı sonuçlar elde edilmesine katkı sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gebelik; Antenatal bakım; Doğum öncesi bakım; Gecikme

ABSTRACT

Introduction and Aim: Antenatal care is essential for women, babies, families, and societies and should be started immediately at the beginning of pregnancy. This study was conducted to determine the antenatal care status of pregnant women attending a family health center and to investigate the reasons for the delays in antenatal care visits.

Method: The cross-sectional analytical study was conducted between February 2022 and September 2022 with 90 pregnant women over 18 years of age who were registered at Family Health Centre No. 12 in Efeler District, Aydın Province, and who agreed to participate in the study, could speak and understand Turkish, had a gestational age of 28 weeks and above, had no communication problems, and were over 18 years of age. Data were collected using the face-to-face questionnaire method with the 'Introductory Information Form' and 'Form to Determine the Reasons for Receiving Antenatal Care and Delays in Receiving Antenatal Care.'

Findings: It was determined that 8.9% of the women in our study had graduated from primary school, 25.6% from secondary school, 27.8% from high school, 34.4% from university and 3.3% from a postgraduate institution. It was found that 91.1% of the women's current pregnancy was planned, while 18.9% did not plan their pregnancy, but all of the women wanted their current pregnancy. When women were asked where they first detected their pregnancy, 47.8% responded that it was at home, 32.2% at a family health center, 18.9% at a state hospital, and 1.1% at a university hospital. All of women in our study received antenatal care during pregnancy from a gynecologist, 94.4% from a midwife, 76.7% from a GP, and 21.1% from a nurse. In addition, 93.3% of these women attended antenatal care regularly, and all had four or more antenatal follow-up visits. It was found that 93.3% of pregnant women at least 28 weeks pregnant attended Family Health Centres (FHCs) at least four times. According to the TDHS criteria, 95.5% of pregnant women started antenatal care in the first trimester and received adequate antenatal care. However, 5.6% attended the ASM after 14 weeks gestation and missed the first follow-up. 94.4% of pregnant women followed the recommendations of both the Turkish Ministry of Health and WHO to start antenatal care. Reasons for late initiation of antenatal care included difficulties in accepting the pregnancy, lack of information, preference for private health facilities, lack of awareness about pregnancy, and inadequate social support.

Conclusion: According to the results of our study, the majority of the participating pregnant women received regular antenatal care, and the frequency of antenatal care was in line with national and international guidelines. To prevent the adverse effects of delays in antenatal care on maternal and infant health, women should be sensitized and informed at an early stage. Repeating the study with a larger sample will help to obtain more comprehensive results about the general population.

Keywords: Pregnancy; Antenatal care, Prenatal care, Delay

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HIZLI BÜYÜYEN ETLİK PİLİÇLERDE ARALIKLI AYDINLATMA VE YEŞİL IŞIĞIN SERUM MELATONİN DÜZEYİ, KALBİN ELEKTRİKSEL AKTİVİTESİ VE OKSİDATİF METABOLİZMASINA ETKİSİ

THE EFFECT OF INTERMITTENT LIGHTING AND GREEN LIGHT ON SERUM MELATONIN LEVELS, ELECTRICAL ACTIVITY OF THE HEART, AND OXIDATIVE METABOLISM IN RAPIDLY GROWING BROILER CHICKENS

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu çalışmada etlik piliçlerde aralıklı aydınlatma ve yeşil ışık uygulamalarının; kalbin elektriksel aktivitesi ve oksidatif metabolizması ile serum melatonin düzeyi üzerindeki etkilerinin araştırılması ve karşılaştırılması amaçlanmıştır. **Materyal ve Metot:** Araştırmada bir günlük yaşta 288 adet erkek ticari etlik civciv (Ross 308), aralıklı aydınlatma ve ışık rengi uygulamalarına göre dört grup ve her grupta 6 tekrar grubu olacak şekilde homojen olarak dağıtıldı. **Grup I** 18 saat Aydınlik (A): 6 saat Karanlık (K), beyaz ışık; **Grup II** 18A: 6K, yeşil ışık; **Grup III** 17A: 3K: 1A: 3K, beyaz ışık ve **Grup IV** 17A: 3K: 1A: 3K, yeşil ışık olacak şekilde uygulama yapıldı. Araştırmanın 26. ve 42. günlerinde 96 adet pilicin (her tekrar grubundan 4 adet piliç olmak üzere; 6x4x4) elektrokardiyografik verileri alınarak kalbin elektriksel aktivitesi belirlendi. Bu bağlamda, bipolar ekstremite derivasyonlarından II. derivasyonda 1 dakika süreyle kayıt alındı. Alınan kayıtlarda kalp atım hızı (R-R aralığı), QRS kompleksinin süresi (sn) ve amplitüdü (mV), T dalgasının süresi (sn) ve amplitüdü (mV) ile QT aralığının süresi (sn) ölçülerek kaydedildi. Araştırmanın sonunda 96 adet piliçten kan ve kalp doku örnekleri alındı. Alınan kanlardan hazırlanan serum örneklerinde ELISA yöntemiyle melatonin düzeyi; kalp doku örneklerinde ise, antioksidan enzim (SOD, CAT, GSH) aktiviteleri ve lipid peroksidasyonu (MDA) belirlendi. **Sonuç:** Aralıklı aydınlatma programı ve yeşil ışık uygulamalarının 26. ve 42. günlerde ölçülen kalp atım hızını düşürdüğü ve aralıklı yeşil ışık uygulanan gruptaki (Grup IV) kalp atım hızının en düşük olduğu belirlendi. Buna karşın diğer EKG değişkenlerine ilişkin gruplar arasında bir fark tespit edilmedi. Aralıklı aydınlatmanın sürekli aydınlatmaya, yeşil ışık uygulamasının beyaz ışığa göre serum melatonin düzeyini anlamlı ölçüde düşürdüğü ayrıca sürekli yeşil ışık (Grup II) ve aralıklı yeşil ışık (Grup IV) uygulanan gruplardaki melatonin düzeyinin, sürekli beyaz ışık (Grup I) ve aralıklı beyaz ışık (Grup III) uygulanan gruplara göre daha düşük olduğu tespit edildi. Oksidatif stresin bir göstergesi olan lipid peroksidasyonu yeşil ışık uygulaması ile belirgin olarak azalırken, aydınlatma programının kalp MDA düzeyi üzerinde bir etkisi olmadı. Buna karşın sürekli beyaz ışık (Grup I) uygulanan gruptaki kalp MDA düzeyi diğer gruplardan daha yüksekti. Aralıklı aydınlatma kalp dokusunda antioksidan enzimlerden SOD ve CAT aktivitelerini sürekli aydınlatmaya göre belirgin olarak artırdı. Yeşil ışık uygulaması ise sadece kalp GSH aktivitesi üzerinde etkili oldu. Sonuç olarak aralıklı aydınlatma ve yeşil ışık

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uygulamalarının antioksidan aktiviteyi artırarak oksidatif stresi ve böylece kalbin iş yükünü azaltabileceği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Aralıklı aydınlatma, yeşil ışık, melatonin, EKG, etlik piliç

ABSTRACT

Objective: This study aimed to investigate and compare the effects of intermittent lighting and green light applications on the electrical activity of the heart, oxidative metabolism, and serum melatonin levels in broiler chickens. **Materials and Methods:** A total of 288 one-day-old male broiler chicks (Ross 308) were homogeneously distributed into four groups, each consisting of six replicates, based on lighting and color applications. **Group I** received 18 hours of white light followed by 6 hours of darkness (18L:6D); **Group II** received the same duration with green light (18L:6D, green light); **Group III** was subjected to an intermittent lighting schedule of 17 hours of light, 3 hours of darkness, 1 hour of light, and 3 hours of darkness (17L:3D:1L:3D, white light); and **Group IV** followed the same intermittent schedule with green light (17L:3D:1L:3D, green light). On days 26 and 42, electrocardiographic data were collected from 96 chicks (4 from each replicate) to determine heart electrical activity. Measurements included heart rate (R-R interval), QRS complex duration (s) and amplitude (mV), T wave duration (s) and amplitude (mV), and QT interval duration (s). Blood and cardiac tissue samples were collected at the end of the study to assess serum melatonin levels using the ELISA method, and to measure antioxidant enzyme (SOD, CAT, GSH) activities and lipid peroxidation (MDA) in heart tissue. **Results:** Intermittent lighting and green light applications significantly reduced heart rate on days 26 and 42, with the lowest heart rate observed in Group IV (intermittent green light). No significant differences were detected in other ECG parameters among the groups. Intermittent lighting significantly decreased serum melatonin levels compared to continuous lighting, and green light application lowered melatonin levels compared to white light. Lipid peroxidation, an indicator of oxidative stress, significantly decreased with green light treatment, while lighting schedules did not affect heart MDA levels. However, the heart MDA level was higher in the continuous white light group compared to others. Intermittent lighting significantly increased SOD and CAT activities in cardiac tissue compared to continuous lighting, whereas green light affected only GSH activity. **Conclusion:** The results suggest that intermittent lighting and green light applications may enhance antioxidant activity, reduce oxidative stress, and consequently alleviate the workload of the heart.

Keywords: Intermittent lighting, green light, melatonin, ECG, broiler chickens.

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EFFECT OF CLEARCORRECT™ ALIGNERS ON OCCLUSAL FORCE DISTRIBUTION

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ABSTRACT

The concern about aligning teeth is a very old practice, although it seems to have become more common recently. One of the available options is aligners produced using 3D printing technology, among which is ClearCorrect™. This study evaluated over time the use of aligners in the distribution of occlusal force in individuals undergoing orthodontic treatment. Thirteen patients of both genders, over the age of 15, dentate, and without temporomandibular dysfunction, were analyzed. The examinations were conducted at three time points: T0 – initial (before the use of aligners); T1 – 1 month of use; T2 – 3 months of use. The distribution of occlusal force was analyzed using the T-Scan, a digital analysis tool that provides precise results of occlusal forces (%) and information about dental occlusion. The data were analyzed using the statistical software GraphPad Prism ($p < 0.05$). When comparing the distribution of occlusal force between the right and left sides at T0, it was found that the results were similar: 50.50% (± 3.59) and 49.50% (± 3.59), respectively. In the first month of using the aligners, no statistical difference was found when comparing the force between the right (47.27% ± 3.20) and left (52.73% ± 3.20) sides. In the third month of using the aligners, a significant difference in force was found between the right and left sides, with values of 44.84% (± 2.65) and 55.13% (± 2.67), respectively. It can be concluded that during treatment with the aligners, there was an imbalance in the function of the stomatognathic system, with a difference in the distribution of forces between the right and left sides. It is expected that by the end of treatment, balance will be restored, with similar forces on both the right and left sides.

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EFFECTS OF ORAL HEALTH ON SALIVARY PH AND LACTATE LEVELS AND BLOOD CREATINE PHOSPHOKINASE IN PROFESSIONAL SOCCER PLAYERS

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ABSTRACT

To compete at the highest level, athletes must be well-prepared, physically fit, and healthy. Oral health is crucial for the overall health and well-being of sportsmen. An acidic salivary pH can lead to oral issues such as erosion, dentin hypersensitivity, non-cariogenic cervical lesions, among others. The presence of salivary lactate after intense physical exercise may contribute to a reduction in salivary pH levels. Creatine phosphokinase (CPK) is a biomarker that can indicate damage to skeletal muscles, and its elevated levels in athletes during intense physical activity make it a good predictor of muscle injury risk. Based on this, the objective of this study was to correlate oral health patterns with salivary pH and lactate levels, as well as blood CPK levels. A total of 24 elite professional soccer players in Brazil were selected, with 12 exhibiting good oral health and 12 presenting poor oral health based on clinical examination. Salivary samples from all participants were collected using a disposable collector at two time points: pre-training at rest (pre-season) and immediately after official matches. The analysis and quantification of salivary pH were conducted using the MS TecnoPON® pH meter, and salivary lactate was measured with the Accu-Check Lactate® device. Blood samples from all participants were also collected at two time points: during pre-season and 48 hours post-official matches to evaluate CPK levels with the SD-1 Kovalent®. Preliminary results showed that, on average, athletes with poor oral health had a salivary pH of 6.37, lactate levels below 0.7 mmol/L, and blood CPK levels of 285.16 U/L pre-training. Post-match, the results indicated a salivary pH of 5.04, lactate levels of 4.68 mmol/L, and blood CPK levels of 1050.79 U/L. Conversely, athletes with good oral health exhibited a salivary pH of 6.92, lactate levels below 0.7 mmol/L, and blood CPK levels of 155 U/L pre-training. Post-match, their salivary pH was 5.96, lactate levels remained below 0.7 mmol/L, and blood CPK levels were 290.96 U/L. These results demonstrate that when athletes' oral health is poor, their salivary pH is lower, which

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consequently leads to an increase in salivary lactate post-physical stress. Blood CPK levels increased in both groups; however, athletes with poor oral health experienced a 268.49% increase in the pre- to post-physical stress ratio, while those with good oral health had an increase of 87.71%. Thus, it can be inferred that oral health conditions influence salivary pH and lactate levels pre- and post-physical stress, as well as blood CPK levels, which may be an additional predisposing factor for muscle injuries.

Keywords: salivary pH, athletes, football, salivary lactate, creatine phosphokinase.

BASICS OF THE PROCESS OF ENCAPSULATION OF EASILY AND HARDLY SOLUBLE IN WATER GRANULES

ОСНОВЫ ПРОЦЕССА КАПСУЛИРОВАНИЯ ЛЕГКО И ТРУДНО РАСТВОРИМЫХ В ВОДЕ ГРАНУЛ

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ABSTRACT

The processes of encapsulation of hard and easy to dissolve in water granules of sodium carboxymethyl cellulose materials are considered and defined. It is shown that hard to dissolve in water granules encapsulated in a drum apparatus and easy to dissolve granules encapsulated in a fluidized bed apparatus are technologically and economically advantageous. At the same time, it is noted that the hydrodynamic regime of the fluidized bed must be created with the supply of hot air with a temperature range of 120-1700 C. The specified regime ensures the evaporation of water and the formation of a capsule-forming layer on the granules without changing their shape. Mathematical models of the processes of encapsulation of both granules are developed.

Methods: analyzing method had been used during the research.

Application importance: material can be useful for university professors and students.

Key words: Difficult and easy to dissolve, granules of materials, drum apparatuses, apparatuses with a fluidized bed, encapsulation, non-stationary parameters, mathematical description, kinetic coefficient of encapsulation.

РЕЗЮМЕ

Рассмотрены и определены процессы капсулирования трудно и легко растворимых в воде гранул материалов натриевой соли карбоксиметилцеллюлозы. Показано, что труднорастворимые в воде гранулы капсулированные в барабанном аппарате и легкорастворимые гранулы капсулированные в аппарате с псевдоожиженным слоем, являются технологически и экономически выгодными. При этом, отмечено, что гидродинамический режим псевдоожиженного слоя необходимо создать с подачей горячего воздуха с температурным интервалом 120-170⁰ C. Указанный режим обеспечивает испарение воды и образование капсулообразующего слоя на гранулах без изменения их формы. Разработаны математические модели процессов капсулирования обоих гранул.

Методы: в ходе исследования использовался метод анализа.

Значимость применения: материал может быть полезен преподавателям и студентам вузов.

Ключевые слова: Трудно и легко растворимые, гранулы материалов, барабанные аппараты, ппараты с псевдоожиженным слоем, капсулирование, нестационарные параметры, математическое описание, кинетический коэффициент капсулирования.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY (FINTECH) IN THE AGRICULTURAL SECTOR

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ABSTRACT

The financial sector is instrumental in enabling agriculture to contribute to economic development and poverty reduction. A technological landscape that is swiftly evolving is creating new opportunities to exploit information technology to increase agricultural productivity, share risk, and target and price credit. Simultaneously, numerous impediments are non-technological; thus, it is crucial to identify priority areas where policy and investment may enhance outcomes for farming households. Agriculture is being impacted by information and communication technology in ways that go beyond financial services. Undoubtedly, the widespread availability of mobile phones is bringing about a fundamental shift in the methods by which farmers seek to advance up the value chain by obtaining price information, seeking buyers, and developing their brands. Nevertheless, the results of several thorough research on the application of technological platforms for agricultural extension or price transmission have been unexpectedly inconsistent. Lack of demand has primarily caused recent advances in risk sharing, such as the usage of index insurance, to fail. The blockchain and other innovative FinTech solutions for agriculture have generated a lot of excitement, but they are still mostly unproven. Effective use of technology is necessary in agriculture to improve output and increase employability. Productivity and profitability could be increased by implementing these technologies appropriately.

The purpose of the study is to analyze the role of financial technology in the development of the agricultural sector.

Keywords: Financial Technology (FinTech), Agricultural Sector, Agribusiness Sector, Productivity, Development.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

MEDIATING EFFECT OF CUSTOMERS RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT ON THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN SERVICE QUALITY AND CUSTOMER SATISFACTION INHOSPITALITY INDUSTRY IN ADAMAWA STATE NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of the study is to investigate the mediating role of customer's relationship management in the relationship between service quality and customer satisfaction in hospitality industry in Adamawa state, Nigeria. The survey method was used, which includes the use of the field method for collecting data from 2-stars hotels in Adamawa state, which employees numbered 4,657 and the number of 2-stars hotels is 24 in Yola North and South respectively, 352 were effective for analysis and after analyzing the data using the statistical program ADANCO. There is a partial mediating effect of customer's relationship management in the relationship between service quality on customer satisfaction. Service quality has a significant effect on customer satisfaction. Similarly, service quality and customer relationship management has a significant effect customer satisfaction: This study comes out to help hotel managers understand the impact of their actions on the customer satisfaction in their hotels to raise the efficiency of the services provided in the field of service quality and to recommended researchers to do more studies in the field of food and beverage and link them in the behaviour of employees and customer, which is a result of hotels profit, and also entertains them to the return on the local economy.

Keywords: customer's relationship management, service quality, customer satisfaction

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ASSESSING DEMENTIA KNOWLEDGE AMONG ALBANIAN STUDENTS: A CROSS-SECTIONAL STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Background: Dementia is a significant public health concern in Albania, and understanding the level of knowledge about dementia among students is crucial for developing effective care strategies and improving awareness.

Aim: This study aimed to assess the level of knowledge about dementia among Albanian nursing students.

Methods: A cross-sectional research design was employed, and data on sociodemographic characteristics and dementia knowledge were gathered using Dementia Knowledge Assessment Scale (DKAS), a standardized questionnaire which was distributed to a randomly selected sample of the master level. The questionnaire covered various aspects of dementia, including its causes, progression, symptoms, and management. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS software version 27 (IBM; SPSS Statistics for Windows, Version 27.0). A *P*-value of <0.07 was considered significant.

Results: A total of 261 students participated in the questionnaire, with a mean age of 26.7 years (ranging from 21 to 37 years). The majority of respondents were female, comprising 78% of the sample. The average knowledge score among participants was 14.13 out of 25. The findings indicated that over half of the students (55.7%) possessed average knowledge regarding dementia, while 44.3% demonstrated good knowledge. However, significant knowledge gaps and misconceptions were identified, particularly concerning the understanding of dementia's causes, progression, and management strategies. Notably, 24.6% of students failed to recognize Alzheimer's disease as the primary cause of dementia, and 40% erroneously believed that confusion in the elderly is predominantly attributable to dementia.

Conclusion: This study underscores the necessity for educational interventions aimed at enhancing dementia awareness and care among students in Albania. The findings can serve as a foundation for developing public health strategies and educational programs designed to address existing knowledge gaps and misconceptions regarding dementia. Ultimately, these efforts aim to improve the quality of care and support provided to individuals with dementia and their families.

Key words: Dementia, Albania, Students, Knowledge, Awareness.

SCHISTES BITUMINEUX MAROCAINS : NOUVEAUX CATALYSEURS STABLES ET REGENERABLES POUR LES REACTIONS DE PROTECTION DES ALDEHYDES, AMINES ET ALCOOLS PAR ANHYDRIDE ACETIQUE

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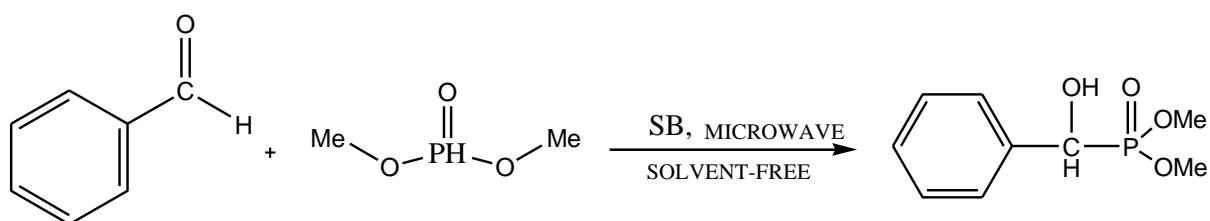
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ABSTRACT

La réaction de protection des aldéhydes par anhydride acétique, catalysée par des schistes bitumineux dopé, est une méthode propre et efficace pour la synthèse d'acétals. L'utilisation de ces schistes bitumineux bruts ou dopé comme catalyseurs hétérogènes dans le processus d'acétalisation présente de nombreux avantages. Ces catalyseurs solides à base de schistes sont stables, faciles à séparer du milieu réactionnel par filtration simple et réutilisables sur plusieurs cycles. Ils permettent d'obtenir de bons rendements en acétals tout en limitant la formation de sous-produits. De plus, ils sont non corrosifs, simples à stocker et ne nécessitent pas de solvants toxiques¹.

Le processus d'acétalisation catalysé par ces schistes bitumineux évite la réduction indésirable des aldéhydes de départ en transformant ces composés sensibles en acétals plus stables. Ces derniers peuvent être conservés puis déprotégés ultérieurement en conditions acides pour régénérer quantitativement les aldéhydes initiaux. Ainsi, l'utilisation de ces catalyseurs hétérogènes naturels et locaux est une méthode propre, efficace et économique pour la protection temporaire des aldéhydes aromatiques ou aliphatiques².

Ce travail a pour objectif d'élaborer un nouveau catalyseur hétérogène, stable et régénérable à base de schiste bitumineux (SB) et son utilisation dans la synthèse de protection des aldéhydes, amines et alcools par anhydride acétique (schéma).



Mots clés : Schiste bitumineux, aldéhydes, amines , matériau stable, catalyse hétérogène.

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11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

KANARYALARDAN İZOLE EDİLEN BAZI BAKTERİYEL ETKENLER VE ANTİBİYOTİK KULLANIMI

SOME BACTERIAL AGENTS ISOLATED FROM CANARIES AND ANTIBIOTIC USE

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ÖZET

Kafes kuşları, kedi ve köpeklerden sonra evlerde en fazla beslenen pet hayvanlarıdır. Kuşlar ise sesleri veya görünümüne göre sahiplerince tercih edilmektedir. Kanaryalar ise ötücü kuşlar arasında tanımlanır ve uzun yıllardır evlerde beslenmektedir. Birçok egzotik hayvan türünde olduğu gibi kanaryalarda da ciddi enfeksiyonlara neden olabilen bakteriyel patojenler bulunmaktadır. Bunlardan bazıları ise zoonoz özellik gösterebilmektedir. Bu bildiride kısaca kanaryalarda gözlenen sistemik bakteriyel enfeksiyonlar ve tedavileri hakkında bilgi verilmeksizin, kanaryalarda gözlenen bakteriyel izolatlar ve kullanılabilecek antibiyotikler hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kanarya, bakteri, antibiyotik

ABSTRACT

Cage birds are the most commonly kept pets in homes after cats and dogs. Birds are preferred by their owners based on their sounds or appearance. Canaries are defined as songbirds and have been kept in homes for many years. As in many exotic animal species, canaries also contain bacterial pathogens that can cause serious infections. Some of these may have zoonotic properties. In this report, briefly information about bacterial isolates observed in canaries and antibiotics that can be used has been tried to be given without giving information about systemic bacterial infections observed in canaries and their treatments.

Keywords: Canary, bacteria, antibiotic

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GÜVERCİNLERDEN İZOLE EDİLEN BAZI BAKTERİYEL ETKENLER VE ANTİBİYOTİK KULLANIMI

SOME BACTERIAL AGENTS ISOLATED FROM PIGEONS AND ANTIBIOTIC USE

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ÖZET

Güvercinler ilk evcilleştirilen kuşlardan kabul edilmektedir. Evlerde beslenen diğer kuşların aksine güvercinler ev dışında kümeslerde, genellikle de çok sayıda beslenmektedir. Önceki yıllarda haberleşme amaçlı yetiştirilmekle birlikte, günümüzde oyun veya yarış amaçlı olarak beslenmektedir. Birçok evcil hayvanda olduğu gibi güvercinlerde de birçok enfeksiyona neden olan bakteri türü izole edilmektedir. Bu etkenlerin bazılarının ise zoonoz özellik gösterdiği bilinmektedir. Bu bildiride güvercinlerden izole edilen patojen bakteriyel etkenler ve tedavisinde kullanılan antibiyotikler hakkında bilgiler verilmeye çalışılmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Güvercin, bakteri, antibiyotik

ABSTRACT

Pigeons are considered to be one of the first domesticated birds. Unlike other birds raised in homes, pigeons are raised outside the home in coops, usually in large numbers. In previous years, they were raised for communication purposes, but today they are raised for play or racing purposes. As in many domestic animals, many types of bacteria that cause infections are isolated from pigeons. Some of these agents are known to have zoonotic properties. In this report, information is tried to be given about pathogenic bacterial agents isolated from pigeons and antibiotics used in their treatment.

Keywords: Pigeon, bacteria, antibiotic

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IMPROVEMENT AND DEVELOPMENT METHOD OF COATING LIFE IN INJECTION MOLDS

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ABSTRACT

Injection molding (plastic injection) technology is the most cost-effective way to produce plastic parts in a scalable manner, producing consistent tolerances and durable parts for low or high-volume production needs. Injection molds are a critical production process in many industries. Different types of materials are injected into the mold in molten form, cooled, and solidified. During this process, wear and corrosion occur in the molds. Thermal changes due to reasons such as rapid heating and cooling can shorten the life of your mold. Injection mold coating is a process performed to improve the surface properties of injection molds and extend their life. These coatings increase the resistance of the mold against negative effects such as wear, corrosion, and adhesion. The coating process should be carefully selected depending on the purpose of use and material of the mold. The rapid development of the polymer sector in the world and in Turkey has led to the production of an indispensable coating material for engineers. PFA, which has high-temperature resistance, low coefficient of friction, and high corrosion resistance, is preferred in the industry due to these unique features. The most important reason for its preference for coating material is that it creates a surface layer on the surface of the material that is porous and resistant to adhesion, which allows the product to melt and flow during firing. In the injection mold steels supplied by our company, the short life of the coating and the inability of the coating to achieve a stable number of prints cause inefficiency in production and maintenance costs to increase day by day. With PFA coating; it is aimed to increase the average life of the unstable injection coating, which works with an average of 18,000 prints, to 110,000 prints with the integration of domestic coating and steel, and to reduce the annual coating cost and the mold maintenance intervention period caused by coating problems.

Keywords: Injection, Coating, Molding, Teflon, PFA

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF CLINICAL EXAMINATION IN AGGRESSIVE DOGS - CASE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

PURPOSE: Behavioral issues like aggression towards the owner or reactivity are common issues in adopted dogs. In many cases regular behavioral training and stabilization of the dog's environment cause a great improvement in the dog's way of acting. However, in some cases the cause of aggression is caused by a different, somatic reason. That is why a full clinical examination should be conducted in every dog presenting symptoms like aggression and nervousness. The purpose of the work is showing the importance of full clinical and neurological examination in dogs with behavioral issues.

MATERIALS AND METHODS: The patient was a 5-year-old Dutch shepherd bitch adopted from a shelter. Since the adoption she has been presenting symptoms like aggression, reactivity, impatience, nervousness, involuntary movements of the skin on the back, ear twitching. After the clinical examination, a cerebrospinal fluid (CSF) sample and blood sample was collected and examined. The results of laboratory analyses were *Staphylococcus equorum* in the CSF sample, pleocytosis grade 9, absence of fungus and anaerobes, no irregularities in blood work. The chosen form of therapy was doxycycline, 10 mg/kg divided into 2 daily dosages, prescribed for 28 days. Another laboratory analysis of the CSF sample was done after finishing the whole course of therapy.

RESULTS: After finishing the therapy, the dog's behavior changed. No impatience and aggression towards the owner were noticed, somatic symptoms disappeared as well. The results of the repeated examination of the CSF sample showed decreased pleocytosis (grade 2), normal density and signs of blood. It became possible to implement behavioral training as the level of dog's attentiveness was enhanced.

CONCLUSIONS: Behavioral problems in dogs may be caused by both psychological and somatic conditions, so the role of clinical examination and additional tests should not be underestimated in such patients. The ground of symptoms such as aggression, impatience and reactivity may be physical pain or itching that will not disappear on their own with behavioral therapy. In the case described, CSF analysis allowed for diagnosis and proper treatment and elimination of bothersome symptoms.

THE COMBINED EFFECT OF 2 DIFFERENT EXTRACTANTS ON THE SEPARATION OF PANTOTHENIC ACID

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ABSTRACT

Pantothenic acid is the amide of pantoic acid with β -alanine, known as vitamin B5. The main role of pantothenic acid in cells is the synthesis of coenzyme A, the synthesis and metabolism of proteins, carbohydrates and fats, and it also plays an important role in increasing the immune response. As it can be obtained by extraction from natural sources, as well as biosynthesis by microorganisms, it is essential to choose the most effective method for its separation. The scientific literature indicates that the methods used for the separation of pantothenic acid are crystallization, ion exchange, and chromatography.

Because pantothenic acid contains both basic and acidic groups, its reactive extraction with extractants of the organophosphoric acid and amine types has been studied by our research team and found to be possible, with high extraction rates. Thus, the separation of this acid using the mixture of the two extractants has also been investigated, for the optimization of the reactive extraction process.

The experiments were carried out using an extraction column with vibratory mixing, in which the 2 phases were brought in contact for 1 minute. The aqueous phase contained the pantothenic acid, while the organic phase consisted of mixtures of solvents and the 2 extractants - tri-n-octylamine (TOA) and di(2-ethylhexyl) phosphoric acid (D2EHPA), in different concentrations. The synergic extraction process was analyzed by means of the distribution coefficients (D_{TOA} and D_{D2EHPA}) and synergistic coefficient, C_s .

$$C_s = \frac{D_{TOA+D2EHPA}}{D_{TOA} + D_{D2EHPA}}$$

Following the study, it was observed that by maintaining a constant value of D2EHPA concentration and increasing the concentration of TOA, the synergistic coefficient could become higher than 1. The most important synergic effect was obtained for the extractant mixture dissolved in n-heptane solvent when the organic phase contained 5 g/L D2EHPA.

MEDICAL BIOENGINEERING ASSESSMENTS OF THE ACTIVE INGREDIENTS USED IN THE PROTECTION OF SKIN STRUCTURES

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ABSTRACT

With well-studied functions related to multifactorial protection, immunological competence, sensory role, endocrine, respiratory implications and thermoregulation, the skin is a major organ in terms of size and importance in the health of the human body. Its structure and physiology are carefully studied and well described, representing the scientific foundation in the development of therapies for skin and systemic pathologies.

When we talk about protecting skin structures, through topical or systemic products, we can aim at 3 defense directions: anti-UV, antioxidant and biotic products.

The first category, the anti-UV filters, is the subject of a real industry in dermocosmetics. The justification is widely supported by studies attesting the harmful impact of UVA and UVB radiation on epidermal and dermal structures. Damage is manifested in the first phase by premature aging and can go as far as denaturation of the cellular genetic material with the appearance of malignant lesions. Current studies bring to the forefront the risks and benefits of using certain established molecules that are physical (titanium dioxide, zinc oxide) and chemical filters (octocrylene and benzophenone-3), which blocks or absorbs UV radiation and prevents damage to the cellular structures of the skin. Taking into account that the recommendation to use UV protection intensifies as aggressive skin therapies (CO₂ laser, fractionated radiofrequency, microneedling, peels) develop, the application of these molecules to inflamed, bulging and sensitive skin make chemical engineering research and clinical testing to find a more advantageous balance between risks and the anti-UV efficacy of chemical filters to grow.

Antioxidant ingredients are indispensable in dermatological formulas of recent years, based on the impact of unavoidable oxidative stress in the human body. The causes of excess free radicals in the body are ubiquitous in modern human life, so the last years bring news about sources of obtaining, performing associations and exhaustive testing for widespread use. There are a variety of molecules that offer protection from oxidative stress and related conditions, so antioxidants are one of the most studied and tested classes of pharmacological ingredients, selected on the basis of strict criteria imposed by certain standards, medical therapeutic guides and pharmacopoeia, for patient safety. Plants are a basic source for such ingredients, due to the primary and secondary metabolites in continuous testing and exploitation, due to the increased pharmacological and economic interest. The advance in this regard has led to the obtaining of valuable data about vegetal sources of antioxidant ingredients from both spontaneous flora (*Galium verum*) and crop flora (*Crocus sativus*, *Acmella oleracea*) or floral residues (*Crocus sativus*), according to the modern concept of "zero waste". Topical antioxidant management can safely contribute to the therapy of conditions induced or aggravated by oxidative stress.

State-of-the art ingredients in skincare are biotics, based on the newest research about normalizing the microbiome to achieve skin health. Various research groups have reported several advantages of using pre, pro or postbiotics, some of the advantages convenient from biotechnological aspects, others possessing superior undeniable qualities. *Lactobacillus species*, *Bifidobacterium species* and *Vitreoscilla filiformis* are among microorganisms with beneficial properties and applications in dermatology. The challenges in the medical biotechnology of highly promising bacteria species for

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dermatology include the lack of all necessary knowledge about optimal dosage and strain for every pathology, the site-specific diversity and the still unclear regulations of using live bacteria in dermatocosmetics.

THE IMPACT OF WALNUT SHELL POWDER ON THE CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYPROPYLENE-FILLED COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

The influence of particle size and filler content on the mechanical and functional properties of polypropylene filled with walnut shell powder was examined at filler concentrations ranging from 0 to 20 wt% and particle sizes of 0.100, 0.200, and 0.300 mm. The polypropylene composites were melt-blended and homogenized using an injection molding process. The experimental findings revealed that, for all particle sizes of the walnut shell powder, the tensile strength, elongation at break, and flexural strength of the polypropylene composites decreased as the walnut shell filler content increased. In contrast, the hardness and specific gravity of the composites rose with higher filler loadings and larger particle sizes. Additionally, the water absorption of the composites increased with higher filler content but decreased with smaller particle sizes. The incorporation of walnut shell powder was not effective in slowing the flame propagation rate of polypropylene.

Keywords: Polypropylene, Composite, Mechanical and End-Use Properties, Walnut shell.

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PHYSICAL, MECHANICAL, AND THERMAL CHARACTERISTICS OF POLYPROPYLENE COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH WALNUT SHELL FLOUR

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ABSTRACT

Injection molded specimens were prepared from the walnut shell flour and polypropylene with and without maleic anhydride-grafted polypropylene at 40, 50, and 60% (weight) contents of the walnut shell. The bending and tensile modulus of the composites significantly increased with increasing the filler content while the bending and tensile strengths significantly decreased. Water absorption and thickness swelling of the composites increased with increasing filler content. The MAPP improved the interfacial adhesion between walnut shell flour and polymer matrix. A 40/57/3 formulation of the walnut shell flour/polypropylene/MAPP can be used in outdoor applications requiring a high dimensional stability.

Keywords: Polypropylene, Composite, Mechanical and End-Use Properties, Walnut shell.

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PATTERNS OF PHYSICAL ACTIVITY AND SELF-RATED HEALTH AMONG NURSING STUDENTS IN KANO STATE, NIGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Nurses in Nigeria represent the largest professional group within the healthcare system, spending a significant amount of time interacting with patients. Physical activity (PA) has been known to improve overall health and combat deadly ailments such as hypertension and diabetes. However, data on physical activity and health of Nursing students in Nigeria is not fully documented. This study assessed patterns of physical activity participation and its association with higher self-rated health (SRH).

Objective:

The aim of this study is to assess self-rated health and physical activity, including their associations in students of Nursing in Kano state, Nigeria.

Methods:

Fifty (50) Nursing students (17 males; 33 female) studying in School of Nursing Kano completed a self-structured questionnaire. Descriptive statistics and Pearson Correlation were used to explore the prevalence and the association between participation in PA and higher SRH.

Results:

Higher SRH and low physical activity were recorded. Results also indicate a significant positive relationship at 0.01 levels between participation in PA and higher SRH. In other words, physical activity accounted for 54.5% increase in self-rated health. Sex and age played significant roles in determining SRH among the respondents.

Conclusions:

Physical activity is positively associated with self-rated health in Nursing students in Nigeria. With the present findings, school authorities in health tertiary institutions and policy makers need to design and implement new strategies to ensure students' participation in recreational physical activities of interest.

Keywords: Physical activity, self-rated health, Nursing students

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SELF-MEDICATION BEHAVIOR AND PRACTICES AMONG NURSING AND MIDWIFERY STUDENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Self-medication is a key component of self-care and constitutes a common practice in general population. Nevertheless, if self-medication is not conducted responsibly can adversely impact people health and presents social, health, and economic challenge in various countries, including Albania. Addressing this social phenomenon in a population of students is of public health interest. This study aims to evaluate the practices and behavior of nursing and midwifery students regarding self-medication.

Methodology: A descriptive, cross-sectional study that included nursing and midwifery students at University of Elbasan "Aleksandër Xhuvani". The sample was selected between April and May 2024. The data collection was carried out using an online self-structured instrument which the students filled out voluntarily. The questionnaire included sociodemographic variables and 20 questions related to self-medication (frequency, reasons for self-medicating, source of information on the medication, where the medication was obtained, and beliefs).

Results: The study's participants filled out a total 206 of questionnaires; 92.2% were female, with an average age of 20.28, and 77.6% were enrolled in the bachelor's degree in "Nursing Midwifery." 87.8% reported that they have self-medicated with drugs more than 1 time in the past six months and agreed that they would recommend it to others. Pain relievers are the drugs of choice for self-medication. Most participants believe that students of medical sciences are able to diagnose and treat diseases.

Conclusions: Self-medication is a common practice in nursing and midwifery students with painkillers being the most widely used drugs, especially in cases of headaches. Although it is recognized as risky practice by most of the participants, the prevalence is high. The nursing curricula must incorporate several lectures designed to enhance self-care awareness focused on the responsible utilization of drugs. Nursing practitioners must recognize potential risks associated with self-medication and bear the obligation of educating patients, about the reasonable, appropriate, and regulated use of medications.

Keywords: behavior, nursing, midwifery, practice, self-medication, students

PAPAVER BİTKİSİNE AİT ALKALOİDLERİN ALZHEİMER VE PARKİNSON HASTALIKLARINA KARŞI YENİ İLAÇ TASARIMI GELİŞTİRMESİ İÇİN POTANSİYEL DOĞAL ÖNCÜ MOLEKÜL OLARAK SİLİCO MOLEKÜLER YERLEŞTİRME ANALİZİ IN SILICO MOLECULAR DOCKING ANALYSIS OF PAPAVER PLANT ALKALOIDS AS POTENTIAL NATURAL LEAD MOLECULES FOR DEVELOPMENT OF NEW DRUG DESIGN AGAINST ALZHEIMER'S AND PARKINSON'S DISEASES

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ÖZET

Parkinson hastalığı (PD) ve Alzheimer hastalığı (AD), 21. yüzyılın ciddi sağlık sorunları arasında ortaya çıkan nörodejeneratif bozukluklardır. AD ve PD'yi tedavi etmek için şu anda mevcut olan ilaçlar sınırlı etkinliğe sahiptir ve pek çok yan etkilere sahiptir. Doğal ürünler, nörolojik sorunları tedavi etmek için en hayati ve güvenilir ilaç kaynaklarından biridir. Alkaloidler, esas olarak *Papaver somniferum*'dan ve çeşitli tıbbi bitkilerden izole edilen bir benzilzokinolin alkaloitleridir (BIA) ve çok sayıda sağlık yararına sahip olduğu bildirilmiştir. Ancak, alkaloidlerin AD ve PD üzerindeki etkisi henüz sistematik olarak araştırılmamıştır. *Papaver somniferum*'dan elde edilen majör alkaloidlerin nöroprotektif etkisini değerlendirmek için, AD için beş olası hedef ve PD için dört hedefle moleküler docking analizi ile in silico çalışmalar yürütülmüştür. Bulgular, Auto Dock 1.5.7 yazılımı kullanılarak mevcut birkaç standart ilaçla karşılaştırılmıştır. Ek olarak, majör alkaloidlerin fiziko-kimyasal özellikleri (Lipinski beş kuralı), ilaç benzerliği ve emilim, dağıtım, metabolizma, eliminasyon ve toksisite (ADMET) profilleri de incelenmiştir. Moleküler docking (MD) analizi, Major alkaloidlerin dinamik davranışları ve 100 ns zaman ölçeğinde bağlanma serbest enerjisini analiz etmek için gerçekleştirilmiştir. Belirlenen majör alkaloidler, terapötik kullanım için uygun ADMET profilleri ile Lipinski'nin beş ilaç benzerliği kuralının hepsine uymaktadır. Yerleştirme puanlarının büyük kısmı (kcal/mol), şu anda kullanılan standart ilaçlara kıyasla AD ve PD ile ilişkili hedeflere karşı karşılaştırmalı olarak benzer ya da daha yüksek bir etki göstermiştir. Genel olarak, moleküler yerleştirmeden gelen potansiyel bağlanma afinitesi, MD simülasyonundan gelen statik termodinamik özellik ve diğer çok parametrelili ilaç-yetenek profilleri, bu majör alkaloidlerin AD ve PD tedavisi için uygun terapötik öncü olarak kabul edilebileceğini göstermektedir. Dahası, mevcut sonuçlar Alzheimer üzerine yapılan beş majör alkaloidlerin bulunduğu benzer bir çalışmaya literatürde rastlanmamıştır. Ancak, majör alkaloidlerin AD ve PD tedavisine karşı potansiyel bir ilaç olarak kullanılması için gerekli in vivo çalışmalar, klinik denemeler, biyoyararlanım, geçirgenlik ve güvenli doz uygulaması vb. gereklidir, yapılan in silico çalışma sonuçları ilaç geliştirmeyi hızlandırmak için başvurulmuş önemli ve etkili bir yöntemdir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alkaloid, Haşhaş, İlaç, Moleküler Docking, Nörodejeneratif Hastalık

ABSTRACT

Parkinson's disease (PD) and Alzheimer's disease (AD) are neurodegenerative disorders that have emerged among the serious health problems of the 21st century. Currently available drugs to treat AD and PD have limited efficacy and many side effects. Natural products are one of the most vital and reliable sources of drugs to treat neurological problems. Alkaloids are a type of benzylisoquinoline

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alkaloids (BIA) isolated mainly from *Papaver somniferum* and various medicinal plants and have been reported to have numerous health benefits. However, the effect of alkaloids on AD and PD has not yet been systematically investigated. In silico studies were conducted with molecular docking analysis with five possible targets for AD and four targets for PD to evaluate the neuroprotective effect of major alkaloids obtained from *Papaver somniferum*. The findings were compared with several standard drugs available using Auto Dock 1.5.7 software. Additionally, the physicochemical properties (Lipinski five rule), drug similarity and absorption, distribution, metabolism, elimination and toxicity (ADMET) profiles of major alkaloids were also studied. Molecular docking (MD) analysis was performed to analyze the dynamic behaviors of major alkaloids and binding free energy on 100 ns time scale. The identified major alkaloids comply with all the Lipinski five drug similarity rules with ADMET profiles suitable for therapeutic use. The majority of the docking scores (kcal/mol) showed comparatively similar or higher potency against AD and PD related targets compared to currently used standard drugs. Overall, the potential binding affinity from molecular docking, static thermodynamic property from MD simulation and other multiparameter drug-ability profiles suggest that these major alkaloids can be considered as suitable therapeutic leads for the treatment of AD and PD. Moreover, the current results do not show any similar study on Alzheimer's with five major alkaloids in the literature. However, in order to use major alkaloids as a potential drug against AD and PD treatment, necessary in vivo studies, clinical trials, bioavailability, permeability and safe dosing etc. are required, the results of the in silico studies are an important and effective method applied to accelerate drug development.

Keywords: Alkaloid, Poppy, Drug, Molecular Docking, Neurodegenerative Disease

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EVALUATION OF WASTE MANAGEMENT DELEGATION IN ALGERIA: A STUDY OF THE CONTROL UNIT OF ECONEG COMPANY IN SKIKDA

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ABSTRACT

This article explores the evaluation of the delegation of cleaning services in Algeria, focusing on the control cell of the Econeg company in Skikda. The study and control unit plays a crucial role in the regular monitoring of cleaning services, allowing real-time traceability of operations. Through this approach, the company can control the execution of services, thus facilitating their continuous improvement and development.

Furthermore, the use of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), as well as telephone applications and GPS, enhances the efficiency of operations. These technological tools allow better planning, precise monitoring and optimized management of cleaning services. The analysis reveals the importance of supervision and control, as well as the integration of technologies, in optimizing cleaning services, contributing to more effective waste management in the region.

Keywords : Waste Management, Service Delegation, Control Unit, Geographic Information Systems (GIS).

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FROM THE EUROPEAN BICORN TO THE ANDE HAT: AN APPROACH TO THE ORIGIN OF THE CHOPCCA NATION

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ABSTRACT

This article aims to propose some preliminary ideas about the origin of the Chopcca people, from the Huancavelica region. This research used the ethnographic method, due to its purpose was exploratory, with a descriptive design. To collect the information, an observation sheet, a bibliographic review sheet and an interview form were used. The results obtained were processed and translated from the Quechua language into Spanish for a better understanding, in the same way, they showed that the origin of the "Chopcca Nation" could go back to the eighteenth century of our era and have a syncretic nuance which would evoke a fusion between European fashion and its adaptation to the Andean scenario, a conclusion that we reach thanks to an anthropological perspective of clothing, which, until now, has not been studied. Finally, we point out that this initial approach will allow to generate a new methodological approach to approach the history of this "nation" from another angle.

Keywords: oral history, fashion, ethnology, anthropology

RESUMEN

El presente artículo pretende proponer algunas ideas preliminares sobre el origen del pueblo Chopcca, de la región Huancavelica. Esta investigación, utilizó el método etnográfico, debido a su finalidad fue exploratoria, con un diseño descriptivo. Para recoger la información se empleó una ficha de observación, una ficha de revisión bibliográfica y una ficha de entrevista. Los resultados obtenidos fueron procesados y traducidos del idioma quechua al castellano para una mejor comprensión, de igual forma, mostraron que, el origen de la "Nación Chopcca" podría remontarse al siglo XVIII de nuestra era y tener un matiz sincrético el cual evocaría a una fusión entre la moda europea y su adaptación al escenario andino, conclusión que llegamos gracias una perspectiva antropológica de la vestimenta, la cual, hasta el presente, no ha sido estudiada. Finalmente, señalamos que, este acercamiento inicial permitirá generar un nuevo enfoque metodológico para abordar la historia de esta "nación" desde otro ángulo.

Palabras clave: historia oral, moda, etnología, antropología

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FATİH KERİMİ'NİN AVRUPA SEYAHATNAMESİ'NDE İTALYA İZLENİMLERİ IMPRESSIONS OF ITALY IN FATİH KERİMİ'S WORK "TRAVEL TO EUROPE"

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ÖZET

Kazan Tatar yazar, gazeteci ve nâşir Fatih Kerimî, 1899 yılında Orenburg'da altın ocakları işleten Şâkir Remiev'le birlikte Avrupa'ya seyahat eder ve bu seyahatle ilgili izlenimlerini 1902 yılında Petersburg'ta yayınlanan *Avrupa Seyahatnâmesi* adlı eserinde anlatır. Fatih Kerimî, seyahat esnasında Şâkir Remiev'in sekreteri ve tercümanı olarak Almanya, Belçika, Fransa, İtalya, Monako, Avusturya, Macaristan ve Sırbistan gibi Avrupa ülkelerinde bulunur. Seyahatnamede İtalya, "Nis'ten Hareket" ve "Milano'da Bir Gün" adlı bölümlerde kaleme alınmıştır.

"Nis'ten Hareket" adlı bölümde kuzeybatı İtalya'da Ligurya bölgesinde İmperia iline bağlı ve İtalya-Fransa sınırında bulunan Ventimayl (Ventimiglia) beldesi ve Sambrodarino adında bir mevkiinin doğa güzelliklerinden, özellikle de yol üzerinde kalan bağ ve bahçelerden, onlarda yetiştirilen mahsullerden, İtalya'nın ikliminden ve cenubi İtalya'da yaşayan halkın mahareti, çalışkanlığı ve marifetinden hayranlıkla bahseder. Daha sonra şimali İtalya'da -Milano'da- gördüklerini "Milano'da Bir Gün" adlı bölümde kaleme alarak şehirde gezdikleri caddelerden, Duomo di Milano Katedralinden, başka bir kilisede bir papazın gösterdiği çok eski, 1491 yılında yazılmış Latince *İncil*'den, III. Napolyon'un yadigarı olarak yapılmış Muzafferiyet Kapısından ve diğer meşhur binalardan, park ve çarşılarından söz eder. Ayrıca, Milano'dan Avusturya hududuna ulaşmak amaçlı Verona'ya kadar gittikleri tren yolculuğunun üzerinde kalan bağ, bahçe ve nehirlerle ilgili kayda değer düşünceler sunar. Müslüman Türk bir aydın Fatih Kerimî'nin izlenimlerinde, İtalyan halkının kişisel özelliklerinden ve mutfağından tut Avrupa'daki eğitim ve kadın haklarına kadar birçok millî ve sosyal konu ele alınmıştır. Yazar, bütün bu gördüklerini kendi milleti -Kazan Tatarlarının- kişiliği, hayat tarzı, eğitimi ve uğraşlarıyla kıyaslayarak çok önemli sonuçlara varır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kazan Tatar edebiyatı, Fatih Kerimî, *Avrupa Seyahatnamesi*, İtalya, Milano.

ABSTRACT

Kazan Tatar writer, journalist and publisher Fatih Karimi traveled around Europe in 1899 with the owner of gold mines in Orenburg, the famous Tatar poet Shakir Remiev, and described his impressions of this trip in the work "Travel to Europe," published in St. Petersburg in 1902. During this trip, Fatih Karimi, together with Shakir Remiev, visited such European countries as Germany, Belgium, France, Italy, Monaco, Austria and Hungary. In the travel story, the writer wrote his impressions of Italy in the sections "Departure from Nice" and "A Day in Milan." In the section "Departure from Nice" the author enjoys the natural beauties of the city of Ventimiglia and the area called Sambrodarino, located in the province of Imperia in the Ligurian region of northwestern Italy on the border between Italy and France. His attention is especially drawn to the vineyards and orchards along the road, the products grown there and the wonderful climate of Italy. Fatih Karimi speaks with admiration of the skill, hard work and ingenuity of the people living in southern Italy. He later wrote about his impressions of the north of Italy - in Milan - in a chapter called "One Day in Milan" and talked about the streets they visited in the city, about the Duomo di Milano, about the oldest Latin Bible, written in 1491, shown by a priest in another church, about the Gate of Victory, built as a memory of Napoleon III, about other famous buildings, parks and

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bazaars. In the work, a special place is occupied by the writer's interesting thoughts about the vineyards, gardens and rivers that remained along the route of the train journey from Milan to Verona with the aim of reaching the Austrian border. The impressions of the Tatar intellectual Fatih Karimi also discuss many national and social issues, from the personal characteristics and cuisine of the Italian people to education and women's rights in Europe. The author comes to very important conclusions by comparing everything he sees with the personality, lifestyle, education and occupations of his people - the Kazan Tatars.

Key words: Tatar literature, Fatih Karimi, "Travel to Europe", Italy, Milan.

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VIRTUAL REALITY APPLICATIONS IN MILITARY VEHICLE SYSTEM

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ABSTRACT

It poses a critical problem for various operational scenarios such as military vehicles with limited field of view, armored vehicles and reconnaissance systems. In order to increase the environmental awareness of military personnel, effective solutions have been developed using VR (Virtual Reality) glasses and various camera systems. This study examines the applications of these technologies in military vehicles, their advantages and the challenges encountered. VR glasses allow operators to see the world around the vehicle in real time. Multiple camera systems placed around the vehicle provide a 360-degree view, allowing operators to better perceive the outside environment. These systems are typically equipped with cameras that feature high-resolution night vision and infrared capabilities. This allows clear images to be obtained even in difficult weather conditions and low light. VR glasses and camera systems allow operators to monitor their surroundings in real time. This increases the ability to quickly identify potential threats (such as enemy soldiers or obstacles). Military vehicles often encounter difficulties when moving in closed places with limited visibility. VR-enabled systems help operators safely maneuver in these areas. These technologies allow military personnel to practice environmental control. Simulations that resemble real combat conditions help speed up training and improve crew awareness of the environment. The resulting images can be processed using camera systems that incorporate artificial intelligence and machine learning algorithms. This provides valuable data to analyze events occurring around the vehicle and improve decision-making processes. There are challenges in using this technology. Using VR goggles for long periods of time can be uncomfortable for the user. System stability is of paramount importance, especially in military operations. Potential risks associated with hardware or software failure can be eliminated. The use of VR glasses and integrated camera systems in military vehicles with a limited field of vision significantly increases environmental control. While these technologies will allow military personnel to perform their operational duties more safely and efficiently, there are several challenges that must be overcome. In the future, further development and distribution of these systems will be possible.

Keywords: Military vehicles, Virtual Reality (VR), Operational efficiency

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EMI AND EMC COMPLIANT CABLING DESIGN

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ABSTRACT

For electromagnetic devices in the automotive and electronics sectors, it is very important to ensure compatibility with each other and with the surrounding electronic devices, otherwise electronic devices may be affected by other electromagnetic devices in the environment, causing interference in the system and even rendering the system inoperable. EMI and EMC tests check whether the system is affected by other electronic equipment. In this test, the parts of the system are tested individually and as a whole. There are situations to consider for EMI and EMC in the automotive industry. The issues to be considered in the cabling design part are as follows; cable selection is important, the use of shielded cables reduces external noise so that the system is not affected by external interference and possible frequencies, shielded cables prevent external interference from reaching the cables. The cable layout is important, especially the power cables and the cables through which the data information flows should be kept as far away from each other as possible. The electromagnetic field around the power cables that are close to each other will interfere with the data information, the information will be disturbed, the system will be very easily affected and will not work properly, the cables that are kept as far away from each other as possible should also be parallel and the power cables and data cables should not overlap. Hard bends in the cabling should be avoided as far as possible, especially near right angles. Power and data cables should be kept as short as possible. If the cable is longer, it is more likely to be affected by interference in the environment, as it will be affected by the resistance on the power cable, creating more electromagnetic field around it. At the same time, proper grounding on the vehicle will ensure that the interference on the system is properly conducted to the ground and will attenuate the interference in the system. It is very important to make the right design for EMI and EMC in the automotive sector, these steps should be paid attention to in the cabling design processes, otherwise interference will occur on the vehicle screens and the system will be affected by small interference around, for this reason EMI and EMC testing is very important in the automotive sector.

Keywords: emi and emc test, cable design, automotive cable harness design

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SABAHATTIN ALI'S ASPHALT ROAD STORY FROM JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'S EXISTENTIALISM PERSPECTIVE JEAN-PAUL SARTRE'IN VAROLUŞÇULUK PERSPEKTİFİNDEN SABAHATTİN ALİ'NİN ASFALT YOL HİKÂYESİ

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ABSTRACT

Sabahattin Ali, a social realist writer of the Turkish literature of the Republican period, is one of the pioneer writers with his stories and novels in which he deals with the real lives of villagers. Known for his Maupassant-style stories based on plot, Sabahattin Ali's novels and stories are based on conflicts arising from social, class, psychological and economic differences. Criticizing the intellectuals who are alienated from the public and disconnected from the needs of society in his works, Sabahattin Ali is a writer who has adopted critical reality instead of observed reality. With his writings, he aimed to increase the sensitivity of society to injustices and unfairness. He is known for his six story books, *Değirmen*, *Kağrı*, *Ses*, *Yeni Dünya*, *Sırça Köşk*, *Çakıcı'nın İlk Kurşunu*, and his novels, *Kuyucaklı Yusuf*, *İçimizdeki Şeytan*, *Kürk Mantolu Madonna*, and his newspaper articles, as well as his works in the genre of poetry and articles. Sabahattin Ali, who worked as a teacher between 1930-1931, presented the critical views of society from the eyes of a village teacher in his story titled 'Asphalt Road', which he wrote in 1936. The story 'Asphalt Road' reflects Sabahattin Ali's critical observer attitude towards the events that have degenerated within society. The aspects of social events, class and cultural differences and the problems in human relations are conveyed to the reader through the eyes of a village teacher. In the story 'Asphalt Road', a narrator who questions his own existence and responsibilities in the world he lives in, accompanied by real sections with his alienated situations and thoughts with the metaphor of the road, is the subject of a story. A section from the life of a teacher who is alienated within society and finds the way out of his inner distress by taking responsibility in social life is conveyed. The story of 'Asphalt Road' by Sabahattin Ali, one of the social realist writers of the Republican period, is a story that is suitable for reading with Jean-Paul Sartre's existential philosophy in terms of the time and place the hero is in and the way he perceives these, his inner distress, his critical perspective, and being an individual who has perceived his freedom and responsibilities. In this study, while the semantic plot of the story of 'Asphalt Road' is revealed, Jean-Paul Sartre's views on the concept of existence and essence, his definitions about the freedom and responsibilities of the individual and the existential responsibilities that the story wants to evoke in the reader will be revealed.

Key Words: Sabahattin Ali, Asphalt Road, Existentialism

ÖZET

Cumhuriyet dönemi Türk edebiyatının toplumcu gerçekçi yazarı Sabahattin Ali, köy halkının gerçek hayattan alınma yaşamlarını konu ettiği hikâye ve romanlarıyla öncü yazarlarından biridir. Olay örgüsüne bağlı Maupassant tarzı hikâyeleriyle tanınan Sabahattin Ali'nin roman ve hikâyelerinde toplumsal, sınıfsal, psikolojik ve ekonomik farklardan doğan çatışmalar en temel taşları oluşturmaktadır. Halka yabancılaşan, toplumun gereksinimlerinden kopan aydın kesimi eserlerinde eleştiren Sabahattin Ali, gözlemlenen gerçeklik yerine eleştirel gerçekliği benimsemiş bir yazardır. Yazılarıyla toplumun haksızlıklara ve adaletsizliklere karşı duyarlılığını arttırmayı hedeflemiştir. *Değirmen*, *Kağrı*, *Ses*, *Yeni*

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Dünya, Sırça Köşk, Çakıcı'nın İlk Kurşunu, adlı altı hikâye kitabı ve Kuyucaklı Yusuf, İçimizdeki Şeytan, Kürk Mantolu Madonna, adlı romanları ve gazete yazılarının yanı sıra şiir ve makale türünde eserleriyle de tanınmıştır. 1930-1931 yılları arasında öğretmenlik yapmış olan Sabahattin Ali, 1936 yılında kaleme aldığı 'Asfalt Yol' adlı hikâyesinde de bir köy öğretmenin gözünden gerçek hayata dair eleştirel gözle toplumun içinden manzaraları okurun huzuruna sunmuştur. 'Asfalt Yol' hikâyesi, Sabahattin Ali'nin toplumun içinde yozlaşmış olan olaylara karşı eleştirel gözlemci tutumunu yansıtmaktadır. Bir köy öğretmenin gözünden sosyal olayların, sınıfsal ve kültürel farklılıkların ve insan ilişkilerinde aksayan yönleri okura aktarılmıştır. 'Asfalt Yol' hikâyesinde, yol metaforuyla kendi içinde yabancılaşmış durum ve düşünceleri ile gerçek kesitlerin eşliğinde aslında içinde yaşadığı dünyada kendi varlığı ve sorumluluklarını da sorgulayan bir anlatıcı yazar söz konusu olmuştur. Toplum içinde yabancılaşmış ve iç bunalımlarından çıkmanın yolunu sosyal hayat içinde sorumluluk almakta bulan bir öğretmenin hayatından bir kesit aktarılmaktadır. Cumhuriyet dönemi toplumcu gerçekçi yazarlarından Sabahattin Ali'nin 'Asfalt Yol' hikâyesinde kahramanın içinde bulunduğu zaman, mekân ve bunları algılayış biçimi, iç bunalımları, eleştirel bakış açısı, özgürlük ve sorumluluklarını algılamış bir birey olması bakımından Jean-Paul Sartre'ın varoluşçuluk felsefesiyle okumaya müsait bir hikâyedir. Bu çalışmada 'Asfalt Yol' hikâyesinin semantik olay örgüsü ortaya koyulurken Jean-Paul Sartre'ın varlık ve öz kavramı hakkındaki görüşleri, bireyin özgürlük ve sorumlulukları hakkındaki tanımlamalarıyla hikâyenin okurda uyandırmak istediği varoluşsal sorumluluklar ortaya konacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sabahattin Ali, Asfalt Yol, Varoluşçuluk

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GELENEKSEL ÇİN VE BATI RESİM SANATINDA TUTUM VE UYGULAMA FARKLILIKLARI

DIFFERENCES IN ATTITUDE AND PRACTICE IN TRADITIONAL CHINESE AND WESTERN PAINTING

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ÖZET

Kültürel, sosyal ve felsefi açıdan bakıldığında boşluk kavramı geleneksel Çin resim sanatının temelini oluşturur. Batının biçim ve analitik düşünce kaygısı, Çin sanatında yerini tinsellik ve hayal gücüne bırakır. Batıdaki gibi doğayı kanıtlama ve doğru gösterme çabası olmayan Çinli sanatçı için tek gerçek kalbindeki boşluğu eserindeki boşlukla ilişkilendirebilmektir. Yin ve Yang felsefesinin daimi savunucuları olan Taoçu sanatçılar insanı insan yapan tinselliği, kompozisyondaki neredeyse yarısından fazlası boş olan alanlarla temsil ederken resim yüzeyini oluşturan her bir fırça darbesinin bir anlamı ve sorumluluğu vardır. Geleneksel Çin resim sanatında kompozisyondaki her öge özel ve ayrıcalıklı bir yere sahiptir. Birden fazla kaçış noktasına ve ufuk çizgisine sahip resimler, izleyiciye adeta bir evren simülasyonu sunar. Birden fazla zaman, birden fazla mekân döngüsel perspektifle izleyicinin bakışına ve hayal gücüne bırakılırken Batı sanatının en fazla üç kaçışlı tek bir ufuk çizgisiyle oluşturduğu resimlerin aksine, Çinli ressamalar izleyicinin kompozisyonun içinde dolaşmasını, zaman geçirmesini sağlar. Çin resmi ve Batı resmi arasındaki temel farklılıklardan biri de bakıştır. Batı resmi tümevarım şeklinde, uzaktan bakarak bütünsel olarak kavranmak isterken bir Çin resmini anlamak için fazlasıyla yaklaşmak ve dikkati bir noktaya vermek gerekir. Bu çalışmada her iki kültürün resim sanatına yaklaşımındaki farklılıklar karşılaştırmalı olarak incelenmiş olup bu alanda çalışan araştırmacılara kaynak olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çin sanatı, Batı sanatı, Resim.

ABSTRACT

From a cultural, social and philosophical perspective, the concept of emptiness forms the basis of traditional Chinese painting. The Western concern with form and analytical thinking is replaced by spirituality and imagination in Chinese art. For the Chinese artist, who does not endeavour to prove and justify nature as in the West, the only truth is to relate the emptiness in his heart to the emptiness in his work. Taoist artists, who are permanent defenders of the philosophy of Yin and Yang, represent the spirituality that makes human beings human with areas in the composition that are almost more than half empty, while each brush stroke that forms the painting surface has a meaning and responsibility. In traditional Chinese painting, each element in the composition has a special and privileged place. Paintings with multiple escape points and horizon lines offer the viewer a simulation of the universe. While multiple times and multiple places are left to the viewer's gaze and imagination with cyclic perspective, Chinese painters allow the viewer to wander and spend time in the composition, unlike the paintings created by Western art with a single horizon line with a maximum of three escapes. One of the main differences between Chinese and Western painting is the gaze. While Western painting can be comprehended holistically by looking at it from a distance in the form of induction, in order to understand a Chinese painting, it is necessary to get very close and pay attention to a point. In this study, the differences in the approach of both cultures to the art of painting are analysed comparatively and it is thought to be a source for researchers working in this field.

Keywords: Chinese art, Western art, Painting.

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OPTIMAL CONTROL'S IMPACT ON TURBULENCE MODELING

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the potential benefits of optimal control for the NS- α , NS- ω , and Leray turbulence models are highlighted. These models are employed to understand and regulate the dynamics of small-scale and large-scale fluid flows, respectively. The integration of optimal control strategies into these models aims to improve the accuracy and efficiency of flow simulations. Specifically, the study focuses on how effective turbulence control can enhance the performance and stability of fluid systems.

The methodology of the study is based on numerical convergence tests and two classical flow scenarios: laminar Poiseuille flow and flow around a cylinder. Through these tests, the impact of optimal control on model accuracy and the suitability of each model for different turbulence characteristics are evaluated. The results demonstrate that the NS- α and NS- ω models perform effectively under specific turbulence conditions, and the combination of Leray regularization with optimal control strategies leads to more stable and efficient system behavior. The findings highlight the potential of optimal control methods to enhance efficiency, conserve energy, and minimize environmental impacts in turbulence modeling.

Keywords: Navier-Stokes Equations, optimal Control, turbulence models.

**MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRME İNANÇLARININ
İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF MATHEMATICS TEACHERS' ASSESSMENT BELIEFS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada matematik öğretmenlerinin sınıf içi değerlendirme inançlarının incelenmesi ve bu inançların çeşitli demografik değişkenlere göre nasıl değiştiğinin belirlenmesi amaçlanmıştır. Alanyazında matematik öğretmenlerinin sınıf-içi değerlendirme inançlarını geleneksel ve alternatif değerlendirme yaklaşımları çerçevesinde ele alan bir çalışmaya rastlanmamıştır. Öğretmenlerin sınıf-içi uygulamalarını etkileyen temel faktörlerden biri öğrenmeye ve değerlendirmeye yönelik inançları olduğundan matematik öğretmenlerinin değerlendirme inançlarını konu edinen bu çalışmanın matematik eğitimi literatürüne katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir. Araştırmanın katılımcılarını 275 matematik öğretmeni oluşturmaktadır. Çalışma verileri Şentürk ve Baş (2023) tarafından geliştirilen Sınıf İçi Değerlendirme İnançları Ölçeği (SİDİÖ) aracılığıyla toplanmıştır. Geleneksel değerlendirme inancı (GDİ) ve alternatif değerlendirme inancı (ADİ) şeklinde iki faktörlü bir yapıya sahip olan SİDİÖ 22 maddeden oluşmaktadır. Ölçek *Hiç Katılmıyorum (1)* ile *Tamamen Katılıyorum (5)* arasında uzanan Likert tipi beşli bir dereceleme sahiptir. Veri toplama süreci öncesinde Dicle Üniversitesi Sosyal ve Beşerî Bilimler Etik Kurul Başkanlığı'ndan çalışmanın bilimsel etik ilkelere uygun olduğunu belirten onay alınmıştır. Etik kurul onayı alındıktan sonra veri toplama sürecine başlanmış, uygulamalar 2024 yılı Nisan ayında devlet okulları ve özel okullarda, hem kâğıt-kalem formunda hem Google Forms üzerinden çevrim-içi ortamda gönüllülük esasına dayalı olarak yürütülmüştür. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre öğretmenlerin geleneksel değerlendirme inançlarının (GDİ) orta, alternatif değerlendirme inançlarının (ADİ) ise yüksek olduğu görülmüş ve aradaki farkın anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Görev süresinin ADİ ile ilişkisi istatistiksel açıdan anlamlı çıkmamış, GDİ ile ilişkisi anlamlı olsa da pratikte ihmal edilebilecek kadar zayıf bir korelasyon katsayısı elde edilmiştir. GDİ'nin cinsiyete göre istatistiksel açıdan farklılaşmadığı saptanmış, kadın ve erkek öğretmenlerin ADİ puanları arasında anlamlı fark gözlenirse de bu farka ait etki değeri küçük bulunmuştur. Son olarak GDİ ve ADİ puanlarında eğitim düzeyi değişkeni açısından anlamlı bir fark çıkmamıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Değerlendirme inancı, matematik öğretmenleri, geleneksel değerlendirme, alternatif değerlendirme.

ABSTRACT

This study aimed to examine mathematics teachers' classroom assessment beliefs and to determine how these beliefs differ according to their demographics. In the literature, there is no study that investigates mathematics teachers' classroom assessment beliefs within the framework of traditional and alternative assessment approaches. Since one of the main factors affecting teachers' classroom practices is their

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beliefs about learning and assessment, it is thought that this study on mathematics teachers' assessment beliefs will contribute to the mathematics education literature. The participants of the study consisted of 275 mathematics teachers. The study data were collected through the Classroom Assessment Beliefs Scale (CABS) developed by Şentürk and Baş (2023). The CABS, which has a two-factor structure as traditional assessment beliefs (TAB) and alternative assessment beliefs (AAB), consists of 22 items. This Likert scale has a five-point rating ranging from *Strongly Disagree* (1) to *Strongly Agree* (5). Before the data collection process, approval was obtained from Dicle University Social and Human Sciences Ethics Committee stating that the study was in accordance with current scientific ethical principles. After the approval of the ethics committee, the data collection process started, and the administrations were carried out on the voluntary basis in April 2024 in public and private schools, both in paper-pencil form and online via Google Forms. The results revealed that the teachers' TAB and AAB scores were medium and high, respectively and the difference observed between these scores was found to be statistically significant. The relationship between teachers' professional experience and their AAB score was not statistically significant. The relationship between TAB scores and professional experience, on the other hand, was significant but it is determined that observed significant relationship was so weak that it can be neglected in practice. It was found that teachers' TAB scores did not differ statistically according to their gender. Although a significant difference was detected between the AAB scores of male and female teachers, the effect size of this difference was found to be small. Finally, there was no significant difference in the teachers' TAB and AAB scores in terms of their education level.

Keywords: Assessment beliefs, mathematics teachers, traditional assessment, alternative assessment.

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TURKEY'S MILITARY PRESENCE IN SUB-SAHARAN AFRICA: BUILDING PEACE OR STRATEGIC POWER PROJECTION?

TÜRKİYE'NİN SAHRA ALTI AFİRKA'DAKİ ASKERİ VARLIĞI: BARIŞIN İNŞASI MI STRATEJİK GÜÇ PROJEKSİYONU MU?

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ÖZET

Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'daki askeri varlığı, bölgedeki güvenlik dinamiklerini etkileyen önemli bir unsurdur. Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'daki askeri varlığı, bölgesel güvenlik dinamikleri ve uluslararası ilişkilerdeki rolü açısından giderek daha fazla dikkat çekmektedir. 2000'li yılların başından itibaren Türkiye, Afrika ile olan ilişkilerini güçlendirme çabaları kapsamında, askeri üsler açma, güvenlik iş birlikleri geliştirme ve yerel ordulara eğitim verme gibi çeşitli stratejiler benimsemiştir. Bu durum, Türkiye'nin bölgedeki barış süreçlerine katkı sağlama amacıyla yürütülen diplomatik çabalarla paralellik göstermektedir. Ancak, Türkiye'nin askeri varlığının sadece barış inşasına yönelik bir strateji mi yoksa bölgedeki güç projeksiyonunun bir parçası mı olduğu konusunda farklı görüşler bulunmaktadır. Türkiye, Sahra Altı Afrika'daki bazı çatışma bölgelerinde arabuluculuk yaparak barışa katkı sağlama çabası içindedir. Bununla birlikte, askeri varlığı, yerel hükümetler ile terörle mücadele gibi güvenlik iş birliklerini artırma amacı taşıdığı için stratejik bir güç gösterisi olarak da değerlendirilebilir. Türkiye'nin bu bölgedeki askeri faaliyetleri, Afrika ülkeleriyle olan ilişkilerinin derinleşmesine yardımcı olurken, aynı zamanda yerel ve uluslararası aktörlerle rekabeti de artırmaktadır. Bu noktada, bu çalışma hem Türkiye'nin Sahra Altı Afrika'daki askeri varlığını ve bu varlığın boyutlarını analiz edecektir hem de Türkiye'nin bölgedeki varlığını barış inşası ve güç projeksiyonu perspektifinden inceleyerek bölgedeki Türk varlığını bu iki ekseninde değerlendirecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Türkiye, Sahra Altı Afrika, Askeri Varlık

ABSTRACT

Turkey's military presence in Sub-Saharan Africa is an important factor affecting the security dynamics in the region. It has increasingly drawn attention regarding Turkey's role in regional security dynamics and international relations. Since the early 2000s, Turkey has adopted various strategies, such as establishing military bases, developing security partnerships, and providing training to local armies, as part of its efforts to strengthen its relations with Africa. This situation aligns with Turkey's diplomatic efforts to contribute to peace processes in the region. However, there are differing opinions on whether Turkey's military presence is solely a strategy aimed at peacebuilding or a part of its power projection in the region. Turkey is engaged in efforts to contribute to peace by mediating in certain conflict areas in Sub-Saharan Africa. Nevertheless, its military presence can also be seen as a strategic power projection, as it aims to enhance security collaborations with local governments, particularly in the fight

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against terrorism. Turkey's military activities in this region help deepen its relationships with African countries while also increasing competition with local and international actors. In this regard, this study will analyze both Turkey's military presence in Sub-Saharan Africa and its dimensions. It will also examine Turkey's presence in the region from the perspectives of peacebuilding and power projection, evaluating Turkish influence along these two axes

Keywords: Turkey, Sub-Saharan Africa, Military Presence

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EUROPE'S PERSPECTIVE ON UKRAINIAN REFUGEES AVRUPA'NIN UKRAYNALI MÜLTECİLERE BAKIŞ AÇISI

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ÖZET

Dünya genelinde birçok insan, savaş, yoksulluk ve doğal afetler gibi sebeplerle daha iyi bir gelecek ve yaşam amacıyla ülkelerini terk etmek zorunda kalmaktadır. Rusya'nın Ukrayna'ya askeri müdahalesinin ardından milyonlarca Ukrayna vatandaşı Avrupa ülkelerine sığınmış ve mülteci durumuna düşmüştür. Avrupa ülkeleri, Ukraynalı mültecilere yönelik açık kapı politikası benimseyerek büyük bir destek sağlamıştır. Ancak Avrupa'nın, Asya, Afrika ve Ortadoğu gibi bölgelerden gelen mültecileri kabul etme konusundaki tarihsel olarak katı tutumu eleştirilere yol açmış ve mülteciler arasında menşe ülkelerine dayalı bir ayrım yapıldığı endişelerini gündeme getirmiştir. Bu çalışma, Avrupa'nın Ukraynalı mültecilere ve diğer bölgelerden gelen mültecilere yönelik politikalarındaki farklılıkları eleştirel bir şekilde değerlendirmeyi ve bu ayrımın ortaya çıkmasına neden olan faktörlerin kapsamlı bir analizini sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ukraynalı Mülteciler, Avrupa Mülteci Politikası, Ukrayna

ABSTRACT

Throughout the world, many people are forced to leave their homelands due to war, poverty, and natural disasters, seeking a better future and quality of life in other countries. Following Russia's military invasion of Ukraine, millions of Ukrainian citizens have fled to European countries, becoming refugees. In response, European countries adopted an open-door policy towards Ukrainian refugees and provided substantial support. However, Europe's historically strict stance on accepting refugees from regions such as Asia, Africa, and the Middle East has sparked criticism, raising concerns of differential treatment towards refugees based on their origin. This study aims to critically evaluate the differences in European policies toward Ukrainian refugees and those from other regions, offering a comprehensive analysis of the factors contributing to this disparity.

Keywords: Ukrainian Refugees, European Refugee Policy, Ukraine

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BIOLOGICAL CONTROL OF BACTERIAL CANKER IN TOMATOES CAUSED BY *CLAVIBACTER MICHIGANENSIS* SUBSP. *MICHIGANENSIS* USING WILD MEDICINAL PLANT EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Bacterial canker of tomato produced by *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis* (Cmm) is considered the most important bacterial disease affecting tomato crops [1]. It is a very contagious and destructive disease both under controlled and field cultures, the bacterial canker can cause considerable losses in tomato production areas worldwide. Antibacterial compounds are one of the first choices after outbreaks of bacterial plant diseases, which have adverse effects on the environment and living organisms. Moreover, these chemicals are not very biodegradable posing a risk of antibiotic resistance development. Thus, there is an urgent need to find biopesticides as an ecological alternative. Our study aims to evaluate the effects of two medicinal plant extracts from Moroccan flora against Cmm and to assess their phenolic and flavonoid content. The antibacterial activity was tested in vitro using agar well diffusion and broth microdilution assays. The phenolic and flavonoid contents were determined spectrophotometrically. Results indicated that all extracts had varying levels of phenolics and flavonoids, with the methanolic extracts being the richest. Significant antibacterial activity against Cmm was observed, dependent on concentration, extract type, and plant species. The diameters of inhibition zones were 16.33 ± 0.887 mm and 10.33 ± 0.6513 mm at 100 mg/mL concentration for the methanolic extracts of the two plants. The minimal inhibitory concentration (MIC) was 3.125 mg/mL and 6.25 mg/mL for the same extracts. These findings are promising, highlighting the potential of medicinal plant extracts as a source of new antimicrobial agents for managing tomato bacterial canker in sustainable agriculture.

Keywords: *Clavibacter michiganensis* subsp. *michiganensis*, phenolic, flavonoid, plant extracts, antibacterial activity.

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FACTORS AFFECTING THE ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE OF STUDENTS AT THE UNIVERSITY OF ELBASAN "ALEKSANDËR XHUVANI" BASED ON THE WAY OF LEARNING BEHAVIOR

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ABSTRACT

Education plays a pivotal role in the development of any country, regardless of its current level of advancement. It has a profound impact on society, from improving quality of life to fostering talented individuals who can drive societal change. As Nelson Mandela once said, "Education is the most powerful weapon you can use to change the world." The progress of a nation is closely tied to the education and capabilities of its people.

The aim of this study is to identify and evaluate the factors influencing student performance in higher education, focusing on learning habits and methods. The study employed a cross-sectional design, using questionnaires to gather data from 871 students at FSHMT.

Results revealed significant relationships between age, gender, and various academic factors, such as goals at the end of studies and parental influence in choosing a field of study.

Personal challenges, stress, and anxiety were also found to significantly affect academic performance ($p = 0.000$).

Additionally, academic goals during and after studies were significantly associated with age ($p = 0.000$).

The study highlights the importance of academic staff support ($p = 0.000$), lecturer engagement ($p = 0.000$), and the adequacy of lectures and seminars in shaping professionals ($p = 0.000$).

Keywords: academic performance, students, significant factors, higher education, university

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EXPLORING MULTILINGUAL DYNAMICS IN THE ISTRIAN BILINGUAL DISCOURSE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction/Background:

The Istria County, a region shaped by long-standing historical multiethnic and multicultural contacts and exchanges, presents a unique multilingual environment where Croatian, Italian, and Istrovenetian (among other idioms) coexist. This linguistic diversity offers an ideal context for studying the dynamics of language use and alternation in bilingual/multilingual settings, by providing a fertile ground particularly for examining how speakers alternate between languages in spontaneous conversation.

Research Problem/Objective:

This research investigates the communicative strategies underlying language alternation (namely code-switching) in informal, naturally occurring bilingual conversations. Focusing on data from the C-ORAL-IC (*Corpus of Spoken Istrovenetian and Croatian*), the study aims to reveal how bilingual speakers in Istria navigate linguistic boundaries and how these alternations impact the structure and meaning-making processes in discourse.

Methods:

The study analyzes conversational samples from the C-ORAL-IC corpus, using qualitative discourse analysis for examining the instances of code-switching, particularly focusing on the use of discourse markers, modal particles, and semantic connectors.

Results:

The findings provide a window into the complex dynamics of linguistic interaction in a diglossic contexts, by suggesting that bilingual speakers use code-switching not only to navigate between languages but also to manage interactional flow and convey nuanced meanings. Discourse markers and other linguistic elements play critical roles in facilitating smooth communication and addressing cognitive functions within conversations.

Conclusion/Discussion:

This research offers insights into the pragmatic, structural, and sociolinguistic roles that different languages assume in Istrian bilingual discourse. The identified patterns of code-switching contribute to our understanding of multilingual interaction and provide a deeper view of the evolving linguistic praxis.

Keywords: bilingual discourse, Istria, code-switching, corpus, C-ORAL-IC, language sampling

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE MEMORY OF BLACK AMERICANS' OPPRESSIONS BY THEIR WHITE COUNTERPARTS IN THE UNITED STATES: A SCRUTINY OF STEPHEN COONTS'S *UNDER SIEGE*

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ABSTRACT

The exploration of Stephen Coonts's *Under Siege* enables us to discover that black American characters' color of the skin which differs from that of their white counterparts is the main cause of their oppressions in the United States. These oppressions evidenced through their rejection and victimization are viewed as Whites' endeavors to create an America deprived of "colored citizens". For, they are strongly opposed to the conception of racial mixing extolled for years by some black leaders like Martin Luther King and Malcolm X, to quote only two. The author accounts for their experience of oppressions mainly through the insults, mockeries, humiliations, punishments, beatings, and murders that they are victims of in American society. Such a sorrowful experience, as depicted in the novel, attests of Coonts's literary commitment, for he fights for justice by denouncing the wrongs of Whites over their black peers in a "so-called democratic nation".

Keywords: Whites, Blacks, The color of the skin, Oppressions, The United States.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANALYSIS AND RESEARCH OF TIME CATEGORIES

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ABSTRACT

Analysis and investigation of the category of time from different aspects is one of the main directions that are always in focus in science. The problem of time has always attracted the attention of researchers due to its multifaceted nature. This problem, which has already become a tradition in science, has never lost its relevance. On the one hand, this is one of the most important categories of cognitive theory, along with the concepts of time, space and movement, and on the other hand, the study of time is related to the most basic concepts of human reality, the meaning of existence, life, and all human activities, both cognitive and practical. It comes from the fact that it is directly related to the investigation. This fact increases the interest in studying time itself from different aspects. Humans face the time factor in all areas of his practical activity. Time has a complex, multifaceted nature and manifests itself with special content and specificity at different structural levels of matter, in different areas of cognition and human activity. Cognitive activity, unique to humans among living things, allows him to understand the world around him, as well as himself. It is as a result of cognitive activity that a person examines, perceives and understands objects and objects in the animate and inanimate world, the connections and relationships between them.

Key words: time, practical, special, action, relevance

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BOTULINUM TOXIN TYPE A AND ITS IMPACT ON UPPER THIRD FACIAL MUSCLES: AN ELECTROMYOGRAPHIC STUDY

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ABSTRACT

In the field of facial aesthetics, the administration of botulinum toxin type A (BoNTA) is widely recognized for its efficacy in reducing wrinkles. This longitudinal observational study aimed to evaluate the electromyographic (EMG) activity of the muscles in the upper third of the face before, and at 30 and 60 days following BoNTA administration. Nine individuals (n=9), aged 18 years or older, of both sexes, who received BoNTA injections in the upper third of the face, participated in this preliminary investigation. EMG recordings were obtained using the Delsys electromyograph to assess the activity of the right (ROF) and left (LOF) frontalis muscle bellies, the right (ROO) and left (LOO) orbicularis oculi muscles, and the procerus muscle region (PMR) at rest, during forced eyebrow raising and approximation, slight eyelid closure, slight eyelid opening, forced eyelid closure, and forced smiling. The study was approved by the Ethics Committee of FORP/USP (71278023.3.0000.5419). Data were analyzed using repeated measures and Bonferroni tests ($p \leq 0.05$). At 30 days post-procedure, a significant reduction in EMG activity ($p < 0.05$) was observed, compared to baseline, during eyebrow raising for ROF, LOF and PMR; during slight eyelid opening for LOF; during forced eyelid closure for ROF, LOF, and ROO; and during forced eyebrow approximation for ROF, LOF, and PMR. At 60 days post-procedure, a significant reduction in EMG activity ($p < 0.05$) was noted during eyebrow raising for ROF and LOF; during forced eyebrow approximation for ROF, LOF, and PMR; and during forced smiling for ROO and LOO. A significant difference ($p < 0.05$) between 30 and 60 days was observed in eyebrow raising for ROF. These findings suggest that significant changes in electromyographic activity occur over time following the administration of botulinum toxin.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE CONTRIBUTION OF BACTERIA IN THE FORMATION OF GALLBLADDER STONES

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ABSTRACT

Gallstones are the most common form of gallbladder disease, with a particularly high prevalence in middle-aged women. These stones can anatomically be located at two possible sites: in the gallbladder, known as cholelithiasis, and in the common bile duct, referred to as choledocholithiasis. They can lead to a range of complications, including biliary colic, cholecystitis, infections, and even gallbladder cancer. Despite their significant health burden, the underlying causes of gallstone formation remain poorly understood. Recent research has highlighted the crucial role of bacteria in gallstone formation. Bacteria can accelerate the process by secreting crystal-forming factors, contributing to the nucleation and growth of gallstones. Key bacterial enzymes, such as β -glucuronidase and phospholipase A2, have been identified as major contributors to this process. Therefore, this review aimed to provide a comprehensive overview of the role of bacteria in gallstone formation, with emphasis on the mechanisms by which bacterial activity influences gallstone development.

Keywords: Gallstone formation, bacteria, β -glucuronidase, phospholipase A2

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE USE OF ANTIBIOTICS IN ORAL SURGERY

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ABSTRACT

The judicious application of antibiotics in oral surgery is pivotal in preventing postoperative infections and ensuring optimal patient outcomes. Antibiotic prophylaxis aims to mitigate the risk of infections particularly in surgeries involving osseous manipulation, dental implant placement, or in immunocompromised patients. This abstract elucidates the indications, benefits, and potential complications associated with antibiotic administration in oral surgical procedures.

Antibiotics are crucial in high-risk scenarios, such as patients with systemic comorbidities, extensive surgical interventions, or when foreign materials are utilized within the oral cavity. Frequently prescribed antibiotics include beta-lactams (e.g., penicillin), lincosamides (e.g., clindamycin), and nitroimidazoles (e.g., metronidazole), selected based on their efficacy against common oral pathogens.

The inappropriate use of antibiotics can precipitate adverse outcomes including the emergence of antimicrobial resistance, hypersensitivity reactions, and dysbiosis of the gastrointestinal flora. Hence, adherence to evidence-based guidelines is imperative for oral surgeons to determine the necessity and appropriateness of antibiotic prophylaxis. Current literature underscores the importance of precise dosing regimens, optimal timing, and appropriate duration of antibiotic therapy to balance efficacy against potential adverse effects.

In summary, antibiotics constitute an integral component of infection control in oral surgery, providing a prophylactic shield against postoperative infections. However, their use must be circumspect and individualized to prevent the propagation of antibiotic resistance and other related complications. Ongoing research should aim to refine antibiotic protocols and explore adjunctive strategies to enhance antimicrobial stewardship in the context of oral surgical practice

Key words: infection, prophylaxis , antibiotic resistance

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EFFECT OF HYBRID WATER-BASED SUSPENSION OF Al_2O_3 and Cu NANOPARTICLES ON THREE-DIMENSIONAL DOUBLE-DIFFUSIVE NATURAL CONVECTION

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ABSTRACT

This work numerically examines three-dimensional double-diffusive natural convection in a cubic cavity filled by Cu/water nanofluid, and Al_2O_3 -Cu/water hybrid nanofluid which is a new advanced nanofluid with two kinds of nanoparticle materials. The governing equations are carefully modified employing vorticity-vector potential formulation and are solved by the finite volume method (FVM). Performance enhancement of Cu- Al_2O_3 /water micropolar hybrid nanofluid is judiciously compared with the Cu/water simple nano-fluid. Besides, the effect of concentration of nanoparticles, Rayleigh number, buoyancy ratio, and micropolar vortex parameter on the flow field and heat transfer are critically analyzed. The results show that heat and mass transfer rates are lower for a micropolar nanofluid model when compared to the pure nanofluid model. The hybrid nanofluid exhibits more heat and mass transfer rates for thermal buoyancy dominated regime when compared with traditional nanofluid. Conversely, there shows an inverse trend in the case of the solutal buoyancy dominated regime. The enhancement of micropolar viscosity parameter results in a decrease of average Nusselt and Sherwood numbers which are more perceptible in the thermal buoyancy dominated flow. Three dimensional nature of the flow is deteriorated due to micropolar material parameter. Nanoparticle volume concentration mars both the strength and 3D features of the flow due to the enhancement of nanoparticles' volume fraction in thermal buoyancy dominated flow zones while it exhibits an inverse trend in the case of solutal buoyancy dominated zone.

Keywords: hybrid nanofluid, Double-diffusion, natural convection, Three-dimensional cavity, Micropolar nanofluid

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SYNTHESIS AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CARBAZOLE CONTAINING PYRIDO-PYRIMIDINO SUBSTITUTED IMINE DERIVATIVES

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ABSTRACT

The Schiff bases formation which are useful molecules both biologically and synthetically, is one of the most important reactions in organic and medicinal chemistry. In basic conditions were efficiently synthesized Schiff base substituted carbazole bearing pyridopyrimidine compounds (**4a-n**) through corresponding benzaldehyde derivatives on treatment with 7-(4-amino-phenyl)-5-(9-ethyl-9H-carbazol-3-yl)-1,3-dimethyl-1H-pyrido [2,3-d] pyrimidine-2,4-dione in tetra-hydrofuran under reflux. The obtained structures are confirmed based on IR, ¹H NMR and ¹³C NMR spectra and the results obtained from the elemental analysis have been consistent with the composition of the newly synthesized compounds.

Keywords: Carbazole containing pyridopyrimidine, imine, benzaldehyde, Schiff bases.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SYNTHESIS, BIOLOGICAL EVALUATION AND IN SILICO STUDIES OF NOVEL BENZENSULFONAMIDES INCORPORATING 1,2,3-TRIAZOL SCAFFOLD AS CARBONIC ANHYDRASE I, II, IX AND XII INHIBITORS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, using a tail approach we designed a novel series of 1,2,3-triazole benzenesulfonamide substituted oxime ether (**6a-n**) inhibitors of human α -carbonic anhydrase (*hCA*). Some of the synthesized analogues, methyl (**6a**, K_i of 56.32 nM, S_i of 11.72) and naphthyl (**6m**, K_i of 68.64 nM, S_i of 10.27), derivatives (over *hCA* IX) propyl (**6c**, K_i of 95.57 nM, S_i of 2.71), and pentyl (**6d**, K_i of 51.09 nM, S_i of 6.60) derivatives (over *hCA* XII) displayed a noticeable selectivity for cytosolic isoforms *hCA* I and II, respectively. Meanwhile, analogue **6e** displayed potent inhibitory effect versus the cytosolic isoform *hCA* I (K_i of 47.77 nM) and tumor-associated isoforms *hCA* IX and XII (K_{IS} of 195.90 and 116.90 nM, respectively) compared with the reference drug acetazolamide (AAZ, K_{IS} of 451.80, 437.20, and 338.90 nM, respectively). Derivative **6b** showed higher potency (K_i of 33.19 nM) than AAZ (K_i of 327.30 nM) towards another cytosolic isoform *hCA* II. Nevertheless, substituting the lipophilic large naphthyl tail to the 1,2,3-triazole linked benzenesulfonamides (**6a-n**) raised inhibitory effect versus *hCA* I and XII and selectivity towards *hCA* I and II isoforms over *hCA* IX. In the molecular docking study, the sulfonamide moiety interacted with the zinc-ion and neatly fit into the *hCAs* active sites. The tail extension also engaged in various hydrophilic and hydrophobic interactions with the nearby amino acids, which impacted the analogues' potency and selectivity.

Key words: 1,2,3-triazole, benzenesulfonamide, carbonic anhydrase, *in silico* study, molecular docking study

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

“MAITLAND’S MOBILIZATION TECHNIQUE FOR OSTEOARTHRITIS OF THE KNEE: SYNOVIAL MARKERS, PAIN & FUNCTIONAL PERFORMANCE PERSPECTIVE

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ABSTRACT

Objectives: To determine the effects of Maitland mobilization on modulation of synovial biomarkers, pain, and functional performance in osteoarthritis of the knee.

Design: A 12 week, single-blinded, parallel group randomized controlled trial was conducted.

Setting: Anwar Clinic, Lahore, Pakistan, for the treatment while Al-Noor Diagnostics, Lahore, Pakistan was selected for the ELIZA testing.

Subjects: A total of 72 patients with osteoarthritis of knees, Group “A” (n=36) undergoing conventional physiotherapy (based on Ottawa panel clinical practice guidelines for management of knee Osteoarthritis) and Group “B” (n=36) implementing Maitland’s mobilization for three months.

Intervention: A 12 weeks treatment for knee osteoarthritis in form of conventional physical therapy in Group “A” and Maitland’s Mobilization along with the conventional physical therapy in Group “B”

Main measures: Hyaluronic acid, C-reactive protein levels measured by ELISA method, pain by Numeric pain rating and functional performance measured on Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index, instituted at baseline and at 12 weeks of treatment.

Results: Results revealed statistically significant differences between groups A and B in Hyaluronic acid ($p=0.002$), C-reactive protein ($p<0.001$), Numeric pain rating ($p=0.017$), and Western Ontario and McMaster Universities Arthritis Index ($p<0.001$), with improved mean values at 12 weeks as compared to baseline.

Conclusion: Maitland mobilization results in significant reduction in the values of inflammatory biomarkers including hyaluronic acid and C-reactive protein as well as pain and functional performance as compared to the conventional physical therapy management of knee osteoarthritis.

Key Words: Biomarkers, C-reactive protein, Hyaluronic acid, knee joint, Pain, Physical Functional Performance, Osteoarthritis.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CORRELATION BETWEEN SOUND AND SEMANTICS IN TRADITIONAL ENGLISH CHILDREN'S POETRY (BASED ON NURSERY RHYMES)

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ABSTRACT

It is characteristic of children to establish a connection between the signified (object) and the signifier (word) on the basis of the similarity that they observe between the sound and the sensually perceived signs of the object.

The research material was the English Nursery Rhymes children's poetry, presented in the collection of English nursery rhymes "Poems of Mother Goose".

For many years, linguists have been dealing with the question of the ratio of sound and meaning. They found that sounds can accompany the semantic content of a poem and a song, thereby giving them euphony.

For children's poetry, sound perception is the main way to convey rhythm, expression and expressiveness. It is represented by various means, namely:

- 1) onomatopoeia – unchangeable words that reproduce with their sound composition sounds made by humans, animals, objects, as well as various natural phenomena accompanied by sounds;
- 2) rhymes – sound repetitions at the end of a rhythmic unit;
- 3) occasional sound repetitions: alliteration – repetition of consonant sounds at the beginning of a word; assonance – repetition of vowel sounds; consonance – repetition of a consonant ending a word;
- 4) lexical repetitions;
- 5) repetition of the initial letters; epiphora – repetition of the final sounds; zeugma (joint) – repetition of the final sound of one word; rondo (ring) – repetition of the initial sound of one word and the final sound of another;
- 6) sound symbolism – a natural, not arbitrary, phonetically motivated connection between the phonemes of a word and the non-sound (non-acoustic) sign of the denotation (motive) that is the basis of the nomination;
- 7) masculine (emphasis is on the last syllable of the rhymed verse) and feminine (emphasis falls on the penultimate syllable of the rhymed verse) rhymes;
- 8) internal rhymes based on a combination of assonance, alliteration and syllabic repetitions between lines.

The conducted study of sound expressiveness confirmed the thesis about its leading role in English Nursery Rhymes children's poetry. The results of the study can be used in teaching English to children and are of interest to educators, speech therapists, literary critics and poetry translators.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

STUDY ON THE BURDEN, CYTOKINE PROFILE AND ANTIBODY RESPONSES TO *PLASMODIUM FALCIPARUM* INFECTION, AMONG THE PATIENTS ATTENDING GENERAL HOSPITAL MAIYAMA, KEBBI STATE

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ABSTRACT

Background: Plasmodium falciparum continues to pose a significant health challenge in tropical regions. This study investigates the burden of P. falciparum infection and distribution of malarial infection with respect to age and sex among patients at General Hospital Maiyama, Kebbi State, Nigeria. **Methods:** Conducted from January to April 2024, this cross-sectional study included 400 patients with malaria symptoms. Data on malaria prevalence, cytokine levels, and antibody responses were analyzed using SPSS version 26.0 to explore age-related variations. **Results:** Malaria prevalence was highest in the 0-10 age group (15.2%), decreasing with age: 11-20 years (12.8%), 21-30 years (2.5%), 31-40 years (1.8%), and >40 years (3.5%). Overall prevalence was 35.8%, with higher rates in females (21.5%) compared to males (14.2%). **Conclusion:** The study reveals significant age-related differences in malaria burden and immune responses. Younger patients have higher malaria prevalence and more pronounced inflammatory responses. Tailored prevention and treatment strategies addressing these age-specific variations are recommended to improve malaria control.

Keywords: Plasmodium falciparum, malaria prevalence, age-related differences, Kebbi State, Nigeria.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AUGMENTATIVE-ALTERNATIVE COMMUNICATION AS A REHABILITATIVE AND EDUCATIONAL APPROACH TO SUPPORT COMMUNICATION AND SOCIAL INTERACTION IN AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this study is to explore in a qualitative analysis the application of Augmentative and Alternative Communication (AAC) among individuals diagnosed with Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD). It aims to provide an insight on how the innovative methodologies employed facilitate the social integration of individuals with autism and, how AAC techniques have the potential to alter challenging behaviors that typically arise from the ASDs difficulty in accurately articulating and conveying their feelings and experiences to others. We measured the efficiency of ACC early interventions based on the systematic observation of daily activities of four moderate ASD adult case studies. AAC is recognized as an invaluable instrument for individuals diagnosed with ASD across various life contexts, attributable to its predominant reliance on visual communication tools, which ideally aligns with the strengths and challenges frequently experienced by individuals with ASD. Our observations data found that during the implementation of AAC at the level of expressive communication enhances interpersonal relationships with psychosocial staff and peers by fostering the development of social skills. Furthermore, it enabled individuals with ASD to attain a more comprehensive understanding of their surroundings and the habitual practices associated with them including a better relationship with their parents. Our findings also revealed that using AAC interventions for individuals with ASD facilitates enhanced control over their surroundings, thereby minimizing the likelihood of engaging in maladaptive behaviors, such as intense anger or aggression. AAC serves as a proactive measure to mitigate negative behaviors and alleviate anxiety in ASD subjects. In conclusion, we recommend utilizing ACC strategies in ASD individuals as tailored professional skills to enable them in acquiring both verbal and non-verbal communication skills. This intervention enhances their ability to interpret and engage with the communicative efforts of others, thereby facilitating their understanding of pragmatic aspects, which pertain to the social dimensions of communication. For individuals with autism, the integration of AAC can significantly enhance their functional communication capabilities, offering essential support for language development in those lacking symbolic language. For health professionals, psychosocial staff and educators, AAC serves as a valuable tool in aiding them toward a proactive approach with ASD. It also helps in understanding and exercising choice, competencies and improvement of interpersonal skills.

Keywords:Augmentative and Alternative Communication,Autism Spectrum Disorder, psycholinguistic interventions, health and education services, proactive approaches

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IMPACT OF ACTIVATED CARBON ON CERAMIC FLAT MEMBRANE PERFORMANCE

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ABSTRACT

Ceramic membranes offer various advantages, including chemical stability, thermal resistance, and high mechanical strength. However, the decline in membrane flux during operation due to fouling remains a significant limitation for their development. This study investigates the effect of the addition of activated carbon on the performance of ceramic flat membranes. The membranes were prepared by incorporating varying amounts of activated carbon (0%, 2%, 5%, and 7% by weight) into a local natural clay (DD3) support. Flat disks, 50 mm in diameter and 3 mm in thickness were prepared through the uniaxial pressing method and sintering at 950 °C. The resulting membranes underwent characterization using various techniques, including water porosity assessment, permeability measurement, microstructure analysis, and mechanical strength testing. Our investigation revealed that the incorporation of activated carbon significantly increased pore size and water permeability. These encouraging results pave the way for further development and application of ceramic membranes enhanced by activated carbon.

Keywords: Ceramic membrane; Clay; Activated carbon; membrane technology.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DESIGN OF A FUZZY LOGIC CONTROLLER FOR A VARIABLE SPEED WIND TURBINE WITH DFIG

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ABSTRACT

Fuzzy logic control of a Doubly Fed Induction Generator (DFIG) wind turbine in a sample power system is shown in this study. In order to effectively support everyone who must make judgments on the design and execution of wind energy projects, this research project entails the study of a phase beforehand. The primary goal is to model the wind chain and apply fuzzy logic to manage this machine. To guarantee proper regulation, we began by modeling the wind chain, followed by the DFIG, and finally, the latter, using fuzzy logic. Simulation results demonstrate the fuzzy control unit's outstanding performance in enhancing wind turbine stability and power quality.

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

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EFFICIENT REMOVAL OF ACID ORANGE 12 DYE FROM AN AQUEOUS SOLUTION BY AN ADSORPTION TECHNIQUE USING LOW-COST MATERIAL

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ABSTRACT

In response to the urgent demand for clean water, various technologies have been developed to address dye removal from wastewater. The present study focuses on the treatment of textile wastewater and examines the effectiveness of using Sepiolite clay for adsorption processes. The natural clay was used to extract Acid Orange 12 dye from aqueous solutions. Therefore, various parameters that affect adsorption capacity, such as contact time, pH of dye solution, adsorbent dosage, initial dye concentration, and temperature were examined. The results show that at 25°C, the maximum adsorption capacity was 35.08 mg/g (70.17%) after 60 minutes of equilibrium time and with 0.01 g of adsorbent dose. The kinetic data followed the pseudo-second-order model. The Langmuir and Freundlich models were used for isotherm parameters, and the Freundlich isotherm model was found to be the most suitable for describing the adsorption process. Thermodynamic analysis revealed that Acid Orange 12 adsorption onto sepiolite clay was spontaneous and endothermic. The obtained results suggest that sepiolite clay can be utilized as a low-cost material for the treatment of textile wastewater.

Keywords: Sepiolite, Dye, Adsorption, Thermodynamic, Kinetics.

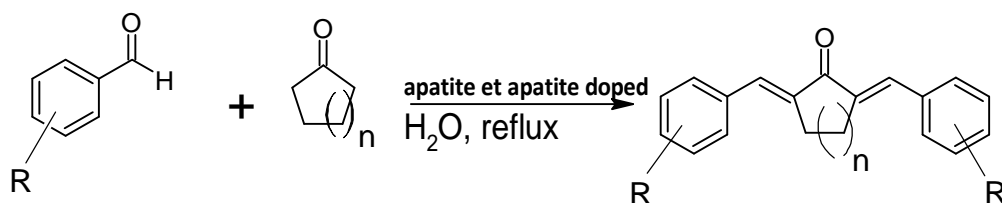
SYNTHESIS OF α,α' -BIS(SUBSTITUTED BENZYLIDENE) CYCLOALKANONES UNDER CONVENTIONAL HEATING BY APATITE AND APATITE DOPED WITH MINERAL SALTS: A MILD, EFFICIENT, AND REUSABLE CATALYST

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ABSTRACT

The cross-aldol reaction is a key method for the formation of carbon-carbon bonds, with crucial applications in organic synthesis. In this study, we explore the catalytic efficiency of apatite and apatite doped with mineral salts in promoting this reaction. Apatite, an abundant and inexpensive material, exhibits interesting catalytic properties due to its unique crystalline structure and active surface. By doping apatite with various mineral salts, we aimed to enhance its catalytic performance by optimizing reaction conditions such as solvent and reactant concentrations. The results show a significant increase in selectivity and reaction yield, highlighting the potential of doped apatite systems as cost-effective catalysts for complex chemical processes. This study opens new perspectives for the use of apatite-based catalysts in organic reactions of great industrial importance (scheme) .



Keywords: Green Chemistry, α,α' -Bis(Substituted Benzylidene) Cycloalkanones, Conventional Heating, Aqueous Media, apatite, apatite doped with mineral salts

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11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GLOBAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROBLEMS CAUSED BY THE COVID-19 PANDEMIC

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ABSTRACT

The article analyses the global problems caused by the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic and its positive and negative impact on humanity. We also decided to share our findings by reviewing numerous literature sources and studying the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on environmental factors. The Covid-19 pandemic has paralysed all vital industries around the world. Thus, the tourism industry was on the verge of bankruptcy, there was a shortage of medicines, borders were drawn between countries and people began to pay more attention to social isolation and personal hygiene rules. In many regions of the world, measures to combat the COVID-19 pandemic have led to a sharp decline in economic activity, the suspension of public transport and the cancellation of international flights. Demand for electricity, coal, oil and oil products has decreased, and industrial and transport emissions, including greenhouse gases, have decreased the level of pollution of the World Ocean. In addition to protecting the population from COVID-19, quarantine measures have also positively affected the quality of the environment.

Keywords: coronavirus, ecology, pandemic, World Health Organization.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INTERACTIVE SIGN LANGUAGE PROCESSING THROUGH LSTM ACTION RECOGNITION

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ABSTRACT

The objective of this work is to develop a real-time sign language recognition system using deep learning techniques, specifically Long Short-Term Memory (LSTM) networks, integrated with the MediaPipe framework. The system aims to bridge communication gaps between sign language users and non-users by accurately interpreting hand and pose gestures captured through a camera in real-time. By leveraging LSTM networks, known for their proficiency in capturing temporal dependencies and nuanced movements, the project seeks to decode the intricacies of sign language, including regional variations such as American Sign Language (ASL) and Indian Sign Language (ISL). Ultimately, the goal is to enhance inclusivity and accessibility for the deaf and visually impaired communities by enabling seamless real-time communication and breaking down barriers between different language communities.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE EFFECTS OF PERSONAL INCOME TAX, ACCORDING TO THE RECENT FISCAL POLICY REFORMS IN KOSOVO

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes the impact of a personal income tax reform that has an impact on the interests of the citizens and the welfare of the employees of Kosovo. Personal income tax plays a critical role in the economic structure of any country, reflecting its fiscal policy and socio-economic orientations. In 2024, the Government of Kosovo has decided to change the fiscal references for income tax on salaries. The reform adopted by the Government of Kosovo increased the minimum payment threshold and removed a tax rate up to the value of 250 euros. The fiscal and tax policies adopted by the Government of Kosovo have had a positive impact on the formation of the living conditions of the employees, influencing the level of salary increases where the beneficiaries of these fiscal changes are over 400,000 employees with a monthly value of 2,700,000 euros. In the paper, we will analyze the impact of the net acceptable income in the case of the change of taxes, making comparisons of the results of previous taxes. These fiscal changes applied by the Government of Kosovo have actually helped the employees whose monthly income is higher than 350 euros, and other effects where the employer cannot assign wages to employees lower than 350 euros. The research emphasizes the importance of including the employees' perspective in relation to the fiscal policies applied in 2024, where these fiscal changes have affected the state's income and the interests of the employees, contributing to a fairer and more sustainable society.

Keywords: Net salary income, payroll tax, fiscal reform, impact on state income.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EMPOWERING ACCESS: THE INTERSECTION OF TRANSPORTATION AND HEALTHCARE FOR VULNERABLE COMMUNITIES

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ABSTRACT

This presentation explores the key role of transportation in exacerbating or mitigating social exclusion, particularly in relation to healthcare access in low- and middle-income countries. Through the lens of the “Capability Approach”, which emphasizes the importance of individual freedoms and capabilities for well-being, a conceptual framework is introduced to analyze how transportation capabilities enhance or obstruct healthcare access. The framework examines how factors such as socioeconomic status and geographic location serve as conversion factors that either facilitate or restrict access to essential healthcare services, thus contributing to social exclusion. The findings highlight the urgent need for policymakers to integrate healthcare considerations into transportation planning to reduce barriers, enhance social inclusion, and promote equity. This research advocates for participatory policy interventions that target vulnerable populations, aiming to improve their healthcare accessibility and reduce social exclusion in the process.

Key words: Healthcare Access, Transportation Capabilities, Social Justice

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ALBANIA IN THE BALKANS: A STRATEGIC ACTOR IN REGIONAL SECURITY AND THE IMPERATIVE OF LEVERAGING SOFT POWER (POST-2000 ERA)

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ABSTRACT

This paper analyzes Albania's role in the Balkans since 2000, focusing on its contributions to regional security through the lens of international relations theories. Employing realism, liberalism, and constructivism, the study examines how Albania navigates its strategic position amidst geopolitical tensions and historical rivalries. Realist theory highlights Albania's emphasis on national security and military alliances, particularly with NATO, to counterbalance regional threats. Liberalism underscores Albania's commitment to multilateral cooperation and European integration, promoting stability through economic partnerships and diplomatic engagement. Constructivism sheds light on the importance of national identity and historical narratives in shaping Albania's foreign policy. Additionally, the paper explores the increasing significance of soft power, including cultural diplomacy and regional initiatives, as tools for fostering positive relations and enhancing security in the Balkans. By integrating these theoretical perspectives, the study aims to provide a comprehensive understanding of Albania's evolving role in promoting security and cooperation within the region in the post-2000 era.

Key words: Albania, Balkans, Regional security, International Relations, Realism, Liberalism, Constructivism, Soft power, Diplomacy, Geopolitical dynamics.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

2013-2023 YILLARI ARASINDA TÜRKİYE’DE YAZILMIŞ OKUL DIŞI ÖĞRENME ORTAMLARINA İLİŞKİN LİSANSÜSTÜ TEZLERİN İNCELENMESİ AN ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON OUT-OF-SCHOOL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS WRITTEN IN TURKIYE BETWEEN 2013 AND 2023

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, 2013-2023 yılları arasında Türkiye’de okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarına ilişkin yazılmış lisansüstü tezler incelenmiştir. YÖK Ulusal Tez Merkezi’nden elde edilen toplam 65 tez, doküman analizi yöntemi kullanılarak analiz edilmiştir. Tezler, yazıldıkları yıl, üniversite, yöntem, tez seviyesi ve disiplinler gibi başlıklar altında sınıflandırılmıştır. Bulgulara göre, 2023 yılı en fazla tez yazılan yıl olarak öne çıkmış ve bu alandaki akademik ilginin son yıllarda önemli bir artış gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. En fazla tez yazılan üniversite Hacettepe Üniversitesi olurken, Kastamonu ve Gazi Üniversiteleri de aktif bir şekilde bu alana katkı sağlamıştır. Yöntem analizi, nitel ve nicel yöntemlerin eşit oranda kullanıldığını, karma yöntemlerin de geniş bir şekilde tercih edildiğini ortaya koymuştur. Tezlerin büyük çoğunluğu yüksek lisans düzeyinde yazılmıştır. Disiplinler açısından ise en fazla tez Fen Eğitimi alanında yapılmış, ardından sınıf eğitimi ve sosyal bilgiler gibi alanlar gelmiştir. Sonuç olarak, okul dışı öğrenme ortamlarına yönelik araştırmaların giderek artan bir öneme sahip olduğu ve bu alanın farklı disiplinler ve yöntemlerle ele alındığı görülmüştür. Gelecekte daha fazla doktora düzeyinde çalışma yapılması ve disiplinler arası iş birliğinin teşvik edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Keywords: Okul Dışı Öğrenme, Eğitim Araştırmaları, Tez Analizi

ABSTRACT

This study examines graduate theses written in Turkey between 2013 and 2023 concerning out-of-school learning environments. A total of 65 theses obtained from the YÖK National Thesis Center were analyzed using document analysis. The theses were classified based on their year of publication, university, method, thesis level, and disciplines. According to the findings, 2023 emerged as the year with the highest number of theses, indicating a significant increase in academic interest in this field in recent years. Hacettepe University was the institution with the most theses, followed by Kastamonu and Gazi Universities. The method analysis revealed an equal use of qualitative and quantitative methods, while mixed methods were also widely preferred. Most of the theses were written at the master’s level. In terms of disciplines, the majority of theses were conducted in the field of science education, followed by elementary education and social studies. In conclusion, research on out-of-school learning environments has gained increasing importance and has been approached from various disciplines and methods. It is recommended that future studies focus more on the doctoral level and encourage interdisciplinary collaboration.

Keywords: Out of School Learning, Educational Research, Thesis Analysis

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HARNESSING ETHNOBOTANY AND HEALING PROPERTIES OF MEDICINAL PLANTS FOR NOVEL FOOD ADDITIVES: A FOCUS ON *OLEA OLEASTER* VAR *SYLVESTRIS*

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ABSTRACT

The integration of ethnomedicinal data with pharmacological research is essential for developing natural food additives derived from medicinal and aromatic plants. Traditional knowledge provides valuable insights into the health benefits and safe applications of these plants, highlighting their potential as functional ingredients. A notable example is *Olea oleaster* var. *sylvestris*, a wild Mediterranean olive known for its diverse medicinal properties. Recent studies emphasize its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial activities, suggesting its efficacy as a natural food preservative. By leveraging *Olea oleaster* var. *sylvestris*, we can enhance food safety, prolong shelf life, and improve nutritional profiles, aligning with the growing consumer demand for natural ingredients. This approach not only fosters innovative solutions within the food industry but also promotes sustainable practices by utilizing local resources. The synergistic application of ethnomedicinal knowledge and pharmacological validation can lead to the development of novel food additives that contribute to public health and environmental sustainability. This work explores the potential of *Olea oleaster* var. *Sylvestris* as vital components of natural food additives.

Keywords: Ethnomedicine, Pharmacology, Natural additives, *Olea oleaster* var. *sylvestris*, Medicinal plants, Food preservation, Antioxidants.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ASPARAGUS ALBUS: FROM ETHNOBOTANY TO PHARMACOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

Asparagus albus, a lesser-known member of the Asparagaceae family, has gained attention in ethnobotanical and pharmacological research due to its traditional medicinal uses and potential health benefits. This study explores the ethnobotanical history of *Asparagus albus*, focusing on its applications in folk medicine across various cultures, particularly in the treatment of inflammation and digestive disorders. Recent pharmacological studies have begun to validate these traditional uses, highlighting its antioxidant, anti-inflammatory, and antimicrobial properties. By integrating ethnobotanical knowledge with pharmacological insights, we emphasize the significance of *Asparagus albus* as a promising candidate for natural health products. This work aims to bridge the gap between traditional practices and scientific validation, encouraging further research into the therapeutic potential of *Asparagus albus* in phytomedicine.

Keywords: *Asparagus albus*, Ethnobotany, Pharmacology, Traditional medicine, Antioxidant, Phytomedicine.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A REVIEW ON EPOXY RESIN REINFORCED WITH RIDGE GOURD AND NATURAL FILLERS FOR SUSTAINABLE APPLICATION

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ABSTRACT

This review reconnoitres the potential of epoxy resin reinforced with natural fibers from ridge gourd (*Luffa cylindrica*) and other biodegradable fillers for the examination of the properties in sustainable applications. Epoxy resins are widely used in industries due to their excellent mechanical properties, chemical resistance, and versatility. Nevertheless, their environmental impact is a increasing concern, motivating the search for greener and sustainable alternatives. Ridge gourd fibers, being lightweight, renewable, and biodegradable, offer an eco-friendly solution as a reinforcing material. This review delves into the properties of ridge gourd fibers, including their mechanical strength, thermal stability, and compatibility with epoxy resin, along with other natural fillers like rice husk, coconut shell, and hemp. The synergy between these natural fillers and epoxy resin is analyzed to understand the impact on composite performance, particularly in terms of biodegradability and reusability. Additionally, the review highlights potential applications of these composites in packaging, and consumer products where sustainability is paramount. The challenges related to fiber-matrix adhesion, long-term durability, and large-scale production are discussed, along with future research directions for enhancing the performance of natural fiber-reinforced epoxy composites. This study emphasizes the importance of developing bio-based, sustainable materials that contribute to reducing environmental pollution while maintaining functional properties.

Key Words: Epoxy resin, Fiber-matrix adhesion, Eco-friendly composites, Biodegradable fillers

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

COMMUNITY STRUCTURE OF PLANKTON AS A BIOINDICATOR OF WATER QUALITY IN LAKE MANINJAU, WEST SUMATRA

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ABSTRACT

Lake Maninjau in West Sumatra was one of the national priority lakes that experienced a decline in water quality due to fish farming activities using floating net cages, mass fish deaths, and anthropogenic activities. Monitoring of water quality was necessary, one method being the use of plankton. Plankton were sensitive organisms to environmental changes, thus serving as bioindicators. This study aimed to assess the plankton community structure and determine water quality in Lake Maninjau using the saprobic index. Sampling was conducted using the purposive sampling method at 11 research stations, and 6 liters of water samples were taken at each station using a 25-mesh plankton net. Sample observations were made using an Olympus microscope with the Lackey Drop Microtransect Counting method, while identification referenced plankton books and the Algaebase website. In Lake Maninjau, 45 plankton species were found, consisting of 82% phytoplankton and 18% zooplankton, with abundances ranging from 2,370 to 9,780 ind/L. The diversity index (H') indicated a moderate stability level of the community, the evenness index (e) suggested a low to moderately even species distribution, and the dominance index (D) showed no dominant species in the waters. Water quality parameters such as temperature, pH, and DO in Lake Maninjau were in normal condition. TN and TP indicated eutrophic conditions, marked by the presence of *Synedra* sp., *Oscillatoria nigro-viridis*, and *Chlamydomonas* sp., as evidenced by the saprobic index falling within the β -Mesosaprobic to β/α -Mesosaprobic range, indicating mild to moderate water pollution.

Keywords: Maninjau Lake, Plankton, Community Structure, Saprobic Index, Water Quality.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE ANALYSIS OF FINANCIAL SUSTAINABILITY OF SOCIAL SECURITY INSTITUTION IN TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

Recently, rising infectious diseases have significantly increased health expenditures while regulations made in the retirement system cause significant changes in the SSI(Social Security Institution) budget. When SSI budget statistics are examined, it is observed that the SSI budget was consistently in deficit during the 2003-2011 period. While SSI budget deficit was 13 Billion 420 TL in 2003, it reached to 26 Billion 724 Million TL by rising nearly twice. Although budget deficits varied from year to year in the period of 2012-2020, there was a budget surplus in the 2020-2023 period. With the recovery of the budget, the ratio of SSI budget transfers to GDP decreased from 4.9 in 2020 to 3.2 in 2022. In this study, the fiscal sustainability of SSI budget deficits was analyzed based on the intertemporal budget constraint approach for the period of 2003-2023. Fourier ADL Cointegration test, which takes into account smooth structural breaks, was applied to test the long-term relationship between the variables. FMOLS estimator extended by fourier functions was used to estimate cointegration coefficient. While the share of SSI income to GDP is the dependent variable of the model, the share of SSI expenditure to GDP is the independent variable of the model. According to the results of the study, there is an statistically significant and positive relationship between SSI income and SSI expenditure in the long-term. The findings show that SSI budget deficits are sustainable in weak form sustainable for the period of 2003-2023.

Keywords: Fiscal sustainability, Fourier ADL cointegration test, Intertemporal budget constraint approach,

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ARE MEDICAL PRICE SHOCKS TEMPORARY OR PERMANENT?

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ABSTRACT

Inflation rates in the US have increased rapidly in recent times due to disruptions in the global supply chain during the Covid-19 process, the Russia-Ukraine war, expansionary policies, and strong consumer demand. USA has faced the highest inflation rate of the past four decades. Even though late, Increases in general price level also bring about medical price growth. In this context, The aim of this study is to analyze whether medical price shocks are temporary or permanent for the period of 1990M1-2024M8. Medical care CPI was used as indicator for medical prices. The fractional frequency fourier unit root test was applied to test whether medical price shocks are temporary or permanent. According to the results obtained from the study, medical care CPI is stationary. The stationarity of the prices shows that medical price shocks are temporary. Interest rate hike decisions made due to high inflation contributed to the slowdown of the upward trend in inflation. The decrease in general inflation trends is expected to slow down medical price increases. The decrease in general inflation trends is expected to slow down medical price increases.

Keywords: Inflation, Medical price shocks, Fractional frequency fourier unit root test

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DIABETES INCIDENCE IN LITHUANIA: A 10-YEAR REVIEW (2014-2023)

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ABSTRACT

Background. Diabetes mellitus is a chronic metabolic disorder which is characterized by hyperglycemia due to defects in insulin secretion, insulin action, or in some cases - both. There are two main types of diabetes mellitus: type I and type II. Morbidity from diabetes is significant, leading to long-term complications such as cardiovascular disease (CVD), nephropathy, retinopathy and neuropathy. The prevalence of diabetes is high in both men and women. Recent research indicates that the global prevalence of diabetes has increased over the past few decades, largely driven by lifestyle factors such as obesity, physical inactivity and aging populations. This rising burden imposes major public health challenges, with morbidity rates worsened by poor disease management and complications.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE CONCEPT OF DRY PORT AND CONTRIBUTION OF DRY PORTS TO LOGISTICS SUSTAINABILITY: INVESTIGATION OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine in depth the role of dry ports in improving the sustainability performance of the logistics sector and in particular their environmental impacts. Dry ports, which have the potential to alleviate the negative environmental impacts caused by traditional ports such as urban traffic congestion, air pollution and noise, are strategically located in inland areas, spreading port services over a wide geography and encouraging the adoption of green logistics practices. In this way, they make a significant contribution to achieving sustainable transportation goals.

By prioritizing the use of environmentally friendly modes such as rail within multimodal transport systems, dry ports reduce reliance on road transport and play a critical role in reducing carbon emissions. It also improves the efficiency of logistics operations by enabling improved inventory management and cargo consolidation, encouraging more efficient use of natural resources and reduced waste. In this way, it ensures the sustainability of future logistics networks, striking a delicate balance between economic development and environmental protection.

By focusing on the environmental impacts of dry ports, this study aims to provide concrete recommendations for the development and dissemination of sustainable logistics practices. The findings from the literature review show that dry ports play a key role in the sustainability transformation of the logistics sector and have significant potential in reducing environmental impacts.

Keywords: Maritime Shipping and Management Dry ports, sustainable logistics, environmental impacts, green logistics, multimodal transportation.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GREEN REVOLUTION IN THE MARITIME SECTOR: ALTERNATIVE FUELS AND EMISSION REDUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Maritime transportation constitutes more than 90% of global trade. The environmental impacts of maritime transportation are a major concern as emissions from ships cause air pollution, climate change and the degradation of marine ecosystems. In this study, the importance of alternative fuels and technologies in reducing the environmental impacts of maritime transportation is discussed. The study evaluates the advantages and disadvantages of alternative fuels such as liquefied natural gas (LNG), hydrogen, ammonia, methanol and biofuels. LNG stands out as an attractive option in the short term due to its lower emissions, while hydrogen and ammonia offer decarbonization potential in the long term. In addition, the role of emission reduction technologies and the regulatory framework are also highlighted. The success of this transition requires cooperation, technological advances and comprehensive policies. In the long term, zero-emission fuels such as hydrogen and ammonia offer a promising pathway for decarbonizing maritime transport. However, the high costs of these technologies, safety concerns and limited infrastructure hinder their wide-scale adoption. While methanol has emerged as an attractive option due to its compatibility with existing engines, its lower energy density and potential emissions require further research and development. While biofuels offer a sustainable alternative due to their renewable nature, concerns such as food security and land use change make their sustainability questionable.

The study also addresses the challenges in the adoption of these alternative fuels from various aspects such as technological compatibility, economic feasibility, infrastructure and security considerations. Using a literature review and comparative analysis, the environmental and economic impacts of alternative fuels and technologies are evaluated and a roadmap for decarbonization of the maritime sector is presented.

Keywords: Alternative fuels, maritime transportation, emission reduction, sustainability, environmental impact

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AN EXAMINATION OF ARTHUR BLISS AND THE THEMES AND MUSICAL EXPRESSION IN HIS VIOLA SONATA ARTHUR BLISS VE VIYOLA SONATI'NIN TEMA VE MÜZİKAL İFADE ÜZERİNE İNCELENMESİ

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ABSTRACT

In this study, theme and musical expression of the Viola Sonata, composed by Arthur Bliss in 1933, will be examined comprehensively. In this work, Bliss reflects The modern understanding of music and presents an important repertoire piece written for viola and piano.

This work composed by Arthur Bliss for viola and piano attracts attention with both its technical difficulties and emotional depth. All parts of the work will be discussed in detail in terms of structural features and musical expressions and the use of bows, Dynamics and other techniques that Bliss mentioned to create musical expression.

The themes in the Viola Sonata are masterfully handled in the content of each movement and melodic structures evolve in different forms. In this context, repetition and diversification of themes were evaluated together with their contribution to the structure of the work. At the same time, the contribution of dynamic transitions and string techniques to the musical expression and depth of the work is emphasized. Dynamic changes strengthen the dramatic structure of the work and allow the performer and the listener to feel the musical emotion more effectively.

This review examines Arthur Bliss's Sonata for Viola and Piano, which draws attention not only with its thematic depth and structural innovations, but also with its expressive power. By bringing together the elements that maket he Viola Sonata an original and impressive work, it draws attention to the composer's art and the importance of his work in modern music, as well as its place in the viola repertoire.

Key Words: Arthur Bliss, Viola, Viola and Piano, Modern Music

ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Arthur Bliss'in 1933 yılında bestelemiş olduğu Viyola Sonatı'nın teması ve müzikal ifadesi kapsamlı bir şekilde incelenecektir. Bliss, bu eserinde modern müzik anlayışını yansıtarak, viyola ve piyano için yazılmış önemli bir repertuar parçası sunmaktadır.

Arthur Bliss'in viyola ve piyano için bestelemiş olduğu bu eser, hem teknik zorlukları hem de duygusal derinliği ile dikkat çekmektedir. Eserin tüm bölümleri, yapısal özellikleri ve müzikal ifadeler açısından detaylı bir şekilde ele alınacak aynı zamanda Bliss'in müzikal ifade yaratmak için değinmiş olduğu yay kullanımı, dinamikler ve eser üzerinde belirtmiş olduğu diğer teknikler üzerinde durulacaktır.

Viyola Sonatı'nın içeriğindeki temalar her bölümün içeriğinde ustaca işlenmekte ve melodik yapılar farklı formlarda evrilmektedir. Bu bağlamda temaların tekrarları ve çeşitlendirilmesi eserin yapısına katkılarıyla birlikte değerlendirilmiştir. Aynı zamanda dinamik geçişlerin ve yay tekniklerinin eserdeki müzikal ifadeye ve derinliğine katkısı vurgulanmaktadır. Dinamik değişimler, eserin dramatik yapısını güçlendirirken icracı ve dinleyici tarafından müzikal duygunun daha etkili bir biçimde hissedilmesine olanak tanımaktadır.

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Bu inceleme Arthur Bliss'in Viyola ve piyano için bestelemiş olduđu sonatı sadece tematik derinliđi ve yapısal yenilikleri ile deđil, aynı zamanda ifade gücüyle de dikkat çekmektedir. Viyola Sonatı'nın özgün ve etkileyici bir eser olmasını sağlayan unsurları bir araya getirerek bestecinin sanatı ve eserinin modern müzik içindeki önemine aynı zamanda viyola repertuvarındaki yerine dikkat çekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arthur Bliss, Viyola, Viyola ve Piyano, Modern Müzik

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PATHOPHYSIOLOGICAL AND HISTOPATHOLOGICAL FEATURES OF IGG4 (IMMUNOGLOBULIN G)-RELATED AUTOIMMUNE CHOLANGITIS

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ABSTRACT

IgG4-related sclerosing cholangitis typically affects large bile ducts, including extrahepatic, hilar, and perihilar bile ducts, and also frequently the gall bladder. The affected ducts are diffusely thickened and show a pipe stem fibrosis-like appearance. The mucosal surfaces are relatively smooth with a slightly wavy appearance. Hilar - perihilar ducts involved in this condition occasionally exhibit periductal inflammatory mass lesions. Two distinct disorders within the category currently known as autoimmune pancreatitis are recognized. Type 1 autoimmune pancreatitis (now sometimes termed as IgG4-related pancreatitis) demonstrates the classic histological features of IgG4-related disease. In contrast, type 2 autoimmune pancreatitis shows little similarity to IgG4-related disease. The observation that patients with autoimmune pancreatitis have extrapancreatic fibro-inflammatory lesions rich in IgG4-bearing cells, either synchronous or metachronous, with similar findings in other organs, led to the concept of IgG4-related disease.

Keywords: IgG4 (immunoglobulin G), Autoimmune cholangitis, Pathophysiology, Histopathology

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CAUSES AND TREATMENT OF PRIMARY SCLEROSING CHOLANGITIS

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ABSTRACT

Primary sclerosing cholangitis (PSC) is a chronic cholestatic liver disease that is characterized by intra- and/or extrahepatic bile duct injury. The clinical presentation of PSC correlates with the sequence of inflammatory bile duct destruction and fibrosis, which results in bile duct stricturing, cholestasis, and eventually biliary cirrhosis with end-stage liver disease and hepatic dysfunction. PSC is increasingly diagnosed early in the stage of the disease course, and, as a result, the majority of patients do not have any clinical symptoms at the time of diagnosis. In the majority of cases, the diagnosis of PSC is prompted by the finding of cholestasis at the time of routine health evaluation or screening of high-risk patients such as those with inflammatory bowel disease (IBD). In patients who present with symptoms, abdominal pain is the most frequent symptom (20%) followed by pruritus (10%), jaundice (6%), and fatigue (6%), but the presentation may differ widely among patients.

Keywords: Cholangiopathy, Autoimmune liver disease, Treatment, Management

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ACUTE AND SUBACUTE RESPIRATORY DISEASES CAUSED BY CHEMICALS, GASES, FUMES AND VAPORS, EMERGENCY CARE AND TREATMENT OF PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

The respiratory system varies dramatically in its composition and function from the large airways to the alveolar space. Proximally, the airways function to conduct air to the deeper lung while protecting it from injurious toxicants and microorganisms. To this end, they have a complex structure with cartilaginous elements anteriorly for structural support and a collapsing posterior wall to enable high airspeed velocity during coughing, nervous system innervation, a smooth muscle layer to facilitate bronchoconstriction, glands and surface epithelia that produce a mucous layer that hydrates the underlying epithelium and traps microbes, cilia that transport mucus away from the alveolar space, and extensive lymphatics. In contrast, the alveoli are delicate structures lined by thin alveolar type 1 epithelial cells and surfactant producing alveolar type 2 cells, along with alveolar macrophages.

Keywords: Chemical substances, Acute and semi-acute respiratory diseases, Emergency care, Treatment

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PRINCIPLES OF IMPROVING QUALITY OF LIFE AND PROLONGING SURVIVAL IN PATIENTS WITH SMALL CELL LUNG CANCER WITH HOMEOPATHIC THERAPY AND HERBAL PREPARATIONS (PHYTOTHERAPY) AS ADJUNCTIVE THERAPY

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ABSTRACT

The global incidence and mortality rates resulting from lung cancer encapsulate a need to identify more effective treatment protocols. Photodynamic therapy (PDT) and homeopathy offer possible anticancer therapies as part of a multi-disciplinary approach. With current socio-economic developments and epidemiological transitions, there is an increase in the distribution and prevalence of the main risk factors that can initiate lung cancer. This is reflected by the continuous rise in current and expected cases of lung cancer worldwide.

Keywords: Small cell lung cancer, Homeopathic therapy, Herbal preparations (phytotherapy), Principles of treatment

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A STRONG WOMAN'S VOICE RISING FROM AZERBAIJANI LITERATURE 'AZİZE CAFERZADE'

AZERBAYCAN EDEBİYATINDAN YÜKSELEN GÜÇLÜ BİR KADIN SESİ 'AZİZE CAFERZADE'

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ABSTRACT

Azize Caferzade, one of the most powerful voices of 20th century Azerbaijani literature, shines like a star with her identity as a true intellectual who devoted her life to science, literature and folk culture from 1937 to 2003. Caferzade, who felt all the deeply wounding traces of World War II in her life with her Ceditist spirit and as a true patriot, is also a well-known writer with her historical novels, biographical works, opuses and travel books. She has translated works, compiled works, works in the genre of fairy tales and poems. National and spiritual values are frequently encountered in the works of Caferzade, who is an academician, teacher and a compiler of folklore. The stages that contemporary Azerbaijani women have gone through and the process they have gone through from the past to the present are most clearly revealed in her works. The social, psychological and social situation of Azerbaijani women in society is one of the most frequently discussed and striking subjects in her works. The importance given to patriotic feelings and cultural values in Caferzade's works about historical persons and events is striking. In her works, it is possible to see local elements, colloquial style and idioms, as well as the most subtle aspects of classical literature. Caferzade, who has made great contributions to the history, culture and folklore of Azerbaijan, has also compiled anthologies and poems about classical poetry and three important female poets of the period. Caferzade, who integrates the historical events she deals with in her works with the social and psychological aspects of the characters, is also considered one of the pioneers of 60 prose with the intensity of her national and spiritual feelings. She continued to write until her last breath. Her last novel was written by dictation from her mouth. In this study, Azize Caferzade, one of the most powerful writers of her era and the Turkish World, will be examined with her literary personality and works.

Key Words: Azerbaijani Literature, Turkish World, Azize Caferzade

ÖZET

20. yüzyıl Azerbaycan edebiyatının en güçlü seslerinden biri olan Azize Caferzade, 1937 yılından 2003 yılına kadar, ömrünü bilim, edebiyat ve halk kültürüne adanmış gerçek bir aydın kimliğiyle bir yıldız gibi parlamaktadır. Ceditçi ruhuyla, gerçek bir vatansever olarak II. Dünya Savaşının derinden yaralayan izlerinin tamamını hayatında hisseden Caferzade, tarihi romanlar, biyografik eserler, povestler ve seyahatnameleri ile de tanınan bir yazardır. Tercüme eserleri, derleme eserleri, masal ve mani türünde eserleri vardır. Akademisyen, öğretmen ve bir folklor derlemecisi olan Caferzade'nin milli ve manevi değerlere eserlerinde çok sık rastlanmaktadır. Çağdaş Azerbaycan kadınının geçirdiği merhaleler ve günümüzdeki konumu geçmişten günümüze geçirdiği proses onun eserlerinde en net biçimde ortaya konmuştur. Azerbaycan kadınının toplum içindeki sosyal, psikolojik ve içtimai durumu eserlerinde en çok işlenen ve dikkati çeken konuların başında gelmektedir. Caferzade'nin tarihi kişiler ve olaylar hakkında kaleme aldığı eserlerinde vatanseverlik duyguları ve kültürel değerlere verilen önem dikkati çekmektedir. Eserlerinde mahalli unsurları, gündelik konuşma diline ait üslup ve deyimleri bunların

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yanı sıra klâsik edebiyata dair en incelikli hususları görmek mümkündür. Azərbaycan'ın tarihine, kültürünə, folkloruna büyük hizmetlər vermiş olan Caferzade aynı zamanda klâsik şiir ve devrin üç önemli kadın şairi hakkında tezkireler ve şiirler derlemiştir. Eserlerinde işlediği tarihi olayları, karakterlerin sosyal ve psikolojik yönleriyle de bütünleştiren Caferzade, milli ve manevi duygularının yoğunluğuyla da 60 nesrinin öncülerinden kabul edilmektedir. Son nefesine kadar eser vermeye de devam etmiştir. En son romanı onun ağzından dikte etmek suretiyle yazıya geçirilmiştir. Bu çalışmada çağının ve Türk Dünyasının en güçlü kalemlerinden Azize Caferzade edebî şahsiyeti ve eserleriyle incelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Azərbaycan Edebiyatı, Türk Dünyası, Azize Caferzade

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TURKISH TEA RESEARCH TRENDS OVER TIME

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ABSTRACT

Turkish tea culture was included in the UNESCO Intangible Cultural Heritage List in 2023, which ensured international recognition of the social and cultural importance of tea. Moreover, the social and cultural aspects of tea, how it intertwines with individuals' lifestyles and traditions, have become the focus of sociological research. The effects of tea consumption on health and its relationship with nutritional science are also expanding the scope of research interests. Turkish tea has become not only a part of Turkey's cultural heritage but also an important research subject in the fields of health, agriculture, and economy. This study aims to determine research trends and focal points over time by examining publications related to Turkish tea in the Web of Science (WoS) database. The results of the study will reveal how research on Turkish tea has diversified and deepened over time, and will provide recommendations to guide future research. Research on Turkish tea holds a significant place from both scientific and social perspectives. This literature review will form a foundation for future research, encouraging Turkish tea to reach wider audiences and be addressed in more research areas.

Key words: Tea, Tea Culture, Turkish Tea

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LA SCUOLA ALBANESE DI FRONTE ALLE SFIDE GLOBALI

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ABSTRACT

L'Albania, sta vivendo l'ultima fase della transizione politica, economica, sociale e culturale e sta affrontando ulteriori sfide in più ambiti e settori nella vita del paese.

I complessi processi di democratizzazione, la struttura della odierna società albanese richiedono nuovi approcci educativi che ambiscono una formazione adeguata per poter vivere in un mondo globale. I bisogni educativi di oggi sono completamente diversi rispetto a quelli del passato. I saperi e le conoscenze si espandono rapidamente e vengono trasmessi mediante nuove modalità.

Il sistema educativo albanese accoglie ogni anno non solo alunni autoctoni ma anche studenti con “background culturale e linguistico diverso”, quali figli di immigrati albanesi rimpatriati, figli di cittadini stranieri che vivono e lavorano in Albania, alunni rom e /oppure appartenenti a minoranze. In seguito a questi cambiamenti interni ed esterni, il sistema educativo albanese ha intrapreso diverse riforme legislative e amministrative che includono apportamento di modifiche e aggiornamenti dei curricula di studio, rinnovo dei testi di studio, formazione degli insegnanti, nonché l'attivazione di numerosi progetti legati all'educazione civica e ai valori della cittadinanza globale.

Il nuovo composito dinamico e culturale del paese pone la scuola verso un approccio educativo nuovo e interculturale per consentire la piena integrazione, la convivenza, i valori e la coesione sociale.

Questo articolo intende mettere in luce alcune delle sfide globali che la scuola albanese affronta nonché presentare nuovi approcci educativi e inclusivi per tutti.

Keywords: educazione, scuola, globale, alunni, competenze, tolleranza.

INVESTIGATING THE POSSIBILITY OF USING MONOSTYRYL BODIPY MOLECULE AS AN ELECTROCHEMICAL SENSOR FOR Cu(II) IONS

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ABSTRACT

Accumulation of Cu(II) ions, one of the essential transition metals for the human body, in the body can cause diseases such as coronary heart disease, Wilson's disease and Alzheimer's disease (Ahour F., & Taheri, M., 2018). In the literature, spectrophotometric (Akmeşe et al., 2014; Wen et al., 2017) and electrochemical (Su et al., 2014; Wu et al., 2018) sensor studies are found for the selective and sensitive determination of Cu(II) ions. Electrochemical sensors are widely used to determine Cu(II) ions due to their high selectivity, low cost and reliability (An et al., 2018; Bao et al., 2020). In this study, the usability of monostyryl BODIPY, demonstrated to be a selective and sensitive spectrophotometric sensor for Cu(II) ions by Ekmekci Z. (2015), was also investigated as an electrochemical sensor for detecting Cu(II) ions. For this aim, pencil graphite electrodes (KGE), not requiring pre-cleaning, cheap, easily available, and having good adsorption properties, were used as working electrodes for determining Cu(II) ions. BODIPY-modified pencil graphite electrodes prepared in our study are new to the literature, and the determination of Cu(II) ions with these developed electrodes has not occurred. In our study, the monostyryl BODIPY molecule, and the modified pencil graphite electrode (monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE) were prepared by cyclic voltammetry (CV) method and Cu(II) ions were determined by differential pulse voltammetry (DPV) method. The optimization of the method (optimum scan speed, cycle number, pH, determination of substance amount) was performed for monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE and calibration graph was obtained by taking DPV analyses at certain concentrations of Cu(II) ions and the limit of detection (LOD) and the limit of quantitative determination (LOQ) values were calculated for the monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE. As a result of DPV analyses performed in the presence of electroactive ions that may interfere with the developed working electrode, it was figured out that the monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE showed high selectivity and sensitivity towards Cu(II) ions. When the long-term stability of the electrode was examined by taking DPV analyses of Cu(II) ions with monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE on different days, it was determined that it remained stable until the 5th day. For the accuracy and precision of the developed sensor, the analyses of Cu(II) ions existed in different water samples (pure water, drinking water, and mineral water), and it was observed that the accuracy and precision of the monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE in real samples were high. As a result, the usability of monostyryl BODIPY/PPy/KGE as a sensitive and selective electrochemical sensor for Cu (II) ion was revealed. We would like to thank TÜBİTAK for financially supporting this study with project number 123Z228.

Keywords: Electrochemical Sensor, BODIPY, Cu(II) Ions, KGE.

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BIOAVAILABILITY RADAR OF 4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE

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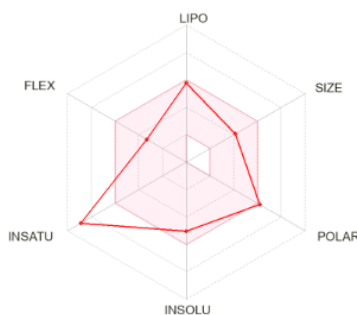
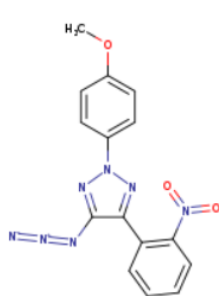
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ABSTRACT

Visual inspection of the drug-like properties of compounds eliminates many problems and also helps solve them. First of all, since this is a laborious and financially challenging process, researchers prefer to conduct biological studies on compounds that give positive results through computer programs. Taking this into consideration, the pharmacokinetic properties of 4-azido-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(2-nitrophenyl)-2H-1,2,3-triazole synthesized by our research group were examined. Bioavailability radar enables rapid assessment of a compound's drug-likeness. The lipophilicity, volume, polarity, insolubility, and flexibility of the compounds are examined through the SwissADME program [1]. The six mentioned descriptors (SIZE, LIPO, INSATU, POLAR, INSOLU, FLEX) indicate that the presence in the pink zone of the radar suggests the molecules have good bioavailability properties in the body.



Overall, 4-azido-2-(4-methoxyphenyl)-5-(2-nitrophenyl)-2H-1,2,3-triazole shows excellent biological feasibility radar properties for the LIPO, SIZE, POLAR, INSOLU and FLEX descriptors. Thus, it can be predicted whether the compounds will show activity as a drug.

Keywords: triazole derivatives, Swiss ADME, biological activite, bioavability radar

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ADME PROFILE OF (4-AZIDO-2-(4-METHOXYPHENYL)-5-(2-NITROPHENYL)-2H-1,2,3-TRIAZOLE BY SWISS ADME

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ABSTRACT

Recently, in silico studies have become more preferred by researchers. Considering the challenges that emerged during the COVID-19 epidemic in 2020, it is now possible to obtain information about whether synthesized compounds are biologically active without using cells, animals, or humans, and without requiring special equipment. Some software makes this possible. One of these programs is the Swiss Target Prediction and the SwissADME program, which allow for the pharmacokinetic calculation of P450 and P-glycoprotein proteins. Pharmacokinetics examines the trajectory of drugs in the body and provides important information about how drugs affect the human body. From the results provided by the software, it is known that our compound has lower GI absorption and poor BBB permeability. Our compound was also not found to be a substrate of P-gp. Although it showed inhibition against CYP1A2, CYP2C19, and CYP2C9, it did not show inhibition against CYP3A4 and CYP2D6.

GI absorption	Low
BBB permeant	-
P-gp substrate	-
CYP1A2 inhibitor	+

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CYP2C19 inhibitor	+
CYP2C9 inhibitor	+
CYP2D6 inhibitor	-
CYP3A4 inhibitor	-

As a result, it was determined that the gastrointestinal absorption of the compound was theoretically high.

Keywords: triazole derivatives, Swiss ADME, biological activite, ADME profile

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EXPERIMENTAL ANALYSIS ON WEAR BEHAVIOUR OF AA6082 ALUMINIUM METAL MATRIX COMPOSITES REINFORCED WITH GOAT BONE ASH

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ABSTRACT

The tribological behavior of aluminium alloy AA6082 reinforced with goat bone ash (GBA) was investigated, with the aluminium composite produced via the stir casting method. A pin-on-disc wear tester was utilized to assess the wear and friction properties of these hybrid metal matrix composites during dry sliding wear tests. Experiments were designed using Taguchi's technique, selecting an L9 orthogonal array for data analysis. Regression equations and ANOVA were employed to develop models for each response, focusing on the effects of sliding distance, and applied load on the wear rate. Three different proportions 3%, 6%, and 9% of reinforcements was added to make the aluminum composites. The load of 10N, 20 N and 30N and sliding distance 500m, 1000 m and 1500m also varied during the test to find the wear behavior of material. The optimized wear parameters were identified by using Taguchi method with the aid of MINITAB software. The model aimed for "smaller the better" characteristics to evaluate dry sliding wear resistance. Confirmation tests validated the experimental results for the optimized parameters, and scanning electron microscopy was performed to examine the wear surfaces. The findings indicated that reinforcement had the most significant influence, followed by load and sliding distance.

Keywords: AA6082 aluminum alloy, Reinforcement, Goat bone ash, Stir Casting, Taguchi technique, dry sliding wear resistance, optimized parameters,

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TIME LIMIT FOR HANDLING FAKE LEGAL ACTS UNDER VIETNAMESE LAW

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ABSTRACT

Fake legal act is of course invalid, so it is necessary to raise the issue of handling this act according to the provisions of law. One of the important legal issues related to handling a forged legal act is to determine the time limit for requesting to handle this legal act. Determining the time limit for requesting to handle a forged legal act has many theoretical and practical meanings in protecting the legitimate rights and interests of the subject and the stability of transactions in civil relations. The article presents and analyzes the provisions of Vietnamese law on the time limit for requesting to handle a forged legal act. In the process of analysis, the article makes comparisons with the law of the French Republic on the time limit for handling a forged legal act. Based on the above presentation and analysis, the article will point out the limitations and inadequacies of Vietnamese law on the time limit for requesting to handle a forged legal act and make recommendations to improve this provision.

Keywords: Time limit; Time limit for handling fake legal acts; Fake legal acts.

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PERFECTING THE PROVISIONS OF VIETNAMESE LAW ON THE LEGAL CONSEQUENCES OF INVALID LEGAL ACTS DUE TO FORGERY

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ABSTRACT

When a legal act is invalid due to forgery, it will give rise to legal consequences prescribed by law. The legal consequences when a legal act is invalid due to forgery can be listed as: it will not give rise to rights and obligations for the subject; the responsibility to restore the original state, return to each other what has been received; the subject at fault causing damage must compensate, the responsibility to return yield and/or income ... The article will present the legal consequences of a legal act invalid due to forgery according to the provisions of Vietnamese law. Based on the analysis of the provisions of Vietnamese law on the legal consequences of a legal act invalid due to forgery, the article will present the limitations and inadequacies of these provisions. From there, the article proposes a number of recommendations to improve the provisions of Vietnamese law on the legal consequences of a legal act invalid due to forgery.

Keywords: Fake legal act; Invalid legal act due to forgery; Invalid legal act.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXPLORING CHAOS IN CHUA'S CIRCUIT THROUGH PYTHON SIMULATION

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we present a simulation of the operation of the Chua system. The Chua circuit is a nonlinear circuit that exhibits nonlinear behavior. Its operation is based on a non-linear resistance, which is implemented in the laboratory by a circuit with operational amplifiers. Here we implement a model of the above circuit using the Python programming language. Building a computational model accomplishes two goals: understanding the use of Python in nonlinear systems in general and deepening knowledge of Chua's circuit. In the following, we make a comparison of the results from the simulation with those obtained through the laboratory realization of the circuit. In conclusion, we list possible lessons for using the above method and ways that similar situations can be approached.

Keywords: Chua's Circuit, Nonlinear Circuit, Chaos Theory, Python Programming, Computational Modeling, Dynamical Systems

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THE ROLE OF PRIVACY CYNICISM AND PERCEIVED TRUST IN BEHAVIORAL INTENTION TO USE SMART VOICE ASSISTANTS FOR SHOPPING PURPOSES

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ABSTRACT

As a result of digital transformation in the marketing field, smart voice assistants have become significant artificial intelligence tools shaping consumer behaviour. However, privacy concerns have been the most important issue that hinders the adoption of SVAs. While the factors affecting the adoption and intention to use voice assistants have been investigated in the literature, privacy cynicism has been neglected. To bridge this gap this study examines the effect of privacy cynicism on the behavioral intention to use SVAs for online purposes. Also, the role of perceived trust in this effect is investigated. The study was conducted with a quantitative research method. The sample consists of voice assistant users aged 18 and over. Using an online survey technique with convenience sampling, 250 sample units were reached. The data were analyzed using partial least squares structural equation modeling (Smart PLS). The SPSS package program was used for descriptive statistics. Results showed that the effect of privacy cynicism on behavioral intention is positive but insignificant. Also, perceived trust has a mediating role between perceived cynicism and behavioral intention to use SVAs for shopping purposes. In line with the findings of the study, some suggestions were presented to practitioners and scholars. This study contributes to the marketing and consumer behavior literature by discussing the effect of privacy cynicism, a novel construct, on consumer adoption of SVAs for online shopping.

Keywords: Smart voice assistants, privacy cynicism, perceived trust, behavioral intention, consumer

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EVOLUTION OF MARKETING OF ACCOMMODATION STRUCTURES, THE CASE OF THE CITY OF SARANDA

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ABSTRACT

This study presents how tourism marketing of accommodation structures has evolved, reflecting changes in tourist demand and advances in technology and communication. These developments reflect a focus on creating unique and personalized experiences for visitors, using modern technologies to reach and engage with tourists.

The evolution of tourism marketing in Saranda hotels reflects important transformations that have influenced the development of the tourism sector in this coastal city. As market demands and competition have increased, hotels in Saranda have adopted modern technology and innovative strategies to attract and retain tourists. The use of online platforms for bookings and reviews, together with marketing through social media has helped increase the global visibility of the destination.

There has also been a shift towards experiential marketing, where the focus is on creating unique experiences for visitors, including local activities and traditional gastronomy. The increase in investments in infrastructure and the improvement of the quality of services have contributed to the increase in the competitiveness of Saranda's hotels in the international market. Cooperation with travel agencies and tour operators, as well as focusing on new markets, has diversified the customer base.

The use of content marketing and search engine optimization have also been key in this evolution, improving hotel rankings in search results and attracting more visitors. This evolution is necessary to meet the challenges of the global market and to maximize the tourist potential of Saranda.

Keywords: evolution of marketing, tourist potential, development of the tourism sector, market, visitors.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

AUTHORITARIAN SOLIDARITY IN WEST AFRICA: THE ALLIANCE OF SAHEL STATES

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ABSTRACT

The series of military coups that occurred in West Africa between 2020 and 2023 resulted in the ascendance of more authoritarian regimes within the region. The establishment of junta regimes in Mali (2021), Burkina Faso (2022), and Niger (2023) has given rise to concerns regarding the democratic future of the region. The threat of military intervention by the Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS) in the aftermath of the coup in Niger has resulted in a rupture in relations and an acceleration in the process of these countries forming a defence pact. Mali, Burkina Faso and Niger, which oppose France's military presence in the Sahel and ECOWAS, have formed an alliance that prioritizes the security and stability of their regimes. The junta regimes in these countries have implemented policies that restrict freedoms under the guise of protecting internal security and combating terrorism. Concurrently, these governments have rejected criticism from Western countries and have become increasingly unified in their stance. When the Sahel states alliance is evaluated in the context of the authoritarian solidarity approach, it becomes evident that the regimes in the region are trying to maintain their power and legitimize their authoritarian rule by providing each other with economic, military and diplomatic support. In particular, anti-Western discourses, security cooperation and the support of military regimes for one another represent the fundamental elements of this solidarity. This circumstance provides insight into how authoritarian regimes endure and interact in the Sahel region. This study emphasizes that authoritarian regimes are not always in competition with one another, but rather exhibit solidarity, especially when dealing with existential threats.

Keywords: The Alliance of Sahel States, The Economic Community of West African States (ECOWAS), Authoritarian Solidarity, Western Africa, Coup d'état

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IN SILICO AND CHROMATOGRAPHICALLY EXAMINATION OF THIOCARBOHYDRAZONES' LIPOPHILICITY AND ADME PROPERTIES

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ABSTRACT

Thiocarbohydrazones represent higher homologues derived from thiosemicarbazones. These compounds have wide range of biological, physical, and pharmaceutical applications. They have wide spectrum of biological activities such as antioxidant, antimicrobial, antibacterial, antitumor, carbonic anhydrase inhibitors and antiviral effects. Contemporary research in the field of design biologically active compounds are focused on studying the relationship between molecular structure and their physicochemical as well as biological properties. One of the key parameters used in evaluating the biological activity of a compound is lipophilicity. Lipophilicity is property of the molecule that significantly influences its biological activity by affecting its absorption, distribution, metabolism, and elimination. In this study, the lipophilicity of thiocarbocarbazonones was determined experimentally by using reversed-phase thin-layer chromatography in two organic modifiers, as well as computationally, by using appropriate software packages. Also, by using the BOILED-Egg model, it was assessed whether the molecule would be successfully absorbed in the gastrointestinal tract and whether if it possesses the potential to cross the blood-brain barrier. The existence of relationship between the obtained chromatographic parameters R_M^0 and m (alternative measures of lipophilicity) and the partition coefficient $\log P$ (standard measure of lipophilicity) as well as the selected pharmacokinetic predictors was examined by using linear regression analysis. **Key words:** thiocarbohydrazones, lipophilicity, RPTLC, ADME.

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COVID 19 VE TURİZMDE YENİDEN BAŞLAMA STRATEJİLERİ

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ÖZET

COVID-19 pandemisi, dünya genelinde birçok sektörü etkilediği gibi turizm sektörünü de derinden sarsmıştır. Pandemi, uluslararası seyahat kısıtlamaları, karantina uygulamaları ve sağlık güvenliği endişeleri gibi nedenlerle turizm faaliyetlerinde büyük düşüşlere yol açmıştır. Otelcilik, havacılık, seyahat acenteleri ve yerel işletmeler gibi turizm bileşenleri ciddi ekonomik kayıplar yaşamış, işsizlik oranları yükselmiş ve gelir kayıpları yaşanmıştır. Sektörde yaşanan gerilemeler aynı zamanda makro ölçekte büyüme rakamlarını da olumsuz etkilemiş, azalan turizm kaynaklı döviz girişleri ülkelerin cari işlemler bilançolarının açık vermesine ve var olan açıkların da artmasına neden olmuştur. Bunun yanında azalan döviz girişleri kur istikrarsızlıklarını da tetikleyerek birçok ülkede maliyet kaynaklı enflasyonu artırmıştır. COVID-19 pandemisinin turizm sektörünü derinden etkilemesi sektörde stratejik açıdan önemli değişimlere de yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma, COVID-19 sonrası turizmde yeniden başlama stratejilerini incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Yeniden başlama stratejileri, sağlık ve güvenlik önlemlerinin önemi vurgulamaktadır. Bu kapsamda, hijyen standartları, aşı politikaları ve sağlık sertifikalarının uygulamaları, turistlerin güvenliğini kazanmak için kritik öneme sahip olmuştur. Ayrıca, dijital dönüşüm süreçleri, çevrimiçi rezervasyon sistemleri ve sanal deneyimlerin sektördeki rolünün değerlendirilmesi gerekliliği ortaya çıkmıştır. Pazarlama stratejileri de hedef kitleye etkili bir şekilde ulaşmak için yeniden şekillenmek durumunda kalmıştır. Esneklik ve iade politikalarının geliştirilmesi, müşteri memnuniyetini artırma yönünde önemli bir adım olarak görülmüştür. Bu doğrultuda çalışmada sektördeki mevcut durumunu anlamak ve gelecekteki iyileşme süreçleri için öneriler geliştirmek amacıyla önemli bir kaynak oluşturulmak istenmiştir. Pandeminin uzun vadeli etkileri ve sektörün bu süreçten nasıl dönüşeceği, gelecekteki araştırmalar için önemli bir alan olarak öne çıkmaktadır. İzlenen yeni stratejilerin de aynı şekilde yukarıdaki olumsuzlukları gidermede yararlı sonuçlar verdiğini belirtmek gerekir. Bunu desteklemek adına başarılı ülke örnekleri üzerinden yapılan analizler, farklı stratejilerin etkinliği ortaya konmakta ve gelecekteki krizlere hazırlık için öneriler sunulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Covid-19, Turizm, Kriz Yönetimi, Yeniden Başlama Stratejisi

ABSTRACT

The COVID-19 pandemic has deeply shaken the tourism sector, as it has affected many sectors worldwide. The pandemic has led to significant declines in tourism activities due to international travel restrictions, quarantine measures, and health safety concerns. Tourism components such as hospitality, aviation, travel agencies, and local businesses have experienced serious economic losses, with rising unemployment rates and income losses. The declines experienced in the sector have also negatively affected growth figures on a macro scale, while the decrease in foreign currency inflows from tourism has caused countries' current account balances to run deficits and existing deficits to increase. Additionally, the reduced foreign currency inflows have triggered exchange rate instabilities, leading to increased cost-driven inflation in many countries. The COVID-19 pandemic has profoundly impacted

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the tourism sector and led to significant changes in the industry. This study aims to examine the restart strategies in tourism after COVID-19. Restart strategies emphasize the importance of health and safety measures. In this context, hygiene standards, vaccine policies, and the implementation of health certificates have become critical to gaining tourists' trust. Additionally, the need to evaluate the role of digital transformation processes, online booking systems, and virtual experiences in the sector has emerged. Marketing strategies have also had to be reshaped to effectively reach the target customers. The development of flexibility and refund policies has been seen as an important step towards increasing customer satisfaction. This study aims to create an important resource for understanding the current situation in the sector and developing recommendations for future recovery processes. The long-term effects of the pandemic and how the sector will transform from this process stand out as an important area for future research. It should be noted that the new strategies implemented have similarly yielded beneficial results in addressing the aforementioned negative aspects. Finally, analyses based on successful country examples will reveal the effectiveness of different strategies and provide recommendations for preparation for future crises.

Keywords: Covid-19, Tourism, Crisis Management, Restart Strategy

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

CREATING A HARMONIOUS SCHOOL ENVIRONMENT: THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ORGANIZATIONAL CULTURE AND CHRISTIAN RELIGIOUS EDUCATION MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The organizational culture of schools plays an important role in creating a harmonious environment that supports the management of Christian Religious Education (PAK). This article discusses how an organizational culture built on Christian values can strengthen the management of Christian Religious Education in schools, covering aspects of planning, implementation, and program evaluation. A good organizational culture enables the creation of synergy among school leaders, teachers, students, and parents in supporting effective Christian Religious Education programs. Factors such as inspirational leadership, open communication, and strong collaboration among all stakeholders become key elements in creating a conducive learning environment. This article also highlights that the integration of Christian values into the school's organizational culture not only impacts the quality of Christian Religious Education management but also shapes the spiritual character of students. This study employs library research and netnography methods. The findings indicate that a harmonious organizational culture can encourage more directed and structured management of Christian Religious Education, which ultimately contributes to improving students' learning outcomes in both academic and spiritual aspects. This article offers an important perspective on how organizational culture can support the achievement of holistic educational goals within the context of Christian Religious Education in schools.

Keywords: Organizational Cultur; Christian Religious Education (CRE); Educational Management

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A REVIEW ON COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS AND POTENTIAL ECO-FRIENDLY APPLICATIONS BY INVESTIGATING CALOTROPIS GIGANTEA FIBER

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ABSTRACT

Natural fibers have gained significant attention in recent years due to their sustainability, biodegradability, and potential to replace synthetic fibers in various applications. This review paper provides a comprehensive analysis of different natural fibers, including jute, flax, hemp, coir, sisal, and banana, highlighting their mechanical, physical, and chemical properties, as well as their environmental benefits. Among the diverse range of fibers, *Calotropis gigantea*, an underexplored bast fiber, shows promising characteristics such as low density, good tensile strength, and high cellulose content, making it a viable candidate for various applications, including composites, textiles, and biomedical materials. The paper compares the properties of *Calotropis gigantea* with other natural fibers, focusing on factors such as fiber morphology, tensile strength, moisture absorption, and biodegradability. Additionally, it reviews recent studies that demonstrate the potential of *Calotropis gigantea* in eco-friendly composite manufacturing and the enhancement of mechanical properties when treated with chemical or physical processes. The review concludes by identifying the gaps in existing research on *Calotropis gigantea* and proposing areas for future investigation, particularly in optimizing its processing methods and expanding its industrial applications. The selection of *Calotropis gigantea* as the working fiber in this study underscores its potential to contribute to the advancement of sustainable materials in various industries.

Key Words: Natural fibers, *Calotropis gigantea*, fiber morphology, property enhancement.

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MECHANICAL AND MICROSTRUCTURE PROPERTIES OF POLYBUTYLENE TEREPHTHALATE POLYMER COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Polybutylene terephthalate (PBT) based materials play a crucial role as engineering plastics in challenging uses like car cable connection boxes, engine housings, under-hood components, and beyond. Thermally conductive polymeric composite materials have become increasingly important in the last ten years, particularly for managing thermal issues in electronic products. These materials are created to enhance temperature regulation of electronic components, efficiently conducting and dispersing heat. The objective of this research is to assess the impact of three distinct additives (carbon fiber (CF), silicon carbide (SC), and melamine polyphosphate (MP)) on the mechanical and microstructure characteristics of polybutylene terephthalate composites at various CF and SC contents (10 wt.%, 20 wt.%, and 30 wt.%) and a fixed MP content (17 wt.%). PBT composites are manufactured through a melt mixing process in a twin-screw extruder. Mechanical test results showed an enhancement of the tensile strength by adding CF and MP. The essential role of using CF and MP together was to improve the mechanical properties. Concerning the SC particles, a reduction of the tensile strength was detected with the increase of SC content. Furthermore, the elongation at break values of the composites were also increased. However, an inverse effect was observed with carbon fiber (CF). The analysis of scanning electron microscopy images of PBT/SC/CF/MP composites prepared at various additive ratios exhibited a homogeneous dispersion of the fillers in the PBT matrix, without the presence of agglomerations. To sum up, the use of various additives is essential in tailoring the mechanical characteristics of PBT composites, as each filler has a distinct impact.

Keywords: Polybutylene Terephthalate Composites, Carbon Fiber, Silicone Carbide, Melamine Polyphosphate.

YAPAY ZEKA TABANLI KARGO ARAÇLARINDA GÜVENLİK VE UYARI SİSTEMİ

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ÖZET

Kargo araçlarının taşınması lojistikte oldukça önemlidir, ancak kargo hırsızlığı ve kazalar gibi güvenlik sorunları ciddi riskler oluşturmaktadır. Yapay zeka tabanlı bir sistem, sürücülerini bu tür olaylar hakkında etkili bir şekilde uyarmaktadır. Kargo araçlarının hareketini izlemek için ivmeölçerler, jiroskoplar ve kapı sensörleri gibi donanım bileşenleri ile kargo koşullarını gözlemlemek için görüntü işleme kameralarına ihtiyaç vardır.

Yapay zeka modelinin geliştirilmesi birkaç aşamadan oluşur: çeşitli senaryolardan (örneğin, kargo düşmesi, aracın devrilmesi, ihlal) veri toplama, bu bilgileri temizlemek ve normalleştirmek için veri ön işleme, ardından algoritma tanımlaması (karar ağaçları ve derin öğrenme gibi yöntemler kullanarak) ve nihayetinde model eğitimi ve performans değerlendirmesi. Model, ek verilerle geliştirilebilir ve nihayetinde gerçek dünya kullanımına entegre edilebilir.

Bu uyarı sistemi, sürücülerini yük düşmeleri, devrilmeler veya hırsızlık girişimleri gibi tehlikelere karşı uyarır. Yapay zeka destekli bu kargo aracı güvenlik sistemi, sürücülerini riskler hakkında zamanında bilgilendirerek güvenli bir yolculuk sağlamayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Yapay Zeka, Kargo Aracı Güvenliği, Uyarı Sistemi, Lojistik, Veri Analizi

ABSTRACT

Cargo vehicle transport is very important in logistics, but security issues such as cargo theft and accidents pose significant risks. An AI-based system can effectively alert drivers to such incidents. Hardware components such as accelerometers, gyroscopes, and door sensors are needed to monitor cargo vehicle movement with AI modeling, as well as image processing cameras to observe cargo conditions.

The development of the AI model consists of several steps: data collection from various scenarios (e.g., cargo drop, vehicle overturn, intrusion), data preprocessing to clean and normalize this information, followed by algorithm definition (using methods such as decision trees and deep learning) and finally model training and performance evaluation. The model can be enhanced with additional data and eventually integrated for real-world use.

This warning system alerts drivers to hazards such as load drops, rollovers, or theft attempts. This AI-powered cargo vehicle safety system aims to provide drivers with timely warnings about risks and ensure a safe journey.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Cargo Vehicle Safety, Warning System, Logistics, Data Analysis

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

JURIDICAL ANALYSIS OF CORPORATIONS COMMITTING THE CRIME OF MONEY LAUNDERING

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ABSTRACT

Along with the progress and development of the times corporations can be made the subject of criminal law and corporate liability exists in positive law, money laundering is also a serious crime and often occurs, so the research aims to find out what are the elements of the crime of money laundering according to Law Number 8 of 2010 and how criminal liability for corporations that commit money laundering. This research uses normative legal research method (Doctrinal Research) through Statute Approach in this case is Law Number 8 Year 2010. that there are 3 (three) elements. First, there is an element of the perpetrator where it is emphasized that “every person” who is the perpetrator in the criminal act of money laundering is an individual or corporation. Then the second element is the act (financial transaction), where the act referred to here is an unlawful act, the last element is the result of a criminal act, namely the criminal consequences in money laundering in the form of “criminal proceeds” from a criminal act. Criminal liability of corporations that commit the crime of money laundering, criminal sanctions are imposed if committed or ordered by the Controlling Personnel of the Corporation. In this case, the Corporate Control Personnel is any person who has the power or authority as the determinant of corporate policy. The main criminal sanctions for corporations that have committed money laundering crimes are fines and several additional criminal sanctions in the Law on Prevention and Eradication of Money Laundering Crimes, as well as confiscation of assets owned by the corporation in lieu of fines.

Keyword: corporations; money laundering; liability; criminal law;

**İLKÖĞRETİM MATEMATİK ÖĞRETMENİ ADAYLARININ DOĞAL SAYILARDA
BÖLME İŞLEMİNE YÖNELİK KURDUKLARI PROBLEMLERİN ANALİZİ
ANALYSIS OF THE PROBLEMS OF PROSPECTIVE ELEMENTARY MATHEMATICS
TEACHERS ON DIVISION OF NATURAL NUMBERS**

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ÖZET

Problem kurma matematik programlarının anlamlı bir parçası haline gelerek matematiğin merkezinde yer almaktadır (English, 1997; Silver,1997). Problem kurmanın hem öğretmenlere hem de öğrencilere önemli faydalar sağladığı görülmektedir ve öğrencilerin kavramsal anlayışlarını, düşünme tarzlarını, becerilerini ve tutumlarını gözlemlene fırsatı sağladığı ve nitelikli problemler oluşturmada matematiksel yetenekleri hakkında önemli ipuçları sunduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu nedenle, problem kurma öğrenme ortamlarında bir değerlendirme aracı olarak da kullanılabilir (English, 1997; Lowrie, 1999). Bu bağlamda bu çalışmada problem kurma bir değerlendirme aracı olarak kullanılmış ve ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının doğal sayılarda bölme işlemine yönelik anlayışlarının problem kurma aracılığı ile tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Bölme işleminin yapılarını bilmek doğal sayılarla bölme işlemine yönelik problemleri kurmak için önemlidir (Van de Walle vd., 2018). Van de Walde vd. (2018) bölme işlemi problemleri için eş gruplar (eşit paylaşım ve gruplama), karşılaştırma, dizi ve alan şeklindeki yapıları önermiştir. Eşit paylaşım problemleri bir bütünü birbirine denk ve eşit parçalara ayırmayı yani paylaşımını içermektedir. Gruplama problemleri bir bütünün eşit orandaki parçalarının sayısını içermektedir. Karşılaştırma problemleri diğerinin belirli bir katı olan bir referans kümesi üzerine kurulur. Dizi problemleri herhangi bir nesneyle (daireli sayma nesnesi, noktalar veya küçük kare karolar gibi) modellenen problemlerdir. Alan problemlerinde sonuç iki bileşenden (uzunluktan) farklı çeşit bir birimden oluşur. Bölme işlemini, verilmeyen çarpanı ya da kayıp çarpanı bulma şeklinde açıklayanlar da bulunmaktadır (Olkun & Toluk-Uçar, 2004). Çünkü bölme işlemi, “a ve b birer doğal sayı, x bilinmeyen bir sayı ve $b \neq 0$ olmak üzere, $b \cdot x = a$ eşitliğini sağlayacak şekilde x doğal sayısının bulunması” şeklinde de tanımlanmaktadır (Baykul, 2005, s. 241). Öğretmen adaylarının ilköğretimin ilk yıllarında öğretimi yapılan bölme işleminin farklı anlamlara sahip olduğunu ve bu anlamların içeriklerinin bilmeleri gerekmektedir. Bu çalışmada problem kurma değerlendirme aracı olarak kullanılarak ilköğretim matematik öğretmen adaylarının doğal sayılarda bölme işlemine yönelik kurdukları problemler bölme işleminin eşit paylaşım, gruplama, karşılaştırma, dizi, alan ve kayıp çarpan anlamları doğrultusunda analiz edilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Problem kurma, doğal sayılarda bölme işlemi, ilköğretim matematik öğretmeni adayları.

ABSTRACT

Problem posing has become a meaningful part of mathematics programmes and has become central to mathematics (English, 1997; Silver, 1997). Problem posing is seen to provide significant benefits to both teachers and students, and it is suggested that problem posing provides an opportunity to observe students' conceptual understanding, thinking styles, skills and attitudes, and provides important clues about their mathematical abilities to construct quality problems. Therefore, problem posing can also be used as an assessment tool in learning environments (English, 1997; Lowrie, 1999). In this context, in this study, problem posing was used as an assessment tool and it was aimed to determine pre-service elementary mathematics teachers' understanding of division of natural numbers through problem posing. Knowing the structures of division is important for constructing division problems with natural numbers (Van de Walle et al., 2018). Van de Walde et al. (2018) proposed structures such as equal groups (equal sharing and grouping), comparison, array, and area for division problems. Equal division problems involve dividing a whole into equal and equal parts, that is, dividing it into equal parts. Grouping problems involve the number of equal parts of a whole. Comparison problems are based on a reference set that is a certain multiple of another. Sequence problems are problems that can be modelled with any object (such as a circular counting object, dots or small square tiles). In area problems the result consists of a unit of a different kind from the two components (length). There are also those who explain division as finding the factor that is not given or the missing factor (Olkun & Toluk-Uçar, 2004). Because division is also defined as "finding the natural number x such that $b \cdot x = a$, where a and b are natural numbers, x is an unknown number and $b \neq 0$ " (Baykul, 2005, p. 241). Pre-service teachers need to know that the division operation, which is taught in the first years of primary education, has different meanings and the content of these meanings. In this study, problem posing was used as an assessment tool and the problems posed by pre-service elementary mathematics teachers about division of natural numbers were analysed in terms of equal sharing, grouping, comparison, array, area and missing multiplier meanings of division.

Network: Maths education

Key words: Problem posing, division of natural numbers, elementary mathematics teacher candidates.

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THE ROLE OF INNOVATION IN SUSTAINABLE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT IN THE DIGITAL ERA: A CASE STUDY IN TÜRKIYE

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ABSTRACT

The IKSAD Institute International Conference held in Turkey aims to bring together researchers, academics and practitioners from various scientific disciplines to discuss the challenges and opportunities faced by developing countries in the era of globalization and digitalization. In this context, this research examines the role of innovation as a key driver in sustainable economic development in Türkiye. This study uses a qualitative approach with primary and secondary data analysis to explore how government policies and private initiatives can create an environment that supports innovation. The research results show that investment in green technology and industrial digitalization play an important role in improving resource efficiency and reducing environmental impact. In addition, collaboration between the public and private sectors has proven effective in accelerating the innovation process. By identifying the challenges faced, such as lack of infrastructure and access to education, this research recommends strategic steps to improve the innovation ecosystem in Türkiye. It is hoped that the results of this research can make a significant contribution to efforts to achieve sustainable development goals at the national and international levels.

Key Words: Innovation, Sustainable Economy, Digitalization, Türkiye, Public Policy

PHYTOCHEMICAL EVALUATION AND TOXICOLOGICAL STUDY OF ACACIA TORTILIS SSP. RADDIANA EXTRACT USED IN TRADITIONAL MEDICINE IN SOUTHERN MOROCCO

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ABSTRACT

The therapeutic properties of *Acacia tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* have attracted the attention of botanical medicine researchers, yet its potential toxicity remains unexamined. The aim of this study was firstly to screen the secondary metabolites contained in the leaves of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana*, and secondly to assess the acute oral toxicity of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* in rat.

The plant was harvested, dried, pulverized, and preserved. ethanolic leaf extract was prepared using the crushing method. The obtained extract underwent phytochemical analysis to assess the total phenol and total flavonoid content. Acute toxicity testing was carried out according to Organization for Economic Co-operation and Development guidelines 423. Oral dose of the tested plant extract (200, 500 et 2000 mg/kg body weight) were administered in a single dose to three groups, with one control group treated with the vehicle. General behavior, adverse effects and mortality were determined up to 72 h and during 15 days following the single dose administration, and results were compared to the normal group. After this period, body weight, liver weight and relative liver weight and the liver's appearance and texture were evaluated and compared to normal group by sacrificing all group animals.

Phytochemical analysis showed that the ethanolic extract of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* leaves has a total phenolic content of 39.89 µg GAE/mg DM and a total flavonoid content of 53.64 µg RE/mg DM, respectively. The acute toxicity study revealed no mortality or significant signs of toxicity, as well as no macroscopic changes in the liver, even at the maximum dose of 2000 mg/kg body weight compared to normal animals. therefore, the lethal dose 50 (LD50) of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* leaf extract is probably higher than 2000 mg/kg.

The result indicate that the oral administration of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* leaf. extract did not produce any significant toxic effect. Consequently, its richness in secondary metabolites and low in vivo toxicity make it a valuable source for pharmaceutical compounds

Keywords : *Acacia tortilis* ssp. *raddiana*, Toxicity, Ethanol extract, Liver ; phytochemical, Total phenolic, Total phenolic

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IN VIVO AND IN VITRO ASSESSEMENT OF THE ANTIOXYDANT POTENTIAL OF ETHANOLIC EXTRACT OF ACACIA TORTILIS SSP. RADDIANA LEAVES

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ABSTRACT

Acacia tortilis ssp. *raddiana* (Fabaceae) is traditionally employed as a folk medicine to treat various ailments including pulmonary diseases, diseases of the oral-pharyngeal system, jaundice, liver diseases, etc. The study was the antioxidant potential of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* leaves extract against 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) radical and its ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) (*in vitro*) as well as its modulatory effect on rat liver enzymes (*in vivo*) following CCl₄ induced toxicity. This was assessed by evaluating oxidative stress markers, including thiobarbituric acid reactive substances (TBARS), catalase (CAT), and glutathione-S-transferase (GST) from rat liver homogenate.

The DPPH test revealed an inhibition concentration (IC₅₀) of 149.77 µg DM/ml, while the FRAP test showed an activity of 609.75 µmol TE/g DM. The *in vivo* antioxidant activity revealed that the pretreatment with both doses of the plant extract (150 and 250 mg/kg BW) reduced the levels of oxidative stress enzymes such as CAT and GST, and decreased significantly the TBARS level compared to the control group. These results were supported by histological studies, which indicated preservation of hepatocytes and a reduction in the number of inflammatory cells in the treated rats.

These results revealed that the ethanolic extract of *A. tortilis* ssp. *raddiana* leaves demonstrate *in vitro* antioxidant activity against DPPH and shows ferric reducing capacity. Additionally, it exhibits *in vivo* antioxidant activity by modulating liver enzymes in the rat. This suggests that this plant may be a potential source of antioxidant and hepatoprotective compounds.

Keywords : *Acacia tortilis* ssp. *raddiana*, 2, 2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl, Ferric reducing antioxidant power, Oxidative stress, Liver homogenate.

A NEW APPROACH TO CLAISEN-SCHMIDT CONDENSATION: PREPARATION OF AN INNOVATIVE CATALYST BASED ON STABLE AND REGENERATING SYNTHETIC PHOSPHATE

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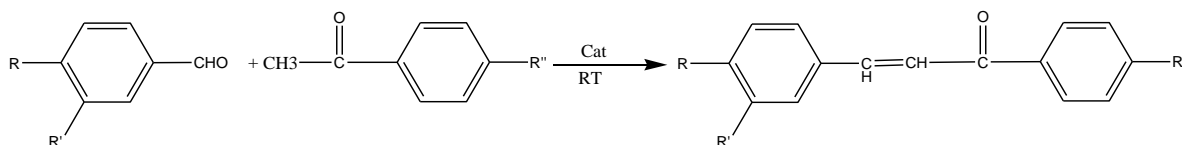
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ABSTRACT

Claisen-Schmidt condensation is a key reaction in organic chemistry, widely used for the synthesis of chalcones and other aldehyde and ketone derivatives. These compounds are of particular interest because of their applications in pharmaceutical[1], agrochemical, and functional materials. However, most conventional protocols rely on the use of corrosive and environmentally unfriendly acid or base catalysts.

In this work, we present a new approach for Claisen-Schmidt condensation using a synthetic phosphate doped with metallic compounds as heterogeneous catalyst[2, 3]. Phosphate, thanks to its chemical stability and adjustable acid-base properties, offers a durable and efficient alternative to conventional catalysts. We have optimized the reaction conditions to obtain an excellent yield in the synthesis of chalcone.

This approach is a step towards more environmentally and economically viable processes in fine chemistry, in line with the principles of green chemistry. We will also discuss the proposed reaction mechanisms and the potential of this method to be applied to other organic condensation reactions.



Schema 1: Claisen-Schmidt condensation studied in the current work

Keywords: Claisen-Schmidt condensation, chalcones, phosphate doped, green chemistry, heterogeneous catalyst, recyclability.

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TEMPERATURE CHANGES IN KÜÇÜKÇEKMECE LAKE AND ITS SURROUNDINGS: A STUDY ON LST AND ENVIRONMENTAL INDICES IN THE PERIOD 1984-2024

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ABSTRACT

Water surfaces, especially urban lakes, rivers, artificial ponds, and other water bodies, play a critical role in mitigating the urban heat island (UHI) effect. This study aims to understand the impact of the pressured Küçükçekmece Lake on the urban temperature and to examine the relationship between some environmental factors and LST calculated using various indices. In this study, land surface temperature (LST), Normalized Difference Vegetation Index (NDVI), Normalized Difference Built-up Index (NDBI), and Normalized Difference Water Index (NDWI) of Küçükçekmece Lake and surrounding areas were investigated. Within the scope of the study, buffer zones were created at different distances from the lake (100 m, 300 m, 500 m, 900 m, 1500 m, 2000 m, 3000 m), and LST, NDVI, NDBI, and NDWI values were calculated for these zones. Using satellite data for 1984, 1994, 2004, 2014, and 2024, it was investigated how these variables changed over the years and how they affected the areas around the lake. In our study, satellite data were analyzed using ArcGIS 10.3 software. Generally, LST values have increased by 22% from 1984 to 2024. LST followed an increasing trend with increasing distance from the lake. The cooling effect of the water surface is more pronounced around the lake but is especially felt up to a distance of 3000 m. As we move away from the lake, NDVI values decrease. With the increase in urban construction in recent years, a significant increase in NDBI values has been observed. Especially at distances of 1500 m and further, the effect of urban construction is dominant. A negative correlation was found between LST and NDVI and NDWI, while a positive correlation was found between LST and NDBI. Our study provides important information on environmental impacts by analyzing changes over time. The findings revealed the temperature increases in urban areas, vegetation changes, and the effects of water surfaces. In this respect, the study's findings can guide local governments and decision-makers in environmental management policies. From another perspective, it is envisaged that this study will contribute to social sustainability by monitoring water resources and the environment, ensuring the efficient use and protection of water.

Keywords: Land Surface Temperature, Remote Sensing, Sustainable Cities, Urban Heat Island.

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A PRACTICAL APPROACH TO THE MANAGEMENT OF PSORIATIC DISEASE IN CHILDHOOD

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ABSTRACT

Background Psoriasis begins in childhood in approximately one-third of the cases. When psoriasis starts in childhood, it has more adverse implications. The overall prevalence in the pediatric population is about 1%. Diagnosis of psoriasis in the pediatric population is more challenging when compared to the well-delineated adult psoriasis. Many treatment options approved for adults have not been studied in children. Most of the medications approved for adult psoriasis can be used in children as well. The understanding of the relationship between microbiota and psoriasis may lead to diagnostics and treatment improvements.

The objective of this study to investigate whether a dietary intervention could ameliorate the clinical manifestations and modulate the gut microbiota in pediatric psoriasis. Nutrition plays an important role in the development of pediatric psoriasis and it can modulate microbiota and microbiome composition.

Materials and methods Early recognition and management of pediatric psoriasis is vital in therapy. This study aimed to assess dietary interventions and supplements Deniplant-kids which may lead to improved psoriasis.

Results This chronic disease, punctuated by remissions and exacerbations, has a profound impact on the quality of life of the child. The clinical presentation of psoriasis can evolve during the child's lifespan. So far, no specific patterns of microbiota in psoriatic patients have been identified. Deniplant-kids may impact psoriasis by modulating the microbiome or exerting anti-inflammatory effects.

Conclusion Psoriasis is one of the most common immune-mediated inflammatory skin disease children have mild form of psoriasis. Diet remains an important therapeutic intervention that pediatric patients with psoriasis attempt alongside medical management.

Keywords: child, psoriasis, microbiome, microbiota, Deniplant-kids

IDENTIFYING THE OBSTACLES AND CHALLENGES OF PROMOTING NATURAL CHILDBIRTH FROM THE POINT OF VIEW OF EXPERTS IN IRAN

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: The World Health Report highlights the importance of natural childbirth for improving maternal health, but the rate of cesarean sections without medical reasons is increasing globally, with Iran being the top country. This study aims to identify obstacles and challenges in promoting natural childbirth.

Methods: This article is taken from the study Compilation of a systematic summary about the promotion of natural childbirth in Iran. In order to identify the challenges of increasing natural childbirth, a targeted sample of obstetricians, relevant managers, and experienced midwifery staff, as well as expectant mothers, were selected as service recipients for interviews. A total of 26 face-to-face interviews were conducted and transcribed. The transcribed interviews were analyzed using the thematic analysis approach following the framework method that used MAXQDA software. To complete the data collection, a comprehensive review was also conducted and several articles in the relevant field. were investigated.

Results: The results of the analysis led to a plurality of 310 units of meaning, and after putting the units of meaning with the same theme together, 83 codes were extracted. By categorizing these codes based on the similarity and affinity of the concept, 8 sub-themes were obtained. In the last stage, sub-themes are in line with the second objective of the study, which was to identify the obstacles and challenges of natural childbirth. were categorized, and the final themes were extracted into 3 items, which include

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barriers related to infrastructure, barriers related to service providers, and barriers related to pregnant mothers.

Conclusion: Our findings show that the most important obstacles to natural birth are due to the lack of infrastructure. This means that before any action, the bed should be made first, that is, the conditions for a good birth should be provided.

Keywords: natural childbirth, obstacles, cesarean

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE COMPARISON OF THE EFFECTS OF DIFFERENT MODIFICATION METHODS ON THE PROPERTIES OF VARIOUS TYPES OF CELLULOSE

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to investigate the effects of different modifications on cellulose fibers and handmade papers. In the study, samples were obtained using long-fiber pine cellulose, short-fiber eucalyptus cellulose, and bamboo cellulose. Modifications were carried out by applying plasma treatment, acid treatment, and alkali treatment to the celluloses. Handmade samples made from eucalyptus, pine, and bamboo cellulose without plasma treatment were used as control samples. The plasma treatment was performed under 89.2 kPa vacuum, using 100 kHz radio frequency energy and an air flow rate of 0.6 L/min. The samples were treated with 200 W radio frequency power for 2 minutes on both sides. Alkali and acid treatments were applied at a rate of 3% by weight of the total dry composition. The handmade paper samples were prepared according to the standardized Rapid-Köthen method (ISO 5269-2:2004) – Preparation of laboratory paper sheets for physical testing. Fiber analyses were conducted using a Fiber Tester Plus fiber analysis device according to the ISO 16065-1:2014(en) standard. The tensile properties of the samples were tested according to the ISO 12625-3:2014 standard. The water absorption capacity of the paper samples was determined using the basket immersion method in accordance with the ISO 12625-8 standard. The highest water absorption capacity, measured at 546% of the sample weight, was observed in the sample modified with 200 W plasma for 2 minutes combined with alkali treatment. Additionally, the crystallinity degree was evaluated through XRD analysis to explain the relationship between mechanical properties and absorbency.

Keywords: cellulose, handsheet, modification

EBEVEYNLİK ÖNCESİ TATİLİN YENİ ADRESİ BABYMOON TURİZMİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Türkiye'nin "Babymoon" turizmi potansiyelini değerlendirmek ve bu anlamda farkındalık yaratmak amacıyla yapılmıştır. Kısaca ifade etmek gerekirse "Babymoon" turizmi, bebek bekleyen anne-baba adaylarının doğum öncesi stres ve kaygılardan uzaklaşarak birlikte vakit geçirerek yaptıkları son tatil olarak ifade edilmektedir. Bu tür tatiller, anne adaylarının hem fiziksel hem de zihinsel sağlıklarına katkıda bulunmayı hedeflerken, aynı zamanda çiftlerin doğum öncesi bağlarını güçlendirmelerine olanak tanımaktadır. Sağlık turizmi kapsamı altında ele alınan babymoon turizmi, bu alanda faaliyet gösterebilecek otellerin ve seyahat acentelerinin sunduğu hizmetlerle ilişkilendirilmiştir. Buradan hareketle nitel araştırma yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan bu çalışmada Türkiye'de bu turizm türünün gelişimi için uygun otellerin ve seyahat acentelerinin belirlenmesine odaklanılmış, sağlık turizmi altında faaliyet gösteren otel ve seyahat acenteleri incelenerek ortaya çıkarılan sonuçlara yönelik önerilerde bulunulmuştur. Çalışma, babymoon turizminin hem turizm sektörü hem de sağlık hizmetleri açısından Türkiye'de önemli bir gelişim potansiyeli taşıdığını ortaya koymakta ve bu turizm türünün yerel ekonomiye, Türkiye'nin sağlık turizmi kimliğine katkıda bulunabileceğini savunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Babymoon, Sağlık Turizmi, Hamile Turizmi, Alternatif Turizm, Ebeveynlik Öncesi Tatil.

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to evaluate Turkey's "Babymoon" tourism potential and to raise awareness in this sense. In short, "Babymoon" tourism is expressed as the last holiday that expectant parents spend together, away from pre-birth stress and anxiety. Such holidays aim to contribute to both the physical and mental health of expectant mothers, while at the same time allowing couples to strengthen their pre-birth bonds. Babymoon tourism, which is considered within the scope of health tourism, has been associated with the services offered by hotels and travel agencies that can operate in this field. Based on this, this study, which was conducted using the qualitative research method, focused on determining suitable hotels and travel agencies for the development of this type of tourism in Turkey, and suggestions were made regarding the results obtained by examining hotels and travel agencies operating under health tourism. The study reveals that babymoon tourism has a significant development potential in Turkey in terms of both the tourism sector and health services, and argues that this type of tourism can contribute to the local economy and Turkey's health tourism identity.

Keywords: Babymoon, Health Tourism, Babymoon Tourism, Alternative Tourism, Pre-Parenthood Holiday.

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ÖZET

Bugün bir hizmet sektörü olarak istihdam yaratma potansiyeli yüksek olan alanlardan biri de turizm sektörüdür. Turizm sektöründe teknolojik yeniliklerin kullanım alanının insan emeğinin önüne geçmeyecek şekilde sınırlandırılması, istihdam yaratma potansiyeli açısından düşünüldüğünde onu diğer sektörlerden farklılaştırmaktadır. Turizm sektörünün doğrudan kendisiyle iletişim halinde olan ilgili alanlarda yaptığı istihdamın yanı sıra dolaylı yoldan ilişki içerisinde olduğu birçok sektöre de istihdam yaratıcı etkisi bulunmaktadır. Buradan hareketle çalışmanın amacı; turizm sektörünün istihdam yaratıcı özelliğiyle hem bireylere hem de ülkelerin yerel ekonomilerine nasıl katkıda bulunduklarının altını çizerek turizm sektörünün hem bireyler hem de ülke için ne kadar önemli konusunda farkındalık yaratmaktır. Çalışmada nitel araştırma yöntemi esas alınmış olup, konuya ilişkin kaynak ve doküman incelemesiyle çeşitli veri tabanları taranarak (Ondokuzmayıs üniversitesi, elsevier, ulakbim, sciencedirect, yök) kavramsal bir çerçeve oluşturulmuş, turizm sektörü istihdam doğrudan ve dolaylı bir şekilde ortaya çıkardığı istihdam yaratıcı rolü açısından ele alınıp değerlendirilmiştir. Araştırma derleme bir çalışma olduğundan analize yönelik herhangi bir altyapı oluşturulmamış, turizm istihdamına yönelik güncel sayısal veriler ve önceki yapılan çalışma sonuçlarından yararlanılarak genellemeler yapılmış, sonuçlar değerlendirilmiş ve konuyla ilgili öneriler geliştirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Turizm Ekonomisi, Turizm İstihdamı, Dolaylı Turizm istihdamı, Doğrudan Turizm istihdamı, İşsizlik.

ABSTRACT

Today, one of the areas with high employment creation potential as a service sector is the tourism sector. The fact that the use of technological innovations in the tourism sector is limited in a way that does not prevent human labor differentiates it from other sectors in terms of employment creation potential. In addition to the employment it provides in the related fields that are directly in contact with the tourism sector, it also has an employment creation effect on many sectors that it is indirectly in contact with. Based on this, the aim of the study is to create awareness about the importance of the tourism sector for both individuals and the country by underlining how the tourism sector contributes to both individuals and the local economies of countries with its employment creation feature. The qualitative research method was used in the study, and a conceptual framework was created by scanning various databases (Ondokuzmayıs University, elsevier, ulakbim, sciencedirect, yök) with the source and document review related to the subject, and the tourism sector was discussed and evaluated in terms of its employment creation role directly and indirectly. Since the research is a compilation study, no infrastructure has been created for analysis, generalizations have been made by using current numerical data on tourism employment, previous study results, the results have been evaluated and suggestions on the subject have been developed.

Keywords: Tourism Economy, Tourism Employment, Indirect Tourism Employment, Direct Tourism Employment, Unemployment.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INVESTIGATION OF POLYPROPYLENE NANOCOMPOSITES FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE BATTERY PACKS

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ABSTRACT

With the increasing demand for efficient energy storage solutions in electric vehicles, there is a need to explore advanced materials such as polymer nanocomposites and their applications in the electric vehicle battery industry. In this work, the study of polymer nanocomposite materials for their potential use in battery packs of electric vehicles is investigated. To this end, nanocomposite samples using polypropylene (PP) as the matrix, with hexagonal boron nitride (hBN) and silicon carbide (SC) as fillers, and a titanate (Ti) based coupling agent were developed. The impact of the additives content and the use of a coupling agent on the final microstructure and mechanical properties were analyzed. PP based hybrid polymer nanocomposites reinforced at various weight ratios were produced using mechanical mixing and compression molding methods and the results obtained for samples containing a Ti-based coupling agent were compared with those without a coupling agent. Preliminary results indicated that the addition of hBN and SC fillers to PP matrix significantly improved the mechanical strength values.

Keywords: Polypropylene Nanocomposites, Hexagonal Boron Nitride, Silicon Carbide, Battery Packs, Mechanical Properties.

**UZAKTAN ÇALIŞMA MODELİNDE ÖRGÜTSEL BAĞLILIK BOYUTLARININ NİTEL
ANALİZİ
QUALITATIVE ANALYSIS OF ORGANIZATIONAL COMMITMENT DIMENSIONS IN
THE TELECOMMUTING MODEL**

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ÖZET

Amaç: Bu araştırmada, bu dönüşümün örgütsel bağlılığın boyutlarına olan etkisinin nitel analizinin yapılması amaçlanmıştır.

Yöntem: Araştırmada yöntem olarak içerik analizi ve betimsel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. örgütsel bağlılık ve uzaktan çalışma modeli üzerine yapılan akademik veri tabanı araştırmaları incelenerek, örgütsel bağlılığın üç boyutu olan duygusal bağlılık, devam bağlılığı ve normatif bağlılık boyutları üzerindeki etkisi analiz edilmiştir.

Bulgular: Duygusal bağlılık klasik çalışma modeline göre daha düşüktür. Bireyler arasındaki etkileşimin duygusal çıktıları daha sınırlıdır. Duyguları besleyen paylaşımlar daha kısa sürelidir. Duygusal anlamda paylaşımları manipüle eden çok fazla değişken vardır. Devam etme sebebi klasik çalışma modeline göre daha fazla maddi sebeplere dayanır. Bireylerin örgüt içerisindeki devam sebeplerinden fiziksel ortam daha az etkilidir. Devam etme eğilimine sebep olan statü, sosyal kimlik gibi kavramlar daha az etkilidir. Devam etme eğilimi uzaktan çalışma modelinde daha değişken ve alternatif bol olan bir hale gelmektedir. Normatif görevlerin içeriği ve yönü işletme yönetiminin alacağı karara bağlıdır. Normatif görevlerin yerine getirilme biçimi, sanal imkanlar ile sınırlı ve belirsizdir. Bireylerin bu normatif görevlere uyum düzeylerine yönelik uzaktan çalışma standartları belirsizdir. Normatif bağlılığın uzaktan çalışma modelinde kurgulanması, devam ettirilmesi ve sorgulanması nispeten daha güçtür.

Sonuç: Araştırmada elde edilen sonuçlar, örgütsel bağlılığın duygusal bağlılığının azalma, devam bağlılığının sabit ya da değişken, normatif bağlılığın ise işletme yönetiminin inisiyatifinde değiştiğini göstermektedir. Örgütsel bağlılığın boyutlarının uzaktan çalışma modelinde nispeten daha belirsiz ve daha zor yönetilen bir kavram olup, bu konuda ileri çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uzaktan çalışma, hibrit çalışma, bağlılık, örgütsel bağlılık.

ABSTRACT

Purpose: In this study, it is aimed to make a qualitative analysis of the effect of this transformation on the dimensions of organizational commitment.

Method: Content analysis and descriptive scanning model were used as methods in the research. Academic database studies on organizational commitment and remote working model were examined and the effect on the three dimensions of organizational commitment, emotional commitment, continuance commitment and normative commitment were analyzed.

Results: Emotional commitment is lower than in the classical working model. The emotional outputs of the interaction between individuals are more limited. Sharing that feeds emotions is shorter. There are many variables that manipulate sharing emotionally. The reason for continuation is based on more material reasons than in the classical working model. The physical environment is less effective among

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the reasons for individuals to continue within the organization. Concepts such as status and social identity, which cause the tendency to continue, are less effective. The tendency to continue becomes more variable and has many alternatives in the remote working model. The content and direction of normative tasks depend on the decision to be taken by the business management. The way normative tasks are fulfilled is limited and uncertain with virtual opportunities. Remote working standards regarding the level of compliance of individuals with these normative tasks are uncertain. Normative commitment is relatively more difficult to establish, continue and question in the remote working model.

Conclusion: The results obtained in the research show that the affective commitment of organizational commitment decreases, continuance commitment is fixed or variable, and normative commitment changes at the initiative of the business management. The dimensions of organizational commitment are a relatively more ambiguous and difficult to manage concept in the remote working model, and further studies are needed on this subject.

Keywords: Remote working, hybrid working, commitment, organizational commitment.

MICROBIAL EVALUATION OF PLAQUE IN PRIMARY MOLARS IN CHILDREN

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ABSTRACT

Dental plaque is a complex biofilm formed on the surfaces of teeth, harboring a diverse microbial community that contributes significantly to oral health and disease. In children, plaque accumulation on primary molars is particularly important to study due to the susceptibility of these teeth to caries. Early childhood caries (ECC) remains a prevalent public health concern worldwide, driven by microbial activity in dental plaque. This study aims to evaluate the microbial composition of plaque in primary molars in children and its relationship to the development of dental caries.

The microbial community in plaque primarily consists of *Streptococcus mutans* and *Lactobacillus* species, both of which are known to be highly cariogenic. These bacteria metabolize dietary sugars, producing acid as a by-product, which leads to demineralization of the tooth enamel. Additionally, non-cariogenic species like *Streptococcus sanguinis* may also be present, which contribute to biofilm stability and competition among microbial species.

This study involved collecting plaque samples from the primary molars of children aged 3-6 years and analyzing the samples using microbial culture techniques and molecular methods such as polymerase chain reaction (PCR) to identify specific bacterial strains. The results indicated a higher prevalence of *S. mutans* in children with visible signs of caries, confirming the strong correlation between cariogenic bacteria and dental decay. The findings emphasize the importance of preventive measures, including proper oral hygiene, dietary control, and regular dental check-ups to reduce the risk of caries in primary teeth.

Understanding the microbial composition of dental plaque in primary molars helps inform strategies for early intervention and caries prevention in pediatric dentistry. Future research may focus on developing targeted therapies to alter the biofilm composition and reduce the prevalence of cariogenic bacteria in young children.

Keywords: dental plaque, primary molars, microbial composition

ABDOMINAL AORTIC ANEURYSMS

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ABSTRACT

Abdominal aortic aneurysm (AAA) is a localized dilation of the abdominal section of the aorta, defined by an aortic diameter of 3.0 cm or greater. It is a significant vascular condition due to the potential for life-threatening rupture. AAAs are most commonly caused by atherosclerosis and are more prevalent in older adults, particularly males, smokers, and individuals with a family history of the condition. Other risk factors include hypertension, high cholesterol, and connective tissue disorders.

The pathophysiology of AAA involves the weakening of the aortic wall, primarily due to chronic inflammation and degeneration of the extracellular matrix. Over time, this weakening can lead to a progressive enlargement of the aneurysm, which increases the risk of rupture. Ruptured AAAs are associated with a high mortality rate, often exceeding 80%, due to massive internal hemorrhage and rapid cardiovascular collapse. AAA is often asymptomatic until rupture, making early detection through screening crucial. For high-risk populations, such as older males and smokers, ultrasound is the preferred screening method due to its non-invasiveness and reliability in detecting aneurysms. In cases where symptoms do occur, they may include back, abdominal, or flank pain, as well as a pulsatile abdominal mass. The management of AAA depends on the size and growth rate of the aneurysm. Small aneurysms are often monitored with regular imaging, while large or rapidly expanding aneurysms typically require surgical intervention. Open surgical repair and endovascular aneurysm repair (EVAR) are the two primary options for treatment, with EVAR being less invasive but requiring ongoing surveillance. Prevention strategies for AAA focus on controlling modifiable risk factors, such as smoking cessation, blood pressure management, and maintaining healthy cholesterol levels.

Keywords: abdominal aortic aneurysm, rupture, vascular surgery, endovascular repair

ACUTE RENAL COLIC

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ABSTRACT

Renal colic is a severe and acute form of pain commonly associated with kidney stones, or nephrolithiasis, which obstruct the urinary tract. It is characterized by sudden and intense pain typically originating in the flank or lower back, radiating towards the groin. This condition arises when kidney stones, varying in size and composition, impede the normal flow of urine, leading to increased pressure and distention in the renal pelvis and ureters.

The pathophysiology of renal colic involves not only mechanical obstruction but also the activation of pain fibers, primarily the C-fibers in the ureter, which relay signals to the central nervous system. The pain often fluctuates in intensity, commonly referred to as "colicky" pain, due to the ureter's attempts to expel the stone via peristalsis. Renal colic is frequently accompanied by hematuria, nausea, vomiting, and urinary urgency, though the latter is often ineffective due to the obstruction.

Diagnosis primarily relies on clinical evaluation, followed by imaging studies such as non-contrast computed tomography (CT), which is the gold standard for detecting stones. Ultrasound can also be useful, especially in pregnant women and individuals for whom radiation exposure is a concern. The management of renal colic focuses on pain relief, hydration, and stone expulsion. Nonsteroidal anti-inflammatory drugs (NSAIDs) are commonly used to control pain, while alpha-blockers may be prescribed to facilitate stone passage. In more severe cases, surgical interventions such as ureteroscopy or lithotripsy may be necessary.

The prognosis for renal colic is generally good with proper treatment, though recurrence is common, particularly in patients with underlying metabolic disorders or recurrent stone formation. Preventive strategies include dietary modifications and increased fluid intake to reduce the risk of stone recurrence.

Keywords: renal colic, kidney stones, nephrolithiasis, ureteral obstruction, pain management

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EXPONENTIAL DECAY OF LAMINATED BEAM WITH NONLINEAR TIME-VARYING DELAY AND MICROTEMPERATURE EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

This research paper incorporates a topic of interest to most researchers and engineers, due to its effective applications in various areas of industry. It is the thermoelastic laminated beam model with nonlinear structural damping, nonlinear time-varying delay and microtemperature effect,

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \rho \varphi_{tt} + G(\psi - \varphi_x)_x = 0, \\ I_\rho(3\phi - \psi)_{tt} - D(3\phi - \psi)_{xx} - G(\psi - \varphi_x) = 0, \\ 3I_\rho \phi_{tt} - 3D\phi_{xx} + 3G(\psi - \varphi_x) + \gamma\theta_x + mr_x + 4\delta\phi \\ \quad + \beta h_1(\phi_t(x, t)) + \mu h_2(\phi_t(x, t - \tau(t))) = 0, \\ c\theta_t - k_0\theta_{xx} + \gamma\phi_{tx} + k_1r_x = 0, \\ kr_t - k_2r_{xx} + k_3r + m\phi_{tx} + k_1\theta_x = 0, \end{array} \right.$$

These last terms were added by many researchers in their works. As some achieved stability and others did not, each according to the nature of their problems. Our goals are to realize stability of the solution. For this reason, and under suitable hypothesis, we achieve the energy decay, and construct a suitable Lyapunov functional which drives us to obtain our results.

Keywords: Energy decay, laminated beam, microtemperature, time-varying delay.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A SCALABLE CLOUD-BASED PAYMENT GATEWAY WITH ADVANCED REMOTE TERMINAL MANAGEMENT

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ABSTRACT

The growing demand for efficient, secure, and scalable payment systems has driven the development of innovative cloud-based payment gateway solutions. This study presents a cloud-based payment gateway that integrates advanced remote terminal management to enhance both operational efficiency and user experience. The system enables streamlined transaction handling, centralized control, and allows administrators to remotely configure, update, and monitor payment terminals in real time. This reduces the need for on-site intervention and ensures seamless operation across multiple locations. Key components -Terminal Manager, Transaction Manager, and API Gateway- ensure secure and fast transaction processing while supporting various payment methods such as bank transactions, meal cards, and loyalty programs. The system leverages a secure cloud infrastructure to guarantee data integrity, low latency, and high availability, even in high-volume environments. Using cloud computing and technologies like RabbitMQ, the system provides a flexible, scalable solution suitable for businesses of all sizes. It also offers real-time monitoring and reporting, giving administrators detailed insights into transaction status, terminal health, and system performance through an interactive dashboard. Security is prioritized through encryption, multi-layered authentication, and strict access controls to protect sensitive financial data. The system handles complex remote terminal management tasks such as secure initialization, activation, and software maintenance. This study aims to explore the design and implementation issues of the proposed solution, emphasizing the importance of remote terminal management, real-time monitoring, and robust security measures in modern payment infrastructure.

Keywords: Cloud-Based Payment Gateway; Remote Terminal Management; Real-Time Monitoring; Data Security; Financial Services.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HARNESSING BETA-GLUCANS FROM *CHLORELLA VULGARIS*: EXTRACTION AND CHARACTERIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction Beta-glucans, biologically active polysaccharides, are recognized for their health benefits, including immunomodulatory and antitumor properties. *Chlorella vulgaris*, a microalga rich in biomolecules, is a promising source of beta-glucans. This study aims to extract and characterize these polysaccharides from *Chlorella vulgaris* using FTIR and solid-state NMR spectroscopy techniques. **Materials and methods** Cultures of *Chlorella vulgaris* were grown under optimal conditions. Cells were harvested by centrifugation, freeze-dried, and subjected to hot water extraction. The extracted beta-glucans were purified by precipitation with ethanol. Characterization was performed using FTIR and solid-state NMR, employing an FTIR spectrometer and a 400 MHz NMR spectrometer. **Results** FTIR analysis revealed characteristic bands around 3200-3600 cm⁻¹ (hydroxyl groups), 2920 cm⁻¹ (C-H bonds), and 1150 cm⁻¹ (C-O bonds), indicating the presence of beta-glucans. Solid-state NMR showed chemical shifts typical of glucose units, with peaks between 60 and 110 ppm, confirming the structure and purity of the extracted polysaccharides. **Discussion and Perspectives** :The results indicate that *Chlorella vulgaris* is a viable source of beta-glucans, whose functional properties could be exploited in the food and pharmaceutical sectors. Future research could focus on optimizing extraction conditions to enhance yield and biological activity of beta-glucans. **Conclusion** This study highlights the effectiveness of extracting and characterizing beta-glucans from *Chlorella vulgaris*, paving the way for their potential use in various applications.

Keywords : *Chlorella vulgaris*, Beta-glucan, Characterization

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THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FOREIGN DIRECT INVESTMENT (FDI) AND GDP PER CAPITA IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the causal relationship between Foreign Direct Investment (FDI) and GDP per capita in Albania over the period 1996-2023. Employing a time-series analysis framework, we examine the direct and indirect effects of FDI on economic growth. Our findings suggest a significant positive long-run relationship between FDI and GDP per capita, indicating that FDI has been a key driver of Albania's economic development. However, the short-run dynamics are more complex, with FDI having both short-run and long-run effects on GDP per capita. These findings underscore the importance of policies that attract and retain FDI while considering the potential challenges and negative impacts.

Keywords: Foreign direct investment (FDI), GDP per capita, Albania, time-series analysis, cointegration, vector error correction model (VECM)

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE IMPACT OF ECONOMIC INDICATORS ON RISK PREMIUMS IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the relationship between key economic indicators and risk premiums in the Albanian lending market. Specifically, we examine the effects of GDP per capita (GDPC), nonperforming loan rate (NPLR), and unemployment rate (UNEMPL) on risk premiums (RPL). Using time series data for Albania, we employ econometric techniques, including regression analysis and vector autoregression (VAR) models, to analyze the interdependencies among these variables.

Our findings reveal that while GDP per capita and unemployment rate exhibit some influence on risk premiums, the most significant determinant is the nonperforming loan rate. A higher NPLR is consistently associated with higher risk premiums, indicating that lenders perceive a greater risk of default when the proportion of nonperforming loans increases. Additionally, we observe a lagged effect of NPLR on risk premiums, suggesting that lenders anticipate future credit risks based on past trends.

The results of this study have important implications for policymakers, financial institutions, and investors. By understanding the factors that drive risk premiums, policymakers can implement measures to improve financial stability and promote economic growth. Financial institutions can use these insights to make more informed decisions regarding lending rates and risk management. Investors can assess the potential risks and returns associated with investments in the Albanian market.

Keywords: risk premiums (RPL), GDP per capita, unemployment rate, nonperforming loan rate (NPLR)

**GEBELİKTE CİNSEL YAŞAM
SEXUAL LIFE DURING PREGNANCY**

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne göre, cinsel sağlık; cinsel yaşamın fiziksel, emosyonel, ruhsal ve sosyal yönden tamamiyle bir iyilik hali içinde olmasıdır. Cinsel yaşam, iletişimin, duyguların ayrıca sevginin artırıcı etkilerinin bileşimidir. Tüm insanların cinsellik ile ilgili bilgilere erişme, haz veya üreme amacıyla cinsel ilişkiye girme hakkı vardır. Cinsel sağlık, genel sağlık göstergelerinden biridir. Fakat; fizyolojik, anatomik ve psikolojik değişikliklerin bir sebebi olarak hamilelik, cinselliği önemli ölçüde değiştirmektedir. Gebelik nedeniyle ortaya çıkan hormonal, sosyal ve psikolojik değişimler, kadının özgüven ve özsaygının azalmasına ve beden imajındaki değişikliklere bağlı olarak cinsel yaşamı etkilemektedir. Gebelik süreci devam ettikçe kadının partnerinin cinsel ilişkiyi sıkıntılı bir süreç olarak algılaması, fetüse zarar verme korkusu, erken doğum ve düşük yapacağı inancı cinsel ilişki sıklığını olumsuz yönde etkilemektedir. Gebelik döneminde pek çok kadında cinsel ilişki sıklığında, isteğinde ve kalitesinde azalma görülmektedir. Fakat, gebelikte cinsel ilişkinin devam etmesi bir yandan eşler arasındaki uyumu yükselterek emosyonel bağlarını güçlendirmektedir. Gebelikte cinselliğin devam etmesi evlilik ilişkisinin ve cinsel yaşamın devamlılığı açısından önemlidir. Çiftlerin prekonsepsiyonel dönemden itibaren bu konuda bilgilendirilmesi önemlidir. Ebeler, çiftlerin cinsellik hakkında konuşmaları için fırsat vermelidir. Sağlık kuruluşuna danışan gebenin, ebeler tarafından bu yönde sorgulanarak, kadının cesaretlendirilmesi ve sorunlarını anlatmasına imkan verilmesi önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gebe, Cinsel Sağlık, Gebelikte Cinsellik, Ebe

ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization, sexual health is the fact that sexual life is in a state of complete well-being physically, emotionally, spiritually and socially. Sex life is a combination of communication, emotions, as well as the enhancing effects of love. All people have the right to access information about sexuality, to have sexual intercourse for pleasure or reproductive purposes. Sexual health is one of the indicators of general health. But; pregnancy, as a cause of physiological, anatomical and psychological changes, significantly changes sexuality. Hormonal, social and psychological changes that occur due to pregnancy affect sexual life due to a decrease in a woman's self-confidence and self-esteem and changes in body image. As the pregnancy process continues, the woman's partner's perception of sexual intercourse as a distressing process, fear of harming the fetus, premature birth and the belief that she will miscarry negatively affect the frequency of sexual intercourse. During pregnancy,

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many women experience a decrease in the frequency, desire and quality of sexual intercourse. However, the continuation of sexual intercourse during pregnancy increases the harmony between the spouses and strengthens their emotional bonds. Decently on the one hand. The continuation of sexuality during pregnancy is important for the continuity of the marital relationship and sexual life. It is important that couples are informed about this issue from the preconceptional period. Midwives should give the opportunity for couples to talk about sexuality. It is important that the pregnant woman who consults the health institution is questioned by midwives in this direction, encouraging the woman and allowing her to tell her problems.

Keywords: Pregnant, Sexual Health, Sexuality During Pregnancy, Midwife

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POSTPARTUM CİNSEL SAĞLIK SORUNLARI POSTPARTUM SEXUAL HEALTH PROBLEMS

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ÖZET

Yaşam kalitesinin önemli bir parçası olan cinsel işlev, birçok biyopsikolojik faktörden etkilenen çok boyutlu bir olgudur. Çiftler için özellikle gebelik ve doğum sonu, cinsel sağlıklarının potansiyel olarak etkilendiği zorlu dönemlerdir. Cinsel işlev; gebelik sırasındaki komplikasyonlar, doğumun farklı özellikleri, doğum sonrası fizyolojik ve psikolojik değişiklikler, doğum sonrası depresyon gibi faktörler nedeniyle doğumdan sonra önemli ölçüde azalmaktadır. Ebeler, doğum sonu dönemde danışmanlık rolleri ile kadının cinsel sağlık sorunlarının giderilmesinde, cinsel yaşam ile ilgili olumlu tutum ve davranış geliştirmede anahtar roledir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Postpartum, Cinsellik, Cinsel Sorun, Ebelik

ABSTRACT

Sexual function, which is an important part of quality of life, is a multidimensional phenomenon affected by many biopsychological factors. For couples, pregnancy and postpartum are particularly challenging periods when their sexual health is potentially affected. Sexual function decreases significantly after birth due to factors such as complications during pregnancy, different characteristics of birth, physiological and psychological changes after birth, and postpartum depression. Midwives play a key role in eliminating women's sexual health problems and developing positive attitudes and behaviors regarding sexual life with their counseling roles in the postpartum period.

Keywords: Postpartum, Sexuality, Sexual Problem, Midwifery

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OBUA EĞİTİMİNDE TEMEL VE İLERİ DİL TEKNİĞİ VE ÇALIŞMA ÖNERİLERİ BASIC AND ADVANCED TOUNGING TECHNIQUES AND STUDY SUGGESTIONS IN OBOE EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Nefesli bir çalgı olan obua, ağızlığının yapısı gereği ağız boşluğunun içerisinde dile yakın bir pozisyonda yer almaktadır. Bu durum flüt ve klarnete kıyasla, ağız boşluğunu bir miktar daha daraltmakta, dil hareketini ve hızını kısıtlamaktadır. Ağızlık üzerine dayanan dilin çekilmesiyle ses üretilen obuada, eserlerde talep edilen kesik sesli (staccato) dil tekniği hızlandıkça zorluklar yaşanmaktadır. Dolayısıyla obua eğitiminde dil kasının doğru yöntemlerle geliştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ağız boşluğunun genişliği, dilin kullanılan noktası ve ağızlığın duruş açısı bu çalışmalarda oldukça etkili unsurlardır ve önerilen çalışmalarda göz önünde bulundurulması gereken ilk değişkenler olarak bilinmektedir. Dilin yapısının tamamen kastan ibaret olduğu düşünüldüğünde insan vücudundaki kontrol edilebilen kaslar gibi dilin de gelişmesi ve bu harekete uyum sağlaması mümkündür. Obua eğitimindeki dil tekniğinin temeli dilin, ağızlığın ucuna direkt temasıyla havanın geçişini keserek sesin kontrolüne dayanmaktadır. Bu hareketin sürekliliğinde (16'lık notalar baz alındığında) metronom 50 – 90 arası oldukça rahat uygulanırken, metronom 90-112 arası zorluklar yaşandığı gözlemlenmektedir. Bazı obuacılar, doğuştan gelen hızlı dil tekniği yatkınlığına sahip olsalar da 120- 140 metronom arası dil vurmanın çok zor olduğunu belirtmektedirler. Daha hızlı pasajlarda dil hareketini ikiye katlayabilen “çift dil” tekniği kullanılması zorunluluğu doğmaktadır. Bu konuda doğru çalışma teknikleri uygulandığında dil vurma hızı kolaylıkla artırılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yaklaşık on yıl süren obua eğitiminde çok önemli bir yere sahip olan tek dil, çift dil, kurbağa dili (flutter Zunge), üç dil tekniği gibi temel ve ileri çalım teknikleri konuları ve bu tekniklerle ilgili çalışma önerileri ele alınmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın sadece obua eğitimi alanlara değil diğer nefesli çalgı eğitimi alanlara, obua, obua damor, korangle için eser yazan bestecilere de yardımcı kaynak olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obua, dil tekniği, çift dil tekniği

ABSTRACT

The oboe, a wind instrument, is located in a position close to the tongue in the oral cavity due to the structure of its mouthpiece. This situation narrows the oral cavity a little more compared to flutes and clarinets, restricting tongue movement and speed. In the oboe, where sound is produced by pulling the tongue that rests on the mouthpiece, difficulties are experienced as the staccato tongue technique requested in the works increases in speed. Therefore, the tongue muscle needs to be developed with the right methods in oboe training. The width of the oral cavity, the point where the tongue is used and the angle of the mouthpiece are very effective elements in these studies and are known as the first variables to be considered in the proposed studies. Considering that the structure of the tongue consists entirely of muscles, it is possible for the tongue to develop and adapt to this movement, just like the controllable muscles in the human body. The basis of the tongue technique in oboe training is based on the control of the sound by cutting off the passage of air with the direct contact of the tongue to the tip of the mouthpiece. In the continuity of this movement (based on 16th notes), while the metronome is quite

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easily applied between 50 and 90, it is observed that there are difficulties between 90 and 112. Some oboists, although they have an innate tendency for fast tongue technique, state that it is very difficult to tap the tongue between 120 and 140 metronome. In faster passages, it is necessary to use the “double tongue” technique, which can double the tongue movement. When the correct practice techniques are applied in this regard, the tongue tapping speed is easily increased. In this study, basic and advanced playing techniques such as single tongue, double tongue, flutter tongue, three tongue technique, which have a very important place in oboe training that lasts about ten years, and study suggestions regarding these techniques are discussed. It is thought that this study will be a helpful resource not only for those getting oboe training but also for those getting other wind instrument training, composers writing works for oboe, oboe damor and cor anglais.

Keywords: Oboe, tongue technique, double tongue technique

**FEACA MODELİNİN ÖĞRENCİLERİN ANALİTİK DÜŞÜNME BECERİSİ ÜZERİNDEKİ
ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ
EXAMINING THE EFFECT OF FEACA MODEL ON STUDENTS' ANALYTICAL
THINKING SKILLS**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Bağlam Temelli Öğrenme yöntemlerinden FEACA modelini tanıtmak ve modelin öğrencilerin analitik düşünme becerileri üzerindeki etkisinin araştırılması amaçlanmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda ortaokul sekizinci sınıf asitler bazlar konusunda modele ilişkin etkinlikler geliştirilmiştir. Araştırma nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ön test – son test eşitlenmemiş kontrol gruplu yarı deneysel desen modeli çerçevesinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Amasya merkez ilçede öğrenim gören 33 sekizinci sınıf öğrencisi oluşturmaktadır. Araştırmada kontrol grubuna hali hazırda Milli Eğitim Bakanlığı onaylı öğretim programı çerçevesinde sunulan geleneksel öğretim yöntemi uygulanırken deney grubuna FEACA modeline uygun olarak geliştirilmiş öğretim etkinlikleri uygulanmıştır. Gruplara uygulama öncesi ve sonrasında Analitik Düşünme Becerisi Ölçeği uygulanmış ve elde edilen veriler SPSS paket programı ile analiz edilmiştir. Yapılan analiz sonuçlarına göre, kontrol ve deney gruplarının son test sonuçlarında anlamlı bir fark ortaya çıkmamıştır. Bu bulgudan hareketle FEACA modelinin öğrencilerin analitik düşünme becerisi üzerinde anlamlı bir fark oluşturmadığı sonucuna varılmıştır. Bu durumun sunulan etkinliklerin istenilir nitelikte analitik düşünmeye yönelik olmadığı ya da öğrencilerin lise giriş sınavı kaygılarından etkinliklere yeterli düzeyde konsantre olamadığı şeklinde yorumlanabilir. Araştırmanın farklı etkinliklerle aynı konuda tekrar edilmesi, diğer sınıf düzeyleri ve çeşitli konularda yapılarak FEACA modelinin öğretim amaçlı değerlendirilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FEACA Modeli, Analitik Düşünme Becerisi, Bağlam Temelli Öğrenme.

ABSTRACT

In this study, it was aimed to introduce the FEACA model, one of the Context-Based Learning methods, and to investigate the effect of the model on students' analytical thinking skills. In line with this purpose, activities appropriate to the model were developed on the subject of acids and bases in the eighth grade of secondary school. The research was carried out within the framework of the quasi-experimental design model with pretest-posttest un-equalized control group from quantitative research methods. The study group consisted of 33 eighth grade students studying in the central district of Amasya. In the study, while the traditional teaching method presented within the framework of the curriculum approved by the Ministry of National Education was applied to the control group, teaching activities developed in accordance with the FEACA model were applied to the experimental group. Analytical Thinking Skill Scale was applied to the groups before and after the application and the data obtained were analyzed with SPSS package program. According to the results of the analysis, there was no significant difference

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in the post-test results of the control and experimental groups. Based on this finding, it was concluded that the FEACA model did not make a significant difference on students' analytical thinking skills. This can be interpreted as that the activities presented were not intended for analytical thinking or that the students could not concentrate sufficiently on the activities due to high school entrance exam anxieties. It is recommended that the study be repeated on the same subject with different activities, and that the FEACA model be evaluated for teaching purposes at other grade levels and in various subjects.

Keywords: FEACA Model, Analytical Thinking Skills, Context-Based Learning.

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ENHANCING ENGLISH SPEAKING SKILLS IN LEARNERS THROUGH ICT AND AI TOOLS: SAMPLE CLASSROOM PRACTICES

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ABSTRACT

In an era marked by globalization, digitalization, and the Fourth Industrial Revolution, the English language has cemented its role as a global lingua franca, essential for communication across various domains including education, industry, and commerce. While much focus has traditionally been placed on reading and writing, the importance of speaking skills has grown due to the increased interaction between individuals from diverse linguistic backgrounds. This paper explores the integration of Information and Communication Technology (ICT) and Artificial Intelligence (AI) in English language education, with a specific focus on enhancing learners' speaking skills. It outlines the evolution of second-language learning, highlighting the shift from traditional methods to modern, technology-enhanced approaches. The paper discusses various ICT and AI tools that facilitate interactive and personalized learning environments, fostering effective communication skills. Furthermore, it examines best practices for incorporating these tools into classroom settings, while addressing the challenges and ethical considerations associated with their use. Ultimately, the paper emphasizes the transformative potential of ICT and AI in modernizing language instruction, and offers recommendations for future implementation in English-speaking classes.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Peace Education, Intercultural Understanding, Empathy, Language Curriculum Integration

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MÜZİKTE ÜSTÜN YETENEK: AYL A ERDURAN SUPERIOR TALENT IN MUSIC: AYL A ERDURAN

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, ülkemizin yetiştirdiği en önemli keman virtüözlerinden biri olan Ayla Erduran'nın yaşamını, eğitimi ve başarılarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Erduran, 22 Eylül 1934 yılında İstanbul'da dünyaya geldi. Babası, Ordinaryüs Profesör Doktor Behçet Sabit Erduran ve annesi Kadriye Erduran'dır. Dört yaşında ünlü Macar virtüözü Karl Berger'den müzik ve keman dersleri almaya başladı. On yaşında Avusturya asıllı Türk piyanist Ferdi Ştatzler eşliğinde Saray Sinemasında Çocuk Esirgeme Kurumu için ilk konserini verdi. On bir yaşında Niccolo Paganini'nin konçertosunu çalarak Paris Konservatuvarına kabul edildi. 1946'da başladığı Paris Ulusal Konservatuvarında Benedetti ve Benvenuti ile eğitim görerek keman bölümünden 1951 yılında mezun oldu. 1951 - 1955 yılları arasında ABD'de Ivan Galamian ve Zino Francescatti ile çalıştı. Avrupa'daki konser kariyerine Polonya'da, Varşova Filarmoni Orkestrası eşliğinde çaldığı Glazunov'un Keman Konçertosu'yla başladı. 1957 - 1958 seneleri arasında Moskova Konservatuvarında David Oistrakh ile çalıştı. 1957 yılında "Wieniawski" yarışmasında ilk altıya girerek ödül kazandı. 1958 yılında Ulvi Cemal Erkin'in keman konçertosunun ilk seslendirişini, Brüksel'de bestecisi yönetiminde Belçika Kraliçesi Elizabeth'in de izlediği bir konserde gerçekleştirdi. 1961 ve 1962 yıllarında Avrupa'nın çeşitli kentlerinde, Güney Amerika'da ve ABD'de, Kanada, Ortadoğu, Hindistan, Afrika, Rusya, Azerbaycan ve Türkiye'nin pek çok yerinde turneler yaptı. 1964 yılında Mithat Fenmen eşliğinde Londra'da verdiği ilk resitalinde "Harriet Cohen-Olga Verney" ödülünü kazandı. 1968 yılında Verda Erman ile Afrika turnesine çıktı. 1970 yılında Hollanda'da Beethoven Ödülü'nü kazandı, 1971 yılında ise Türkiye Cumhuriyeti Devlet Sanatçısı oldu. 1973 yılından 1990'lara kadar İsviçre'deki Conservatoire Populaire'de ve Lozan Konservatuvarı ustalık sınıfında öğretmenlik yaptı. Yaşamı 2002 yılında Evin İlyasoğlu tarafından "Ayla'yı Dinler misiniz?" adıyla biyografik roman olarak kaleme alındı. 2006 yılında Sevdâ - Cenap And Müzik Vakfı tarafından onur ödülü altın madalyası ile onurlandırıldı. 2007 yılında Sanatçının müzikle ve kemanla ilişkisi Erhan Karaesmen tarafından "Evrenimizi İç Işıklarıyla Aydınlatanlar Ayla Erduran Müzik ve Keman" adıyla kitaplaştırıldı. 2007 yılında İstanbul Müzik Festivali Onur Ödülü'ne değer bulundu. 2012 yılında merkezi Paris'te bulunan ve Société d'Encouragement au Progrès (İlerlemeyi Teşvik Cemiyeti) tarafından Fransız Senatosu ile birlikte verilen Onur Madalyası ile onurlandırıldı. Erduran, , ülkemizi başarıyla temsil eden, günümüzün pek çok ünlü sanatçısını yetiştiren, müzikal yorumculuğu pek çok ödüle layık görülen bir virtüözdür. Erduran'nın yaşamı ve başarıları genç müzisyenlere rol model olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ayla Erduran, Keman, Solist.

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the life, education, and achievements of Ayla Erduran, one of the most important violin virtuosos our country has produced. Erduran was born on September 22, 1934 in Istanbul. Her father is Ordinaryus Professor Doctor Behçet Sabit Erduran and her mother is Kadriye Erduran. She began taking music and violin lessons from the famous Hungarian virtuoso Karl Berger at the age of four. At the age of ten, she gave her first concert for the Child Protection Agency at the Saray Cinema accompanied by the Austrian-Turkish pianist Ferdi Ştatzler. At the age of eleven, she was accepted to the Paris Conservatory by playing Niccolo Paganini's concerto. She started studying at the Paris National Conservatory in 1946, where she studied with Benedetti and Benvenuti, and graduated from the violin department in 1951. Between 1951 and 1955, she studied with Ivan Galamian and Zino Francescatti in the USA. She began her concert career in Europe in Poland with Glazunov's Violin Concerto, which she performed with the Warsaw Philharmonic Orchestra. She studied with David Oistrakh at the Moscow Conservatory between 1957 and 1958. In 1957, she won an award by placing in the top six in the "Wieniawski" competition. In 1958, she gave the first performance of Ulvi Cemal Erkin's violin concerto in Brussels, conducted by the composer, and attended by Queen Elizabeth of Belgium. In 1961 and 1962, she toured various cities in Europe, South America, the USA, Canada, the Middle East, India, Africa, Russia, Azerbaijan and many places in Turkey. In 1964, she won the "Harriet Cohen-Olga Verney" award for her first recital in London, accompanied by Mithat Fenmen. In 1968, she went on an African tour with Verda Erman. In 1970, she won the Beethoven Award in the Netherlands and became a State Artist of the Republic of Turkey in 1971. From 1973 to the 1990s, she taught at the Conservatoire Populaire in Switzerland and in the master class of the Lausanne Conservatory. Her life was written as a biographical novel by Evin İlyasoğlu in 2002 under the title "Would You Listen to Ayla?" In 2006, she was honored with the gold medal of honor by the Sevda - Cenap And Music Foundation. In 2007, the artist's relationship with music and the violin was published in a book by Erhan Karaesmen under the title "Ayla Erduran Music and Violin, Illuminating Our Universe with Their Inner Lights". In 2007, she was deemed worthy of the Istanbul Music Festival Honorary Award. In 2012, she was honored with the Medal of Honor given by the Société d'Encouragement au Progrès headquartered in Paris, together with the French Senate. Erduran is a virtuoso who successfully represented our country, trained many famous artists of today, and whose musical interpretation has been deemed worthy of many awards. Erduran's life and achievements will be a role model for young musicians.

Keywords: Ayla Erduran, Violin, Soloist.

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VIABILITY STUDY ON THE USE OF THERMOCHROMIC INK IN BANK CARDS AS A SAFETY FEATURE

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to verify the viability of the use of thermochromic ink to print sensitive information on bank cards to add a layer of security to bank cards. Thermochromic ink changes colour when there is a change in temperature of the ink. Thus, sensitive information printed using this ink can initially be hidden and then shown when the ink has a change in temperature. For instance, body heat from surface contact with a hand. Using a combination of thermally conductive and isolative material to create the card, surface contact at a specific location on the card can be designed to activate the thermochromic ink, thus ensuring that cards that are not held at a specific location on the card cannot be read or photographed with visible information. This study examined the viability of this feature by analysing the functionality of the technology through thermal modelling as well as the real-world impact of the technology to bank card security using secondary data. Finite Element Method will be used to model conduction throughout the card to ensure working efficiency of the feature. This new feature seeks to further improve banking security.

Keywords: bank card; bank security; thermochromic ink;

COMPARISON OF ULTRASONIC AND THERMAL PRE-TREATMENT TO IMPROVE THE DISSOLUTION OF LIGNOCELLULOSIC BIOMASS: PHYSICOCHEMICAL CHARACTERIZATION OF BIOMASS*

LİGNOSELLÜLOZİK BİYOKÜTLE ÇÖZÜNMESİNİ İYİLEŞTİRMEK İÇİN ULTRASONİK VE TERMAL ÖN İŞLEMİN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI: BİYOKÜTLENİN FİZİKOKİMYASAL KARAKTERİZASYONU*

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ABSTRACT

In biofuel production, the use of lignocellulosic biomass, which has a complex molecular structure resistant to biodegradation, causes many restrictions that slow down the process and reduce efficiency in bio-methane and bio-hydrogen production processes by fermentation in anaerobic conditions. In order to prevent this situation, it is necessary to facilitate the biological degradation of polymeric organic substances in the structures of such biomass by microorganisms involved in anaerobic/dark fermentation processes. For this purpose, a wide variety of pretreatments are used, which are of great interest today and increase the concentration of monomeric fermentable sugars, amino acids and fatty acids in biomass. Pretreatment applications, which can be designed using physical, chemical, thermal, biological methods and their combinations, reduce lignin or hemicellulose concentrations while at the same time increasing the accessibility and surface area of cellulose. Thus, the accessibility and usability of biomass by anaerobic microorganisms is increased and its hydrolysis is facilitated. In this study, it was aimed to increase the solubility of carbohydrate and chemical oxygen demand (COD) parameters of domestic wastewater treatment plant sludge and lignocellulosic fruit wastes including peel, stem and core parts by physical and thermal pretreatment. Wastes with high moisture content were pre-dried to facilitate grinding and storage conditions. Then, the wastes mixed in determined proportions were diluted with wastewater to make the bioreactor working volume 50 ml. For physical pretreatment, an ultrasonic bath was used to investigate the effect of sound waves on organic matter solubility at different times (5-10 min.). For thermal pretreatment, an oven was used to investigate the effect of different temperatures (70-100 °C) at equal times on organic matter solubility. For the physicochemical characterization of the pretreated biomass, dissolved carbohydrate, COD, volatile organic acid, bicarbonate alkalinity etc. analyses were carried out. As a result of pretreatments, it is aimed to increase the bio-hydrogen production efficiency of biomass.

Keywords: Biofuel, Lignocellulosic biomass, Organic matter solubility, Ultrasonic pretreatment, Thermal pretreatment.

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ÖZET

Biyoyakıt üretiminde, biyolojik bozunmaya dirençli karmaşık moleküler yapıya sahip olan lignoselülozik biyokütlenin kullanımı, oksijensiz şartlarda fermantasyon ile biyo-metan ve biyo-hidrojen üretim süreçlerinde proses yavaşlatıcı ve verim düşürücü birçok kısıtlamaya sebep olmaktadır. Bu durumun önüne geçmek için bu tür biyokütlelerin yapılarındaki polimerik organik maddelerin anaerobik/karanlık fermantasyon süreçlerinde yer alan mikroorganizmalar tarafından biyolojik degradasyonunu kolaylaştırmak gerekir. Bu amaçla günümüzde de oldukça ilgi gören ve biyokütlerdeki monomerik fermente edilebilir şeker, aminoasit ve yağ asitlerinin derişimini yükselten çok çeşitli ön işlemler kullanılmaktadır. Fiziksel, kimyasal, termal, biyolojik yöntemler ve bunların birleştirilmesi ile de tasarlanabilen ön işlem uygulamaları, lignin veya hemiselüloz derişimlerini azaltırken aynı zamanda selülozun erişilebilirliğini ve yüzey alanını arttırmaktadır. Böylece biyokütlenin anaerobik mikroorganizmalar tarafından erişilebilirliği ve kullanılabilirliği artırılarak hidrolizi kolaylaştırılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada evsel atıksu arıtma tesisi çamurları ile kabuk, sap, çekirdek gibi bölümleri de kapsayan lignoselülozik meyve atıklarının birlikte fiziksel ve termal ön işlemi ile karbonhidrat ve kimyasal oksijen ihtiyacı (KOİ) parametrelerinin çözünürlüğünün arttırılması amaçlanmıştır. Nem içeriği yüksek atıklar öğütme ve saklama koşullarının kolaylaştırılması için ön kurutmaya tabi tutulmuştur. Daha sonra belirlenen oranlarda karıştırılan atıklar biyoreaktör çalışma hacmi 50 ml olacak şekilde atıksu ile seyreltilmiştir. Fiziksel ön işlem için ultrasonik banyo kullanılarak ses dalgalarının farklı sürelerde (5-10 dak.) organik madde çözünürlüğüne etkisi araştırılmıştır. Termal ön işlem için etüv kullanılarak eşit sürede farklı sıcaklıkların (70-100 °C) organik madde çözünürlüğüne etkisi araştırılmıştır. Ön işlenmiş biyokütlenin fizikokimyasal karakterizasyonu için çözünmüş karbonhidrat, KOİ, uçucu organik asit, bikarbonat alkalinitesi vb. analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ön işlemler sonucunda biyokütlenin biyo-hidrojen üretim veriminin arttırılması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyoyakıt, Lignoselülozik biyokütle, Organik madde çözünürlüğü, Ultrasonik ön işlem, Termal Ön işlem.

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A CASE STUDY: FATIGUE ANALYSIS USING DIFFERENT MATERIAL IN VEHICLE CONTROL ARM DESIGN

BİR VAKA ÇALIŞMASI: OTOMOBİL SALINCAK TASARIMINDA FARKLI MATERYALLERİN KULLANIMIYLA YORULMA ANALİZİ

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ABSTRACT

The function of the control arms in the vehicle is to ensure that the vehicle's wheels touch the ground equally and to increase road holding. These arms are exposed to different loads depending on different road conditions. In this study, a fatigue analysis of the control arm was performed. By performing a fatigue analysis on the control arm to which different materials were assigned, it was aimed to examine the effect of materials on fatigue. The applied load was kept constant and the material and shape change were taken as criteria in the design. The control arm design was designed using the CATIA V5 R20 program and its analysis was performed using the ANSYS WORKBENCH 18.0 program. The materials used in the control arm design are aluminum alloy, Al6061 T6 and structural steel. In the study, the control arm, which was designed as 0.261 kg, was reduced to 0.211 kg with aluminum alloy and 0.11 kg with Al6061 T6. Optimum results were obtained with both weight reduction and design changes in the structural steel material. The analysis results show that the least deformation in comparison of deformation values is found in structural steel, which underwent a design change of 0.171 mm. Aluminum alloy has been deformed 2.09 times more than structural steel. When comparing the life values, it can be said that structural steel has a life value 1.21 times more than aluminum alloy and 8.56 times more than Al6061 T6. When the results of the analysis are examined, it is concluded that structural steel material is the most usable material for control arm design compared to other materials.

Keywords: Fatigue Analysis, Control Arm Analysis, Aluminum Alloy, Al 6061 T6, Structural Steel.

ÖZET

Salıncak kollarının araçtaki görevi, aracın tekerleklerinin yere eşit şekilde temas etmesini sağlamak ve yol tutuşunu arttırmaktır. Bu kollar yolda farklı yol şartlarına bağlı olarak farklı yüke maruz kalırlar. Bu çalışmada da salıncak kolunun yorulma analizi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Farklı malzemelerin atandığı salıncak kolunda yorulma analizi yapılarak, malzemelerin yorulma üzerindeki etkisini incelenme hedeflenmiştir. Uygulanan yük sabit tutulmuş ve tasarımda malzeme ve şekil değişimi kriter alınmıştır. Salıncak tasarımı CATIA V5 R20 programı kullanılarak tasarlanmış ve analizi ANSYS WORKBENCH 18.0 programı kullanılarak yapılmıştır. Salıncak tasarımında kullanılan malzemeler alüminyum alaşım, Al6061 T6 ve yapısal çeliktir. Çalışmada 0,261 kg olarak tasarlanan salıncak alüminyum alaşım ile 0,211 kg'a ve Al6061 T6 ile 0,11 kg'a düşürülmüştür. Yapısal çelik malzemede hem ağırlık azaltımı hem

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de tasarım değışiklięi ile optimum sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Analiz sonuçları, deformasyon değerlerinin kıyasında en az deformeyi, 0,171 mm ile tasarım değışikliğine uğrayan yapısal çelikte bulunduęunu gösterir. Alüminyum alaşıım ise yapısal çelięe kıyasla 2,09 kat daha fazla deforme olmuştur. Ömür değerleri kıyaslandığında yapısal çelięin alüminyum alaşıımdan 1,21 kat, Al6061 T6 dan 8,56 kat daha fazla ömür değerine sahip olduęu söylenebilir. Yapılan analizlerin sonuçları incelendiğinde yapısal çelik malzemesinin dięer malzemelere kıyasla salıncak kolu tasarımı için en kullanılabilir malzeme olduęu sonucuna varılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yorulma Analizi, Salıncak Analizi, Alüminyum Alaşıım, Al 6061 T6, Yapısal Çelik.

**EFFECT OF USING DIFFERENT HOLE DIAMETERS AND DIFFERENT MATERIALS IN
BRAKE DISCS ON THERMAL ANALYSIS
FREN DİSKLERİNDE FARKLI DELİK ÇAPI VE FARKLI MATERYAL KULLANIMININ
TERMAL ANALİZ ÜZERİNDE ETKİSİ**

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ABSTRACT

Brakes are one of the most important safety systems in a car. During the braking process, the brake disc is subjected to high stress, which causes cracks in the surface and overheating of the brake fluid, seals and other components. The aim of this study is to find the brake disc design that provides the best results by performing thermal analysis of the vehicle's brake disc. This study was carried out in the ANSYS program. In this way, the temperature distribution in the brake disc of a moving vehicle was analyzed. In this study, two different materials (Aluminum Alloy, Gray Cast Iron) and four different hole diameter geometries (3 mm disc, 7 mm disc, 11 mm disc, 3-7-11 mm disc) were used. In the comparison of materials, it was seen that the material with the lowest temperature was gray cast iron. When the geometries were compared, it was determined that the geometry with the lowest temperature was the 11 mm disc design. These results show that a temperature of 333.94 °C was reached with cast iron material and 11 mm disc geometry. When the heat dissipation of the vehicle's brake disc was examined, it was determined that the material with the highest heat dissipation was aluminum alloy. When comparing geometries, the 3-7-11 mm disc achieved the best result. For this reason, the design with aluminum alloy material and 3-7-11 mm disc geometry with a value of 0.26649 W/m² was chosen as the best design in terms of heat flux.

Keywords: Brake Disc, Geometric Designs, Materials, Thermal Analysis

ÖZET

Frenler, bir otomobildeki en önemli güvenlik sistemlerinden biridir. Frenleme işlemi sırasında fren diskleri yüksek gerilime maruz kalır, bu da yüzeyinde çatlaklara ve fren sıvısının, contaların ve diğer bileşenlerin aşırı ısınmasına neden olur. Bu çalışmanın amacı, aracın fren disklerinin termal analizini yaparak en iyi sonucu veren fren disk tasarımı bulmaktır. Bu çalışma ANSYS Sabit durum termal analizi modülü kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. Ticari araç fren disk tasarımı esas alınarak bu disk tasarımının sıcaklık dağılımı analiz edilmiştir. Bu çalışmada, iki farklı malzeme (Alüminyum Alaşım, Gri Dökme Demir) ve dört farklı delik çapı geometrisi (3 mm disk, 7 mm disk, 11 mm disk, 3-7-11 mm disk) kullanılmıştır. Analiz sonuçlarında malzemeler arasında en düşük sıcaklığa sahip malzemenin gri dökme demir malzemesi olduğu görülmüştür. Geometrik tasarımlar karşılaştırıldığında ise en düşük sıcaklığa sahip geometrinin 11 mm'lik delik çapına sahip disk tasarımı olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, dökme demir

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malzeme ve 11 mm delik apı disk geometrisi ile 333,94  C 'lik bir sıcaklıęa ulaşıldığını g stermektedir. Aracın fren diskinin ısı akısı daęılımı incelendięinde ise en y ksek ısı daęılımına sahip malzemenin al minyum alaşımlı olduęu belirlendi. Geometrilere karşılařtırıldığında ise 3-7-11 mm delik aplarının bulunduęu disk ısı akısı bakımından en iyi sonuca sahiptir. Bu nedenle 0,26649 W/m² deęerine sahip al minyum alaşımlı malzeme ve 3-7-11 mm disk geometrisi ile yapılan tasarım ısı akısı aısından en iyi tasarım olarak ortaya konulmuřtur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fren Diski, Geometrik Tasarımlar, Malzemeler, Termal Analiz

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A RESEARCH ABOUT SUSTAINABILITY IN GLOBAL MARITIME TRANSPORT IN TERMS OF GREEN CORRIDORS

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ABSTRACT

It's a well-known fact that maritime trade is the best way for transportation of goods between longer distances with minimum cost. The industry is the lifeblood of global trade and it is known that more than 80% of all merchandise trade is transported by sea. In today's world, the impact of maritime trade on the economic growth and sustainable development of countries is great. There is no country in the world that is sufficient enough to live without maritime shipping. Maritime transport is therefore the heart of global trade and economy.

Nowadays it's no secret that modern practices are shockingly unsustainable. People are using natural resources at a damaging rate, polluting the air, water and land which people and all other species depend on to survive. Sustainability is a production model that aims for better economic outcomes for people and the natural environment, both in the present and in the uncertain future. The most important element of sustainability is the balance between the production of goods and raw materials used to achieve production.

In terms of maritime trade, the shipping is an indispensable and vital part of commercial life so that everyone in the world can access products. However, around 3% of global emissions come from maritime transport, and this industry produces around one billion tons of greenhouse gases per year. Therefore, it is obvious that new measures will be needed to reduce marine emissions and pollution in the coming years.

There are many ways for reducing maritime emissions to ensure sustainability in shipping. One of the most effective methods among these is green corridors. Green corridors are the specific routes where aim to go to zero emissions as soon as possible. In this study sustainability of maritime trade was investigated in terms of green corridors concept. First of all, the study provides a very detailed and comprehensive literature about maritime trade, sustainability and green corridors. Afterwards, the research concludes with future suggestions and expectations.

Keywords: Sustainability, Maritime Transportation, Shipping, Green Corridor

**ÇAMKORU TABİAT PARKI VE PELİTÇİK FOSİL ORMANINDAKİ (TÜRKİYE,
ANKARA) KELEBEK BİRLİKLERİ VE HABİTAT TİPİNE GÖRE BENZERLİK ANALİZİ
BUTTERFLY COMMUNITIES IN ÇAMKORU NATURE PARK AND PELİTÇİK FOSSIL
FOREST (TURKEY, ANKARA) AND SIMILARITY ANALYSIS ACCORDING TO
HABITAT TYPE**

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ÖZET

Gündüz kelekleri belli tipte habitatlara özelleşebilme, bulundukları habitatları karakterize edebilme ve tarımsal faaliyetler, yerleşim, çevre kirliliği gibi faktörlerin etkisiyle ekosistemde meydana gelen değişimlere hızlı cevap verebilme özellikleriyle dikkat çekicidir. Ekosistemler için pek çok biyolojik ve ekolojik role sahip keleklerin habitat tiplerine olan bağımlılıklarının ölçülmesi, bu canlıların ve üzerinde beslendikleri bitkilerin korunması için önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda son yıllarda çeşitli nedenlerle tehdit kategorilerinde sayıları hızla artan kelekler Ankara'nın Çamlıdere ilçesinde ilk defa araştırılmış olup bölgedeki eksik faunistik ve ekolojik verileri ortaya koymak amaçlanmıştır. Çalışmada CORINE Land Cover (CLC) sistemine göre habitat tipi 'Doğal çayırlar' ve 'Seyrek bitki alanları' olan iki farklı alan kelek birlikleri açısından karşılaştırılmıştır. Arazi çalışmaları Çamlıdere'de yer alan Çamkoru Tabiat Parkında ve Pelitçik Fosil Ormanında yürütülmüştür. CLC sisteminde doğal çayırlara dahil olan Çamkoru Tabiat Parkına fundalıklar, sazlıklar ve diğer otsu bitkiler hakimdir. Aynı alanda özellikle çam ve meşe türlerinin oluşturduğu orman ve orman açıklıkları da bulunmaktadır. Seyrek bitki alanlarına dahil olan Pelitçik Fosil Ormanı ise çalıların ve kurakçıl otsu bitkilerin baskın olduğu step vejetasyonuna sahiptir. 'Kesin Korunacak Hassas Alan' tesciline sahip alan günümüzden yaklaşık 16 milyon yıl önce bölgede var olan bitki örtüsünün fosilleşmiş ağaç kalıntılarına yataklık yapmaktadır. 2022-2024 yıllarının Nisan-Eylül aylarında her iki alanda eşit sayıda arazi çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Çalışmalar sonucunda toplam 597 birey değerlendirilmiş ve 5 familyaya ait 60 tür tespit edilmiştir. Pelitçik Fosil Ormanının (44 tür) Çamkoru Tabiat Parkından (39 tür) daha zengin olduğu ve ortak tür sayısının 22 olduğu belirlenmiştir. İki habitatın biyoçeşitlilik analizi için Jaccard benzerlik endeksi ve Bray-Curtis farklılığı kullanılmış olup elde edilen sonuçlar, tür benzerliklerinin son derece düşük olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ankara, Çamlıdere, kelek, habitat, benzerlik

ABSTRACT

Butterflies are remarkable for their ability to specialize in specific habitat types, characterize their environments, and respond rapidly to changes within ecosystems driven by factors such as agricultural activities, urbanization, and environmental pollution. The assessment of butterflies' dependence on habitat types is crucial for the conservation of these organisms and the plants they rely upon, given their numerous biological and ecological roles within ecosystems. In this context, butterflies that have seen a

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rapid increase in their threat categories for various reasons have been studied for the first time in the Çamlıdere district of Ankara, aiming to reveal the missing faunistic and ecological data of the region. This study compared two distinct areas classified as ‘Natural Grasslands’ and ‘Sparse Vegetation Areas’ according to the CORINE Land Cover (CLC) system in terms of butterfly communities. Field studies were carried out in Çamkoru Nature Park and Pelitçik Fossil Forest in Çamlıdere district. Çamkoru Nature Park, classified as natural grasslands in the CLC system, is dominated by heathlands, reed beds, and other herbaceous plants. This area also features forests and clearings predominantly formed by pine and oak species. In contrast, Pelitçik Fossil Forest, classified as sparse vegetation areas, is characterized by steppe vegetation, predominantly consisting of shrubs and drought-resistant herbaceous plants. This area, designated as ‘Strictly Protected Sensitive Area’ serves as a repository for fossilized tree remnants from the plant cover that existed in the region approximately 16 million years ago. From April to September during the years 2022-2024, an equal number of field studies were conducted in both locations. As a result of these studies, a total of 597 individuals were evaluated, and 60 species from 5 families were identified. It was determined that Pelitçik Fossil Forest was richer in species (44 species) compared to Çamkoru Nature Park (39 species), with a shared species count of 22. For the biodiversity analysis of the two habitats, the Jaccard similarity index and Bray-Curtis dissimilarity were used, with the results indicating an extremely low level of species similarity.

Keywords: Ankara, Çamlıdere, butterfly, habitat, similarity

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AN ASSESSMENT OF THE IMPACT OF FINTECH ON BANKS IN THE CONTEXT OF TURKEY

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ABSTRACT

In the ever-changing world, technology is also changing, developing and becoming widespread. Due to the rapidly developing and widespread technology and especially the technological developments that emerged with Industry 4.0, the financial sector and the products and services offered by banks, which are the most important players in the sector, have undergone serious changes and transformations. One of the innovations that emerged from this change and transformation is FinTechs (Financial Technology), which bring finance and technology together. Nowadays, the number of services offered by FinTechs is increasing day by day. The services offered by FinTechs include contactless payment, asset management, insurance, open banking and cryptocurrencies, etc. With these services, the banking channels that individuals use to carry out banking transactions have changed, financial services have diversified, and new business models have emerged. All these developments threaten banks, the most important of traditional financial institutions. In this context, the main purpose of this study is to contribute to the relevant literature by examining the effects of FinTech on banks. For this purpose, by using secondary data obtained from reports, the amount of FinTech investment and number of deals in Turkey, the number of FinTechs operating in Turkey, the areas in which FinTechs provide service, the number of branches and the number of employees were evaluated with the help of graphs. According to the results, it was observed that the amount of FinTech investment and the number of branches move in the opposite direction.

Keywords: Digital Transformation, FinTech, Banking, Banking Sector, Employment

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INVESTIGATION OF THE IMPACT OF USING ONLINE PRESENTATION TOOLS IN VOCABULARY TEACHING ON STUDENTS' MOTIVATION*

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the advances in technology, students' needs and learning styles has changed, which paved a way to a change within the methods teachers use to communicate knowledge. These changes led to the improvement of various information communication technology tools (ICT) such as online presentation tools. Online presentation tools have been used by EFL teachers for several opportunities that they provide during the teaching process. Due to these opportunities online presentation tools provide such as enabling the use of multimedia like videos, images and audio, these tools have been utilized for vocabulary instruction in order to foster motivation in EFL classroom. This study investigates the impact of teaching vocabulary through online presentation tools on students' motivation. The study employs quantitative method approach and it engages 43 EFL students in Turkey. Data was collected through survey method. According to the results of the study, it was concluded that the use of online presentation tools for vocabulary instruction can be effective for enhancing student motivation. This research contributes to the field of English Language Teaching by providing insights to the EFL teachers, who are seeking to enhance student motivation in EFL classroom.

Keywords: Information Communication Technology, ICT, vocabulary instruction, online presentation tools.

*This research was produced from the master thesis being prepared by the first author under the supervision of the second author.

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**İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ, MANDA ÜRETİMİ ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ VE
SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR UYUM STRATEJİLERİ
CLIMATE CHANGE, ITS IMPACTS ON WATER BUFFALO PRODUCTION, AND
SUSTAINABLE ADAPTATION STRATEGIES**

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, ekosistemler ve tarımsal üretim üzerinde geniş kapsamlı etkiler yaratarak hayvan türleri için büyük bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Devletlerarası İklim Değişikliği Panelinin (IPCC, 2023) raporuna göre, 1750'den bu yana insan faaliyetleri nedeniyle atmosferdeki karbondioksit (CO₂), metan (CH₄) ve azot oksit (N₂O) gibi sera gazlarının konsantrasyonlarında artış gözlemlenmiştir. Sözü edilen bu sera gazlarındaki artışın; 2011 yılında, sanayi öncesi dönemlere göre sırasıyla %40, %150 ve %20 oranlarında gerçekleştiği belirtilmiştir. Bu durumun, tüm canlılar gibi çiftlik hayvanları üzerinde de olumsuz yönde etkileri bulunmaktadır. Örneğin; tropikal ve subtropikal bölgelerde yaygın olarak yetiştirilen ve dayanıklı bir hayvan türü olarak bilinen mandalar bile artan küresel ısınma ve değişen çevre koşulları karşısında önemli zorluklar yaşamaktadırlar. Manda türleri, belirli bir sıcaklık aralığına kadar dayanma yeteneğine sahip olsa da aşırı sıcaklık ve nem artışları biyolojik tolerans sınırlarını zorlamaktadır. Küresel ısınmanın önemli sonuçlarından biri olan kuraklık ve buna bağlı su kaynaklarının azalması da mandaların bakımı, çevre şartları ihtiyaçları, üretkenliği, sağlığı ve refahı açısından kritik öneme sahip bir konudur. Bunun yanı sıra, değişen iklim koşulları ve azalan tatlı su kaynakları yem bitkilerinin üretimini ve verimini de olumsuz etkilemektedir. Bu durum, hayvanların ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak rasyon hazırlanması sırasında zorluklara yol açmakta ve yem maliyetlerinde artışlara neden olmaktadır. Tüm bu etkenlerin sonucunda, hayvanların performansı olumsuz etkilenmektedir. Çözüm olarak, sürdürülebilir uyum stratejileri uygulanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, çiftliklerde mikroiklim düzenlemeleri (gölgelekler, su kaynaklarına erişimin artırılması), sıcaklık stresine karşı ilave yem katkı maddelerinin kullanılması ve hayvanların sıcaklık stresine dayanıklılığını artıran ıslah çalışmaları öne çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, ülkesel ve bölgesel bazda uyum politikalarının geliştirilmesi, yetiştiricilere iklim değişikliği ile başa çıkma stratejileri konusunda eğitim verilmesi ve su kaynaklarının etkin yönetimi gibi önlemler, manda yetiştiriciliğinin sürdürülebilirliği için büyük önem taşımaktadır. Bu bağlamda, mandaların iklim değişikliği etkilerine karşı daha dirençli hale getirilmesi için multidisipliner yaklaşımlar ve yerel bilgi birikimi ile bilimsel çalışmaların entegre edilmesi gerekmektedir. Bu

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çalışmada, küresel ısınmanın ve beraberinde getirdiği sıcaklık stresinin mandalar üzerindeki fiziksel ve fizyolojik etkileri ile bunlarla başa çıkma yöntemleri derlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İklim Değişikliği, Manda, Sıcaklık Stresi, Sürdürülebilirlik

ABSTRACT

Climate change poses a major threat to animal species, with far-reaching impacts on ecosystems and agricultural production. According to the Intergovernmental Panel on Climate Change (IPCC, 2023), the concentrations of greenhouse gases such as carbon dioxide (CO₂), methane (CH₄), and nitrous oxide (N₂O) have increased in the atmosphere due to human activities since 1750. The increases in these greenhouse gases were 40%, 150%, and 20% in 2011, respectively, compared to pre-industrial times. This situation negatively affects livestock as well as all living things. For example, even water buffalo, which are widely bred in tropical and subtropical regions and are known as hardy animals, are experiencing significant difficulties due to increasing global warming and changing environmental conditions. Although water buffalo can withstand certain temperature ranges, extreme increases in temperature and humidity push their biological tolerance limits.

Drought, one of the significant consequences of global warming, and the consequent decrease in water resources, are critical issues for water buffalo care, environmental needs, productivity, health, and welfare. Additionally, changing climatic conditions and decreasing freshwater resources negatively affect the production and yield of forage crops. This causes difficulties in preparing rations to meet the water buffalo's needs and leads to increases in feed costs. As a result of all these factors, the performance of the animals is adversely affected.

To address these challenges, sustainable adaptation strategies are being implemented. These include microclimate adjustments on farms (such as shading and increasing access to water sources), the use of feed additives to combat heat stress, and breeding studies aimed at enhancing the water buffalo's resistance to heat stress. Furthermore, developing adaptation policies on national and regional levels, training breeders on climate change coping strategies, and effective management of water resources are crucial for the sustainability of water buffalo breeding.

In this context, multidisciplinary approaches and the integration of scientific studies with local knowledge are essential to make water buffalo more resilient to the effects of climate change. This study reviews the physical and physiological effects of global warming and the accompanying heat stress on water buffalo, as well as methods to cope with these challenges.

Keywords: Climate Change, Water Buffalo, Heat Stress, Sustainability

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YAŞLANMAYA BAĞLI EPIGENETİK DEĞİŞİKLİKLER VE BAZI ÖNLEYİCİ BESLENME YAKLAŞIMLARI EPIGENETIC MODIFICATIONS DUE TO AGING AND SOME PREVENTIVE NUTRITIONAL APPROACHES

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ÖZET

Yaşlanma, genetik programlar ve çevresel faktörlerin etkisiyle yapısal ve işlevsel değişiklikler sonucu ölüme götüren süreç olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Dünya nüfusunun yaşlanma sürecine bakıldığında 60 yaş ve üzeri nüfusun artacağı öngörülmektedir. Epigenetik değişikliklerin, çevresel faktörlerle birlikte hücresel ve organizma düzeyinde yaşlanmanın önemli belirleyicileri olabileceği öne sürülmektedir. Yaşlanmayla ilgili epigenetik değişiklikler, özellikle DNA metilasyonu ve histon modifikasyonları, vücudun nasıl yaşlandığı ve kanser, diyabet ve nörodejeneratif bozukluklar gibi hastalıkların zamanla nasıl ortaya çıktığı konusunda önemli bir rol oynar. Nörodejeneratif hastalıklar, yaşlanma sürecinde önemli bir risk faktörü olarak görülmekte ve özellikle Alzheimer ve Parkinson hastalıklarında ilgili genlerin metilasyon seviyelerindeki farklılıkların ve epigenetik değişikliklerin etkileri olduğu belirtilmektedir. Bu değişikliklerin başlıca DNA metilasyonu, histon modifikasyonları ve mikroRNA'lar aracılığıyla gerçekleştiği belirtilmektedir. DNA metilasyonunun, histon modifikasyonları ve mikroRNA'ların gen ifadesini etkileyerek nörodejeneratif hastalıklara yol açabileceği vurgulanmaktadır. DNA metilasyonu yaşlanma sürecinde azalmaktadır ve bu durum çeşitli nörodejeneratif hastalıklarla ilişkilendirilmektedir. Histon modifikasyonları ise kromatin yapısını etkileyerek gen ifadesini düzenler, bu süreç nörodejeneratif hastalıkların patolojik özelliklerinden biridir. Ayrıca, mikroRNA'ların nörodejenerasyonda rol oynayabileceğine dair kanıtlar bulunmaktadır. Beslenme gibi çevresel faktörler, DNA dizisini değiştirmeden gen ifadesini etkileyerek bu epigenetik mekanizmaları etkileyebilmektedir. DNA metilasyonu için çok önemli olan tek karbon metabolizmasında yer alan folat, B₁₂ vitamini, kolin ve betain gibi öğelerin, yaşlanmayı geciktirebilecek enerji kısıtlaması, metformin ve resveratrol gibi maddelerin epigenetik süreçler üzerindeki potansiyel etkileri bulunmaktadır. Önleyici beslenme yaklaşımları açısından, bu metil donör besinlerini, antioksidanları ve polifenoller içeren bir beslenme tarzını benimsemek epigenetik süreçleri etkileyerek sağlıklı yaşlanmayı desteklemek için yararlı kabul edilir. Ancak beslenme ile epigenetik arasındaki bağlantıyı destekleyen güçlü kanıtlar olmasına rağmen, insanlarda kesin mekanizmaları ve uzun vadeli etkileri açıklığa kavuşturmak için daha fazla araştırmaya ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme Yaklaşımları, Epigenetik, Yaşlanma

ABSTRACT

Aging is defined as the process leading to death due to structural and functional changes under the influence of genetic programs and environmental factors. When the aging process of the world population is examined, it is predicted that the population aged 60 and over will increase. It is suggested that epigenetic changes and environmental factors may be important determinants of aging at the cellular and organismal levels. Epigenetic changes related to aging, especially DNA methylation and histone modifications, play an important role in how the body ages and how diseases such as cancer, diabetes,

and neurodegenerative disorders emerge over time. Neurodegenerative diseases are seen as an important risk factor in the aging process, and it is stated that differences in the methylation levels of the relevant genes and epigenetic changes have effects, especially in Alzheimer's and Parkinson's diseases. It is stated that these changes occur mainly through DNA methylation, histone modifications and microRNAs. It is emphasized that DNA methylation can lead to neurodegenerative diseases by affecting the gene expression of histone modifications and microRNAs. DNA methylation decreases during the aging process and this situation is associated with various neurodegenerative diseases. Histone modifications regulate gene expression by affecting chromatin structure, a process that is one of the pathological features of neurodegenerative diseases. There is also evidence that microRNAs may play a role in neurodegeneration. Environmental factors such as nutrition can affect these epigenetic mechanisms by affecting gene expression without changing the DNA sequence. Elements such as folate, vitamin B₁₂, choline and betaine, which are very important for DNA methylation and are involved in one-carbon metabolism, and substances such as energy restriction, metformin and resveratrol, which can delay aging, have potential effects on epigenetic processes. In terms of preventive nutritional approaches, energy restriction, adopting a diet that includes these methyl donor nutrients, antioxidants and polyphenols is considered beneficial to support healthy aging by affecting epigenetic processes. However, despite the strong evidence supporting the link between nutrition and epigenetics, more research is needed to clarify the exact mechanisms and long-term effects in humans.

Keywords: Nutritional Approaches, Epigenetics, Aging

FERMENTE OLİGOSAKKARİT, DİSAKKARİT, MONOSAKKARİT VE POLYOL (FODMAP) İÇERİĞİ DÜŞÜK DİYET TEDAVİSİNE GÜNCEL BAKIŞ CURRENT OVERVIEW OF DIETARY THERAPY LOW IN FERMENTABLE OLIGOSACCHARIDES, DIOSACCHARIDES, MONOSACCHARIDES AND POLYOLS (FODMAP)

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ÖZET

Fermente oligosakkarit, disakkarit, monosakkarit ve polyol (FODMAP) içeriği düşük diyet tedavisi son zamanlarda en çok araştırılan konular arasında yer almaktadır. Bu çalışma, fermente oligosakkaritler, disakkaritler, monosakkaritler ve polyollerden (FODMAP) oluşan besin gruplarının gastrointestinal sistem üzerindeki etkilerini ve düşük FODMAP diyetinin klinik uygulamalarını kapsamlı bir şekilde incelemektedir. FODMAP'ler, ince bağırsakta zayıf emilim özellikleri, küçük molekül ağırlıkları ve boyutları nedeniyle osmotik olarak aktif moleküller olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu özellikleri, bu besinlerin kalın bağırsakta hızlı bir şekilde fermentasyona uğramasına ve sonuç olarak gaz, kısa zincirli yağ asitleri ve diğer metabolitlerin oluşumuna yol açmaktadır. Bu süreç, bağırsak motilitesinde değişiklikler, immün sistemin aktive olması ve bağırsak geçirgenliğinde artış gibi istenmeyen gastrointestinal semptomların ortaya çıkmasına neden olmaktadır.

Düşük FODMAP diyetinin uygulanması, üç aşamalı bir süreçten oluşmaktadır: eliminasyon, yeniden yerleştirme ve koruma aşamaları. Eliminasyon aşamasında, FODMAP içeren besinler 2-4 hafta boyunca diyet dışı bırakılmakta ve bu süre zarfında hastaların semptomları gözlemlenmektedir. Eğer semptomlarda belirgin bir iyileşme gözlemlenirse, ikinci aşama olan yeniden yerleştirme aşamasına geçilmektedir. Bu aşamada, eliminasyon sırasında çıkarılan besinler yavaşça diyetle eklenmekte ve semptomların tekrar oluşup oluşmadığı izlenmektedir. Son olarak, koruma aşamasında, semptomlara neden olmayan besinler diyetin son şekline eklenerek bireysel tolerans seviyeleri belirlenmektedir.

Düşük FODMAP diyetinin, özellikle irritabl bağırsak sendromu (IBS) ve Crohn's hastalığı gibi fonksiyonel bağırsak hastalıklarının semptomlarını hafifletmede etkili olduğu gösterilmiştir. Ancak, bu diyetin uzun vadeli etkileri, eliminasyon fazının olası olumlu ve olumsuz sonuçları, yeniden yerleştirme aşamasının standartlaştırılması ve diyetin klinik faydalarının netleştirilmesi gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, diyetin uygulanması sırasında bireysel farklılıkların dikkate alınması ve diyetisyen rehberliğinde gerçekleştirilmesi önerilmektedir. Sonuç olarak, düşük FODMAP diyetinin, gastrointestinal semptomların yönetiminde önemli bir strateji olduğu ve bu yaklaşımın daha fazla araştırma ve kanıt desteği gerektirdiği vurgulanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beslenme, FODMAP diyeti, Mikrobiyota, Sağlık

ABSTRACT

Dietary therapy low in fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, monosaccharides and polyols (FODMAPs) has recently been among the most researched topics. This study comprehensively examines the effects of food groups consisting of fermentable oligosaccharides, disaccharides, monosaccharides and polyols (FODMAPs) on the gastrointestinal tract and clinical applications of a

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low FODMAP diet. FODMAPs are defined as osmotically active molecules due to their poor absorption in the small intestine, small molecular weight and size. These characteristics lead to rapid fermentation of these nutrients in the large intestine, resulting in the formation of gas, short-chain fatty acids and other metabolites. This process leads to undesirable gastrointestinal symptoms such as changes in intestinal motility, activation of the immune system and increased intestinal permeability.

The implementation of a low FODMAP diet consists of a three-stage process: elimination, reintroduction and maintenance. In the elimination phase, FODMAP-containing foods are excluded from the diet for 2-4 weeks, during which time patients' symptoms are monitored. If there is a significant improvement in symptoms, the second phase, the reintroduction phase, is initiated. In this phase, the foods removed during elimination are slowly added to the diet and the symptoms are monitored for recurrence. Finally, in the maintenance phase, foods that do not cause symptoms are added to the final diet to determine individual tolerance levels.

A low FODMAP diet has been shown to be particularly effective in relieving symptoms of functional bowel diseases such as irritable bowel syndrome (IBS) and Crohn's disease. However, the long-term effects of this diet, the possible positive and negative consequences of the elimination phase, the standardization of the reintroduction phase and the clinical benefits of the diet need to be clarified. It is also recommended that individual differences should be taken into account during the implementation of the diet and that it should be performed under the guidance of a dietitian. In conclusion, it is emphasized that a low FODMAP diet is an important strategy for the management of gastrointestinal symptoms and this approach requires further research and evidence support.

Keywords: Nutrition, FODMAP diet, Microbiota, Health

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ABSTRACT

Teachers have a very important role in child psychology. Teachers' early recognition of the behaviors of children in their classrooms and early intervention using appropriate methods can prevent psychological problems experienced by children and support them to overcome them with less impact. Teachers have a very important role in the early recognition and treatment of child psychological problems. Each child comes to school with different developmental characteristics and different family and past experiences. Teachers encounter children with different developmental characteristics, problems in developmental areas, children with special needs, disadvantaged children, children with adaptation and behavior disorders. Teachers' efficacy and proficiency in child psychology is very important both for early recognition and prevention of adjustment and behavior disorders and for their treatment by working in cooperation with mental health professionals and parents. Teachers' efficacy and proficiency in child psychology is also essential for education and training to reach its goal. Because the effect of psychological factors on learning is undeniable. For these reasons, studies on teachers' efficacy and proficiency in child psychology are considered important. In the literature review, almost no studies investigating teachers' competencies and self-efficacy in child psychology were found. We wanted to start research on the subject by developing a measurement tool. The aim of this study is to develop a scale to measure teachers' self-efficacy towards child psychology. The scale has 4 sub-dimensions: *Self-efficacy for Developmental Psychology*, *Self-efficacy for Psychology of Children with Special Needs*, *Self-efficacy for Psychology of Disadvantaged Children* and *Self-efficacy for Child Psychopathology*. On average, there are 12 items in each sub-dimension, totalling 46 items. Each scale item was scaled with a five-point Likert scale as "Strongly disagree, Disagree, Undecided, Agree and Totally agree". While creating the scale items, expert opinions were obtained from two experts working in the field of child psychology, one classroom and one branch teacher, and a linguist on spelling and grammar. Teachers' gender, seniority, branch and having children were evaluated. It is thought that the scale will make a significant contribution to the child psychology literature.

Keywords: Teacher self-efficacy, Child psychology, Developmental psychology, Children with special needs, disadvantaged children, Child psychopathology.

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EĞİTİMDE TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET EŞİTLİĞİNE DAİR BİLSEM OKUL YÖNETİCİSİ VE ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ EVALUATION OF THE OPINIONS OF BİLSEM SCHOOL ADMINISTRATORS AND TEACHERS ON GENDER EQUALITY IN EDUCATION

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ÖZET

Eğitimin toplumsal görevi gelecek kuşağa toplumsal değerleri aktarmak, toplumsal yapıyı korumak ve sürdürmektir. Kadının biyolojik özelliklerinden dolayı toplumda ayrımcılığa uğramadan topluma eşit şekilde katılımını ifade eden toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği, toplumla ilişkili olduğu kadar eğitimin de konusudur. Dolayısıyla eğitim bileşenlerinin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğine yüklediği anlamlar geleceğin toplumsal yapısının inşasına yön verebilecektir. Araştırmanın amacı Bilim ve Sanat Eğitim Merkezi (BİLSEM) okul yöneticisi ve öğretmenlerinin eğitimde toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğine dair görüşlerinin değerlendirilmesidir. Nitel araştırma yöntemine dayanan araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Zonguldak il ve ilçelerinde bulunan BİLSEM’lerde yönetici ve öğretmen olarak görev yapan 15 katılımcı oluşturmaktadır. Veriler, yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu aracılığıyla toplanmış, analizinde içerik analizi kullanılmıştır. Analizler “BİLSEM okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerinin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliği algıları”; “BİLSEM okul yöneticileri ve öğretmenlerinin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanabilmesine dair önerileri” olmak üzere 2 tema altında çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonuçlarına göre katılımcıların eğitimde toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğine yönelik algılarının bilimsel tanımlamalarla örtüştüğü, katılımcıların toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğini kavramsallaştırabildikleri ortaya konulmuştur. Bununla birlikte, katılımcıların, eğitimin içeriğindeki toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliklerini toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizlikleriyle ilişkilendirdikleri, eğitimin içeriğindeki materyallerin toplumsal cinsiyet eşitsizliklerinin sürdürülmesine etki ettiğini düşündükleri araştırmanın ulaştığı sonuçlar olmuştur. Yine araştırmada, katılımcıların eğitimde toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliğinin sağlanabilmesi için kadınlara pozitif ayrımcılık yapılması görüşünde oldukları görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Toplumsal cinsiyet, Eğitimde Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği, Eğitim, BİLSEM.

ABSTRACT

The social duty of education is to transfer social values to the next generation and to protect and maintain the social structure. Gender equality, which expresses women's equal participation in society without being discriminated against due to their biological characteristics, is a subject of education as well as being related to society. Therefore, the meanings that education components attach to gender equality can direct the construction of the social structure of the future. The aim of the research is to evaluate the views of Science and Art Education Center (BİLSEM) school administrators and teachers on gender equality in education. The study group of the research, which is based on qualitative research method, consists of 15 participants who work as administrators and teachers in BİLSEMs located in Zonguldak province and districts. Data was collected through a semi-structured interview form and content analysis was used in its analysis. Analyzes “BİLSEM school administrators and teachers' perceptions of gender inequality”; It was analyzed under 2 themes: "Suggestions of BİLSEM school administrators and

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teachers on achieving gender equality". According to the results of the research, it was revealed that the participants' perceptions of gender equality in education coincide with scientific definitions and that the participants were able to conceptualize gender equality. However, the results of the study showed that participants associated gender inequalities in the content of education with gender inequalities and thought that the materials in the content of education affected the maintenance of gender inequalities. Again, in the research, it was seen that the participants were of the opinion that positive discrimination should be made against women in order to achieve gender equality in education.

Key Words: Gender, Gender Equality in Education, Education, BİLSEM.

**DEMİRYOLLARINDA RİSKLER VE KULLANILAN RİSK METOTLARI
RISKS AND RISK METHODS USED IN RAILWAYS**

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ÖZET

Şehirleşme ve teknolojik gelişmeler, yoğun şehir merkezlerinin oluşmasını ve kentlerden şehirlere göç yapılmasını sağlamıştır. Sanayi ve teknolojik gelişmeler bu gelişimi her geçen gün artırmış ve ulaşım sistemlerinin çok daha önemli bir konu olarak karşımıza çıkmasını sağlamıştır. Ulaştırma sistemlerindeki gelişmeler hava yolu, kara yolu ve demiryolu sistemlerinin gelişimini sağlamış ve ilgili sistemlerin çalışma alanlarının artışı sağlamıştır. Tüm bu nedenlerden dolayı ulaştırma sistemleri detaylı planlama ve değerlendirmelerin yapıldığı, verimlilik ve güvenlik geliştirici mekanizmalara sahip bir durumu ortaya koymaktadır. Risk değerlendirme, süreçlerin veya sistemlerin muhtemel tehlikelerini belirleyerek bunların analiz etme ve yönetme sürecidir. Değerlendirmelerdeki amaç, ortaya çıkabilecek risklerin etkilerini azaltmak ve güvenliği artırmaktır. Değerlendirmeler yapılırken, risklerin tanımlanması, olasılık ve etkilerinin analiz edilmesi, bu etkilerin önceliklendirilmesi ve alınması gereken önlemlerin belirlenmesini içerir. Demiryollarında yapılan risk değerlendirme çalışmaları, demiryolu altyapısı ve işletmesi ile ilgili ortaya çıkabilecek tehlikelerin ve bu tehlikelerin risklerinin belirlenmesi, analiz edilmesi ve yönetilmesi amacıyla yapılır. Bu değerlendirmeler, güvenliğin sağlanması, kazaların önlenmesi ve etkili bir kriz yönetimi sağlanması için önemlidir. Demiryollarında yapılan risk değerlendirme işlemleri yapılırken sıklıkla; Hata Ağacı Analizi (FTA), Olay Ağacı Analizi (ETA), Hata Türleri ve Etkileri Analizi (FMEA), Risk Matrisi Yöntemi kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada demiryolu ulaşım teknolojisi için risk etmenlerinin değerlendirilmesi bu risklerin analizi için kullanılan metotların incelenmesi sağlanacaktır. Yöntemlerinin kullanım alanları ve içerikleri ile ilgili detaylar aktarılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Demiryolları, Risk Değerlendirme, Risk Etmenleri, Niceliksel Değerlendirme, Niteliksel Değerlendirme, Yarı Biçimsel Değerlendirme.

ABSTRACT

Urbanization and technological developments have led to the formation of dense city centres and migration from cities to cities. Industrial and technological developments have increased this development daily and have made transportation systems a much more important issue. Developments in transportation systems have enabled the development of air, road and railway systems and have increased the working areas of the relevant systems. For all these reasons, transportation systems present a situation where detailed planning and evaluations are made and have efficiency and safety-enhancing mechanisms. Risk assessment is the process of determining the possible hazards of processes or systems, analyzing and managing them. The purpose of the evaluations is to reduce the effects of the risks that may arise and increase safety. While making the evaluations, it includes defining the risks, analyzing their probabilities and effects, prioritizing these effects and determining the precautions to be taken.

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Risk assessment studies carried out in railways are carried out in order to determine, analyze and manage the hazards that may arise in relation to the railway infrastructure and operation and the risks of these hazards. These evaluations are important for ensuring safety, preventing accidents and providing effective crisis management. While carrying out the risk assessment processes in railways, it is frequently stated that; Fault Tree Analysis (FTA), Event Tree Analysis (ETA), Failure Modes and Effects Analysis (FMEA), Risk Matrix Method are used. In this study, the evaluation of risk factors for railway transportation technology and the examination of the methods used for the analysis of these risks will be provided. Details about the areas of use and contents of the methods will be conveyed.

Keywords: Railways, Risk Assessment, Risk Factors, Quantitative Assessment, Qualitative Assessment, Semiformal Assessment.

**ŞEKİL HAFIZALI ALAŞIMLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ
BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SHAPE MEMORY ALLOYS**

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ÖZET

Termomekanik veya manyetik etkiler gibi uyarılara maruz kaldığında orjinal formuna dönebilen malzemeler Şekil Hafızalı Malzemeler (Shape Memory Materials) olarak isimlendirilmektedir. Bu özellikleri sayesinde Şekil hafızalı malzemeler havacılık, elektronik, biyomedikal ve savunma sanayi gibi endüstrilerde büyük ilgi görmektedir. Bu alanda özellikle şekil hafızalı alaşımlar ve polimerler olmak üzere iki grup malzeme kullanılmaktadır. Şekil hafızalı malzemelerin araştırılması ve geliştirilmesi için alanda birçok bilimsel çalışma yapılmıştır. Yapılan çalışmaları iyi analiz etmek ve yönelimleri tespit etmek gelecekte yapılabilecek çalışmalar için yol gösterici olmaktadır. Bu amaçla kullanılan bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi ile çeşitli veri tabanlarında, ilgili alanda yapılan çalışmaları irdeleyerek bu alandaki yönelim tespit edilebilmektedir. Yapılacak çalışmada şekil hafızalı alaşımlarda yapılan bilimsel çalışmaların tespit edilmesi ve analiz edilmesi için Vos Viewer yazılımı ile Web of Science Core Collection veri tabanı incelenerek bibliyometrik analiz yapılmıştır. Çalışma sayesinde şekil hafızalı alaşımlar hakkında ne kadar çalışma yapıldığı, bu alanda öne çıkan anahtar kelimeler ve alandaki yönelimlerin tespit edilmesi amaçlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şekil Hafızalı Malzeme, Şekil Hafızalı Alaşım, Bibliyometrik Analiz, Vos Viewer, Web of Science

ABSTRACT

Materials that can return to their original form when exposed to stimuli such as thermomechanical or magnetic effects are called Shape Memory Materials. Thanks to these properties, shape memory materials attract great attention in industries such as aviation, electronics, biomedical and defense industries. In this field, two groups of materials are used, especially shape memory alloys and polymers. Many scientific studies have been conducted in the field for the research and development of shape memory materials. Good analysis of the studies conducted and determination of trends are guiding for future studies. For this purpose, the bibliometric analysis method used can be used to examine the studies conducted in the relevant field in various databases and to determine the trends in this field. In this study, a bibliometric analysis was conducted by examining the Web of Science Core Collection database with Vos Viewer software in order to identify and analyze scientific studies conducted on shape memory alloys. The study aimed to determine how much work has been done on shape memory alloys, the prominent keywords in this field and the trends in the field.

Keywords: Shape Memory Material, Shape Memory Alloy, Bibliometric Analysis, Vos Viewer, Web of Science

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THE EFFECT OF GENDER INEQUALITY ON INSTITUTIONAL QUALITY: THE CASE OF TURKIYE

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ABSTRACT

Gender inequality, which refers to the discrimination that individuals are subjected to only because of their gender roles, is a dominant inequality problem throughout the world, albeit to different degrees. Although women today have more civil and political rights, they are still disadvantaged in the labour market, especially in access to education and income inequality. In this study, which aims to determine the impact of gender inequality on institutional quality in Türkiye, data between 1990 and 2022 are used. In this context, unit root and autocorrelation tests were applied to the series for model stability and Granger causality test was applied. As a result of the analysis, it was found that there is a unidirectional negative causality from gender inequality to institutional quality.

Although women today have more civil and political rights than in the past, this gives them fewer opportunities in education and labour markets' but systematic in material well-being Different degrees of gender inequality (GE) prevail across the world due to gender differences. These differences are reflected in the fact that gender is a primary determinant within various social and economic groups

KORNONUN AV GEZİLERİNDEN ORKESTRAYA GİRİŞİ THE INTRODUCTION OF THE HORN FROM HUNTING TRIPS TO THE ORCHESTRA

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ÖZET

Bakır üflemeli bir çalgı olan korno, ilkçağlarda en basit haliyle hayvan boynuzları, tahta parçaları ve kısa kıvrımlı borular kullanılarak yapılmış, avlarda sinyal vermek, köyler arasında haberleşmeyi sağlamak amacıyla kullanılmıştır. Korno geleneksel olarak av ile ilişkilendirilen bir enstrümandır. Ortaçağ'da aristokratlar, avcılığı kendi yetkileri altında bir spora dönüştürerek Doğu'dan işlemeli fildişleri ithal etmiştir ve bunlardan yapılan av kornoları soylular ve şövalyeler tarafından kullanılmıştır. 16. yy.'da av boruları metalden yapılmaya başlanarak zamanla daire şeklini almıştır. Basit ya da doğal korno denilen bu çalgıda, hiçbir delik ve perde yoktur. Tüm tonalitelerde kullanılabilmesi için çalgıya boru uzunluklarını değiştirebilen ek borular takılarak çalınmaya başlanmıştır.

Av kornolarının kullanıldığı eserler arasında Michelangelo Rossi'nin *Erminia sul Giordano* (1633), Francesco Cavalli'nin *Le nozze di Teti e di Peleo* (1639) ve Jean-Baptiste Lully'nin *La Princesse d'Elide* (1664) operaları yer almaktadır. Korno, av gezilerinden orkestraya ilk kez girdiği zaman, keman ve obua gruplarına pek uymadığı düşüncesiyle 'kaba bir çalgı' olarak görülmüştür ve orkestradaki kullanımın çok işlevsel olmadığı düşünülmüştür ancak J.S. Bach'ın 1721'de *Brandenburg Konçertosu*'na iki korno eklemesiyle kendini kabul ettirmiş ve orkestradaki yerini almıştır.

1814 yılında Alman Korno sanatçısı Heinrich Stölzel'in çalgıya piston sistemini eklemesiyle tüm kromatik seslerin çalınması mümkün olmuştur. Zamanla piston sistemi daha işlevsel olan bugün kullanılan ventil sistemine dönüşmüştür.

Klasik dönem bestecileri eserlerinde çoğunlukla 2 kornoya yer vermiştir. Romantik ve modern dönemde ise orkestralarda 4 ila 8 korno kullanılmıştır. Konik ağızlık yapısından dolayı ses tınısı diğer bakır enstrümanlara göre daha yumuşak ve pusludur. Solo çalgı olmasının yanı sıra orkestradaki görevi, melodiye çalan yaylı ve üflemeli çalgılar ile melodiye eşlik eden diğer çalgılar arasında bir denge unsuru oluşturmaktır. Klasik dönem ve hatta bazı Romantik dönem bestecileri orkestrada kornoyu trompet ile birlikte vurmali çalgılara yardımcı olmak amacı ile çoğu zaman ritmi destekleyici motiflerle kullanmışlardır. Bu çalışmanın, kornonun daha yakından tanınması ve orkestradaki kullanımı ile öneminin kavranmasına yardımcı olacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Korno, Orkestra, Av Borusu.

ABSTRACT

The horn, a brass wind instrument, was originally made in its simplest form in ancient times using animal horns, pieces of wood, and short curved tubes. It was used to signal hunts and to facilitate communication between villages. Historically, the horn has been traditionally associated with hunting. In the Middle Ages, aristocrats transformed hunting into a sport under their authority, importing decorated ivory from the East, and hunting horns were used by nobles and knights. In the 16th century, hunting horns began to be made of metal and gradually took on a circular shape. This instrument, known as the simple or natural horn, had no holes or valves. To enable it to be used in all tonalities, the horn was fitted with additional tubing to change its length.

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Works in which hunting horns were used include the operas *Erminia sul Giordano* (1633) by Michelangelo Rossi, *Le nozze di Teti e di Peleo* (1639) by Francesco Cavalli, and *La Princesse d'Elide* (1664) by Jean-Baptiste Lully. When the horn was first introduced into the orchestra from hunting trips, it was considered a “coarse instrument” that did not blend well with the violin and oboe sections, and its role in the orchestra was initially considered limited. However, when J.S. Bach added two horns to his *Brandenburg Concerto* in 1721, the instrument gained acceptance and secured its place in orchestral music.

In 1814, the German horn player Heinrich Stölzel introduced the piston system to the instrument, making it possible to play all chromatic notes. Over time, the piston system evolved into the more practical valve system used today.

Classical period composers generally wrote for two horns in their works. In the Romantic and modern periods, orchestras began to use between four and eight horns. Due to its conical mouthpiece, the horn's timbre is softer and hazier than other brass instruments. In addition to serving as a solo instrument, the horn plays a crucial role in balancing the string and wind instruments that playing the melody with the other instruments accompanying it. Classical and some Romantic period composers frequently used the horn alongside the trumpet to assist the percussion section, often reinforcing rhythmic motifs.

This study aims to contribute to a deeper understanding of the horn and to highlight its significance and use in orchestral music.

Keywords: Horn, Orchestra, Hunting Horn.

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OSMANLI DÖNEMİNDE ANADOLU'DA ÇÖP/ATIK YÖNETİMİ⁹ WASTE MANAGEMENT IN ANATOLIA DURING THE OTTOMAN PERIOD

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ÖZET

Çöpler bir kültürden geriye kalan kalıntılar ve insanın yaratmış olduğu kültürel birikimin özeti olarak tanımlanabilir. Ülkemizde sınırlı da olsa Batı'da bu konuda ilginç çalışmalar bulunur. Geçmişten öğrenilebilecek davranış biçimlerinin varlığını sorgulayan bu çalışma sınırlı veriye rağmen Anadolu'nun kültürel hafızasında çöp/atık ve bertaraf alışkanlıklarına odaklanmıştır. Artık var olmayan bireylerin, onların evlerinin, sokaklarının köylerinin, kentlerinin, işletmelerinin tarihin yardımıyla çöp birikintileri ve muhtemel bertaraf yöntemleri ele alınırken, geri dönüşüm ve yeniden kullanım kavramlarının varlığı da bu çalışmada dönemsel olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Kaynakların izin verdiği ölçüde 19 yüzyıl ve Osmanlı Dönemi, bu çalışma için daha yoğun bir odak noktasıdır. Çalışmanın hedefi geçmişin alışkanlıkları ve uygulamalarının günümüzde daha doğal bir yaşam, temiz bir çevre için başlatılan girişimler için örneklemeler sunmaktır.

Anahtar sözcükler: Çöp, atık, geri dönüşüm, yeniden kullanım, çevre, bertaraf

ABSTRACT

Garbage can be defined as the remains of a culture and the summary of the cultural accumulation created by humans. Interesting studies have been conducted on this subject in different disciplines, although it is limited in our country. This study, which questions the existence of behavioral patterns that can be learned from the past, focuses on garbage/waste and disposal habits in the cultural memory of Anatolia especially Ottoman period. While individuals who no longer exist, their houses, streets, villages, cities, businesses, concretely existing garbage deposits and possible disposal methods are discussed with the help of archeology and history, the existence of the concepts of recycling and reuse is also periodically evaluated in this study. Societies settled in Anatolia frequently resorted to recycling and reuse practices to meet their daily needs. Natural wastes of humans and animals, minerals, ceramics, textiles, glass, porcelain, and construction materials have been used in Anatolia for centuries, sometimes in accordance with their old functions and sometimes by recycling them and giving them completely different functions. The practices of the past can be eye-opening for the initiatives launched today for a more natural life and a cleaner environment.

Key Words: Garbage, waste, recycling, reuse, environment, disposal

⁹ Bu çalışma Türkiye Bilimsel ve Teknolojik Araştırma Kurumu (TÜBİTAK) tarafından 122G162 Numaralı proje ile desteklenmiştir.

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MODERN ÖNCESİ DÖNEM OSMANLI İMPARATORLUĞU'NDA ATIK GİDERME VE ÇEVRE TEMİZLİĞİ¹⁰

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ÖZET

Osmanlı Devleti'nde çevre temizliği ve atık yönetimi, İslam hukuku ve yerel geleneklere dayalı olarak düzenlenmiştir. Temizlik hem dini bir sorumluluk hem de toplumsal bir görev olarak kabul edilmiştir. Mahallelerdeki temizlikten halk ve imamlar sorumlu olurken, subaşılar ve arayıcı esnafı gibi görevliler çöplerin toplanmasını ve imhasını denetlemiştir. Çöpler genellikle su kaynaklarına, özellikle denizlere ve nehirlerle atılırdı, ancak devlet bu atıkların yerleşim yerlerinden uzak noktalarda toplanmasını ve imha edilmesini emretmiştir. Özellikle denize kıyısı olan kentlerde çöplerin denize atılması yaygındı, ancak bu işlem belirli kurallara bağlıydı.

Osmanlı'da çöplerin toplanması işini arayıcı esnafı üstlenmiştir ve bu esnaf, çöpleri toplarken değerli buldukları eşyaları ayırarak kazanç sağlamıştır. Çevre temizliği konusunda halkın uyumu sürekli denetlenmiş ve temiz olmayan mahalleler veya çarşılarında sorumlulara cezalar uygulanmıştır. Temizlik konusunda düzenlemeler, modernleşmeyle birlikte daha sistematik hale gelmiş ve 1826'da kurulan İhtisap Nezareti, bu görevleri daha merkezi bir şekilde yönetmeye başlamıştır. Tüm bu çabalar, halk sağlığını koruma ve şehirlerin temiz tutulması amacıyla gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu çalışma Osmanlı İmparatorluğu'ndaki atık giderme alışkanlıklarını ve çevre temizliğini ayrıntılı olarak incelemektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Osmanlı, Atık Yönetimi, Çevre, Geri Dönüşüm, Arayıcı Esnafı.

ABSTRACT

In the Ottoman Empire, environmental cleanliness and waste management were regulated based on Islamic law and local customs. Cleanliness was regarded as both a religious duty and a social responsibility. The cleanliness of neighborhoods was managed by the residents and imams, while officials like subashis and the "searching guild" oversaw waste collection and disposal. Waste was often dumped into water sources, especially seas and rivers, but the state mandated that waste be collected and disposed of at designated sites far from residential areas. In coastal cities, dumping waste into the sea was common, though regulated by specific rules.

The task of collecting waste was carried out by the searching guild, which would sort and collect waste, profiting from any valuable items they found. The cleanliness of neighborhoods was regularly monitored, and fines were imposed on those responsible for unclean areas. Over time, regulations on cleanliness became more systematic with modernization, and in 1826, the establishment of the İhtisap Nezareti (Tax and Sanitation Department) centralized the management of sanitation. These efforts were

¹⁰ Bu çalışma TÜBİTAK tarafından desteklenen 122G162 numaralı "Küçük Menderes Bölgesindeki Kırsal Yerleşim Yerlerinde Atık Giderme Alışkanlıklarının Geçmişten Günümüze Karşılaştırılması" projesinden üretilmiştir.

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aimed at protecting public health and maintaining clean urban environments. The document examines in detail the waste disposal practices and environmental cleanliness in the Ottoman Empire.

Keywords: Ottoman Empire, Waste Management, Environment, Recycling, Seeker, Guild.

ÇAĞDAŞ KEMAN REPERTUVARINDA İLERİ VE GENİŞLETİLMİŞ PIZZICATO TEKNİKLERİ VE KULLANIM ALANLARI ADVANCED AND EXTENDED PIZZICATO TECHNIQUES IN CONTEMPORARY VIOLIN REPERTOIRE AND THEIR USAGE

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, pizzicato tekniğinin tarihsel gelişimini incelemekte ve çağdaş eserlerde kullanımını ileri ve genişletilmiş teknikler başlığı altında ele alarak teori ve performans etkilerini analiz etmektedir. Pizzicato, yay kullanımı olmadan tellerin sol el parmaklarıyla çekilmesi sonucu sesin üretildiği bir yaylı çalgılar tekniğidir. Geleneksel pizzicato tekniği keman repertuvarında uzun süredir kullanılmasına rağmen çağdaş dönem müzik repertuvarının getirileri olan gelişen ve çeşitlenen ifade arayışları, tekniğin yeni kullanım biçimlerinin doğmasına sebep olmuştur. Besteciler, kemanın teknik potansiyelini daha da genişleterek yeni ses renkleri ve dokular yaratmak amacıyla pizzicato tekniğini eserlerinde farklı şekillerde kullanmış ve adeta yeniden tanımlamışlardır. Kemanın salyangoz bölümünde yer alan akort kulaklarının birleşme noktalarının üzerinde yapılan “above nut pizzicato” alışagelmışin dışında frekanslar üzerinde zengin armonik tınlar yaratırken, tırnak temasıyla oluşan uzun süreli titreşim talebi “buzz pizzicato” ile sağlanmış, sol el yerine sağ el parmaklarının hızlı ve yatay hareketleriyle oluşturulan bir diğer pizzicato tekniği olan “tremolo pizzicato” ile ise perküsif ve katmanlı bir yapı elde edilmiştir. Tüm bu devinim, eserlerdeki dramatik etkiyi yoğunlaştırmak, geleneksel tınların dışında renkler elde etmek ve kemanın geleneksel rolünü yeniden yorumlamak üzerine kurulmuştur. Ele alınan pizzicato tekniklerin analizleri, çağdaş müziğin yenilikçi doğasını ve kemanın teknik sınırlarının zorlandığını gözler önüne sermekte ve bestecilerin yenilikçi yaklaşımlarının icracılardan yüksek teknik yeterlilik ve yaratıcı bir anlayış talep ettiğini tekrar hatırlatmaktadır. Bu sebeple çalışmanın genç müzisyenlere rehberlik etmesi ve literatüre katkı sağlaması amaçlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Pizzicato, Keman, Genişletilmiş Teknikler

ABSTRACT

This study examines the historical development of the pizzicato technique and analyses its use in contemporary works under the title of advanced and extended techniques, as well as analysing its theoretical and performance implications. Pizzicato is a string technique in which the sound is produced by pulling the strings with the fingers of the left hand without the use of a bow. Although the traditional pizzicato technique has been used in the violin repertoire for a long time, the search for development and diversification of expression, which is the result of the contemporary music repertoire, has led to the emergence of new ways of using the technique. Composers have used and redefined the pizzicato technique in various ways in their works to create new timbres and textures by further expanding the technical potential of the violin. While “above nut pizzicato”, played at the junctions of the tuning ears in the snail section of the violin, produces rich harmonic timbres at unusual frequencies, “buzz pizzicato” provides the long vibration demand created by nail contact, and “tremolo pizzicato”, another pizzicato technique created by rapid and horizontal movements of the right hand's fingers instead of the left, produces a percussive and layered structure. All these movements are based on intensifying the dramatic effect in the works, obtaining colours other than the traditional timbres and reinterpreting the traditional

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role of the violin. The analyses of the pizzicato techniques discussed reveal the innovative nature of contemporary music and the pushing of the technical limits of the violin and remind us once again that the innovative approaches of composers require a high level of technical competence and creative understanding on the part of performers. For this reason, the study is intended as a guide for young musicians and as a contribution to the literature.

Keywords: Pizzicato, Violin, Extended Techniques

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A NOVEL FUZZY LOGIC FRAMEWORK FOR ANOMALY DETECTION IN VEHICULAR AD HOC NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Vehicular Ad Hoc Networks (VANETs) play a vital role in intelligent transportation systems by enabling communication between vehicles and infrastructure to improve road safety, traffic management, and driving efficiency. However, the dynamic, decentralized nature of VANETs exposes them to security threats such as spoofing, Denial of Service (DoS), and other network anomalies. Traditional anomaly detection methods struggle to keep pace with VANETs' rapid topology changes, high mobility, and diverse communication patterns. To address these challenges, this paper introduces a novel fuzzy logic-based framework for anomaly detection in VANETs, which enhances the accuracy, flexibility, and responsiveness of security mechanisms. Fuzzy logic handles the inherent uncertainty in VANET environments by using intermediate truth values and qualitative assessments (e.g., "low," "medium," "high") for parameters such as speed, signal strength, packet loss, and delay. The framework applies fuzzy rules to identify suspicious patterns, adjusting detection thresholds dynamically based on real-time conditions and historical data to minimize false positives and negatives. Lightweight fuzzy inference mechanisms ensure fast, real-time anomaly detection without overburdening network resources, crucial for preventing accidents and disruptions. Simulation-based evaluations against various attacks, including DoS, Sybil, and routing misbehavior, demonstrate the framework's superior performance in detection speed, accuracy, and resource efficiency compared to traditional methods. The proposed adaptive and real-time solution ensures greater security and reliability for VANETs, contributing to safer, more resilient intelligent transportation systems.

Keywords: VANETs, Intelligent Transportation Systems, Anomaly Detection, Security Threats, Fuzzy Logic, Real-time Detection, Adaptive Security, Vehicular Networks Safety.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PERCEPTION AND KNOWLEDGE OF ORGANIC FOOD AMONG THE MOROCCAN POPULATION

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ABSTRACT

In recent decades, shifts in food production and consumption patterns have emerged, impacting significantly the food system and having repercussions on both the environment and health. These changes are largely driven by an increased food production to meet the needs for food security and global population growth. This surge in production has, in turn, influenced people's eating habits, enhancing food availability and improving food security. All these changes are also causing negative environmental consequences such as the depletion of natural resources, deforestation, biodiversity loss, pollution, climate change, water scarcity, and air quality degradation, among others. At the same time, unsustainable food consumption exacerbates these imbalances in terms of both quantity and quality, intensifying the effects during and after the COVID-19 health crisis on human health and environmental sustainability. In this context, organic agriculture emerges as a promising alternative to promote sustainable food consumption. This paper aims to assess Moroccans' perception of organic agriculture through an online questionnaire, to which 423 participants responded. The results reports that 81.7% of survey respondents consumed organic foods for reasons mainly related to their benefits on health environment, 85.5% claimed the high cost as reason for not eating them. The study revealed also a confusion of organic products with local products in a large part of the participants (66.3%). In conclusion, Moroccan population perceives organic food superior to conventionally grown products in terms of quality or taste. However, the consumption of organic products is still modest or even low among the population. The data from this study indicate that although the development of organic agriculture is still insufficient in Morocco, it appears to be a promising approach for sustainable food consumption.

Key words: Organic food; local food; consumption; perception; Morocco

HYDROGEN-ENRICHED WATER: BENEFITS FOR THE BODY, PREVENTION AND REDUCTION OF SYMPTOMS OF VARIOUS DISEASES

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ABSTRACT

Hydrogen-enriched water has been attracting growing attention due to its potential health benefits, although a consensus on its effects has yet to be reached. The aim of this study is to assess the scientific literature regarding the advantages, effects on diseases, and possible risks associated with the consumption of hydrogen-enriched water. This review involved searches through the PubMed, Taylor & Francis, and Google Scholar databases, focusing on 69 scientific articles published in English since 2010. These articles underwent a descriptive analysis to evaluate their content and conclusions.

Recent studies have provided substantial evidence confirming the health benefits of hydrogen-enriched water. Significant improvements have been reported in patients with conditions such as myocardial infarction, various cancers (including lung, liver, colorectal, and gallbladder), asthma, chronic obstructive pulmonary disease, cerebral ischemia, rheumatoid arthritis, and non-alcoholic fatty liver disease. Furthermore, hydrogen-enriched water has been shown to enhance the well-being of haemodialysis patients and positively affect lifestyle-related diseases like type 2 diabetes and obesity by lowering blood glucose levels and improving metabolic function and nutrient absorption. Hydrogen can help manage immunity and even alleviate symptoms of COVID-19.

Hydrogen-enriched water has also been associated with enhanced endurance, accelerated muscle recovery following exercise, and, to a lesser extent, improved athletic performance. Regular consumption of hydrogen-rich water has been linked to delayed cellular aging, improvements in skin health, and reduced ultraviolet (UV) damage, primarily through its antioxidative properties and the stimulation of type I collagen synthesis in the skin. The analysis of available data confirms that hydrogen-enriched water is safe for consumption in healthy individuals and is legally approved for use. However, individuals with underlying health conditions are advised to consult a healthcare professional before incorporating hydrogen-enriched water into their routine.

Keywords: Hydrogen, Ionization, Alkaline water, Hydrogen-enriched water.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE ROLE OF BIOTECHNOLOGY IN THE PERSPECTIVE OF CHRISTIAN ETHICS: CHALLENGES AND OPPORTUNITIES IN MANAGEMENT OF RELIGIOUS EDUCATION IN SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the role of biotechnology from Christian ethical perspective and its impact on the management of Christian religious education in schools. Advances in genetic engineering, cloning, and gene therapy are elements in the development of science in the modern era. However, it has become an urgent issue for Christian educational institutions to formulate a comprehensive approach in integrating with Christian ethical and moral values into the science curriculum in schools. Biotechnology, as a rapidly developing branch of science, raises various significant ethical and theological implications, especially in the context of Christian education. This article also analyzes the managerial challenges faced by Christian schools in responding to these technological developments, as well as opportunities for innovation in teaching that can combine modern scientific understanding with faith values. Through an effective educational management approach, Christian schools are expected to be able to prepare students not only to have knowledge, but also to be able to apply moral and spiritual principles in dealing with biotechnology issues. This article concludes that the integration of Christian ethical values in science education can improve the quality of learning, promote critical attitudes, and strengthen students' faith amidst the challenges of modern science.

Keywords: Biotechnology, Christian ethics, educational management, curriculum, modern science.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

POPULATION GROWTH IN NIGERIA: A STOCHASTIC LOGISTIC MODELLING APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

This research focused on the application of the stochastic logistic modelling (SLM) approach to predict population growth trends in Nigeria. The study employed the Demographic Stochastic Logistic (DSL) model, which incorporates randomness into population growth predictions by accounting for the variability in key demographic dynamics such as fertility rates, mortality rates, and migration. The aim is to compare and determine if the stochastic models provide more accurate population predictions than the deterministic models. The research adopts a quantitative longitudinal design approach with time series data. The study used data on Nigeria's population obtained from the worldometer.info to simulate population dynamics under various scenarios. A combination of descriptive statistics and stochastic modelling techniques was used to analyse the data. The results show that Nigeria's population in 2024 at $N_0 = 233.6$ million will reach 245.7 million by 2030 using the deterministic model approach but will lie between 242.8 and 252.6 million by the stochastic logistic approach. The study therefore concluded that the stochastic logistic models offer more flexible and realistic projections, accounting for uncertainties in population growth, and are more effective in assessing the potential outcomes of population growth. Based on these insights, recommendations were made for the country to implement a quick census exercise to determine the exact population and adoption of adaptable policies aimed at managing Nigeria's rapidly growing population.

Keywords: Demographic stochastic logistic (DSL), Demographic dynamics, Longitudinal design, Modelling, Population growth,

FACIAL EXPRESSION OF HAPPINESS IN TWINS

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ABSTRACT

Facial expressions are a vital source of non-verbal cues for interpersonal communication and for interpreting affective states and intentions. For centuries, there has been extensive debate regarding facial expression signatures and the extent to which emotional expressions are innate and universal. Twin studies offer valuable insights into the heritability of specific traits by exploring the similarities and differences between monozygotic (MZ) twins, who share nearly 100% of their genes, and dizygotic (DZ) twins, who share about 50%. If MZ twins demonstrate more similar emotional behaviors or expressions compared to DZ twins, it indicates a stronger genetic influence. The main goal of this study was to investigate the frequency of happiness expressions between pairs of monozygotic (MZ) and dizygotic (DZ) twin siblings in reaction to a 45-second comic video, and to evaluate sex differences in facial expressions of happiness. Eighty-five same-sex pairs (71 MZ and 14 DZ), with a mean age of 30 years (± 12), watched emotional video clips in a laboratory setting. The zygosity of the pairs was further evaluated by DNA testing. The siblings sat side by side without making eye contact while a camera recorded their facial expressions. The videos were automatically analyzed by FaceReader (version 8.1.15), an automated system for the recognition of facial images, including the six basic emotional expressions. All faces were calibrated in the software using each individual's neutral expression photo to achieve greater accuracy. To evaluate happiness expressions, mean values per second were considered, and the resulting curves were adjusted using a linear model with the effect of time modeled as a spline smoothing function—a combination of flexible bands controlled by a number of points called knots. Since the adjustments were based on the normality of the data, comparisons between the curves were made using a test similar to ANOVA for fixed effects. The tests showed that monozygotic twins displayed more similar expressions of happiness compared to dizygotic twins ($p = 0.667$ and $p < 0.0001$, respectively). These results remained consistent when separating the analyses by zygosity and sex; that is, MZ twins were more similar to each other regardless of sex ($p = 0.2287$ for MZ males and $p = 0.3057$ for MZ females) compared to DZ twins ($p < 0.001$ for males and females). Additionally, we observed a sex difference in the display of happiness, with greater variation in expressions of happiness among men than among women, independent of zygosity. Our findings, obtained with a landmark-based facial recognition system, corroborate the results of a twin study conducted by Ekman and colleagues, which also found a genetic influence on positive emotions but not on negative ones. The analysis is ongoing, and other expressions are being analyzed. In addition to corroborating the genetic influence on the expression of happiness, our results highlight the potential for conducting research using an automated method for analyzing facial expressions, as opposed to the manual method, which requires more training time and resources.

Keywords: Heritability; Emotional expression; Facial recognition; Monozygotic and dizygotic twins; Automated analysis

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

REVEALING THE LOST NUTRITIONAL VALUE AND UNTAPPED POTENTIAL OF FOOD WASTED FROM RURAL MOROCCAN MARKETS

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ABSTRACT

Background: Food waste is a major challenge for food systems sustainability, occurring at various levels of the supply chain. Limited data exists on the quantity and nutritional value of food wasted at the rural weekly markets (souks). **Aims:** This study aimed to assess the quantity and nutritional content of food waste in rural markets in El Jadida and Sidi Bennour, Morocco. **Methods:** A study using quantitative approach was conducted involving observation of discarded food types and a survey of vendors to determine quantities purchased, unsold products, and the final destination of waste. Nutrient losses were calculated using the CIQUAL food composition table and the Bilnut program. **Results:** Total unsold food was estimated at 1135.36 tons per year, equivalent to 0.85 kg/inhabitant/year in the study region. Vegetables were the most wasted (45.7%), followed by fruits (27.4%) and meat (10.8%). The discarded food amounted to 677.3 tons per year (0.5 kg/inhabitant/year). The daily nutritional value of this waste was approximately 118.17 kcal, 6.03 g of protein, 6.39 g of fats, 7.62 g of carbohydrates, and substantial amounts of vitamins and minerals, including 945.9 mg of iron. This iron loss alone could meet the daily needs of 59 women or 236 children. **Conclusions:** This study provides a first assessment of nutritional losses due to food waste in rural markets underlining the need for better management to reduce waste. Redistributing food could help address nutritional deficiencies in vulnerable populations. **Keywords:** Food waste, Nutritional loss, Rural markets, Valorization, Morocco

POSSIBILITY OF USING BACTERIOCINS FOR THE CONTROL OF SKIN AND MUCOSAL MICROBIOME IN VETERINARY MEDICINE - PRELIMINARY RESEARCH

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ABSTRACT

The progressive increase in bacterial resistance to antibiotics is considered one of the greatest challenges in human and veterinary medicine. Antibiotic-resistant microorganisms threaten the health and lives of both humans and animals, prolong therapies, and significantly increase treatment costs. The growing tendency to use the same antibacterial therapeutics in animals and humans means that drug-resistant bacteria and fungi, transmitted from companion animals to humans, are increasingly responsible for infections.

Therefore, the use of non-antibiotic drugs in veterinary medicine (against which bacteria have not yet developed or cannot develop resistance) not only allows for effective treatment of animals but also helps break the transmission of resistant pathogens to humans. The aim of this project is to explore the possibility of using naturally derived substances, such as bacteriocins as antimicrobial agents.

A screening test was conducted using the spot method with reference strains of *S. aureus*, *S. pseudintermedius*, *S. uberis*, *P. aeruginosa*, *P. multocida*, *C. albicans*, *K. pneumoniae*, *E. coli* and *E. faecalis*. The archival G+ and G- bacterial strains were incubated in 5 ml of Luria Broth (LB) 24 hours at 37°C and then 10 µl of liquid culture of the test strains were dropped onto Brain Heart Infusion Agar (BHA) plates with lawn culture of reference strains. The inhibitory effect was observed after 24 hours of incubation at 37°C. Strains exhibiting antimicrobial activity were selected for further research. The antibacterial properties of the cell-free culture fluid obtained after 24-hour incubation at 37°C were then tested. It was observed that bacteria from the genera *Pseudomonas* and *Staphylococcus* relatively often inhibit the growth of the reference strains, but only a few showed similar effects with cell-free culture fluid. This may indicate the presence of other, more complex mechanisms of interaction with competing microbiota than the release of bacteriocins into the environment.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANALYSIS OF OROFACIAL TISSUE PRESSURE AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADULT WOMEN UNDERGOING HYALURONIC ACID LIP FILLERS

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ABSTRACT

The lips, which are mostly composed of the orbicularis oris muscle, play a fundamental role in facial appearance and expression. The aim of this longitudinal study was to analyze orofacial soft tissue pressure before (I), 30 (II) and 60 (III) days after lip filling, with hyaluronic acid, and their quality of life, using a questionnaire, after 60 days. Twenty-two healthy women aged between 18 and 59, without temporomandibular dysfunction, took part in the study. Lip, tongue and cheek pressure were quantified using the *Iowa Oral Performance Instrument (IOPI)* and the quality of life used the *Glasgow Benefit Inventory (GBI)* questionnaire. The study was approved by the ethics committee from FORP/USP (process number 10589419.0.0000.5419). The *IOPI* data was subjected to repeated measures and Bonferroni tests ($p < 0.05$) and the questionnaire was calculated by adding and dividing the scores, which ranged from -100 to +100 according to the answer to each question. The results indicated differences between periods in the tongue pressure, with a decrease after 60 days (I vs III, $p = 0.002$) and, in the right cheek, an increase after 30 days (I vs II, $p = 0.04$). Pressure on the left cheek gradually increased over time (I vs II, $p = 0.05$ and I vs III, $p = 0.02$). A final positive value (+27.38) was obtained after the final calculation of the questionnaire. The analysis of tissue pressure and quality of life after lip fillers revealed functional adaptations in the dynamic orofacial structures and an improvement in the quality of life of adult women, respectively.

Key-words: Hyaluronic acid; IOPI; Lip fillers; Quality of life; Orofacial tissues.

**INVESTIGATING THE RELATIONSHIPS BETWEEN FREE-LIVING SLEEP, MEMORY,
ATTENTION AND ACADEMIC ACHIEVEMENT IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS
ÜNİVERSİTE ÖĞRENCİLERİNDE SERBEST YAŞAM UYKUSU, BELLEK, DİKKAT VE
AKADEMİK BAŞARI ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİLERİN İNCELENMESİ**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın genel amacı, üniversite öğrencilerinin serbest yaşam uykusunun objektif ve sübjektif uyku kalitesi özellikleri ile akademik ve bilişsel performansları arasındaki ilişkisinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda katılımcıların sübjektif uyku kalitesi, objektif uyku kalitesi, bilişsel performansları ve yarıyıl not ortalamalarına ilişkin elde edilen ölçümleri arasındaki ilişkiler ve etkileşim değişkenlerinin düzeyleri araştırılmıştır.

Araştırmanın örneklemini, İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi Psikoloji Bölümünde öğrenim gören ve 19-24 yaş arasında toplamda 59 (50 kadın ve 9 erkek) gönüllü katılımcı oluşturmuştur. Araştırmada, sübjektif uyku kalitesi özelliklerini ölçmek amacıyla; Epworth Uykululuk Skalası (EUS), Pittsburgh Uyku Kalitesi İndeksi (PUKİ), Uykusuzluk Şiddeti İndeksi (UŞİ) ve Sabahçıl-Akşamcıl Anketi kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, objektif uyku kalitesi ölçümleri için katılımcılara akıllı bileklikler takılarak 7 gece boyunca uyku kaydı alınmıştır. Çalışmada bilişsel performans, Stroop Testi T-BAG Formu ve Görsel İşitsel Sayı Dizileri B Formu (GİSD-B) ile değerlendirilmiştir. Bilişsel testlerin uygulanma sırası, her bir testin katılımcıların yarısında ilk olarak uygulanması sağlanarak dengelenmiştir.

Verilerin analizinde, normal dağılım gösteren değişkenler arası ilişkilerin belirlenmesi için Pearson Momentler Çarpımı Korelasyon Katsayısı Analizi, normal dağılım göstermeyen değişkenler arası ilişkiler için de Spearman korelasyon analizi uygulanmıştır. Daha sonra Objektif uyku, sübjektif uyku ve akademik başarı değişkenlerinin bilişsel performansı yordama düzeylerinin belirlenmesi amacıyla Çoklu Regresyon ve Hiyerarşik Regresyon Analizleri uygulanmıştır.

Çalışmanın korelasyon analizleri incelendiğinde, sübjektif uyku değerlendirmelerinden uykusuzluk şiddeti ve gündüz uykululuğu düzeylerinin seçici dikkat performanslarıyla pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu görülmüştür. Bununla birlikte, objektif uyku ölçümlerinden olan uyku etkinliği puanının, multimodal kısa süreli bellek performansı ile pozitif yönde ilişkili olduğu bulunmuştur. Diğer taraftan objektif uyku ölçümleri ile sübjektif uyku ölçümleri arasında anlamlı bir ilişki bulunmamıştır. Regresyon analizleri sonucunda ise katılımcıların objektif uyku parametrelerinden; gündüz uykululuğu düzeylerinin, yatakta geçirdikleri sürelerinin, toplam uyku sürelerinin ve uyku başlangıcından sonra uyanık kalma sürelerinin seçici dikkat performanslarını anlamlı düzeyde yordadığı saptanmıştır. Sübjektif uyku ölçümlerinden olan uykusuzluk şiddeti düzeylerinin ise multimodal kısa süreli bellek performanslarını anlamlı şekilde yordadığı belirlenmiştir. Araştırmanın bulguları alanyazın ışığında tartışılmıştır.

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*Bu çalışma İzmir Katip Çelebi Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Birimi tarafından desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Uyku Kalitesi, Kognitif Performans, Akademik Performans, Kronotip

ABSTRACT

The general purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between objective and subjective sleep quality characteristics of university students' free-living sleep and their academic and cognitive performance. For this purpose, the relationships between the participants' subjective sleep quality, objective sleep quality, cognitive performance and semester grade point averages and the levels of interaction variables were investigated.

The sample of the research consisted of a total of 59 (50 female and 9 male) volunteer participants between the ages of 19 and 24, studying at the Department of Psychology at İzmir Katip Çelebi University. In the study, in order to measure subjective sleep quality characteristics; Epworth Sleepiness Scale (EUS), Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index (PSQI), Insomnia Severity Index (ISI) and Morningness-Eveningness Questionnaire were used. In addition, for objective sleep quality measurements, participants were fitted with consumer smart bracelets and their sleep was recorded for 7 nights. In the study, cognitive performance was evaluated with the Stroop Test T-BAG Form and Audiovisual Digit Span B Form (GISD-B). The order of administration of the cognitive tests was counterbalanced by ensuring that each test was administered first to half of the participants.

In the analysis of the data, Pearson Product Moment Correlation Coefficient Analysis was applied to determine the relationships between variables with normal distribution, and Spearman correlation analysis was applied for the relationships between variables that did not show normal distribution. Then, Multiple Regression and Hierarchical Regression Analyses were applied to determine the predictive levels of objective sleep, subjective sleep and academic achievement variables on cognitive performance.

When the correlation analyses of the study were examined, it was seen that the severity of insomnia and daytime sleepiness levels from subjective sleep evaluations were positively related to selective attention performances. However, sleep efficiency score, one of the objective sleep measurements, was found to be positively related to multimodal short-term memory performance. On the other hand, no significant relationship was found between objective sleep measurements and subjective sleep measurements. As a result of regression analysis, participants' objective sleep parameters; It was found that daytime sleepiness levels, time spent in bed, total sleep time and time awake after sleep onset significantly predicted selective attention performance. It was determined that insomnia severity levels, which are subjective sleep measurements, significantly predicted multimodal short-term memory performances. The findings of the research were discussed in the light of the literature.

* This study was supported by İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University Scientific Research Projects Unit.

Keywords: Sleep Quality, Cognitive Performance, Academic Performance, Chronotype

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KENTLEŞME VE KÜRESELLEŞME’NİN ÇEVRE KALİTESİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ: EKC VE LCC HİPOTEZLERİNİN TEST EDİLMESİNE İLİŞKİN İTALYA’DAN KANITLAR THE EFFECTS OF URBANISATION AND GLOBALISATION ON ENVIRONMENTAL QUALITY: EVIDENCE FROM ITALY FOR TESTING THE EKC AND LCC HYPOTHESIS

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ÖZET

İtalya’daki kentsel yayılma hem ekonomik hem de sosyal kalkınmada önemli bir faktördür. Ancak bu süreç çevre sorunlarını da beraberinde getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada kentleşmenin çevre kalitesi üzerindeki etkileri, ekolojik ayak izi (EF) ve yük kapasite faktörü (LCF)’ne odaklanarak farklı bir perspektiften araştırılmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda çalışma, yük kapasite eğrisi (LCC) ve çevresel Kuznets eğrisi (EKC) hipotezlerini test etmek için otoregresif dağıtılmış gecikme (ARDL) sınır testi yaklaşımını kullanmaktadır. Çalışmanın veri dönemi 1978-2022 yıllarını içermektedir. ARDL sınır testi sonuçları, kişi başına gelir ile LCF arasında ters-U şeklinde, EF ile ise U şeklinde bir ilişki olduğunu ortaya koymuştur. Diğer bir ifadeyle, LCC ve EKC hipotezleri uzun dönemde İtalya için geçerli değildir. Kısa dönemli tahminler, İtalya’daki gelir artışının çevre kalitesi üzerinde olumlu bir etkisi olduğunu gösterse de, bu etki uzun dönemde sürdürülebilir değildir. Ayrıca kentleşmenin çevre kalitesini olumsuz yönde etkilediği tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak İtalya, yerel toplulukları da kapsayan sürdürülebilir kentsel projeler geliştirmeyi öncelik haline getirmelidir. Tarihi binaların restorasyonunda çevre dostu malzemelerin kullanımı teşvik edilmeli ve güneş enerjisi gibi yenilenebilir enerji kaynakları desteklenmelidir. Eğitim kampanyaları aracılığıyla geri dönüşüm ihtiyacına ilişkin farkındalık yaratılmalıdır. Böyle bir yaklaşımla sürdürülebilir kalkınma hedeflerine ulaşmak etkili olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentleşme, Küreselleşme, LCC ve EKC hipotezleri

ABSTRACT

The phenomenon of urban sprawl in Italy is an important factor for economic and social development. However, this process also raises environmental problems. This study adopts a novel approach to investigate the impact of urbanization on environmental quality, focusing on the ecological footprint (EF) and load capacity factor (LCF). Accordingly, the study uses the autoregressive distributed lag (ARDL) approach to test the load capacity curve (LCC) and environmental Kuznets curve (EKC) hypotheses. The study uses a data period spanning from 1978 to 2022. The results of the ARDL bounds test indicate an inverse U-shaped relationship between per capita income and the LCF as well as a U-shaped relationship with the EF. In other words, the LCC and EKC hypotheses are not valid for Italy in the long run. While the short-term estimates suggest that income growth in Italy has a positive effect on environmental quality, this effect is not sustainable in the long run. Moreover, urbanization has a negative impact on environmental quality. Therefore, Italy should prioritize the development of sustainable urban projects with the involvement of local communities. The use of environmentally friendly materials should be encouraged in the restoration of historic buildings and renewable energy

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sources such as solar energy should be supported. Awareness of the need for recycling should be raised through education campaigns. Such an approach will prove effective in achieving sustainable development goals.

Keywords: Urbanization, Globalization, LCC and EKC hypothesis

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KENTLEŞME, KÜRESELLEŞME VE GELİRİN YENİLENEBİLİR VE YENİLENEMEYEN ENERJİ TÜKETİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİ: ÇİN'DEN AMPİRİK KANITLAR THE EFFECTS OF URBANIZATION, GLOBALIZATION AND INCOME ON RENEWABLE AND NON-RENEWABLE ENERGY CONSUMPTION: EMPIRICAL EVIDENCE FROM CHINA

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ÖZET

Kentleşme, modern ekonomilerde sürdürülebilir ekonomik kalkınmanın en önemli itici güçlerinden biridir. Dünyanın ikinci büyük ekonomisi olan Çin'in son 30 yılda kırsal alanlardan kentsel alanlara doğru büyük bir dönüşüm geçirdiği gözlemlenmiştir. Çin, kentleşme seviyesini 2000'deki %36'dan 2011'de neredeyse %51'e çıkarmıştır. Devam eden kırsal göç, 2013 yılında nüfusun %50'sinden fazlasının kentleşmesine neden olmuştur. Çin'in kentleşme seviyesinin 2030 yılına kadar %73'e ulaşmasının beklendiği ve kentsel gelişim için gereken arazi miktarının artacağı vurgulanmaktadır. Bu çalışma, artan kentleşmenin enerji tüketiminde nasıl bir rol oynadığı sorusuna cevap aramaktadır. Bu amaçla, Çin'de kentleşmenin yanı sıra ekonomik büyüme ve küreselleşmenin yenilenebilir ve yenilenemeyen enerji tüketimi üzerindeki etkisi, 1974-2021 yılları arasındaki yıllık veriler temel alınarak analiz edilmektedir. Çalışmada Bayer-Hanck (2013) tarafından geliştirilen eşbütünleşme yöntemi ve Phillips ve Hansen (1990) tarafından geliştirilen tam düzeltilmiş en küçük kareler yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçları, değişkenler arasında uzun dönemli bir ilişki olduğunu göstermektedir. Kentleşmenin uzun dönemde yenilenebilir enerji tüketimini arttırdığı, yenilenemeyen enerji tüketimini ise azalttığı belirlenmiştir. Çin'in yıldan yıla ekonomik büyümesi, ülkenin hem yenilenebilir hem de fosil enerji kaynaklarına olan talebini arttırmıştır. Son olarak, küreselleşmenin enerji tüketimi üzerinde olumsuz bir etkisi olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Çin hükümetinin kirli enerji tüketimini azaltmak için karbon kontrolleri getirmesi ve temiz yeşil teknolojilerin ihracatını teşvik etmesi önem arz etmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yenilenebilir ve Yenilenemeyen Enerji, Kentleşme, Küreselleşme

ABSTRACT

Urbanization is one of the most important drivers of sustainable economic development in modern economies. It can be observed that China, the world's second largest economy, has undergone a major transformation over the past 30 years, moving from rural to urban areas. China has increased its level of urbanization from 36% in 2000 to almost 51% in 2011. The ongoing rural exodus has resulted in more than 50% of the population being urbanized in 2013. It is emphasized that China's degree of urbanization is expected to reach 73% by 2030 and the amount of land required for urban development will increase. In this context, the question of what role increasing urbanization plays in energy consumption will be answered. For this purpose, in addition to urbanization, the impact of economic growth and globalization on the consumption of renewable and non-renewable energy in China will be analyzed based on annual

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data between 1974 and 2021. This study uses the cointegration method developed by Bayer-Hanck (2013) and the fully adapted least squares method developed by Phillips and Hansen (1990). The research results show that there is a long-term relationship between all variables. It was found that urbanization increases the consumption of renewable energy and decreases the consumption of non-renewable energy in the long term. China's economic growth has increased the country's demand for both renewable and fossil energy resources year after year. Finally, globalization has been found to have a negative effect on China's energy consumption. It is important that the Chinese government introduces carbon controls and promotes the export of clean green technologies to reduce dirty energy consumption.

Keywords: Renewable and Non-Renewable Energy, Urbanization, Globalization

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INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF FERMENTATION ON BIOACTIVE COMPOUNDS IN FRUITS AND VEGETABLES

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ABSTRACT

Fruits and vegetables contain a variety of nutritionally important molecules, including fiber, vitamins, minerals, phenolic compounds, carotenoids, tocopherols and anthocyanins, which are thought to be good for health. Because of these health-related bioactive compounds, increased consumption of fruits and vegetables is thought to be a sign of a healthy diet. However, fresh fruit and vegetable production faces many operational and product-related challenges, such as weather-related variations in yields, unstable prices, transportation and temperature requirements, and time-consuming quality control procedures. Given that fruits and vegetables are easily susceptible to spoilage, especially due to post-harvest physiological and metabolic activities, their consumption is limited. Therefore, the development of effective preservation techniques in food science has been a challenge for mankind throughout the ages. Fermentation, a well-known ancient preservation technique, improves the nutritional value, shelf life and organoleptic properties of food. Fermented fruits and vegetables are used extensively in some cuisines around the world. Furthermore, fermentation causes a number of biochemical changes that alter the ratio of nutritive to anti-nutritive components and consequently affect the properties of the final product, including digestibility and bioactivity. The antioxidant activity of food products is significantly affected by fermentation. This procedure can cause an increase or decrease in bioavailability, which is the capacity of a substance to exhibit its biological activities following absorption and circulation by the body. This study aimed to investigate the effect of fermentation on bioactive compounds in various materials.

Keywords: Fruits and vegetables, fermentation, bioactive compounds

KLARNET AİLESİ VE ORKESTRADAKİ YERİ TYPES OF CLARINET AND ITS PLACE IN ORCHESTRA

Orkun UYAR

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ÖZET

Klarnet, 17. yüzyılda şalümodan geliştirilmiş ve mucit Johann Christoph Denner'in tasarımlarıyla modern yapısına kavuşmuştur. 19. yüzyılda Teobald Boehm'un getirmiş olduğu Boehm sistemiyle daha iyi akort ve teknik kapasite kazanmış olan klarnet, tahta nefesliler ailesinin en kıvrak ve en önemli üyelerinden biri haline gelmiştir.

Klarnet ailesi, farklı akortlarda, boyutlarda ve tınılarda birçok enstrümandan oluşmaktadır. Kısaca bahsedilmesi gerekirse, La Bemol Sopranino Klarnet, Mi Bemol Sopranino Klarnet, Re Sopranino Klarnet, Do Klarnet, Si Bemol Klarnet, La Klarnet, La Basset Klarnet, Alaturka müziğin vazgeçilmez ögesi Sol Klarnet, Mi Bemol Alto Klarnet, Fa Bassethorn, Si Bemol Bas Klarnet, Mi Bemol Kontralto Klarnet, Si Bemol Kontrbas Klarnet olarak bakıldığında ailenin ne kadar geniş olduğunu görebilmek mümkündür.

Sib (Bb) klarnet tüm müzik türlerinde, en yaygın kullanılan türdür. La (A) klarnet, yumuşak tonuyla özellikle romantik dönem eserlerinde tercih edilmekte olup Mi bemol (Eb) klarnet ise küçük boyutuyla daha parlak tınılar sunmaktadır. Bas klarnet, derin ve koyu ses rengiyle senfoni ve caz müziğinde ön plana çıkmakta, alto ve kontrbas klarnet gibi daha büyük türler, modern eserlerde kullanılmaktadır.

Senfoni orkestrasında ise klarnet, hem melodik pasajlarda hem de armonik yapıların desteklenmesinde önemli rol oynamaktadır. En meşhur örneklerinden biri olan Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart'ın KV. 622 *Klarnet Konçertosu* gibi eserlerde, virtüözitesini en canlı şekilde göstererek solo olarak öne plana çıkarken, yaylı ve bakır çalgılarla da rahatlıkla kaynaşabilmesiyle de orkestra içindeki solist karakteriyle de dinamik çeşitlilik sunmaktadır. Klasik, romantik ve modern dönemlerde farklı fonksiyonlarla kullanılmış olan klarnet; her dönemde bestecilerin eserlerinde varlığını göstermiştir.

ABSTRACT

The clarinet was developed from the chalumeau in the 17th century and gained its modern structure with the designs of the inventor Johann Christoph Denner. In the 19th century, the clarinet gained better tuning and technical capacity with the Boehm system introduced by Teobald Boehm, and became one of the most agile and important members of the woodwind family.

The clarinet family consists of many instruments of different tunings, sizes and timbres. To mention briefly, A-flat Sopranino Clarinet, E-flat Sopranino Clarinet, D Sopranino Clarinet, C Clarinet, B-flat Clarinet, La Clarinet, La Basset Clarinet, G Clarinet, the indispensable element of Alaturka music, When we look at the E-flat Alto Clarinet, F Bassethorn, B-flat Bass Clarinet, E-flat Contralto Clarinet, B-flat Contrabass Clarinet, it is possible to see how wide the family is.

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Sib (Bb) clarinet is the most commonly used type in all musical genres. The A (A) clarinet, with its soft tone, is preferred especially in romantic period works, while the E-flat (Eb) clarinet offers brighter timbres with its small size. The bass clarinet, with its deep and dark sound colour, stands out in symphony and jazz music, while larger types such as alto and contrabass clarinets are used in modern works.

In the symphony orchestra, the clarinet plays an important role both in melodic passages and in supporting harmonic structures. In works such as Wolfgang Amadeus Mozart's KV. 622 Clarinet Concerto, it comes to the forefront as a soloist by showing its virtuosity in the most vivid way, while it also offers dynamic diversity with its soloist character in the orchestra, as it can easily fuse with string and brass instruments. Clarinet, which has been used with different functions in classical, romantic and modern periods, has shown its presence in the works of composers in every period.

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THE EFFECT OF SEXUAL HEALTH EDUCATION ON UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' SEXUAL KNOWLEDGE, SEXUAL ATTITUDES AND SEXUAL MYTHS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of this research is to examine the effects of sexual health education given to university students on their sexual knowledge, sexual attitudes and sexual myths. Pretest-posttest control group experimental design was used in this study. The experimental group of the study consisted of 25 third-year students from the Guidance and Psychological Counseling Department of Istanbul Aydın University, and the control group consisted of 25 students from the same department and class. Neither group had previously taken any classes on sexuality. Before participating in the study, students in both the experimental and control groups were informed about the study and their consent was obtained. The pre-test was administered at the beginning of the 2024-2025 academic year. In the application of the pre-test, the 'Sexual Knowledge Test', the 'Hendrick Sexual Attitude Scale' and the 'Sexual Myths Scale' were used. The experimental group will receive sexual health education for 12 weeks, with 90-minute sessions once a week. 5 sessions of this training were held. No application is made to the control group. At the end of the 12 sessions, the same measurement tools will be applied as a post-test. SPSS program will be used in the analysis of the collected data.

Keywords: Sexual health education, Sexual information, Sexual attitude, Sexual myths, University students

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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE APPLICATIONS IN EARLY DIAGNOSIS OF HUNTINGTON'S DISEASE

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ABSTRACT

Huntington Disease (HD) is a rare neurodegenerative disease and is characterized by genetic mutation in the Huntingtin gene. HD is observed at a high degree in European, Australian and North American populations, and at a low degree in Asian populations. HD symptoms include cognitive decline, motor impairment, and psychiatric symptoms. The definitive treatment for HD has not been fully determined and symptomatic approaches are used in the treatment of the disease. Therefore, early diagnosis and individual treatment are extremely important for effective management of the disease. Artificial intelligence applications are significant potential applications in the early diagnosis, progression, monitoring and management of HD. There are various artificial intelligence applications in HD, such as medical image analysis and predictive analysis. Artificial intelligence-supported algorithms have been used in the analysis of brain imaging data. As a result of this analysis, it will be possible to detect subtle changes in the brain and determine disease biomarkers, thus enabling early diagnosis of the disease. Artificial intelligence predictive analysis techniques are also important for the analysis of HD development and prediction of clinical outcomes. Artificial intelligence models, which are effective in determining disease models by analyzing patient data, facilitate taking a decision about disease-related treatment methods and effective management of the disease. Improving the quality of life of individuals affected by HD will be possible by combining artificial intelligence technologies and clinical research. This integration may enable the development of effective therapeutic strategies.

Keywords: Huntington's Disease, Artificial Intelligence, Neurodegenerative Diseases, Early Diagnosis

**BİTKİSEL AKTİF MADDELER İÇEREN VARİS HASTALIĞI İÇİN TOPIKAL
NANOEMÜLJELLERİN TASARIMI VE KARAKTERİZASYONU
DESIGN AND CHARACTERIZATION OF HERBAL ACTIVES INCLUDED TOPICAL
NANOEMULGELS FOR VARICOSE DISEASE**

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, fitoaktif bileşenler olarak içerdiği majör fitokimyasallar nedeniyle antienflamatuar, analjezik ve antioksidan etkisi olan *Lavandula angustifolia* L. uçucu yağı ile vazokonstriktör etkisi olan *Punica granatum* L. meyve kabuğu ekstresinin, sırasıyla iç faz ve dış faz olarak yer aldığı, topikal uygulamaya yönelik bir nanoemüljel hazırlamaktır. Bu amaçla öncelikle standardize bitkisel uçucu yağ ve ekstrede LC-HRMS analizi ile kantitatif içerik tayini yapılmış, sonrasında oniki nanoemülsiyon formülasyonu hazırlanarak damlacık boyutu ve polidispersite indeksi tayin edilmiştir. Sonuçlar doğrultusunda başarılı bulunan dört formülasyon seçilerek damlacık boyutu, PDI, zeta potansiyel, pH ve elektrik iletkenlik ölçümleri yapılmıştır. Formülasyonlar santrifüj testine

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tabi tutularak nanoemülsiyon stabilitesi değerlendirilmiş, %1 lavanta uçucu yağı ve %9.6 nar kabuğu ekstresi içere en başarılı formülasyon seçilerek dış faza % 0.5 akrilik asit ilavesi ile jelleştirme işlemi yapılmıştır. Elde edilen nanoemüljin pH, elektrik iletkenliği, viskozite, yayılabilirlik ve tekstür özellikleri incelenmiş, deri ile uyumlu pH, non Newtonian pseudoplastik akış, başarılı tekstür ve sürülebilirlik özellikleri doğrultusunda umut verici bir formülasyon olduğuna ve de ileri performans çalışmalarının yapılmasına karar verilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Lavandula angustifolia* L. uçucu yağı, *Punica granatum* L. meyve kabuğu ekstresi, Akrilik asit, Nanoemüljel, Varis tedavisi

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to prepare a nanoemulgel for topical application containing *Lavandula angustifolia* L. essential oil has anti-inflammatory, analgesic and antioxidant effects in combination with vasoconstrictor effective *Punica granatum* L. fruit peel extract as phytoactive components due to their major phytochemicals. Essential oil and extract take place in the inner and outer phases of nanoemulgel respectively. For this purpose, firstly, quantitative content determination was made by LC-HRMS analysis of standardized vegetable essential oil and extract, then twelve nanoemulsion formulations were prepared and droplet size and polydispersity index were determined. According to the results, four successful formulations were selected and droplet size, PDI, zeta potential, pH and electrical conductivity measurements were made. The formulations were subjected to centrifuge test and nanoemulsion stability was evaluated, the most successful formulation was selected with 1% lavender essential oil and 9.6% pomegranate peel extract, and the gelling process was performed with the addition of 0.5% acrylic acid to the outer phase. The pH, electrical conductivity, viscosity, spreadability and texturing properties of the obtained nanoemulgel were examined, and it was decided that it was a promising formulation in accordance with the skin-compatible pH, non-Newtonian pseudoplastic flow, successful texture and spreadability properties, and advanced performance studies were conducted.

Keywords: *Lavandula angustifolia* L. essential oil, *Punica granatum* L. fruit peel extract, Acrylic acid, Nanoemulgel, Varicose veins treatment

PRELIMINARY SCREENING OF BIODEGRADATION ACTIVITY IN BACTERIAL STRAINS ISOLATED FROM MICROPLASTICS IN THE BARENTS SEA

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ABSTRACT

In the research conducted as part of the Third National Arctic Scientific Expedition (TASE-III), bacterial diversity in microplastics collected from the Barents Sea was investigated using a manta trawl net. Initially, to facilitate molecular analysis of the strains, the microplastics were incubated in 400 mL of Luria-Bertani broth at 150 rpm for one day. Following incubation, the broth was filtered through 0.22 µm filter papers employing a membrane filtration method, and the resulting filtrate was cultured on several media, including R2A Agar, Aeromonas Agar Base, Cetrimide Agar, Actinomycete Selection Agar, Thiosulfate Citrate Bile Salt Agar, Sulphate Reducing Bacteria Agar, and Zobell Marine Agar. These cultures were subsequently incubated at temperatures between 4°C and 30°C for 24 to 72 hours. To identify the species of the isolates, bacterial DNA was first extracted. This extracted DNA was amplified using the universal primers 27F and 1492R, and the PCR products were then sequenced via Sanger sequencing by an external service provider. A total of 80 isolates were identified during the project, with 40 of them already presented at another conference. The remaining 40 isolates will be presented at this upcoming conference. For assessing the pre-degradation of the strains against polyethylene (PE) polymer, a preliminary screening was conducted. In this process, 100 mL of MSM was inoculated with a 1% bacterial inoculum in 250 mL Erlenmeyer flasks, to which 0.5 g of commercial PE was added. The flasks were incubated at 25°C for 28 days. After this incubation period, the strains exhibiting the highest absorbance values were identified by measuring the optical density at 600 nm with a spectrophotometer. The study revealed species from genera such as *Priestia*, *Bacillus*, *Psychrobacter*, *Staphylococcus*, *Pseudomonas*, *Arthrobacter*, *Pseudoalteromonas*, *Rhodococcus*, *Paenibacillus*, *Agrococcus*, *Micrococcus*, *Acinetobacter*, *Kocuria*, and *Carnobacterium*. Preliminary results from the biodegradation screening indicated that the highest biodegradation rate, recorded at 1.77, was for isolate D1R30.1, identified as *Bacillus albus*. In contrast, the lowest biodegradation level, with a value of 1.21, was for isolate D1Z30.5B2, associated with *Psychrobacter nivimaris*. This study was supported by the TUBITAK KUTUP 1001 Project, numbered 122G270. The authors thank TUBITAK for their support.

Keywords: Bacteria, Barents Sea, Biodegradation, Microplastic.

KARE VE DAİRESEL TİP DÜZLEMSEL BOBİNLERİN PARÇACIK SÜRÜ ALGORİTMASIYLA GEOMETRİK OPTİMİZASYONU GEOMETRIC OPTIMIZATION OF SQUARE AND CIRCULAR PLANAR COILS WITH PARTICLE SWARM ALGORITHM

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ÖZET

Düzlemsel bobinler yakın alan güç transferi tabanlı kablosuz şarj uygulamalarının temel bileşenlerinden biridir ve bu tip bobinlerin tasarımları güç aktarımını doğrudan etkilemektedir. Kalite faktörü parametresi, bir bobinde biriken enerji ile aynı bobin tarafından kaybedilen enerjinin oranı olarak ifade edilir ve bobinin tasarımıyla değişmektedir. Dolayısıyla kalite faktörü, kablosuz güç aktarımı veya bir sensör uygulamasında kullanılacak düzlemsel bir bobinin tasarım sürecinde göz önünde bulundurulması gereken kritik parametrelerden biridir. Bu çalışmada kare ve dairesel tasarımlara sahip düzlemsel bobinlerin maksimum kalite faktörüne ulaşmaları için parçacık sürü algoritması kullanılarak geometrik bir optimizasyon yapılmıştır. Sunulan optimizasyon algoritması için düzlemsel bobinler üzerinden bir amaç fonksiyonu oluşturulmuştur. Amaç fonksiyonunda, anahtar tasarım parametrelerinin sınırlarına ve bağımlı-bağımsız değişkenlere karar verilmiştir. Kare ve dairesel şekillerdeki bobinler için kalite faktörleri parçacık sürü optimizasyon algoritmaları kullanılarak ayrı ayrı hesaplanmış ve elde edilen sonuçlar ücretli olmayan ticari bir yazılım aracı üzerinden doğrulanmıştır. Kullanılan parçacık sürü optimizasyon algoritması ile hesaplama araçlarına ait veriler karşılaştırılmış ve yaklaşık %6 hata oranı ile verimli sonuçlar elde edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Düzlemsel Bobin, Geometrik Optimizasyon, Kablosuz Güç İletimi, İndüktans, Kalite Faktörü.

ABSTRACT

Planar coils are one of the key components of near-field power transfer based wireless charging applications and the design of such coils directly affects the power transfer. The quality factor parameter is expressed as the ratio of the energy accumulated in a coil to the energy lost by the same coil and it depends on the design of the coil. Therefore, the quality factor is one of the critical parameters to be considered in the design process of a planar coil for wireless power transfer or a sensor application. In this paper, a geometric optimization is performed using particle swarm algorithm to achieve maximum quality factor for planar coils with square and circular designs. For the presented optimization algorithm, an objective function is formulated over the planar coils. In the objective function, the range of key design parameters and dependent - independent variables are defined. The quality factors for square and circular shaped coils are calculated separately using the particle swarm optimization algorithms and the obtained results are validated using a publicly available commercial software tool. The data of the

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particle swarm optimization algorithm and the computational tools were compared and efficient results were obtained with an error rate of approximately 6%.

Keywords: Planar Coil, Geometric Optimization, Wireless Power Transfer, Inductance, Quality Factor.

PARTICLE SWARM OPTIMIZED PID CONTROLLED QUASI Z SOURCE INVERTER YARI EMPEDANS KAYNAKLI EVİRİCİNİN OPTİMUM KONTROLÜ

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ABSTRACT

This study presents a single-phase quasi-z-source inverter (qZSI) controlled by a Proportional-Integral-Derivative (PID) controller optimized with the Particle Swarm Optimization (PSO) method to control the capacitor voltage of the impedance network. The impedance network can work as both a buck and a boost converter in a single stage for the qZSI circuit. This capability eliminates the need for an additional converter, enhancing system efficiency, decreasing the cost, and simplifying the overall design. Especially, the qZSI features a simpler topology with fewer components compared to the classical ZSI, resulting in improved control over output voltage and current. Two PID controllers have been used to control two sides of the inverter, the DC side and the AC side. PID controller is a classical controller for engineering applications as it is cost-effective, has a basic implementation, and is low-cost. However, arranging the controller parameters is time-consuming and hard. The difficulty of PID controller design has been overcome with the PSO method for DC-side control for the inverter. The arranging PID parameters for the AC side is done by trial-and-error. The results have shown that the input voltage and load variations have been tolerated with the controllers.

Keywords: quasi Z source inverter, PSO, PID

ÖZET

Bu çalışma, empedans ağının kondansatör gerilimini denetlemek için Parçacık Sürü Optimizasyonu (PSO) yöntemi ile optimize edilmiş bir Oransal-İntegral-Türev (PID) denetleyicisi tarafından kontrol edilen tek fazlı bir yarı-empedans-kaynaklı eviriciyi (qZSI) sunmaktadır. qZSI devresindeki empedans ağı, tek bir kademede hem azaltan hem de arttıran dönüştürücü olarak çalışabilmektedir. Bu özellik, ek bir dönüştürücü ihtiyacını ortadan kaldırarak sistem verimliliğini artırmakta, maliyeti düşürmekte ve genel tasarımı basitleştirmektedir. Özellikle qZSI, geleneksel ZSI'ye kıyasla daha az bileşen içeren daha basit bir topolojiye sahiptir ve bu da çıkış gerilimi ve akımı üzerinde daha iyi kontrol sağlamaktadır. Eviricinin, DC ve AC tarafı olmak üzere iki tarafının kontrolü için iki adet PID denetleyici kullanılmıştır. PID denetleyici, uygun maliyetli, basit gerçekleştirimi ve düşük maliyetli olması nedeniyle mühendislik uygulamaları için klasik bir denetleyici olarak bilinmektedir. Ancak, kontrolör parametrelerinin düzenlenmesi zaman alıcı ve zordur. PID denetleyici tasarımının zorluğu, eviricinin DC kontrolü için kontrol parametrelerinin PSO yöntemi ile optimize edilmesi yoluyla aşılmıştır. AC tarafı için PID parametrelerinin düzenlenmesi deneme-yanılma yöntemiyle yapılmıştır. Sonuçlar, giriş gerilimi ve yük değişimlerinin kontrolörler ile tolere edildiğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: yarı empedans kaynaklı evirici, PSO, PID

MORPHOLOGICAL DIFFERENTIATION OF ANTENNAE IN SCARABAEOIDEA (INSECTA)

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ABSTRACT

Organisms interact with their environment through physical and chemical cues, adapting their senses to navigate and survive in diverse conditions. While visual perception occurs only in light, chemical perception has become the most effective communication method for organisms that remain in all conditions. Insects are the most advanced organisms in terms of chemical perception, playing crucial roles in various fields: they are medically important as vectors of diseases, economically significant as agricultural pests, and agriculturally vital for their role in pollination. Antennae are used as chemical sensors to find food, detect dangers, and communicate. The antennae not only function to detect odors but also serve as receptors for taste, mechanoreception, hygromoreception, and thermoreception. Chemical perception in antennae occurs via olfaction, allowing insects to locate host plants, find mates, and choose oviposition sites. The structure of antennae varies across different insect groups. One of the most advanced types of antennae, the lamellate antenna, is found in the Scarabaeoidea. Generally, antennae are composed of three basic parts: the scape, pedicel, and flagellum. Among scarabs, the type of chemical they perceive best varies depending on their diet and behavior. Since many phytophagous scarabs are agricultural pests, it is important to understand the chemicals that attract or repel them. These insects can detect airborne chemicals from long distances and respond accordingly. Coprophagous scarabs, on the other hand, detect the scent of dung from afar and fly towards it. As a result, their antennal morphologies differ from one another.

In this study, the antennal structures of the Scarabaeoidea superfamily in Turkey were examined and photographed using a stereo microscope. Additionally, a comparative analysis was conducted to elucidate the relationship between the morphological characteristics of the antennae and the dietary preferences of these species.

Keywords: Antennal morphology, stereomicroscope, olfactor, lamellate antennae, coprophagia, phytophagia.

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IMPACT OF PLAN ASPECT RATIOS ON THE SEISMIC RESPONSE OF MULTI-STOREY REINFORCED CONCRETE FRAMES USING PUSHOVER ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

As cities with limited land expand vertically, the seismic risk to buildings intensifies. In Algeria, insufficient design practices have led to underwhelming seismic performance in structures. Effective earthquake-resistant design must factor in building shape, size, and geometry. Recent earthquakes have exposed weaknesses in concrete structures, casting doubt on their resilience. Performance-based evaluations, like FEMA-356, are essential for accurate seismic assessment, but load pattern selection remains challenging. This study uses nonlinear pushover analysis to assess three buildings with different floor layouts, focusing on how lateral proportions influence seismic response, displacement, and base shear

Keywords: RPA99/2003-2024, earthquake resistance, building stability, seismic performance, nonlinear pushover analysis, plan aspect ratio

**METAPHORICAL PERCEPTIONS OF PIANO EDUCATION: A MULTIDIMENSIONAL
PHENOMENOLOGICAL ANALYSIS**

**PIYANO EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK METAFORİK ALGILAR: ÇOK BOYUTLU BİR
FENOMENOLOJİK ANALİZ**

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this study is to explore the perceptions of music teachers and prospective teachers of piano education through metaphor. The study, which was designed with a phenomenological approach, included piano students and graduates of music education, conservatories and music and performing arts faculties. The main purpose of the study is to understand how the participants perceive piano education and how these perceptions are reflected in their educational processes. Participants were asked to respond to the statement "Piano education is like/similar to Because" and through these metaphors the perceptions of piano education were analysed in depth. Metaphors allow individuals to express their perceptions of piano education in a more concrete way by reflecting their mental and emotional processes.

Research shows that piano education is a multidimensional process that supports the development of cognitive, motor, and affective skills. While piano education is recognized as an important component of music education, the perspectives of teachers and pre-service teachers on this process are of great importance. The research also aims to investigate whether there are differences in the perceptions of piano education between piano students and graduates of music education, conservatory, and music and performing arts faculties. The results of these differences may be important for the development of pedagogical approaches to piano education.

The data will be analyzed by two experts using MAXQDA software. The metaphorical analysis method will be used as an effective tool to make abstract concepts more understandable. The results of the research will contribute to the development of pedagogical approaches to improve both the theoretical and practical aspects of piano education. The results of the study are expected to provide important data for the development of strategies suitable for the multidimensional structure of piano education.

Keywords: Piano education, metaphorical perceptions, pedagogical approaches, phenomenological research, music teachers.

ÖZET

Bu araştırma, müzik öğretmenleri ve öğretmen adaylarının piyano eğitimine yönelik algılarını metaforlar aracılığıyla incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Fenomenolojik bir yaklaşımla tasarlanan çalışmada, müzik öğretmenliği, konservatuvar ve müzik ve sahne sanatları fakültesi müzik bölümü piyano öğrencileri ve mezunları yer almaktadır. Çalışmanın temel amacı, katılımcıların piyano eğitimini nasıl algıladıklarını ve bu algıların eğitim süreçlerine nasıl yansıdığını anlamaktır. Katılımcılardan, "Piyano eğitimi gibidir/benzer. Çünkü" ifadesini tamamlamaları istenmiş ve bu metaforlar aracılığıyla piyano eğitimine ilişkin algılar derinlemesine incelenmiştir. Metaforlar, bireylerin zihinsel ve duygusal

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süreçlerini yansıtarak piyano eğitimine dair algılarını daha somut bir şekilde ifade etmelerine olanak tanımaktadır.

Araştırma, piyano eğitiminin bilişsel, motor ve duyuşsal yetilerin gelişimini destekleyen çok boyutlu bir süreç olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Piyano eğitimi, müzik eğitiminin önemli bir bileşeni olarak kabul edilirken, öğretmenlerin ve öğretmen adaylarının bu sürece yönelik bakış açıları büyük bir öneme sahiptir. Araştırma aynı zamanda, müzik öğretmenliği, konservatuvar ve müzik ve sahne sanatları fakültelerindeki piyano öğrencileri ve mezunları arasında piyano eğitime yönelik algılarında fark olup olmadığını da araştırmayı hedeflemektedir. Bu farklılıkların ortaya koyacağı sonuçlar, piyano eğitime yönelik pedagojik yaklaşımların geliştirilmesi açısından önemli olabilir.

Veriler, MAXQDA programı kullanılarak iki uzman tarafından analiz edilecektir. Metaforik analiz yöntemi, soyut kavramların daha anlaşılır hale getirilmesinde etkili bir araç olarak kullanılmaktadır. Araştırmanın bu süreçte elde edeceği bulgular, piyano eğitiminin hem teorik hem de pratik yönlerini geliştirmeye yönelik pedagojik yaklaşımlar geliştirilmesine katkı sunacaktır. Çalışmanın sonuçlarının, piyano eğitiminin çok boyutlu yapısına uygun stratejiler geliştirilmesi açısından önemli veriler sağlaması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Piyano Eğitimi, Metaforik Algılar, Pedagojik Yaklaşımlar, Fenomenolojik Araştırma, Müzik Öğretmenleri.

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MAPPING AND ANALYZING FLORISTIC REHABILITATION IN THE BOUSSALAH PINE FOREST OF NORTHEAST ALGERIA

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ABSTRACT

Forest fires significantly contribute to the degradation of vegetation in the Mediterranean basin, necessitating effective monitoring for sustainable forest management. This study investigates the effects of forest fires on plant biodiversity within the Boussalah Pine Forest by assessing vegetation in fire-affected areas (over a 2–6-year post-fire chronosequence) alongside adjacent unaffected forests.

Phytoecological surveys covered a minimum area of 100 m², revealing a total of 70 species across 61 genera and 28 families. The findings highlight a rich floral diversity in the region, with Asteraceae and Lamiaceae being the most dominant families. Chorological analysis showed a strong representation of Mediterranean elements, including two species that are classified as vulnerable and endangered. Our species richness assessment across three habitat types indicated significant variations, with the highest richness of 41 species found in the 2 to 3-year post-fire stage. This study emphasizes the importance of mapping and understanding floristic rehabilitation in the Boussalah Pine Forest following fire disturbances.

Keywords: Forest fires, monitoring, plant biodiversity, pine.

DIETARY SUPPLEMENT USE AND BELIEFS: A CROSS-COUNTRY COMPARATIVE STUDY

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ABSTRACT

Dietary supplements (DS) are widely used in many populations. DS are necessary for specific groups of consumers therefore they play an important role in health promotion. Moreover, not only the benefits of DS but also the potential negative effects are widely discussed and some researchers have found the potential adverse health effects. Additionally, the studies showed that people, particularly the young generation, lack awareness and perception of supplements.

The aim of the research was to evaluate the DS use and beliefs among High School students in Lithuania and Cyprus.

A quantitative online survey was performed, using a validated questionnaire according to Sirico et al. (2018) with minor modifications. The data were collected through Google forms. In total of 504 students of analogous study programs of Higher education from Lithuania (n=261) and Cyprus (n=243) participated in the study. Data were analyzed using the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) 26.0 (SPSS, Inc., Chicago, IL, USA). All data variables were presented as frequency and percentages (%). The difference among countries and genders was checked using crosstabs, chi square, Fisher exact test and one-way ANOVA. p value <0.05 was considered statistically significant. The research ethics principles were followed.

The DS were taken or had been taken in the past by 58% of students surveyed. There were no statistically significant differences in DS prevalence between countries ($p>0.05$). Multivitamins were the most used (37%) supplement among other categories of supplements. Statistically significant differences were found between countries and genders ($p<0.05$). Evaluating the beliefs of dietary supplements on efficacy and safety significant differences were found between the countries ($p<0.05$). Findings from the assessment of reasons for using dietary supplements showed that most participants (39%) took supplements to enhance athletic performance. The study found significant differences based on both country and gender ($p<0.05$). 17% were self-prescribers, while 9% followed a doctor's or pharmacist's recommendation. 21% of users experienced side effects that varied across countries ($p<0.05$).

The research indicated a high prevalence of DS use among high school students in both countries. The surveyed participants rarely used DS based on healthcare professionals' prescriptions. Nonetheless, there were statistics showing that students who used supplements thought they were safe, improved athletic performance, and helped prevent sickness. There is a consensus that DS has a greater positive impact on health and athletic performance, highlighting the importance of monitoring this trend. Additionally,

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the research indicated that students in any study program require education on the indications, dosages, and potential negative side effects of dietary supplements.

Keywords: Dietary supplements, high school students, believes, cross-country comparisons.

USE OF WASTE GLASS POWDER AS A SUSTAINABLE SUPPLEMENTARY CEMENTITIOUS MATERIAL IN FLOWABLE SAND CONCRETE

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RÉSUMÉ

The use of glass powder waste as supplementary cementitious material provides an effective approach to producing concrete in order to effectively save resources and solve environmental pollution problems. This study shows the evolution of the preparation of an eco-friendly flowable sand concrete (FSC) with different replacement ratios of crushed glass waste. Cement was replaced by weight, by 10, 15, 20, 25% of glass powder (GP), with specific surface Blaine (SSB) fineness measurements (3300 cm²). Mini-slump and V-funnel flow time tests of fresh FSC were evaluated. Compressive and flexural strength developments of cured FSC were determined on 7, 14, and 28 days. In addition, porosity of FSC was also evaluated. The results revealed that the FSC-GP mix increases workability and reduces superplasticizer dosage.

The results showed that replacing cement with 15% glass powder improved compressive and tensile strength properties.

Mots-Clefs : Glass Powder, flowable sand concrete, V-funnel flow time, Mechanical Properties, Porosity.

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THE ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL OF MEDICINAL AND AROMATIC PLANTS AGAINST OXIDATIVE STRESS IN *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE*

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ABSTRACT

Reactive oxygen species (ROS) are essential for cell survival as they are involved in various physiological processes such as apoptosis, immunity, differentiation and signalization. However, an excess of ROS can create an imbalance in the ROS/antioxidant balance called oxidative stress. The latter is capable of generating damage to cellular components such as membranes, proteins, lipids and DNA leading to several diseases that can be associated with oxidative stress such as diabetes, kidney disease, cancer, cardiovascular, neurological and respiratory diseases.

Aromatic and medicinal plants are rich in phenolic compounds, which are recognized for their beneficial effects on health. Studies have shown that there is a good correlation between the ability of phenolic compounds to interact with the membrane and their antioxidant effectiveness in order to combat lipid peroxidation. It turned out that the phenolic compounds extracted from PAMs accumulate at the level of the polar heads of the phospholipids of the membranes of the cells forming a barrier that would limit the diffusion of the radicals in the membrane, thus protecting the latter from oxidation.

Saccharomyces cerevisiae is one of the most widely used eukaryotic model organisms. It has been used as a model to study aging, gene expression regulation, signal transduction, cell cycle, metabolism, apoptosis, neurodegenerative disorders, and many other biological processes. The study of the protective effect of PAMs against oxidative stress induced in *Saccharomyces cerevisiae* can aim to understand the mechanisms involved in the interactions between phenolic compounds and peroxy radicals.

Keywords: Oxidative stress, antioxidant, Yeast model, *S. cerevisiae*, aromatic and medicinal plant

ISOLATION, CHARACTERIZATION AND *IN-VITRO* FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS OF LACTIC ACID BACTERIA FOR PATHOGEN CONTROL IN AQUACULTURE

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ABSTRACT

As the global aquaculture industry continues to expand, it has increasingly encountered serious challenges, particularly due to the spread of infectious diseases. Vibriosis is one of the most prevalent bacterial infections, leading to high mortality in aquatic environments. Antibiotics and chemicals are commonly applied to combat these diseases. However, these treatments have been widely criticized since they represent a potential risk to aquatic species, consumer and the environment. Therefore, the research of novel, natural and potent antimicrobials, offers a sustainable alternative to minimize the use of aqua chemicals in aquaculture.

In this context, a bacterial strain has been isolated from aquatic environments and identified based on its morphological, phenotypical and biochemical features using gram staining, catalase test, kligler test and simmon citrate test, as well as on the phylogenetic analysis of the 16S rRNA sequencing. The cell-free supernatant (CFS) of the bacterial strain was subsequently evaluated for its capacity to inhibit the *in-vitro* growth of *Photobact. damsela* subsp. *damsela* and *Vibrio mediterranei* that are common pathogens known to cause vibriosis in fish.

The selected strain was identified as *Streptococcus bovis*, and it showed important antibacterial activity against the two pathogens. The results suggest that the isolated strain may play an important role in the control of vibriosis caused by *Photobact. damsela* subsp. *Damsela* and *Vibrio mediterranei* in aquaculture.

Keywords: Lactic acid bacteria, antibacterial activity, vibriosis, aquaculture

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THE POEM *SPRING DAWN* BY MENG HAORAN, A CHINESE POET FROM THE TIME OF THE TANG DYNASTY

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ABSTRACT

The purpose of this paper is to analyse the poem *Spring Dawn*, which was written by a Chinese poet who lived during the time of the Tang dynasty, called Meng Haoran. The poem's analysis will combine textual analysis, with reader-response approaches, and it will also consider a comparative literature perspective. The poem is only four lines, and, through its brevity, it is easy to compare it to the currently popular Japanese haiku poem, which has been taken over and is currently practiced by Western culture members. Its economy of style, its conciseness and brevity ensures choosing those words and images with high emotional and visual impact on the readers. The imagery is very vivid and visual, just as we are taught it should be in a haiku poem once we start wishing to write such poems. The presence of nature and the seasons is another element included in the Japanese haiku poem. Looking at the poem *Spring Dawn*, we realize it is composed of two parts. The first part is the one made up of the beginning two lines: "I slumbered this spring morning, and missed the dawn,/ From everywhere I heard the cry of birds." We realized we are dealing with a state where the poetic persona is between awakening and dreaming. The following two lines, "That night the sound of wind and rain had come,/ Who knows how many petals then had fallen?" make up the second part of the poem. We see a contrast between daybreak and the end of day, as well as an indication, altogether, of the fast passage of time and, by extension, of the ephemerality of life. Time passes so quickly. We move on from dawn to the peak of day, when the birds are active, and then we slide towards nighttime, and spring may also likely be over, as the petals, we are told, have already fallen. Western culture readers can realize how Asian cultures have in common practices related to their connection with nature, ensured by Zen Buddhism. The admiring of cherry or prune blossoms is also a common practice and it is alluded to in this poem. The first two lines mark the beginning of spring, while the last two the end of spring. We can complete the analysis based on environmental psychology and the way we react emotionally to our surroundings, in this case ensured by nature during spring.

Keywords: Hanami, Ephemerality, Reader-response criticism, Textual analysis, Environmental psychology.

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PREDICTIVE MODELING OF CEMENT ACTIVATION ENERGY USING ARTIFICIAL NEURAL NETWORKS

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ABSTRACT

Activation energy plays a critical role in determining the properties of cement and its behavior during the curing process, directly influencing strength, durability, and overall performance. Accurately predicting activation energy is essential for optimizing cement formulations and enhancing practical applications in civil engineering. This study employs an Artificial Neural Network (ANN) technique to develop a robust predictive model capable of estimating the activation energy for various cement types. The model was trained using a comprehensive dataset compiled from experimental results and previous research studies, incorporating a wide range of cement compositions and curing conditions.

The ANN demonstrates strong predictive capabilities, achieving a correlation coefficient (R) of 94%, and a mean squared error (MSE) of 0.018, indicating excellent learning and generalization performance. A detailed parametric analysis was conducted to further evaluate the model's reliability, and its predictions were compared with experimental findings from other studies, confirming its effectiveness. This model provides deeper insight into the relationship between cement composition and activation energy, offering a valuable tool for researchers and engineers to better understand cement behavior. The findings suggest that this approach could significantly improve the design and optimization of cement mixtures in civil engineering applications.

Keywords: Activation energy, Cement, Artificial Neural Networks, Predictive model, Mechanical properties.

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THE CONTRIBUTING FACTORS TO FINANCIAL INCLUSION AN ARDL ANALYSIS OF ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to investigate empirically the factors influencing financial inclusion in Albania. Even while financial inclusion is crucial for economic growth and the battle against poverty, a large number of Albanians remain unbanked. This study examines a number of macroeconomic factors, such as GDP per capita, the unemployment rate, inflation rate, and the Gini coefficient, in addition to a number of bank-specific variables that may affect financial inclusion, such as lending interest rates, bank lending, the number of internet users, and non-performing loan ratios.

The Autoregressive Distributed Lag (ARDL) model will be used to evaluate the impact of these independent factors on the dependent variable of financial inclusion, and descriptive statistics will be used for the pertinent analysis.

The study's findings demonstrate that both macroeconomic and banking factors have an impact on Albania's level of financial inclusion. Therefore, while creating strategies and policies that guarantee financial inclusion for the country and encourage accessibility to financial products and services, regulators and policymakers must take these issues into account.

Keywords: Financial inclusion, Economic factors, ARDL, Albania.

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IMPACT OF HOTEL BRAND EQUITY ON GUESTS' PERCEIVED VALUE AND REVISIT INTENTIONS

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ABSTRACT

This research investigated how hotel brand equity influences guests' perceived value and their likelihood to return. A path model was developed to test specific research hypotheses, utilizing data from 300 travelers who stayed in midscale hotels for structural equation modeling (SEM) analysis. The findings revealed that all aspects of brand equity, brand loyalty, perceived quality, and brand awareness/association, positively impacted perceived value. Additionally, brand loyalty and brand awareness/association were identified as factors that enhance guests' intentions to revisit. While perceived quality did not directly influence revisit intentions, its effect was mediated by perceived value.

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ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL PERFORMANCE OF ALBANIA COMPARED TO THE COUNTRIES OF THE REGION AND THE EU

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ABSTRACT

In the era of globalization, the analysis of the economic performance of a country is very important. Albania, a country in the Western Balkans, has experienced major economic and political changes since 1990, and faces major challenges in the framework of integration into the European Union. The main objective of the study is the analysis of the main economic and financial indicators of Albania, comparing them with the countries of the region and the EU, and determining the position and dynamics of the Albanian economy. The study is based on a descriptive analysis examining financial economic indicators, factors and their trends.

The results of the analysis show that the Albanian economy recovered significantly during 2021, after the recession of 2020, as a result of support from fiscal and monetary policies combined with regulatory measures. The Albanian economy has so far shown a fairly good resistance to successive shocks during the last three years: the November 2019 earthquake, the coronavirus pandemic in 2020 and, most recently, the global energy crisis as a result of the Russia-Ukraine war in 2022. In addition, there is a need for deep structural reforms and investments in human resources to support long-term economic development and increase labor productivity.

Key words: Macroeconomic and financial indicators, EU integration, economic development, economic structural reforms

JEL Code: *F62, G18*

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE INFLUENCE OF MOTIVATION ON LEARNERS

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ABSTRACT

This research aims to show that motivation is one of the important aspects of human life that influences a person's behavior, decisions and actions. Motivation is a change in energy within a person characterized by the emergence of feelings and preceded by a response to a goal. Motivation has long been the focus of attention of researchers, practitioners, and thinkers in the fields of psychology, management, education, and other social sciences. Various theories of motivation have been put forward to explain the factors that influence human motivation. These theories not only help to understand motivation more deeply, but also provide a foundation for a wide range of practical applications, such as how to improve performance in the workplace, how to educate students to be more motivated. In addition, this study discusses the role of teachers in increasing the motivation of learners. Motivation needs to be nurtured in learners to develop and achieve their best potential. How the contribution of Christian Religious Education affects the motivation of individuals in their attitude and behavior towards others. The research method applied is a literature study by investigating various literature sources related to motivation. In conclusion, motivation is a drive that comes from within the individual and is very important to initiate an action to achieve goals or success.

Keywords: Motivation, Learner, Encouragement, Goal

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

COMPARISON OF KINETIC CONSTANTS IN THE PERIODIC FERMENTATION PROCESS WITH FREE YEAST *SACCHAROMYCES CEREVISIAE*

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ABSTRACT

The beer fermentation process was initially developed as a periodic process in the presence of microorganisms such as *Saccharomyces cerevisiae*. Our experimental work consists of studying the periodic fermentation process in the laboratory. The reason for this study arises from the need to allow the process on an industrial scale. Also, in a later step, the continuous fermentation process will be studied in the laboratory and the industry.

The study is based on the calculation of kinetic constants with the Office and Matlab packages as fundamental quantities that must be kept under observation to see the progress of the process. We have used several linearizations and models to calculate the kinetic constants as accurately as possible. We have considered 11 samples, which have been studied in different amounts of solution produced in the laboratory and the wort taken from the brewery. In this way, we have examined the behaviour of the microorganism in two different environments with different concentrations. By understanding the behaviour of the microorganism in these conditions, we can have a clear picture of the progress of the fermentation process continued in laboratory conditions. We will see how the surrounding environment affects the free yeast in developing the fermentation process. This is presented through the summary table of the kinetic findings we have determined.

Keywords: kinetic constants, periodic fermentation, free yeast.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

TRANSLATION AS UN ACT OF MANIPULATION UNDER THE INFLUENCE OF IDEOLOGICAL AND (INTER)CULTURAL FACTORS

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ABSTRACT

The influence of ideological or cultural factors in the translation of Children's Literature remains one of the most interesting and the most difficult aspects to be identified during comparative studies of a certain work or author. However, this is a very good starting point for all those "scrupulous" researchers. Beyond the studies and problems encountered in the practice of translation, they enjoy linguistic and cultural aspects that perhaps a simple reader, no matter how careful, fails to perceive them. It must often be said that the act of translation is conditioned by ideological or cultural factors, the tracing of which is sometimes implied or camouflaged through language. It often happens that the translation presents a certain manipulation, which leads even to deformations or alienations of the original text meaning, and it is equally tendentious in cases where it tends towards the dominant ideologies of the time. The treatment of cultural elements undergoes a series of linguistic manipulations because of ideological influences. The cultural component is one of the key factors in the translation activity, without which no translation would be considered successful. Nevertheless, when it comes to this special genre such as children's literature, often the influence of cultural elements from one culture to another depends on the translator's point of view. In this paper we will see cases when the translator "overpasses" such elements, as Ardian Marashi states. As a study corpus we have used some of the translations into Albanian of Gianni Rodari's works.

Keywords: Translation of children's literature, foreignization, domestication, language manipulation, ideology, cultural influence, alienation

WHIPPLE PROCEDURE ABSTRACT

Ervis CARA

ABSTRACT

Adenocarcinoma of the pancreas is generally difficult to treat. Pancreaticoduodenectomy may be the only way to resolve these tumors. Allen. O Whipple was the first to describe pancreaticoduodenectomy in 1935 as a procedure used in the resection of tumors affecting the pancreas.

This paper is a review of 48 cases in a 7-year period, with adenocarcinoma and that have undergone the Whipple procedure at Hygeia Hospital in Tirana.

Methods: Patient surgery details were collected from the operating room surgical records and their clinical records from the pathology ward archives. The study analyzed only those patients whose tumor was well limited and those who had only lymph node involvement nearby, while in those patients whose adenocarcinoma had invaded the superior mesenteric artery, had a wide involvement of the portal vein or distant metastases were considered irreversible and were not included in the study. The age of the patients in the study varied from 34 years to 84 years with an average age of 52 years, the average length of hospital stay was 12.9 days, the mean time of surgery was 5.4 H. The most common symptom was jaundice in (97.9%) . Delayed gastric emptying was the most common complication after surgery. Minor complications were wound infection, nausea, vomiting and fever. Statistics revealed a decline in the number of serious complications, hospital stays and deaths in the post-operative period in recent years.

Keywords: Adenocarcinoma; Whipple; Pancreas; Symptom; Lymphnodes

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NAVIGAZIONE NEGLI SPAZI DIGITALI: TRADUZIONE E RICEZIONE DELLA LETTERATURA ITALIANA IN ALBANIA

Ma. Marinela Prifti

ASTRATTO

Questo studio indaga il modo in cui i lettori albanesi scoprono e interagiscono con la letteratura italiana tradotta in albanese nello spazio digitale. Utilizzando metodi misti, esamina la presenza digitale e la reperibilità della letteratura italiana, nonché le preferenze dei lettori e le interazioni virtuali. L'analisi, basata sulla sociologia della traduzione e sulle teorie culturali, non solo rivela ostacoli come la visibilità limitata, ma anche le opportunità presentate dall'attuale ecosistema digitale. Con l'aumento della presenza di opere della letteratura italiana in formato digitale, sono necessari sforzi strategici tra editori, traduttori e istituzioni culturali, per aumentare la loro visibilità e stimolare il coinvolgimento delle comunità letterarie online. Le conoscenze contribuiscono a una comprensione più profonda dell'interazione tra le tecnologie digitali e lo scambio letterario interculturale, attraverso raccomandazioni pratiche per migliorare la ricezione digitale della letteratura italiana in Albania.

Parole chiavi: traduzione, letteratura italiana, accesso digitale, ricezione, coinvolgimento del lettore.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DIFFERENCE GROWTH OF *Chlorella vulgaris* AND *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* IN HOUSEHOLD WASTEWATER MEDIA

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ABSTRACT

Household waste is waste generated from sanitation and home-level activities with a high content of organic and inorganic pollutants. Household waste comprises *grey water* from washing, bathing, and cooking activities and *black water* from urine and fecal waste. The use of high amounts of soap and the mixing of biological waste causes high Total Nitrogen (TN) and Total Phosphate (TP) values in this waste. TP and TN themselves have an important role in the growth of microalgae cells. *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* are two types of microalgae that have good remediation capabilities in wastes with high organic and inorganic materials. This study aims to determine the differences in the growth of *Chlorella vulgaris* and *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* cultured in household waste media. There are 6 types of waste concentration levels, namely 0%, 20%, 40%, 60%, 80%, and 100%. The results showed that the highest density and growth rate of *Chlorella vulgaris* were at 100% effluent concentration of 232×10^4 cells/mL and 4.99 cells/mL/day on the 7th day of culture. The best density and growth values of *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* were shown in the effluent concentration of 213.375×10^4 cells/mL and 4.6 cells/mL/day on the 5th day of culture. *Chlorella pyrenoidosa* has better adaptability, while *Chlorella vulgaris* shows higher density results. The constituent components of microalgae cells, environmental conditions, and different pollutant content in each bioreactor cause this difference.

Keywords: *Chlorella*, Wastewater, Phycoremediation, Density, Growth

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

SYNTHESIS AND ANTICANCER EVALUATION OF AZAINDOLIZINE COMPOUNDS

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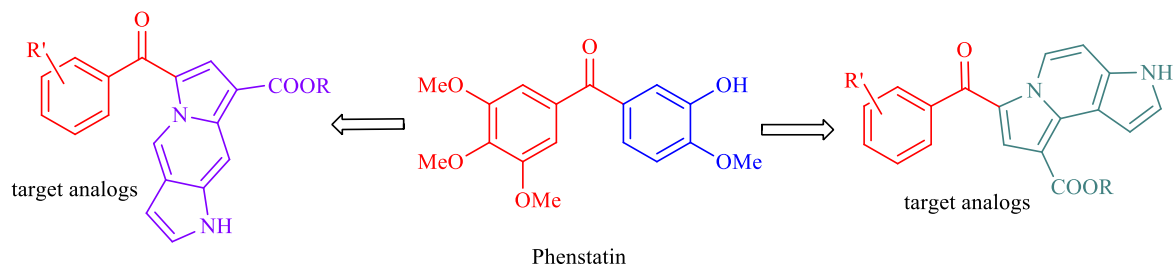
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ABSTRACT

Fused heterocyclic compounds like indolizines have recently become a focal point in pharmaceutical chemistry due to their role in compounds with a range of biological activities [1-2]. Some derivatives of indolizine, developed as Phenstatin analogs, exhibited promising anticancer effects and proved to possess tubulin polymerization properties. Our research team has made significant efforts in this area and has broadened its studies to include azaindoles, acknowledging their potential for creating new therapeutic agents [3].



This study focuses on the design and synthesis of new pyrroloindolizine derivatives, investigating various substitutions on these molecular frameworks. By employing a [3+2] cycloaddition approach as a crucial step, we synthesized a series of pyrroloindolizine compounds starting from quaternary salts derived from 5-azaindole to be explored for their anticancer potential. The structure of these new compounds was confirmed using spectral methods (NMR, IR). A series of the intermediate quaternary salts were tested for anticancer activity at the National Cancer Institute (NCI, US) against a panel of 60 human tumor cell lines.

Keywords: cycloaddition, pyrroloindolizines, anticancer.

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PLANKTON AS WATER QUALITY BIOINDICATOR IN LAKE BATUR, BALI

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ABSTRACT

Lakes are important for human life because they can be used for many anthropogenic activities. Lake Batur serves as a water supplier for the Bali area. Unfortunately, some people do not care about the environmental health condition as a result of their activities. This caused water quality degradation on Lake Batur. Therefore, the environmental condition should be monitored, one of the ways by identifying aquatic biota. Plankton was chosen as the bioindicator because of its reliability to monitor water quality. The plankton sampling was done by filtering water from nine sites using a 10 L bucket and plankton net no. 20, with 30 L of filtering, then put it into a 150ml bottle. Samples were observed using a microscope with 100x magnification (using SRC) and 1000x magnification (using coverslip). Based on the research results, 61 phytoplankton from five classes and 17 zooplankton from three classes were identified. Chlorophyta is the most abundant classes for phytoplankton and Rotifera for zooplankton phyla. All of these species can indicate pollution. This was strengthened by the result of plankton community structure, saprobic index value, and physical-chemical water quality (secondary) data that generally resulted in bad conditions. As for the trophic diatom index, the result showed that Lake Batur faced eutrophic and hypertrophic conditions, but there is concern that there will be inconsistencies in the data validity because several diatom species have not been used for scoring.

Keywords: Lake Batur, water quality degradation, plankton community structure, saprobic index

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

INTEGRATION OF RENEWABLE ENERGY SOURCES IN SMART GRIDS

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ABSTRACT

The growing utilization of renewable energy sources (RES) is crucial for the sustainability of energy systems and the reduction of environmental impacts. As the world shifts towards cleaner energy, the incorporation of sources with fluctuating generation patterns such as solar and wind, into traditional power grids presents considerable technological and operational challenges. Maintaining grid stability while integrating these intermittent sources requires advanced solutions. Smart grids provide an effective response by utilizing real-time data to control energy demand and generation more efficiently. This paper analyses the primary challenges associated with RES integration, flexibility options to manage energy fluctuations, and the influence of emerging technologies, such as the Internet of Things (IoT), artificial intelligence (AI), and energy storage systems on the future of smart grids. Through smart grid management systems, the ability to seamlessly combine these technologies maximizes the use of renewable energy while ensuring consistent energy supply. The paper concludes with recommendations for the further development of sustainable energy management practices in smart grids and identifies key areas for future research, particularly focusing on optimizing energy storage and predictive analytics for more resilient energy systems.

Keywords: Smart grids, renewable energy sources, energy integration, energy storage, grid management, sustainability.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DETERMINING COEFFICIENTS OF WEIBULL DISTRIBUTION FUNCTION USING MACHINE LEARNING METHODS AND ESTIMATING WIND POTENTIAL IN DIFFERENT REGIONS

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ABSTRACT

The significance of renewable energy sources has increased to fulfil global energy demands. However, the potential of wind energy is not being adequately harnessed. On a regional basis, the selection of sites and installation expenses directly influence the efficiency of wind power plants (WPP). Despite the presence of significant challenges in the site selection process for a WPP, no globally recognized methodology has been established. Evaluating regional wind potential is crucial for optimizing the utilization of wind energy resources. This study utilized wind data from the General Directorate of Meteorology to assess the wind energy potential of 11 cities—Adana, Alanya, Ankara, Antalya, Çanakkale, Gaziantep, İzmir, Kahramanmaraş, Konya, Mersin, and Osmaniye—over the period from 2017 to 2021. The examination was performed with the MATLAB program. The Weibull distribution function was utilized for estimating the average wind speed and wind power values for the regions, which were subsequently compared with actual observations. Various approaches were employed to determine the coefficients of the Weibull distribution function, and the accuracy of these methods was evaluated by various statistical error analysis tests. Consequently, the optimal strategy regarding performance for the chosen region was determined. This study offers a comprehensive evaluation of the region's wind energy potential and provides an estimation for wind energy development in the area. This comprehensive study will significantly enhance future research projects and academic studies in this domain. It seeks to determine efficient measures for the accelerated advancement of the wind energy sector in Türkiye and to enhance the proportion of wind energy within the total installed capacity.

Keywords: Wind Energy, Machine Learning, Weibull Distribution, Regional Speed Estimation

CHARACTERISTICS OF CATECHOL-O-METHYLTRANSFERASE (COMT) GENE AND ITS RELATIONSHIP WITH DISEASES

KATEKOL-O-METİLTRANSFERAZ (COMT) GENİNİN ÖZELLİKLERİ VE HASTALIKLARLA İLİŞKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Catechol-o-methyltransferase (COMT) is a gene localized at 22q.11.2 in humans, encoding the COMT enzyme that catalyzes o-methylation in synaptic transmission and biotransformation pathways. Soluble (S-COMT) and membrane-bound (MB-COMT) are the two produced protein isoforms of the COMT. S-COMT is found in blood and peripheral tissues such as the liver, while MB-COMT is primarily expressed in the nervous system. At the cellular level, it is most abundant at the cytosol, cell membrane, and extracellular matrix. Degradation of catecholamines, clearance of catechol drugs, and methylation of hydroxylated estrogen metabolites are the main functions of the COMT enzyme. It is also involved in the developmental process, lipid metabolism, and cellular response to phosphate starvation. Mutations/polymorphisms within the gene sequence may disrupt the regular enzyme activity rates, often leading to the development of psychological disorders with the accumulation of neurotransmitters and metabolites. In addition to polymorphisms, COMT gene methylation can also affect COMT expression, therefore indirectly COMT activity. The Guanine-Adenine exchange at codon 108 in S-COMT, codon 158 in MB-COMT, and the resulting substitution of valine with methionine are prevalent and well-studied functional variants of the COMT gene. Since the Val108Met and Val158Met polymorphisms modulate COMT activity and thus dopamine levels, conducted researches usually focus on reward and pleasure-regulating dopaminergic pathways. Disruption of dopamine catabolism is thought to be related to psychiatric disorders such as schizophrenia, bipolar disorder, panic disorder, alcohol dependency, substance abuse, and anger management issues. Alterations in cognitive functions, emotion processing, and pain perception are also found to be associated with COMT polymorphisms. The studies conducted on the role of COMT in biotransformation meta-pathways show that the enzyme exerts an effect on the pharmacokinetics and pharmacodynamics of catechol drugs. There are also studies examining the effects of COMT variants on estrogen levels in the body and cancers developing accordingly because another function of it is to methylate catechol metabolites in estrogen metabolism. This study analyzes the COMT gene's features, functions, significant polymorphisms, and their relationship with diseases through Genecards, HaploReg4, and rVarBase databases.

Keywords: COMT, Polymorphism, Catecholamine metabolism.

ÖZET

Katekol-o-metiltransferaz (COMT) sinaptik iletim ve biyotransformasyon yollarında o-metilasyonunu katalize eden COMT enzimini kodlayan, insanda 22q.11.2'de lokalize olan bir genidir.

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Çözünür (S-COMT) ve hücre zarına bağlı (MB-COMT) olmak üzere iki protein izoformu bulunur. S-COMT, kanda ve karaciğer gibi periferik dokularda eksprese edilirken, MB-COMT esas olarak sinir sisteminde eksprese edilir. Hücresel düzeyde en sık sitozol, hücre zarı ve hücre dışı matriste bulunur. COMT enziminin ana işlevleri katekolaminlerin parçalanması, katekol yapısına sahip ilaçların biyotransformasyonu ve hidroksillenmiş östrojen metabolitlerinin metilasyonudur. Ayrıca gelişim sürecinde, lipid metabolizmasında ve hücrenin fosfat açlığına yanıt vermesinde rol alır. Gen dizilimindeki mutasyonlar/polimorfizmler, enzim aktivitesinin normal düzeyini bozarak, nörotransmitterlerin ve metabolitlerin birikmesiyle çoğunlukla psikolojik rahatsızlıkların gelişimine neden olabilir. Polimorfizmlerin yanında COMT gen metilasyonunun da COMT ekspresyonunu ve dolaylı olarak COMT aktivitesini etkileyebileceği bilinmektedir. S-COMT'un 108. ve MB-COMT'un 158. kodonlarında Valin-Metyonin amino asiti değişimine neden olan Guanin-Adenin polimorfizmi, COMT geninin oldukça yaygın görülen ve en çok araştırılan fonksiyonel varyantlarını oluşturur. Val108Met ve Val158Met polimorfizmleri COMT aktivitesini, dolayısıyla da dopamin seviyelerini modüle ettiğinden yapılan araştırmalar genellikle ödül ve zevk sistemini düzenleyen dopaminerjik yolağa odaklanmaktadır. Dopamin katabolizmasının bozulmasının şizofreni, bipolar bozukluk, panik bozukluk, alkol bağımlılığı, madde kullanımı ve öfke yönetimi sorunları gibi psikiyatrik bozukluklarla ilişkili olduğu düşünülmektedir. Bilişsel işlevlerdeki, duyguların işlenmesindeki ve ağrı algısındaki değişikliklerin de COMT polimorfizmleriyle ilişkili olduğu incelenmiştir. COMT enziminin biyotransformasyon meta yollarındaki rolü üzerine yapılan çalışmalar, enzimin katekolamin ilaçların farmakokinetiği ve farmakodinamiği üzerinde etkisi olduğunu göstermektedir. COMT'un bir başka görevi de östrojen metabolizmasındaki katekol metabolitlerin metilasyonunu gerçekleştirmek olduğundan varyantlarının vücuttaki östrojen seviyelerine ve buna bağlı gelişen kanserlere etkisini inceleyen çalışmalar da bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışma, Genecards, HaploReg4, rVarBase databanklarını kullanarak COMT geninin özelliklerini, işlevlerini, önemli polimorfizmlerini ve hastalıklarla ilişkisini analiz etmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: COMT, Polimorfizm, Katekolamin metabolizması.

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LABORATORY AND *IN SILICO* ANALYSIS OF INTERLEUKIN-6 (rs1800795) FUNCTIONAL GENE VARIANT IN PATIENTS WITH KNEE OSTEOARTHRITIS: A PILOT STUDY

DİZ OSTEOARTRİTİ HASTALARINDA İNTERLÖKİN-6 (rs1800795) FONKSİYONEL GEN VARYANTININ LABORATUVAR VE *İN SİLİKO* ANALİZİ: PİLOT ÇALIŞMA

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ABSTRACT

The interleukin-6 (IL-6) gene encodes a cytokine that functions in inflammation and maturation of B cells and causes a transcriptional inflammatory response via the IL-6 receptor alpha. Rapid production of IL-6 contributes to host defense during infection and tissue damage, but excessive IL-6 synthesis plays a role in the pathology of diseases. It plays a role directly or indirectly in bone homeostasis and induction of VEGF in the vessels, resulting in increased angiogenesis activity and vascular permeability. The IL-6 gene comprises 6,119 bases and is located in the 7p15.3 region. There is an important functional gene variant (rs1800795) located in the promoter region of the IL-6 gene, and it is known that the protein encoded by this gene is highly synthesized in individuals with the GG and GC genotypes, while synthesis occurs at a low rate in those with the CC genotype. Knee osteoarthritis (KOA), also known as degenerative joint disease of the knee, is typically the result of wear and tear and progressive cartilage loss. It is the most common type of OA in the elderly. Common clinical symptoms include knee pain that begins gradually and worsens with activity, knee stiffness, and swelling, pain after prolonged sitting or resting, and pain that worsens over time. Although molecular changes have been reported in the literature to occur much earlier than obvious clinical symptoms, the molecular mechanisms of KOA onset and progression are still not fully understood. In this study, we planned to evaluate the in silico analysis of the IL-6 (rs1800795) functional gene variant and the genotype analysis performed in our KOA patient group. DNA samples were isolated from peripheral blood samples of 106 individuals consisting of 44 KOA patients and 60 controls, and genotype analysis of the rs1800795 functional gene variant was performed by PCR-RFLP method. When KOA patient and healthy groups were compared in terms of genotype and allele frequency, it was determined that there was no statistically significant relationship (p: 0.476 and p: 0.621). Although it is the first study in the literature, the absence of a significant relationship is important. When the in silico analysis was analyzed in

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GENCARD, HaploReg4.2, and rVarBase web base; it was determined that the intercontinental genotype distribution was between Asian and European frequencies, and the GG and/or GC genotype with mRNA elevation was present in our population at a rate of nearly 100% in the patient and control groups. It is planned to conduct the study in a larger patient group (genetic and epigenetic) and compare it with clinical parameters.

Keywords: IL-6 gene, in silico analysis, PCR-RFLP, knee osteoarthritis, DNA.

ÖZET

İnterlökin-6 (IL-6) geni enflamasyonda ve B hücrelerinin olgunlaşmasında işlev gören bir sitokini kodlar ve IL-6 reseptörü alfa aracılığıyla transkripsiyonel inflamatuvar yanıtı neden olur. IL-6'nın hızlı üretimi, enfeksiyon ve doku hasarı sırasında konak savunmasına katkıda bulunur, ancak aşırı IL-6 sentezi hastalıkların patolojisinde rol oynar. Kemik homeostazında ve damarlarda VEGF'nin indüksiyonu ile doğrudan veya dolaylı olarak rol oynar ve bunun sonucunda anjiyogenez aktivitesi ve vasküler geçirgenliği artırır. IL-6 geni, 6.119 bazdan oluşur ve 7p15.3 bölgesinde yer alır. IL-6 geninin promotor bölgesinde yer alan önemli bir fonksiyonel gen varyantı (rs1800795) vardır ve GG ile GC genotipine sahip bireylerde bu genin kodladığı protein yüksek oranda sentezlenirken CC genotipine sahip olanlarda sentezin düşük oranda gerçekleştiği bilinmektedir. Dizinin dejeneratif eklem hastalığı olarak da bilinen diz osteoartriti (DOA), tipik olarak eklem kıkırdığının aşınması ve ilerleyici kıkırdak kaybının sonucudur. Yaşlılarda en sık görülen OA tipidir. Yaygın klinik semptomlar, kademeli olarak başlayan ve aktivite ile kötüleşen diz ağrısı, diz sertliği ve şişmesi, uzun süreli oturma veya dinlenme sonrası ağrı ve zamanla kötüleşen ağrıyı içerir. Literatürde moleküler değişikliklerin belirgin klinik semptomlardan çok daha erken ortaya çıktığı bildirilmesine rağmen DOA'nin başlama ve ilerlemesinin moleküler mekanizmaları hala tam olarak anlaşılamamıştır. Bu çalışmada; IL-6 (rs1800795) fonksiyonel gen varyantının *in silico* analizi hem de DOA hasta grubumuzda yapılan genotip analizinin değerlendirilmesi planlanmıştır. Kırk dört DOA'li hasta ile 60 kontrolden oluşan 106 bireyin periferik kan örneklerinden DNA örneği izole edilmiş ve rs1800795 fonksiyonel gen varyantının genotip analizi PCR-RFLP yöntemi ile gerçekleştirilmiştir. DOA hasta ve sağlıklı gruplar genotip ve allel sıklığı açısından karşılaştırıldığında istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bir ilişkinin bulunmadığı saptanmıştır (p:0,476 ve p:0,621). Literatürde ilk çalışma olmasına karşın anlamlı bir ilişkinin olmaması önemlidir. *In silico* analizi GENCARD, HaploReg4.2 ve rVarBase web tabanında analiz edildiğinde; kıtalar arası genotip dağılımının Asya ile Avrupa frekansları arasında bir dağılımın olduğu, mRNA yüksekliği olan GG ve/veya GC genotipinin hasta ve kontrol grubunda %100'e yakın oranda popülasyonumuzda yer aldığı saptanmıştır. Çalışmanın daha geniş hasta grubunda yapılması (genetik ve epigenetik) ve klinik parametrelerle karşılaştırılması planlanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: IL-6 geni, in silico analiz, PCR-RFLP, diz osteoartriti, DNA.

**DOĞUMDA GÜVENLİ BİR ORTAM OLUŞTURMANIN ANAHTARI: HİPNOBİRTHING
THE KEY TO CREATING A SAFE ENVIRONMENT IN LABOUR: HYPNOBIRTHING**

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ÖZET

Hipnobirthing, doğum sürecinde gebelerin zihinsel ve fiziksel rahatlıklarını artırmayı hedefleyen psikolojik bir tekniktir. Bu yöntem, doğumun doğal bir süreç olduğunu vurgularken, gebelerin kendilerine olan güvenlerini artırmada önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Hipnobirthing uygulamaları, derin nefes alma, gevşeme teknikleri ve olumlu düşünce yöntemlerini içermektedir. Bu tekniklerin uygulanması, gebelerin doğum sürecinde daha huzurlu ve kontrol sahibi olduklarını deneyimlemelerine olanak tanımaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalar, hipnobirthing uygulamalarının doğum korkusu ve anksiyetesini azalttığını, doğum deneyimini olumlu bir şekilde etkilediğini ortaya koymaktadır. Gebenin kendini güvende hissetmesi, doğumun daha hızlı ve daha az ağrılı geçmesine katkıda bulunmakta; ayrıca, hipnobirthing ile hazırlanan annelerin doğum sonrası iyileşme süreçlerinin de daha hızlı olduğu gözlemlenmektedir. Hipnobirthing, yalnızca anne adayları için değil, aynı zamanda partnerleri için de önemli bir destek mekanizması işlevi görmektedir. Eşlerin doğum sürecine aktif olarak katılmaları, aralarındaki duygusal bağı güçlendirirken, ortak bir deneyim yaşamalarına da olanak tanımaktadır. Hemşirelik pratiğine hipnobirthing'in entegrasyonu, hemşirelerin gebelere bu eğitimi sunmaları ve uygulamalarını desteklemeleri açısından son derece önemlidir. Ayrıca, hemşireler, gebelerin duygusal ve fiziksel ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için destek sağlarken, doğum sürecinde güvenli bir ortam oluşturulmasına katkıda bulunurlar.

Sonuç olarak, hipnobirthing, doğumda güvenli bir ortam yaratmanın temel unsurlarından biri olarak değerlendirilmektedir. Bu yöntem, gebelerin doğum sürecini daha olumlu bir deneyim haline getirmelerine yardımcı olurken, ailelerin de bu özel anı daha anlamlı kılmalarını sağlamaktadır. Hemşirelerin desteği, bu sürecin etkinliğini artırarak, gebelerin ve ailelerinin deneyimlerini olumlu yönde şekillendirmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Anksiyete, Doğum, Doğum Deneyimi, Hipnobirthing.

ABSTRACT

Hypnobirthing is a psychological technique that aims to increase the mental and physical comfort of pregnant women during the birth process. This method emphasises that birth is a natural process and

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plays an important role in increasing the self-confidence of pregnant women. Hypnobirthing practices include deep breathing, relaxation techniques and positive thinking methods. The application of these techniques allows pregnant women to experience that they are more peaceful and in control during the birth process. Studies show that hypnobirthing practices reduce the fear and anxiety of childbirth and positively affect the birth experience. The pregnant woman's feeling of security contributes to a faster and less painful birth; it is also observed that the postnatal recovery process of mothers prepared with hypnobirthing is faster. Hypnobirthing serves as an important support mechanism not only for expectant mothers but also for their partners. The active participation of spouses in the birth process strengthens the emotional bond between them and allows them to have a common experience. Integration of hypnobirthing into nursing practice is extremely important for nurses to provide this training to pregnant women and support their practice. In addition, nurses provide support to meet the emotional and physical needs of pregnant women and contribute to the creation of a safe environment during the birth process. In conclusion, hypnobirthing is considered as one of the basic elements of creating a safe environment in labour. This method helps pregnant women to make the birth process a more positive experience and helps families to make this special moment more meaningful. The support of nurses increases the effectiveness of this process and shapes the experiences of pregnant women and their families in a positive way.

Keywords: Anxiety, Labour, Birth, Birth Experience, Hypnobirthing.

**DOĞUM AĞRISINI HAFİFLETMEDE DOĞUM DANSININ ROLÜ
THE ROLE OF BIRTH DANCE IN ALLEVIATING LABOR PAIN**

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ÖZET

Doğum, ciddi ağrılarla karakterize olan ve kadın hayatında önemli yeri olan yaşam deneyimidir. Doğum ağrısı, anne adaylarının doğum eyleminde karşılaştıkları en büyük zorluklardan biridir. Doğum ağrısına yönelik farklı farmakolojik yöntemlerin yanı sıra, non-farmakolojik yöntemler de ağrı yönetiminde yaygın bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Bu yöntemlerden biri, son yıllarda oldukça sık kullanılan ve birçok kültürde uzun yıllardır kadınlar arasında popüler olan doğum dansıdır. Doğum dansı, kadının eşi veya partneri ile uyguladığı bir tekniktir. Genellikle sakin ve ritmik hareketlerin bir kombinasyonundan oluşur ve anne adaylarının vücudunu gevşeterek ağrıyı hafifletmeye yardımcı olmaktadır. Masaj, dik duruş, müzik ve pelvik hareketler gibi unsurların bir arada kullanıldığı bu yöntem, travay sırasında doğum ağrısını azaltmakta ve doğum memnuniyetini artırmaktadır. Ayrıca, eylem süresince kadının daha kontrollü hissetmesine ve eşi/partnerinden sürekli destek almasına olanak sağlamaktadır. Yapılan araştırmalar, doğum dansının doğum ağrısını yönetmede etkili olduğunu göstermektedir. Dans, anne adaylarının stres seviyelerini azaltırken, kendilerini daha güçlü hissetmelerini ve ağrıyı daha az algılamalarını sağlamaktadır.

Hemşireler ve ebeler, doğum sürecinde anne adayına destek sağlayan ve danışmanlık sunan sağlık profesyonelleridir. Bu bağlamda, hemşireler ve ebeler, gebe eğitim sınıflarına katılan gebe ve ailelerine doğum dansını tanıtmalı, yöntemin kullanım amacı ve uygulanma yöntemi hakkında bilgi vermeli ve rehberlik etmelidir. Doğum sürecinin etkin bir şekilde yönetilebilmesi için, sağlık profesyonellerinin anne adayı ve ailesi ile iş birliği içinde çalışmaları büyük önem taşımaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ağrı Yönetimi, Doğum, Doğum Dansı, Hemşirelik, Non-Farmakolojik Yöntemler

ABSTRACT

Childbirth is a life experience characterized by severe pain and has an important place in women's lives. Labor pain is one of the biggest challenges that expectant mothers face during labor and delivery. In addition to different pharmacological methods for labor pain, non-pharmacological methods are also widely used in pain management. One of these methods is the birth dance, which has been widely used in recent years and has been popular among women in many cultures for many years. Birth dance is a technique practiced by a woman with her husband or partner. It usually consists of a combination of calm and rhythmic movements and helps to relax the expectant mother's body and relieve pain. Using a combination of massage, upright posture, music and pelvic movements, this method reduces labor pain during the trauma and increases labor satisfaction. It also allows the woman to feel more in control during labor and to receive continuous support from her husband/partner. Research shows that birth

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dance is effective in managing labor pain. While dance reduces stress levels of expectant mothers, it makes them feel stronger and perceive pain less.

Nurses and midwives are health professionals who provide support and counseling to the expectant mother during the birth process. In this context, nurses and midwives should introduce the birth dance to pregnant women and their families attending pregnancy education classes and provide information and guidance about the purpose and method of application of the method. In order to manage the birth process effectively, it is of great importance that health professionals work in cooperation with the expectant mother and her family.

Keywords: Pain Management, Labor, Birth, Birth Dance, Nursing, Non-pharmacologic Methods

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RENK ADLARIYLA KURULMUŞ KIRGIZ ATASÖZLERİ VE DEYİMLERİN KÜLTÜREL PSİKOLOJİ AÇISINDAN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ AN EVALUATION OF KYRGYZ PROVERBS AND IDIOMS FORMED WITH COLOR TERMS FROM A CULTURAL PSYCHOLOGY PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Bir göstergenin ifade ettiği anlam veya anlamlar üzerine kurulu olan insan iletişimi, zamanla çok daha farklı şekillere bürünmüştür. Bilmediğimiz ilk döneminde bir “taş” göstergesi sadece sert, katı, değişik biçimlerde ve renklerde olan bir cismi ifade ederken, zamanla bu “taş kalpli, bağrına taş basmak” gibi daha karmaşık bir mesaj iletme durumuna evrilmiştir. Taş sözcüğünü anlayan herkes, “taş atmak” deyimini tam manasıyla anlayamayabilir. Makalemize konu olan atasözleri ve deyimler işte bu anlatım biçimlerinin gelişmiş, karmaşık hemen anlaşılıp, çözümlenemeyen bir göstergedir. Gerçek anlamından az çok farklı bir anlam taşıyan, iki veya daha fazla kelimedenden oluşan kalıplaşmış sözler olarak tanımlanan deyimler, Türk lehçelerinde, *deyim*, *frazelogizm*, *turaktı tirkes*, *turuktuu söz aykaşı*, *ibârä*, *turaklık ibarä* biçiminde adlandırılmıştır. Deyimler, atasözleri gibi gelenekler, inançlar ve kültür ile ilgili ipuçları içermeleri ve ait oldukları dilin gelişmişliğini, zenginliğini göstermelerinin yanında o toplumun dil dışı dünya ile olan psikolojik bağlantısını da göstermesi bakımından ilginçtir. Bu makalede, Kırgız atasözleri ve deyimlerinde kullanılan renk adlarının kültürel psikoloji açısından değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Sınırlılık açısından renk adlarıyla kurulmuş deyim ve atasözlerinin madde başları alınmıştır. Renkler, kültürel ve toplumsal anlamlarıyla bireylerin psikolojik algılarını şekillendiren önemli semboller olarak öne çıkar. Kırgız kültüründe renkler, tarihsel süreç içinde şekillenen değerler, inanışlar ve geleneklerle derin anlamlar kazanmıştır. Atasözleri ve deyimler ise bu kültürel zenginliğin en güçlü ifadelerinden biridir. Bu çalışmada, Kırgız atasözleri ve deyimlerinde geçen renklerin hangi kültürel ve psikolojik bağlamda kullanıldığı incelenmiş, renklerin insanların duygu durumları, düşünceleri ve davranışlarına olan etkileri değerlendirilmiştir. Renklerin Kırgız halkının kültürel kimliğinde ve kolektif hafızasında nasıl bir yer tuttuğu ve psikolojik süreçlerde nasıl bir belirleyici bir rol oynadığı değerlendirilecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kırgız Atasözleri ve Deyimleri, Renk adları, Kültürel Psikoloji

ABSTRACT

Human communication, which is based on the meaning or meanings expressed by a sign, has transformed into various forms over time. In its earliest, unknown period, a "stone" sign simply represented an object that was hard, solid, and in various shapes and colors. However, over time, it evolved into conveying more complex messages, such as in expressions like "stone-hearted" or "bearing a stone in one's chest." Not everyone who understands the word "stone" may fully grasp the meaning of the idiom "to throw stones." The proverbs and idioms discussed in our article are advanced forms of these expressions, symbols that are not immediately understood and are complex to interpret. Defined as set phrases composed of two or more words carrying a meaning somewhat different from their literal sense, idioms are referred to as *deyim*, *frazelogizm*, *turaktı tirkes*, *turuktuu söz aykaşı*, *ibârä*, or *turaklık*

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ibarä in Turkish dialects. Idioms, like proverbs, are interesting not only because they provide clues about traditions, beliefs, and culture and demonstrate the richness and development of the language to which they belong, but also because they reflect that society's psychological connection with the non-linguistic world. This article aims to evaluate the color terms used in Kyrgyz proverbs and idioms from a cultural psychology perspective. For the sake of scope, only proverbs and idioms that incorporate color terms have been included as main entries. Colors stand out as significant symbols that shape individuals' psychological perceptions through their cultural and social meanings. In Kyrgyz culture, colors have gained deep meanings through values, beliefs, and traditions shaped over the course of history. Proverbs and idioms are among the most powerful expressions of this cultural richness. This study examines the cultural and psychological contexts in which colors are used in Kyrgyz proverbs and idioms, evaluating the effects of colors on people's emotional states, thoughts, and behaviors. It will also assess the role that colors play in the cultural identity and collective memory of the Kyrgyz people, as well as their defining influence in psychological processes.

Keywords: Kyrgyz Proverbs and Idioms, Color Names, Cultural Psychology.

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INVESTIGATION OF IMMUNOCYTOTOXIC EFFECTS OF SILICON DIOXIDE NANOPARTICLES AND SILVER ON MODEL ORGANISM *GALLERIA MELLONELLA* LARVAE

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, there has been an increase in the production of nanoparticles in industry and a proliferation of applications, particularly in biomedicine and biotechnology. On the other hand, the recognition of the possible effects of nanoparticles on human health and the environment, and the regulation of the resulting increase in commercial use, raise questions about their potential toxicological effects. Due to their unique properties resulting from their nano-size, nanomaterials interact physicochemically with organic chemicals or metals in the environment, altering their bioavailability and causing synergistic, antagonistic, potentiating and other diverse reactions. In this study, the effects of the LD₅₀ value of SiO₂ NPs and environmental concentrations of silver sulfate (AgSO₄) alone and in mixtures on total haemocyte counts and phenoloxidase enzyme activities in haemolymph of *Galleria mellonella* were investigated. It was found that the total hemocyte counts (THC) were decreased when the larvae exposed to SiO₂ NPs and AgSO₄ in singly, however THC was increased in the hemolymph of mixture group. As for phenoloxidase enzyme activity, it was increased in all treatment groups. In conclusion, SiO₂ NPs caused toxic effects in the larvae of the model organism *G. mellonella* when AgSO₄ was applied alone or in mixtures, and SiO₂ NPs may cause more toxic effects on the immune system when applied in mixtures with other environmental pollutants.

Key words: *Galleria mellonella*, silicon dioxide nanoparticles, Silver sulphate, Immune system

AUTHOR GENDER IDENTIFICATION FROM TURKISH TEXT USING TURKISHBERTWEET AND XGBOOST ALGORITHM

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ABSTRACT

The accelerated evolution of technology and the exponential expansion of the digital realm have redefined the scope of human identity, shifting its focus from the tangible, physical world to the virtual, computational domain. In the contemporary era, the majority of social media applications, email, messaging applications, blog posts and chat rooms facilitate the sharing and communication of information in the form of text. In these environments, the majority of users are anonymous, and the profiling of these users (in terms of age, gender, political or religious views) has become a significant issue in the context of fraud, abuse, content theft, forgery, and security. This problem is considered an interdisciplinary issue, with experts from a range of fields, including linguistics, artificial intelligence and psychology, working together to address it. One of the most crucial aspects of defining an individual is gender identity. By determining the gender of a person from their text, we can effectively address this challenge. In order to address this issue, a number of potential solutions have been put forth in the academic literature, including stylometric features, bag of words or meta-heuristic algorithms. However, it should be noted that the majority of these studies have been conducted within the context of the English language. This study diverges from existing literature by focusing on the extraction of features from Turkish texts using pre-trained models and their subsequent classification using machine learning models. TurkishBERTweet, a fine-tuned version of the BERTweet model, which is a widely used pre-trained model for training the system that determines the gender of the text author, was employed for the extraction of features and subsequent classification using a machine learning model. The experiments yielded an accuracy rate of 90.8% with the XGB classifier, accompanied by precision, recall, and f-score values of 90.4%, 91.3%, and 90.9%, respectively. The findings demonstrate that gender can be accurately identified with high success for authors of Turkish texts through the utilisation of a well-calibrated pre-trained model.

Keywords: Author Gender Detection, BERTweet, Machine Learning, Turkish Text Processing

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THE USE OF DIGITAL COMMUNICATION IN THE STRATEGIC MANAGEMENT PROCESS IN ALBANIA

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ABSTRACT

This study analyzes the integration of digital communication in the strategic management process within Albanian businesses, focusing on its impact on organizational effectiveness and adaptability.

As the country continues to undergo economic transformation and globalization, effective communication strategies have become vital for enhancing organization performance and competitive advantage. The study examines how local companies utilize digital tools to enhance collaboration, streamline decision making and engage with stakeholders including employees and customers.

Through case studies and interviews with industry leaders, the research identifies best practices tailored to the Albanian context, while also addressing challenges such as limited digital literacy and infrastructural barriers.

The study concludes by offering recommendations for Albanian organizations to leverage digital communication more effectively in their strategic management efforts, ultimately contributing to sustainable growth and resilience in a rapidly evolving market landscape.

Keywords: digital communication, strategic management, Albania, economic development

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ISOLATION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF YEASTS WITH POTENTIAL BIOTECHNOLOGICAL IMPORTANCE FROM VEGETABLES OF THE ALBANIAN MARKET

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ABSTRACT

It is known that vegetables have a significant importance to human health due to vital ingredients such as, vitamins, minerals, dietary fibers, etc. In the same time, this group is considered as a “reservoir” for different types of microorganisms. The research work here presented, was focused on isolation and identification of yeasts (especially psychrophilic strains), with potential biotechnological importance. Nine different types of fresh and frozen vegetables were analyzed. First, it was considered the determination of the total aerobic mesophilic plate count, as log CFU/g for each sample. The highest values resulted for tomatoes in both groups of vegetables (respectively 2.86 log CFU/g and 2.55 log CFU/g). The lowest values (1.05 log CFU/g and 2.13 log CFU/g) were identified for the spinach and green beans respectively. Yeasts colonies were isolated from the total counts and then cultivated in selective media for further characterization. There were isolated 10 yeast colonies from fresh and 27 from frozen vegetables. Yeasts were studied from the morphological point of view and also respective microscopic features. Among others, it was obvious the presence of pigmented colonies (possible *Rhodotorula glutinis*) and also other white and beige ones, with morphological characteristics typical for *Candida sp.* and *Geotrichum sp.* All isolated yeasts will be subjected to further purification and identification (PCR) methods, then tested for possible biotechnological purposes.

Key words: vegetables, total counts, yeasts diversity, pigmented yeasts,

DEVELOPING THE FERTILIZER POTENTIAL OF BIOCHAR PRODUCED FROM SEWAGE SLUDGE

Amil Ibadov

ABSTRACT

One of the most serious problems humanity faces is the increasing pollution of soils over time, leading to a reduction in the area where fruits, vegetables, and agricultural products are grown due to the escalating soil contamination. One of the most effective methods to prevent soil crisis could be the reprocessing of anthropogenic waste that harms nature to some extent. The reprocessing of human-generated wastes, such as sewage sludge (SS), plays a critically important role in eliminating soil pollution. Currently, sewage sludge management is a significant issue in environmental engineering. Sewage sludge is a residue similar to mud originating from wastewater treatment. This sewage waste contains attractive levels of nitrogen (N) and phosphorus (P) from an agricultural perspective, and its use as a soil improver in agriculture has been observed. However, since sewage sludge contains various harmful substances such as heavy metals, pharmaceuticals, certain pathogens, and toxic organic compounds, applying untreated sewage sludge can pose a threat to human health and the environment. Therefore, proper processing and disposal of sewage waste are crucial to minimize potential risks to human health and the environment [1].

Pyrolysis, a thermal treatment, can be employed to address environmental issues like these. The pyrolysis method allows the conversion of sewage sludge into biochar. The biochar obtained captures toxic elements such as copper (Cu), cadmium (Cd), and chromium (Cr) that were present in the sewage sludge, rendering them inert and preventing them from mixing with the soil. One issue with the material obtained through pyrolysis is its low potassium (K) content. The addition of potassium is necessary to enhance the absorption of phosphorus into the soil. One of the crucial features of our project is to increase the amount of potassium in biochar, thereby enhancing its effectiveness as a fertilizer. For this purpose, potassium acetate salt is used in our project. The soil-improving properties of the biochar obtained are supported by laboratory analyses.

Utilizing biochar derived from sewage sludge that would otherwise poison the soil can significantly contribute to solving environmental problems. The goal of our project is not only to use the final product as a fertilizer in agriculture but also to clean soils affected by human-made wastes. This report will highlight the severity of soil and sewage waste problems and explain how our solution addresses these issues. Additionally, you can find detailed information about the innovative aspects and applicability of our method. After providing estimated cost and time planning for the project, the target audience is discussed. Factors that could negatively impact the project are also identified, and a bibliography of literature used is included.



Figure 1: Final Product

Keywords: Sewage sludge, biochar, soil pollution, fertilizer, eco-friendly

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-SUPPORTED MAINTENANCE SYSTEM FOR MILITARY LOGISTIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence-supported maintenance systems are among the advanced technologies designed to optimize the maintenance processes of military logistic vehicles. These systems collect and analyze data such as engine oil condition, brake disc wear levels, and engine temperature obtained from sensors on the vehicle. The artificial intelligence model incorporates deep learning and machine learning algorithms trained on historical field data and operational information. In particular, models like LSTM (Long Short-Term Memory) and Random Forest are designed to perform predictive analyses on time series data. LSTM models are optimized for effective analysis of time-dependent data, while Random Forest is structured to analyze multidimensional and complex sensor data. Data obtained through the CAN protocol is collected and processed by the ECU (Electronic Control Unit) within the vehicle and analyzed by the artificial intelligence model to provide maintenance alerts to the driver. This predictive maintenance system is designed for use in military logistics operations to increase operational efficiency, reduce maintenance costs, and extend vehicle lifespan.

Keywords: Military Logistic Vehicles, Artificial Intelligence, Intelligent Maintenance System.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A FOLKLORISTIC PERSPECTIVE ON DIGITAL EXPRESSIONS OF MOURNING AND CELEBRATION

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ABSTRACT

With the increasing influence of digitalization in all aspects of life, how people express their feelings and thoughts has evolved, affecting not only the modes of expression but also their temporal and spatial characteristics. Among the most prominent aspects of this transformation are the evolving expressions of mourning and celebration, which have now come to produce their distinctive forms in the digital world. These fixed expressions have become a part of digital tradition, and people are often expected to adhere to them on social media in response to mourning or celebration. Moreover, public figures in particular are harshly criticized when they fail to use these expressions. Folklore is not ignorant of the impact of mourning and celebration, nor of the newly emerged fixed expressions in the digital world, since all these changes and formations are directly related to folklore. Expressions of mourning and celebration in the digital domain constitute a research matter of folklore – just as birth- and death-related traditions do. The present paper examines experiences of mourning and celebration and their associated digital expressions from a folkloristic perspective. Firstly, a formal analysis of the expressions is conducted. Especially the colors used are elaborated on. Then, a contextual analysis is carried out to identify the used expressions. Finally, the study offers a comparative interpretation of all the observed expressions and their associated aspects.

Keywords: folklore, mourning, fixed expressions, change, social media, transformation

SYNTHESIS AND MECHANICAL PROPERTIES INVESTIGATION OF Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ DUPLEX COMPOSITE COATINGS

Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ DUPLEX KOMPOZİT KAPLAMALARIN SENTEZİ VE MEKANİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN ARAŞTIRILMASI

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ABSTRACT

Coating of material surfaces with thin films is widely used in industry. Recently preferred nickel main matrix coatings have been developed as an alternative to chrome coating and have gained important features. The electrodeposition technique is among the preferred coating methods to obtain these coatings because it is simple, has high production rate and is cost-effective. In this study, the main structure of Ni-P/Ni-B duplex structure was supported with chromium carbide (Cr₃C₂) reinforcement particles and coated on copper substrate by electrodeposition method. For comparison purposes, Ni-P, Ni-B and Ni-P/Ni-B coatings were also produced. Wear and surface roughness analyzes of the obtained coatings were performed and their mechanical properties were examined. According to the results obtained from the wear analyzes, the highest average friction coefficient value was obtained in Ni-P alloy coating with 0.41, while the lowest value was obtained in Ni-B alloy coatings with 0.34. The average friction coefficient values of Ni-P/Ni-B and Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ samples are 0.39 and 0.36, respectively. According to these results, Ni-B alloy coatings exhibited superior wear resistance compared to Ni-P, Ni-P/Ni-B and Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ coatings. Adding a Cr₃C₂ reinforcement particle to Ni-P/Ni-B duplex coatings obtained superior wear resistance compared to Ni-P and Ni-P/Ni-B coatings. As a result of surface roughness analysis, the lowest Ra (average surface roughness value) value was obtained as 0.16 µm in Ni-P alloy coating, while the highest Ra value was obtained as 1.1619 µm in Ni-B coating. Accordingly, it was observed that the Ni-P coating formed a fairly smooth surface, while the Ni-B coating formed a rougher surface than Ni-P. The Ni-P/Ni-B and Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ values were 0.809 µm and 0.475 µm, respectively. The surface roughness results showed that the Ni-P/Ni-B-Cr₃C₂ duplex coating provided a more balanced structure on the surface after the Ni-P alloy coating.

Keywords: Duplex Coating, Electrodeposition, Nanocomposite, Chromium Carbide, Wear

ÖZET

Malzeme yüzeylerinin ince filmler ile kaplanması endüstride yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. Son zamanlarda tercih edilen nikel ana matrisli kaplamalar genellikle krom kaplamaya alternatif olarak geliştirilerek önemli özellik kazandırılmıştır. Bu kaplamaları elde etmek için elektrodopolama tekniği basit, yüksek üretim oranı ve uygun maliyetli olduğu için tercih edilen kaplama yöntemleri arasındadır. Bu çalışmada, Ni-P/Ni-B dubleks yapının ana yapısını krom karbür (Cr_3C_2) takviye parçacıkları ile desteklenerek, bakır altlık üzerine elektrodopolama metodu ile kaplanmıştır. Karşılaştırma amacıyla Ni-P, Ni-B ve Ni-P/Ni-B kaplamaları da üretilmiştir. Elde edilen kaplamaların aşınma ve yüzey pürüzlülük analizleri gerçekleştirilerek mekanik özellikleri incelenmiştir. Aşınma analizlerinden alınan sonuçlar doğrultusunda, ortalama sürtünme katsayısı değeri en yüksek 0,41 ile Ni-P alaşımlı kaplamada elde edilirken, en düşük değer ise 0,34 ile Ni-B alaşımlı kaplamalarda edilmiştir. Ni-P/Ni-B ve Ni-P/Ni-B- Cr_3C_2 numunelerinin ortalama sürtünme katsayısı değerleri ise sırasıyla 0,39 ve 0,36'dır. Bu sonuçlara göre Ni-B alaşımlı kaplamalar, Ni-P, Ni-P/Ni-B ve Ni-P/Ni-B- Cr_3C_2 kaplamalara kıyasla daha üstün aşınma direnci sergilemiştir. Ni-P/Ni-B dubleks kaplamalara Cr_3C_2 takviye parçacığı eklenmesiyle hem Ni-P hem de Ni-P/Ni-B kaplamalara göre daha üstün aşınma direnci elde edilmiştir. Yüzey pürüzlülük analizleri sonucunda ise, en düşük R_a (ortalama yüzey pürüzlülük değeri) değeri, Ni-P alaşımlı kaplamasında 0,16 μm elde edilirken, en yüksek R_a değeri ise Ni-B kaplamasında 1,1619 μm elde edilmiştir. Buna göre Ni-P kaplamanın oldukça düzgün bir yüzey oluşturduğu görülürken, Ni-B kaplamanın ise Ni-P'a göre daha pürüzlü bir yüzey oluşturduğu görülmüştür. Ni-P/Ni-B ve Ni-P/Ni-B- Cr_3C_2 değerleri ise sırasıyla 0,809 μm ve 0,475 μm 'dir. Yüzey pürüzlülük sonuçlara göre Ni-P/Ni-B- Cr_3C_2 dubleks kaplamanın, Ni-P alaşımlı kaplamadan sonra yüzeyde daha dengeli bir yapı sağladığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dubleks Kaplama, Elektrodopolama, Nanokompozit, Krom Karbür, Aşınma

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XIX YÜZYIL LATİN AMERİKA TARİHİ ROMANLARI'NIN 'UYGARLIK ve BARBARLIK' İZLEĞİNDE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI OLARAK İNCELENMESİ COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS of XIX CENTURY LATIN AMERICAN HISTORICAL NOVELS ON THE THEME OF 'CIVILIZATION AND BARBARISM'

Doç. Dr. Olcay Öztunalı

İMU

ÖZET

XIX. yüzyıl Latin Amerika Edebiyatı'nda, kıtanın toplumsal ve tarihi gelişim sürecinin bir sonucu olarak, tarihi romanlar ön plana çıkar. Ana teması, uygarlık ve barbarlık çatışması olan bu romanlar, o günün yaşam koşullarına tanıklık ettikleri için tarihsel bir öneme sahiptir.

Bağımsızlık savaşlarından sonra yeni kurulan rejimlerde yaşanan siyasi çatışmaları ve bu çatışmaların halka yansımalarını, toplum katmanları arasında derinleşen farklılıkları, eşitsizlik ve anarşiyi, ülke yönetimindeki istikrarsızlığı ile eğitimsiz halkın ezilişi gibi ülke gerçeklerini edebiyata yansıtan bu romanlar Latin Amerika Edebiyatı'nın ilk 'Diktatör Romanları' olarak değerlendirilmektedir.

Çalışmamız, Latin Amerika'nın üç büyük yazarının, yankısını hala sürdüren üç büyük eseri üzerine yoğunlaşacaktır. Estaban Echevarría 'nın (1805-1855) "El Matadero/Mezbaha", Domingo Sarmiento'nun "Civilización y Barbarie /Uygarlık ve Barbarlık" alt başlıklı "Facundo" (1845) ve José Mármol'un (1817-1871) "Amalia " başlıklı yapıtları 20. yüzyıl 'diktatör Romanları'nın da öncüleridir.

Arjantin'li yazar ve şair Estaban Echevarría "Mazbaha" başlıklı yapıtında, Buenos Aires'de yaşanan ekonomik krizi bir mezbaha üzerinden anlatarak 'mezbaha'yı Arjantin'in vahşi bir sembolüne dönüştürmüştür. Sembollerle örülü romanında uygarlık ve barbarlık, iki farklı siyasi bakış açısı üzerinden değerlendirilir.

Arjantin'li yazar Domingo Sarmiento'nun "Uygarlık ve Barbarlık" alt başlıklı yapıtı "Facundo", 1820 ve 1830'lu yıllarda, yönetici sınıfın zalimliğini göstermek için Juan Facunda Quiroga'nın hayatı üzerine kuruludur. Sarmiento'nun bu yapıtı diktatör Juan Manuel de Rosas yönetiminin sert bir eleştirisidir.

Sarmiento için uygarlık, Avrupa, Kuzey Amerika, kent merkezleri ve Uniteryen Parti yanlılarıyken Barbarlık bunların dışında kalan bölgeler, kırsal kesim insanları ve federaller olarak ele alınır.

Arjantinli yazar José Mármol, "Amalia" başlıklı yapıtında Rosas rejiminin baskıcı yönetimini bir aşk hikayesi üzerinden eleştirir. Trajik bir biçimde sonlanan aşk hikayesinin konu edildiği romanda gerçekçilik akımı ile beraber romantizm akımının da özellikleri baskın bir biçimde kendini gösterir. Uygarlık, özgürlük gibi vasıflar uniteryen roman kahramanlarına atfedilirken, Barbarlık Federal Sistem ile özdeşirilir.

Çalışmamızda, üç yapıt 'uygarlık ve barbarlık' tarihsel arka plan göz önüne alınarak karşılaştırılacaktır. Biçimsel ve düşünsel benzerlik ve farklılıklar incelenirken eserlerin dönemin Latin Amerika ve Avrupa edebiyat akımlarıyla ilişkileri belirlenecektir. Çalışmamızın çıkış noktasını yazarların eserleri, düşünceleri ve Latin Amerika edebiyatı uzmanlarının görüşleri belirleyecektir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Estaban Echevarría, "El Matadero", Domingo Sarmiento, "Civilización y Barbarie, José Mármol, "Amalia", Latin Amerika Edebiyatı

ABSTRACT

XIX. In 19th century Latin American Literature, historical novels come to the fore as a result of the social and historical development process of the continent. These novels, whose main theme is the

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conflict between civilization and barbarism, have historical importance because they testify to the living conditions of that day.

These novels, which reflect the realities of the country such as the political conflicts in the newly established regimes after the wars of independence and their reflections on the public, the deepening differences between the layers of society, inequality and anarchy, the instability in the country's administration and the oppression of the uneducated people, are called the first 'Dictator Novels' of Latin American literature. is evaluated.

Our study will focus on three great works of Latin America's three great writers that still resonate. Estaban Echevarría's (1805-1855) "El Matadero", Domingo Sarmiento's "Civilización y Barbarie (1845)" and José Mármol's (1817-1871) "Amalia" are the pioneers of the 20th century "dictator novels". Argentinian writer and poet Estaban Echevarría, in his work titled "Slaughterhouse", describes the economic crisis in Buenos Aires through a slaughterhouse, turning the 'slaughterhouse' into a wild symbol of Argentina. In his novel full of symbols, civilization and barbarism are evaluated from two different political perspectives.

Argentinian writer Domingo Sarmiento's work "Facundo", subtitled "Civilization and Barbarism", is based on the life of Juan Facunda Quiroga to show the cruelty of the ruling class in the 1820s and 1830s. This work by Sarmiento is a harsh criticism of the rule of dictator Juan Manuel de Rosas.

For Sarmiento, civilization is considered as Europe, North America, urban centers and Partido Unitario supporters, while Barbarism is considered as the regions outside of these, rural people and the feds.

Argentinian writer José Mármol criticizes the oppressive rule of the Rosas regime through a love story in his work titled "Amalia". In the novel, which is about a love story that ends tragically, the characteristics of the romanticism movement as well as the realism movement are dominant. While qualities such as civilization and freedom are attributed to the heroes of unitarian novels, Barbarism is identified with the Federal System.

In our study, three novels will be compared with their historical backgrounds on the theme of 'civilization and barbarism'. While formal and intellectual similarities and differences will be examined, the relations of the works with the Latin American and European literary movements of the period will be determined. The starting point of our study will be determined by the authors' works, thoughts and the opinions of Latin American literature experts.

Key Words: Estaban Echevarría, "El Matadero", Domingo Sarmiento, "Civilización y Barbarie, José Mármol, "Amalia", Latin American Literature

**PERİNATAL DEPRESYON VE ÖZ ŞEFKAT ÜZERİNE BİR DERLEME
A REVIEW ON PERINATAL DEPRESSION AND SELF-COMPASSION**

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ÖZET

Perinatal depresyon, akut ve uzun süreli sonuçları sadece anneyi değil, bebeğini ve ilişkilerini de etkileyen ama yeterince tanınıp tedaviye yönlendirilemeyen yaygın bir perinatal ruhsal bozukluktur. Belirtileri, gebelik ve doğum sonrası sağlıkla ilişkili semptomlarla benzerlikleri nedeniyle genellikle fark edilmeyen düşük ruh hali düzeyi, zevk alamama, üzüntü ve bunalmış hissetmeyi içerir. Gebelik sırasında ortaya çıkan antenatal depresyonu ve doğumdan sonraki ilk 12 ay içinde görülen postpartum depresyonu kapsayan perinatal depresyon, her yedi kadından birini etkiler. Perinatal dönemdeki kadınlar, toplumsal olarak onaylanan, öz şefkatli bir anne olma değerini sürdürmeleri yönünde baskı altında kalabilirler. Öz şefkat, kişinin acı ya da başarısızlık anlarında kendine nazikçe yaklaşmasının sağlıklı bir yoludur. Öz şefkat, artan pozitif ruh hali, azalan olumsuz ruh hali, daha düşük depresyon semptom şiddeti ve daha düşük sürekli kaygı düzeyleri ile ilişkilidir. Toplumda yayılan mükemmel annelik mitleri, kadınların yerine getirmekte zorlanabileceği annelik sorumlulukları ve ideal annelik rollerine ilişkin gerçekçi olmayan beklenti ve inançlara neden olabilir. Bu durum, özellikle doğum sonrası kadınlar için kişisel yetersizlik veya başarısızlık algılarını vurgulayabilir. Gebe ve doğum sonrası kadınlar ile yapılan bir çalışmada daha yüksek depresyon ve anksiyete semptom şiddeti olan kadınların öz şefkati önemli ölçüde daha düşük bulunmuştur. Perinatal depresyon oranlarının, genel nüfusa kıyasla potansiyel olarak savunmasız popülasyonlar arasında daha yüksek olduğu da kaydedildiği, bu nedenle perinatal depresyonun erken teşhisi ve yönetimi için protokoller geliştirmenin önemli olduğu belirtilmektedir. Sağlık profesyonelleri ve organizasyonlar perinatal dönemdeki depresyonun teşhisi ve tedavisinin kadın ve çocuk sağlığı ile aile refahı için önemine vurgu yapmalı, kadınların daha iyi hissetmeleri için öz şefkati destekleyen eğitimler konusunda farkındalık kazanmalıdır. Bu doğrultuda literatüre katkı açısından öz şefkati geliştirmenin perinatal depresyonu ne ölçüde azalttığını, perinatal dönemdeki kadınlarda ne ölçüde iyileştirmeler sağladığını araştıran kanıt temelli çalışmalar yapılması önerilmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Perinatal depresyon, öz şefkat, kadın, ruh sağlığı.

ABSTRACT

Perinatal depression is a common perinatal mental disorder whose acute and long-term consequences affect not only the mother but also her baby and relationships, but which is under-recognised and

undertreated. Symptoms include low mood, lack of pleasure, sadness and feeling overwhelmed, which often go unrecognized because of their similarities to symptoms associated with pregnancy and postnatal health. Perinatal depression, which includes antenatal depression during pregnancy and postpartum depression in the first 12 months after birth, affects one in seven women. Women in the perinatal period may be under pressure to maintain the socially approved value of being a self-caring mother. Self-compassion is a healthy way of being kind to oneself during pain or failure. Self-compassion is associated with increased positive mood, decreased negative mood, lower depression symptom severity, and lower levels of trait anxiety. The myths of perfect motherhood propagated in society can lead to unrealistic expectations and beliefs about ideal maternal roles and maternal responsibilities that women may find difficult to fulfill. This may emphasize perceptions of personal inadequacy or failure, especially for postpartum women. In a study of pregnant and postpartum women, women with higher depression and anxiety symptom severity were found to have significantly lower self-compassion. It is also noted that rates of perinatal depression are higher among potentially vulnerable populations compared to the general population, so it is important to develop protocols for the early identification and management of perinatal depression. Health professionals and organisations should emphasise the importance of the diagnosis and treatment of depression in the perinatal period for women's and children's health and family well-being, and raise awareness about trainings that support self-compassion for women to feel better. In this direction, it is recommended to conduct evidence-based studies investigating to what extent developing self-compassion reduces perinatal depression and to what extent it provides improvements in women in the perinatal period in terms of contribution to the literature.

Key words: Perinatal depression, self-compassion, women, mental health.

SERVİKS KANSERİ TARAMALARINA KATILIMIN ENGELLERİ BARRIERS OF PARTICIPATION TO CERVICAL CANCER SCREENING

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ÖZET

Kadınlar için önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite nedeni olan jinekolojik kanserler giderek artmakta ve halk sağlığı sorunu haline gelmektedir. En sık görülen jinekolojik kanser türlerinden olan serviks kanseri 2018'de tüm kadın kanser ölümlerinin %7.5'inin nedeni olarak bilinmektedir. Serviks kanseri için kanser oluşumunu önleyerek ve pre-kanserleri kansere dönüşmeden tespit ederek serviks kanseri insidansı kontrol altına alınabilmektedir. Dünya çapında en yaygın cinsel yolla bulaşan enfeksiyon virüsü olan Human Papilloma Virüsü (HPV) serviks kanserinin başlıca nedenini oluşturmaktadır. Birden fazla cinsel partnerin olması, erken yaşta cinsel aktiviteye başlama ve gebelik, sigara kullanımı, immünsupresif hastalık olması gibi faktörler HPV risk gruplarını etkilemektedir. HPV'nin enfekte etmesiyle meydana gelen serviks kanseri yavaş ve tek nedenden dolayı oluştuğundan maligniteye karşı aşılama ve tarama programları ile etkili korunma sağlanabilmektedir. Serviks kanseri korunma yollarının temel basamağını kadınların bu konuda farkındalık geliştirmeleri ve tarama programlarına katılımlarının sağlanması oluşturmaktadır. Taramalara katılımı artırmak için engellerin ve kolaylaştırıcı faktörlerin belirlenmesi gerekmektedir. Kültür, eğitim düzeyi, tarama hizmetlerine erişim, düşük farkındalık düzeyi, serviks muayenesine ilişkin korku ve utanç gibi nedenler ile kadınlar tarama programlarını ihmal edebilmektedir. Eğitim ve danışmanlık rolleri bulunan hemşirelerin kadınların pap-smear testi ve HPV aşısı yaptırma konularında bilinçlenmelerini sağlamalı, sağlık politika yapımcıları ise toplumsal farkındalığını artıran toplum temelli programları ve müdahaleleri geliştirmelidir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: serviks kanseri, tarama programları, HPV

ABSTRACT

Gynecological cancers, which are a significant cause of morbidity and mortality for women, are increasing and becoming a public health problem. Cervical cancer, one of the most common types of gynecological cancer, is known to be the cause of 7.5% of all female cancer deaths in 2018. The incidence of cervical cancer can be controlled by preventing cancer formation and detecting pre-cancers before they turn into cancer. Human Papilloma Virus (HPV), the most common sexually transmitted infection virus worldwide, is the main cause of cervical cancer. Factors such as having more than one sexual partner, starting sexual activity at an early age and pregnancy, smoking, and having an

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immunosuppressive disease affect HPV risk groups. Since cervical cancer, which occurs as a result of HPV infection, develops slowly and due to a single cause, effective protection against malignancy can be provided with vaccination and screening programs. The basic step in cervical cancer protection is to raise women's awareness on this issue and ensure their participation in screening programs. In order to increase participation in screening, it is necessary to determine the barriers and facilitating factors. Women may neglect screening programs due to reasons such as culture, education level, access to screening services, low awareness level, fear and embarrassment regarding cervical examination. Nurses who have education and counseling roles should ensure that women are aware of pap-smear tests and HPV vaccination, while health policy makers should develop community-based programs and interventions that increase public awareness.

Keywords: cervical cancer, screening programs, HPV

**EBEVEYNLERİN OYUNDA RİSK ALMA TOLERANSLARI İLE OKUL ÖNCESİ EĞİTİME
DEVAM EDEN ÇOCUKLARININ BAĞIMSIZ ÖĞRENMELERİNİN İNCELENMESİ
INVESTIGATION OF THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTS' TOLERANCE FOR
RISK-TAKING IN PLAY AND PRESCHOOL CHILDREN'S INDEPENDENT LEARNING**

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ÖZET

Oyun, çocuğun gelişiminde temel bir rol oynayan, bireylerde doğuştan gelen içgüdüsel bir etkinliktir. Oyun, çocukların sosyal, duygusal, bilişsel ve fiziksel gelişimlerini desteklemede kritik bir öneme sahiptir çünkü tüm gelişim alanlarını entegre ederek becerilerinin gelişimine katkıda bulunmaktadır (Eliason ve Jenkins;Yogman vd., 2018). Riskli oyun ise, fiziksel yaralanma riski içeren, heyecan verici ve mücadele gerektiren bir oyun türü olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Sandseter, 2007). Bu tür oyunlar, çocuklara kendilerini tanıma, sınırlarını test etme ve yaralanma riskleri hakkında önemli öğrenme fırsatları sunarak risk alma becerilerini geliştirerek riskli durumlarla baş etme yollarını öğrenmelerine yardımcı olmaktadır (Brussoni vd., 2012; Little ve Wyver, 2008). Riskli oyun, olası yaralanma riskine rağmen çocuğun tüm gelişim alanlarında önemli bir role sahiptir (Sandseter, 2007; Tovey, 2007). Araştırmalar, erken çocukluk dönemindeki risk alma fırsatlarının genellikle yetişkinler tarafından belirlendiğini öne sürmektedir (Ball, 2002; Hewitt-Taylor ve Heaslip, 2012; Little vd., 2012; Sandseter, 2009b). Çocukların risk içeren oyunlara ilgisini büyük ölçüde belirleyen unsurlardan biri, ebeveynlerin bu tür oyunlara karşı sergilediği yaklaşımdır (Little vd., 2011). Özellikle, çocuklarının güvenliğiyle ilgili endişe duyan ebeveynler, çocuklarının belirli spor veya fiziksel aktivitelerde yer almasını caydırmaya veya tamamen engellemeye yönelik kararlar alabilmektedirler (Boufous vd., 2004). Bu nedenle, riskli oyunların çocuk gelişimine olan etkilerini anlamak, ebeveynlerin ve uzmanların daha bilinçli kararlar almalarına yardımcı olabilir. Riskli oyun, çocuğun bağımsız öğrenme davranışlarını da geliştiren bir etkidir. Bağımsız öğrenme, bireyin öz düzenleme yaparak öğrenme hedeflerine ulaşması olarak tanımlanmaktadır (Gülay Ogelman vd., 2022). Ayrıca, bağımsız öğrenme, bireylerin eleştirel ve yaratıcı düşünme yetilerini, işbirliği içinde öğrenme becerilerini ve yaşam boyu öğrenme alışkanlıklarını desteklemektedir (Perry vd., 2017). Zimmerman'ın (2002) bağımsız öğrenme modelinde, üstbilişsel, motivasyonel, stratejik, duygusal ve yansıtıcı beceriler açısından önem taşımaktadır. Erken çocukluk döneminde, çocuğun öğrenme sürecini kendi başına yürüterek öğrenmesi, onların hem daha güçlü birey olmasını hem de farklı koşullara adapte olmalarını sağlamaktadır. Çocuğun gelişimi ve öğrenmesinde büyük bir öneme sahip olan riskli oyun, çocuğun yeni bilgi ve deneyimlere daha açık hale gelmesini, tek başına karar almasını teşvik ettiği için bağımsız öğrenme sürecini desteklemektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı ebeveynlerin oyunda risk alma toleransı ile çocuklarının bağımsız öğrenme arasındaki ilişkinin incelenmesidir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda nicel araştırma yöntemlerinden ilişkisel tarama modeli kullanılmıştır. İlişkisel tarama modelinde iki ya da daha fazla değişkenin arasındaki ilişki

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incelenmektedir (Creswell, 2014). Araştırmada, Oyunda Risk Alma Toleransı Ölçeği (Yılmaz Uysal ve Çığ, 2022), Okul Öncesi Çocuklar için Bağımsız Öğrenme Davranışları Ölçeği 3-5 (BÖD 3-5) (Saraç, Karakelle ve Whitebread, 2019) ve araştırmacılar tarafından hazırlanan demografik bilgi formu veri toplama aracı olarak kullanılacaktır. Bu kapsamda 400 çocuk ve ebeveynlerinden veri toplanması planlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: riskli oyun, riskli oyuna tolerans, bağımsız öğrenme, öğrenme, erken çocukluk.

ABSTRACT

Play is an instinctive activity inherent in individuals, playing a fundamental role in children's development. Play holds paramount importance in facilitating children's social, emotional, cognitive, and physical development, as it integrates multiple developmental domains and contributes to the advancement of their skills (Eliaison & Jenkins; Yogman et al., 2018). Specifically, risky play is defined as a type of play that involves the risk of physical injury and requires excitement and challenge (Sandseter, 2007). This form of play provides children with valuable opportunities to understand themselves, test their limits, and develop essential coping strategies for dealing with risky situations by enhancing their risk-taking skills (Brussoni et al., 2012; Little & Wyver, 2008). Despite the potential for injury, risky play holds a crucial role across all domains of child development (Sandseter, 2007; Tovey, 2007). Studies suggest that opportunities for risk-taking in early childhood are often determined by adults (Ball, 2002; Hewitt-Taylor & Heaslip, 2012; Little et al., 2012; Sandseter, 2009b). One key factor that significantly influences children's engagement in risky play is parents' attitudes toward such activities (Little et al., 2011). In particular, parents who are concerned about their child's safety may take measures to discourage or entirely prevent their child's participation in certain sports or physical activities (Boufous et al., 2004). Therefore, understanding the effects of risky play on child development can help parents and experts make more informed decisions. Risky play also contributes to fostering independent learning behaviors in children. Independent learning is defined as an individual's ability to self-regulate to achieve learning goals (Gülay Ogelman et al., 2022). Moreover, independent learning promotes critical and creative thinking, collaborative learning skills, and lifelong learning habits (Perry et al., 2017). Zimmerman's (2002) model of independent learning emphasizes the importance of metacognitive, motivational, strategic, emotional, and reflective skills. In early childhood, children's ability to conduct their learning processes independently enables them to become more resilient individuals capable of adapting to diverse conditions. Risky play, which holds significant importance in children's development and learning, supports the independent learning process by encouraging children to become more open to new knowledge and experiences and to make decisions independently. The purpose of this study is to examine the relationship between parents' tolerance for risk in play and children's independent learning behaviors. To achieve this goal, a relational survey model, one of the quantitative research methods, was employed. The relational survey model examines the relationship between two or more variables (Creswell, 2014). In this study, the Tolerance of Risk in Play Scale (Yılmaz Uysal & Çığ, 2022), the Children's Independent Learning Development Checklist (Saraç, Karakelle, & Whitebread, 2019), and a demographic information form developed by the researchers will be used as data collection tools. In this context, it is planned to collect data from 400 children and their parents.

Keywords: risky play, tolerance to risky play, independent learning, learning, early childhood.

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**FARKLI ASKI ARALIĞI STANDARTLARINA SAHİP MÜHİMMATLARI TAŞIYAN VE
GÜVENLİ AYRILMASINI SAĞLAYAN SALAN TASARIMI
DESIGN OF A BOMB RACK UNIT FOR CARRYING AND SAFELY RELEASING
MUNITIONS WITH DIFFERENT SUSPENSION SPACING STANDARTS**

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ÖZET

Havadan yere atılan serbest düşümlü ve güdümlü mühimmatları taşımakta ve uçaktan güvenli ayırmakta kullanılan ekipmanlara salan denir. Salanların büyük bir çoğunluğunda pistonlarda itme kuvvetini gerçekleştirebilmek için piroteknik ve pnömatik sistem kullanıldığı gibi herhangi bir piston ile itki sağlamadan yalnızca yer çekiminden faydalanan serbest düşüm salanlar (İngilizce “gravity release bomb rack unit) gibi farklı tipleri de bulunmaktadır.

Piroteknik ve pnömatik salanlar kancalarını açık konuma getirerek içlerindeki piston mekanizması ile hızla mühimmatın uçaktan güvenli ayrılmasını sağlarlar. Piston mekanizmasına sahip salanlar özellikle belli bir hızın üzerinde seyir eden hava araçlarında yükün ayrılması sonrası aerodinamik yüklerin etkisi ile uçağa çarpma ihtimalini ortadan kaldırmaktadır. Piroteknik sistemlerde içi barut ve çeşitli yanıcı kimyasallar ile doldurulmuş kartuş patlayıcılar kullanılır. Kartuşların ateşlenmesi ile ortaya çıkan basıncı yüksek yanma gazı mekanizma açma pistonunu iterek kanca mekanizmasının açılmasını sağlarken bir taraftan borular yardımı ile basınç ayarı için kullanılan orifislere geçer. Orifislerde pistonlara gidecek basıncı ayarlanmış yanma gazı piston mekanizmasına geçerek itici pistonların itilip bombanın güvenli ayrılmasını sağlar. Piroteknik salanlarda yedeklemeyi sağlamak amacı ile iki adet kartuş kullanılır ve yanma odaları arası bir delik ile bağlantılıdır. Piroteknik salanlar en zor koşullarda en ağır yüklerde bile güvenli ayrılmayı garanti etmesi ise günümüzde kullanımını devam ettirmesinin en önemli sebeplerindendir.

NATO standardında ağırlığı 1000 lb sınıfı olan yükler (mühimmat, harici yakıt tankı, elektronik harp podu gibi) 14 inç askı aralığına sahiptir ve salanda bulunan 14 inç aralıklı kanca mekanizması kullanılırken (MIL-STD-8591, s. 23) ağırlığı 2000 lb sınıfı olan yükler 30 inç askı aralığına sahiptir ve salanda bulunan 30 inç aralıklı kanca mekanizması kullanılır (MIL-STD-8591, s. 24). Doğu bloğunda ağırlığı 500 kg sınıfı ve altı olan yükler 250 mm askı aralığına sahiptir ve salanda bulunan 250 mm aralıklı kanca mekanizması kullanılır (T-8K Manual, s. 13). Bu askı aralıkları farkına ilaveten mühimmatların piston itme noktaları gibi mekanik, mühimmatı aktif eden tapa aktifleştirme birimi (TAB) gereksinimleri gibi elektriksel farklılıklarda bulunmaktadır.

Bu çalışma, batı ve doğu bloğu mühimmatlarını taşıyabilen ve güvenli ayrılmasını sağlayan bir evrensel salanın sistem mühendisliği faaliyetlerini, mekanizma, elektriksel ve akışkan sistem tasarımını içermektedir. Sistem mühendisliği faaliyeti olarak örnek NATO ve Doğu Bloğu salanları incelenmiş, atış testleri yapıp mühimmat ayrılma hızı, açılma hızı ve mühimmat üzerinde oluşan kuvvet değerleri alınmıştır. Mekanizma tasarımında 250 mm, 14 inç, 30 inç aralıklı kanca mekanizmaları birbirlerine kollar ile bağlanarak kurulmuş, ADAMS programında simüle edilerek kancaların açıldığı ve mühimmatın güvenli ayrıldığı görülmüştür. Elektriksel tasarım olarak her iki standarda uygun TAB,

mühimmatın yüklü/yüklü değil durumunu bildiren pozisyon anahtarı, kartuşların ateşlenmesini sağlayan ateşleme ünitesi, elektrik voltaj ve akımına uygun direnç ve kablolar seçilmiştir. Akışkan sistem tasarımında evrensel salan Simcenter Amesim programı kullanılarak modellenmiş, hava kuvvetlerinin stoğunda oldukça yaygın olarak bulunan ARD-446 ve ARD-863 kartuşlarının ateşlenerek ortaya çıkan basıncın mekanizma açma pistonunu itmesi ve orifislerden geçerek itici pistonları hareketlendirmesi gözlemlenmiş, mühimmatlar üzerinde oluşan kuvvet ve mühimmatların ayrılma hızları grafiksel olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Salan, Evrensel, Piroteknik, Kartuş, NATO Standardı, Doğu Bloğu Standardı

ABSTRACT

Equipment used to carry and safely release free-fall and guided munitions from the aircraft is called a bomb rack unit (BRU). While the majority of bomb rack units use pyrotechnic and pneumatic systems to provide thrust for their pistons, there are also gravity release BRUs that rely solely on gravity without any thrust-providing piston. Pyrotechnic and pneumatic BRUs open their hooks to release munitions safely from the aircraft using a piston mechanism. BRUs with piston mechanisms are particularly essential for aircraft cruising at high speeds, as they eliminate the risk of the payload colliding with the aircraft due to aerodynamic forces after separation.

In pyrotechnic systems, cartridges filled with gunpowder and various combustible chemicals are used as explosives. The high-pressure combustion gas generated by firing the cartridges propels the slave piston, opening the hook mechanism. Simultaneously, the gas is channelled through pipes to orifices used for pressure adjustment. The combustion gas, with its pressure adjusted at the orifices, then passes to the piston mechanism, enabling the pistons to be pushed and allowing the safe release of the bomb. To ensure redundancy in pyrotechnic racks, two cartridges are used, connected by a hole between the combustion chambers. One of the primary reasons pyrotechnic racks remain in use today is their guaranteed safe separation under the most challenging conditions and with the heaviest loads.

According to NATO standards, 1000-lb class loads (including munitions, external fuel tanks, electronic warfare pods) have a 14-inch spaced lugs, using the 14-inch spaced hook mechanism on the BRU (MIL-STD-8591, p. 23). 2000-lb class loads have a 30-inch spaced lugs, utilizing the 30-inch spaced hook mechanism (MIL-STD-8591, p. 24). In the Eastern Bloc, loads up to 500-kg class use a 250-mm spaced lugs, with a 250-mm spaced hook mechanism on the rack (T-8K Manual, p. 13). In addition to these differences in suspension intervals, there are mechanical differences like the piston thrust points for munitions and electrical differences, such as the fuzing unit activation requirements.

This study includes the systems engineering activities, mechanism, electrical, and fluid system design of a universal BRU capable of carrying and safely releasing both Western and Eastern Bloc munitions. As part of the systems engineering activities, sample NATO and Eastern Bloc BRUs were examined, release tests were conducted, and data of end of stroke velocity, angular velocity, and forces exerted on the munitions were obtained. In the mechanism design, the 250 mm, 14-inch, and 30-inch spaced hook mechanisms were connected with arms, and simulations conducted using the ADAMS program verified that the hooks opened and the munitions separated safely. For the electrical design, an arming unit (AU) compatible with both standards, a position switch indicating the loaded/unloaded status of the munition, a contact firing assembly for cartridge firing, and resistors and cables suitable for the required voltage and current levels were selected. In the fluid system design, the universal BRU was modeled using Simcenter Amesim software. The firing of ARD-446 and ARD-863 cartridges, which are widely available in the Air Force inventory, was simulated. The generated pressure pushed the mechanism-opening piston, moved through orifices, and activated the thrust pistons. The forces exerted on the munitions and their separation speeds were graphically presented.

Keywords: Bomb Rack Unit, Universal, Pyrotechnic, Cartridge, NATO Standard, Eastern Bloc Standard

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SU-25K Electric Radio Circuit Album Part 4

**FARKLI YAĞLARLA BESLEME YAPILAN TILAPYA BALIKLARINDA KONDİSYON
FAKTÖRÜNÜN BELİRLENMESİ
DETERMINATION OF THE CONDITION FACTOR IN TILAPIA FISH BY FEEDING
WITH DIFFERENT OILS**

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ÖZET

Su ürünleri yetiştiriciliği endüstrisinde tilapia balığı yetiştiriciliği günümüzde dünya çapında popülaritesi her geçen gün artan bir ivme kazanmaktadır. Tilapia balığı sazan balığından sonra su ürünleri yetiştiriciliğinde üretimi yapılan en verimli ikinci tür olarak bilinmekte ve Dünyada en büyük üreticiler arasında Çin ve Endonezya gibi Asya ülkeleri yer almaktadır. Ayrıca Ulusal Balıkçılık Enstitüsü'ne göre tilapia balığı Amerika Birleşik Devletleri'nde en çok tüketilen balıklar arasında ilk sırada yer almaktadır. Özellikle çevresel uyumlarının kolay olması, yüksek üreme kapasitesine sahip olmaları ve çeşitli tarım sistemlerine uyum yeteneğinin yüksek oluşu nedeniyle tercih edilmektedirler. Tilapia balığı açık su alanlarında, kafeslerde hatta kapalı sistem akvaryum ve tanklarda üretimleri oldukça kolaydır. Bu nedenle günümüzde balık yetiştiricileri tarafından umut verici bir protein kaynağı olarak pazar talebi artan bir ürün haline gelmiştir. Dünyada güvenilir bir balık olarak tanımlanan tilapia balığı çocuklar ve 6 aylıktan büyük bebekler için tamamlayıcı bir besin kaynağı olarak güvenle tüketilebilecek bir balık türüdür. Çalışmamızda; 8 hafta boyunca Nil tilapia balıkları kontrol, kekik, nane ve kekik-nane karışımı ile yem hazırlanarak ad-libitum olarak beslemeleri yapılmıştır. 100*33*50 cm büyüklüğünde cama cam akvaryuma her grup da sekiz adet balık olacak şekilde yedi alt grup oluşturularak deneme oluşturulmuştur. Deneme sonunda balık büyümesi ile ilgili önemli bir parametre olarak kabul edilen ve balığın beslenme özellikleri ile bağlantısı olan kondisyon faktörü hesaplanarak deney balıklarının refahını gösteren 1.0 değerinin üzerinde sonuçlar elde edilmiştir. Ancak farklı yağlarla beslenen tilapia balıklarında kondisyon faktörünün ortalamalarının (4,244) Kontrol, (4,223) Kekik, (4,263) Nane, (4,138) Kekik-Nane ile oluşturulan gruplar arasında istatistiksel olarak farkın olmadığı görülmüştür ($p<0,05$).

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kekik, Kondisyon faktörü, Nane, Tilapia balığı

ABSTRACT

The farming of tilapia fish in the aquaculture industry is gaining importance worldwide and its popularity is increasing day by day. Tilapia is known to be the second most productive species in aquaculture production after carp, and Asian countries such as China and Indonesia are among the largest producers in the world. Furthermore, according to the National Fisheries Institute, tilapia is the

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most consumed fish in the United States. They are preferred mainly because of their easy adaptation to the environment, their high reproductive capacity and their high adaptability to different agricultural systems. Tilapia fish can be bred very well in open waters, cages and even in covered system aquaria and tanks. It has therefore become a promising source of protein for fish farmers and a product with increasing market demand. Tilapia fish, considered a reliable fish in the world, is a fish species that can be safely consumed as a complementary food source for children and babies from 6 months of age. In our study, Nile tilapia fish were fed ad-libitum with control, thyme, mint and thyme-mint mixed feed for 8 weeks. For the experiment, seven subgroups of eight fish each were formed in a glass aquarium measuring 100*33*50 cm. At the end of the experiment, the condition factor, which is considered an important parameter for fish growth and is related to the nutritional characteristics of the fish, was calculated. The results were above 1.0, which indicates the well-being of the experimental fish. However, it was found that there was no statistically significant difference in the mean condition factor of tilapia fed with different oils between the groups formed with (4.244) control, (4.223) thyme, (4.263) mint, (4.138) thyme-mint ($p < 0.05$).

Key Words: Thyme, Condition factor, Mint, Tilapia fish

**TOKSİKOLOJİK ARAŞTIRMALAR KAPSAMINDA ZEBRA BALIĞI EMBRİYOLARINDA
GÖZLENEN GELİŞİMSEL DEFORMASYONLARIN GÖRÜNTÜLENMESİ
DEVELOPMENTAL IMAGING ABNORMALITIES OBSERVED IN ZEBRAFISH
EMBRYOS DURING TOXICOLOGY STUDIES**

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ÖZET

Toksiste araştırmalarında ideal bir model organizma olan zebra balığının genetik çalışmalara ve gelişim biyolojisi araştırmalarına katkıları, laboratuvar ortamında tercih edilen bir balık olmasını sağlamıştır. Fare ve tavşanların deneylerde kullanılma ömrü, zebra balıklarının laboratuvarlara taşınmasıyla azalmış durumdadır. İnsan genleriyle en az % 70 benzerlik göstermeleri, yapılan bir deney sonucunun insanlarda da etkisi görülmesinin mümkün olduğunu kanıtlamıştır. Bunun yanında insanlarda hastalık yapan genlerin % 84'ü zebra balıklarında da bulunmaktadır. İnsan hastalıklarının aktarılması için benzer biyolojik süreçlere sahip olması, bilim insanlarının insan sağlığına dair önemli bilgiler edinmesine katkı sağlamaktadır. Zebra balığı şeffaf embriyosu sayesinde daha iyi gözleme sahip olabilme, hızlı üreyebilme, maliyet ucuzluğu, diğer deney hayvanlarına göre daha az alan kaplaması nedenleriyle bilimsel araştırmalar için umut verici olmuştur. Bilim insanlarının yaptığı çalışmalarda kısa yaşam döngüsüne sahip olmalarından dolayı bilimsel araştırmalara hız kazandırmıştır. Zebra balığı tatlı sularda yaşayan, Hindistan ve Güney Asya'ya özgü bir balık türüdür. Sürü halinde yaşayan ve sosyal bir balık olmasıyla tanınan zebra balığı, hem bilimsel araştırmalarda hem de insanlarla olan yakınlığıyla değerli bir balıktır. Oval gövdesi, yatay çizgileri, ince yüzgeçleri ve renkleriyle estetik bir görünüme sahiptir. Üremeleri kolaydır ve yumurtlayarak ürerler. Zebra balığı döllendikten sonra 24 saatte embriyonik gelişimini tamamlar ve 48-60 saatin sonundaki süreçte ise larvalar yumurta içerisinden çıkmaktadır. Toksikoloji çalışmalarında embriyonun şeffaflığı, iç organlarıyla ilgili deney sonucunun öldürülmeden görülmesine ve ilaç etkilerinin zamana bağlı farklılıklarının tespit edilmesine imkân sağlamaktadır. Toksik maddelere maruz kalmış zebra balığındaki davranış bozuklukları, stres ve zarar görme belirtilerini ele almak için gözlemlenmekte ve bu durumun insan sağlığı üzerindeki olası etkilerini anlamada yardımcı olmaktadır. Zebra balıklarında insan hastalığı modellerinden öncelikle sinir sistemi bozuklukları, kas rahatsızlıkları, sindirim sistemi rahatsızlıkları, kanser, kalp bozuklukları, nörolojik bozuklar ve bulaşıcı hastalıklar önemli bir rol oynamaktadır. Bunların yanında diyabet, körlük ve cerrahi müdahaleler de önem taşır. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal Üniversitesi Fen Edebiyat Fakültesi Biyoloji Bölümü'nde bulunan Sucul Omurgalı Deney Ünitesi'nde yürütülen çalışmaların ve literatürdeki toksikoloji araştırmalarının zebra balığı embriyolarında yol açtığı deformasyonların görsel olarak belgelenmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Deformasyon, Model organizma, Toksisite, Zebra balığı

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ABSTRACT

The zebrafish is an ideal model organism for toxicity studies and its contributions to genetic studies and developmental biology research have made it a favoured fish in laboratory environments. The lifespan of mice and rabbits used in experiments has decreased with the introduction of zebrafish in laboratories. The fact that they are at least 70% similar to human genes has proven that it is possible to see the effects of an experiment in humans. In addition, 84% of the genes that cause disease in humans are also found in zebrafish. Having similar biological processes for the transmission of human diseases helps scientists to gain important information about human health. Zebrafish are promising for scientific research due to their transparent embryos, which enable better observation, rapid reproduction, low costs and a smaller space requirement than other laboratory animals. The studies conducted by scientists have accelerated scientific research due to their short lifespan. The zebrafish is a species of fish native to India and South Asia that lives in fresh water. The zebrafish is known as a gregarious fish that lives in shoals. It is a valuable fish for scientific research and for its proximity to humans. With its oval body, horizontal lines, thin fins and colours, it has an aesthetic appearance. They are easy to reproduce and multiply by laying eggs. After fertilization, the zebrafish complete their embryonic development within 24 hours and the larvae hatch from the eggs after 48-60 hours. In toxicology studies, the transparency of the embryo makes it possible to see the results of experiments on its internal organs without killing it, and to detect differences in the effects of drugs over time. Behavioral disturbances in zebrafish exposed to toxic substances are observed to detect signs of stress and damage and to understand the potential impact of this situation on human health. In zebrafish, diseases of the nervous system, muscle diseases, diseases of the digestive system, cancer, heart diseases, neurological diseases and infectious diseases play an important role in human disease models. In addition, diabetes, blindness and surgical interventions are also important. The aim of this study is to visually document the deformations caused by the studies conducted in the Aquatic Vertebrate Experimental Unit in the Department of Biology, Faculty of Arts and Sciences, Tekirdağ Namık Kemal University and toxicology studies in the literature.

Keywords: Deformation, Model organism, Toxicity, Zebrafish

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PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION OF SCRAMJET ENGINES THROUGH COMBUSTION CHAMBER DESIGN VARIATIONS

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of combustion chamber geometry on SCRAMJET engine performance. Specifically, variations in chamber shape (circular, rectangular, conical) and dimensions (length, diameter, volume) are analyzed in terms of their impact on critical performance parameters such as combustion efficiency, thrust, and temperature distribution. Using Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations, the experiments reveal the influence of different geometric designs on the combustion process. The results demonstrate that an optimized combustion chamber design plays a significant role in enhancing engine performance. This study offers recommendations for optimizing SCRAMJET engines and identifies potential areas for future research.

Keywords: Scramjet Engines, Combustion Chamber Geometry, Performance Optimization, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

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IMPACT OF AIR FLOW VELOCITY ON SCRAMJET ENGINE PERFORMANCE: A CFD ANALYSIS

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ABSTRACT

SCRAMJET (Supersonic Combustion Ramjet) engines are air-breathing propulsion systems designed to operate at supersonic speeds. This study examines the effects of air flow velocity on the performance of SCRAMJET engines, a parameter that plays a crucial role in the combustion processes within the chamber and the overall efficiency of the engine. Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD) simulations conducted at varying air flow velocities reveal how performance metrics, such as thrust, combustion efficiency, and temperature distribution, are influenced. Increasing air flow velocity generally enhances combustion efficiency, resulting in higher thrust. However, beyond a certain threshold, excessive air flow can negatively impact combustion stability, leading to increased unwanted emissions. The simulation results suggest that optimizing air flow velocity is essential to achieve optimal performance, and that design modifications are necessary to adapt to each velocity range. This study underscores the importance of air flow velocity in SCRAMJET engine design, providing a foundational reference for future research.

Keywords: Scramjet Engines, Air Flow Velocity, Combustion Efficiency, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

KLİNİK KARAR DESTEK SİSTEMLERİNİN HEMŞİRELİK PRATIĞİNDE KULLANIMI USE OF CLINICAL DECISION SUPPORT SYSTEMS in NURSING PRACTICE

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ÖZET

Klinik karar destek sistemleri (KKDS), sağlık hizmetlerinde karar verme süreçlerini desteklemek amacıyla geliştirilen bilgi teknolojileri araçlarıdır. Kanıta dayalı uygulama ve klinik protokollere erişim sağlama özelliği bulunan KKDS'ler hemşirelerin en güncel bilgileri kullanmasına olanak tanır. KKDS'ler sağlık çalışanlarına ve hastalara karar alma süreçlerine yardımcı olmak, bakım sürecini iyileştirmek, hata, mortalite ve morbidite oranını azaltmak, özel ve acil durumlarda tavsiyeler sağlamak gibi özellikleri bulunan bilgi teknolojileridir. KKDS'lerin temelde kullandığı hemşirelik bakım alanları hasta değerlendirme, kayıt sistemleri, hemşirelik süreci ve bakım planlarının oluşturulması, ilaç yönetimi ve karar verme, klinik protokoller, hasta eğitimi, danışmanlık, risk yönetimi, iletişim, koordinasyon ve kaydetme ve sonuç izleme sistemleridir. KKDS'ler, sağlık profesyonellerine tanı, tedavi, hasta yönetimi ve hemşirelik bakımı süreçlerinde rehberlik ederek, daha doğru ve hızlı kararlar alınmasını sağlamaktadır. Bu doğrultuda hasta verilerini analiz ederek olası riskleri öngörebilmekte, sağlık ekibi üyelerini uyarabilmekte ve kanıta dayalı uygulama basamakları sunabilmektedir. KKDS'ler oluşturulurken ve tasarımı yapılırken kanıta dayalı bilgiler sunan güncel ve güvenilir araştırma sonuçlarından yararlanılmalıdır. Ayrıca kurumda yürütülen uygulama bakım protokolleri ve algoritmalar ile bütünlük sağlayan bir bilgi tabanı oluşturulmalıdır. Bu bilgi tabanı belirli aralıklarla güncellenmeli, sistemin verdiği bilgi ve uyarıların açık ve kolay anlaşılabilir olmasına dikkat edilmelidir. KKDS'ler belirli klinik ve bakım ortamlarına uyarlanarak sağlık personelinin performansını daha etkin bir şekilde izlemeye ve iyileştirmeye olanak sağlar. Bu uyarlamalar, sağlık hizmetlerinin kalite ve güvenlik standartlarına uygun olarak yürütülmesini sağlayarak, hasta bakımında sürekli bir gelişim hedefler. Ayrıca, personelin sorumluluklarını netleştirir ve hasta güvenliğini artırıcı adımlar atılmasını teşvik eder. Sağlık personelinin performansını izlemek ve iyileştirmek, sonuçta daha iyi hasta sonuçlarına ve sağlık hizmetlerinin sürdürülebilirliğine katkıda bulunur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bakım, Hemşire, Karar Destek Sistemleri, Klinik

ABSTRACT

Clinical decision support systems (CDSS) are information technology tools developed to support decision-making processes in healthcare services. CDSS, which have the feature of providing access to evidence-based practice and clinical protocols, allow nurses to use the most up-to-date information. CDSS are information technologies that have features such as assisting healthcare professionals and patients in decision-making processes, improving the care process, reducing error, mortality and morbidity rates, and providing advice in special and emergency situations. The main nursing care areas that CDSS use are patient assessment, recording systems, nursing process and creation of care plans, medication management and decision-making, clinical protocols, patient education, counseling, risk management, communication, coordination and recording, and result monitoring systems. CDSS guide healthcare professionals in diagnosis, treatment, patient management, and nursing care processes, allowing them to make more accurate and faster decisions. In this context, it can analyze patient data,

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predict possible risks, warn healthcare team members, and provide evidence-based application steps. When creating and designing CCDS, up-to-date and reliable research results that provide evidence-based information should be used. In addition, a knowledge base that provides integrity with the application care protocols and algorithms carried out in the institution should be created. This knowledge base should be updated at regular intervals, and care should be taken to ensure that the information and warnings provided by the system are clear and easy to understand. CCDS are adapted to specific clinical and care environments, allowing for more effective monitoring and improvement of healthcare personnel performance. These adaptations ensure that healthcare services are carried out in accordance with quality and safety standards, aiming for continuous improvement in patient care. In addition, it clarifies the responsibilities of personnel and encourages steps to be taken to increase patient safety. Monitoring and improving the performance of healthcare personnel ultimately contributes to better patient outcomes and the sustainability of healthcare services.

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YAPAY ZEKA DESTEKLİ BASINÇ YARALANMASI RİSK DEĞERLENDİRME SİSTEMLERİ ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-ASSISTED PRESSURE INJURY RISK ASSESSMENT SYSTEMS

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ÖZET

Yapay zeka destekli basınç yaralanması risk değerlendirme sistemleri, sağlık hizmetlerinde hastaların basınç yaralanmalarına karşı koruma sağlamak amacıyla geliştirilmiştir. Bu sistemler, hasta verilerini analiz ederek risk faktörlerini belirleyerek sağlık profesyonellerine önleyici tedbirler alma konusunda rehberlik etmektedir. Yapay zeka destekli risk değerlendirme sistemleri, sadece önleyici tedbirler almayı değil, aynı zamanda sağlık hizmetlerini daha verimli hale getirerek sağlık çalışanlarının iş yükünü azaltmayı amaçlar. Bu sistemler, sağlık personelinin fark edemeyeceği ince detayları tespit edebilir ve her hastaya özel bakım planları oluşturarak daha etkili hemşirelik bakımı müdahalelerinin sunulmasını sağlamaktadır. Basınç yaralanmaları hemşirelik bakım kalitesini gösteren önemli kalite göstergelerindendir. Yapay zeka tabanlı basınç yaralanması risk değerlendirme sistemleri, hastaların bu yaralanmalara karşı risk taşıyıp taşımadığını belirlemek ve önleyici adımlar atmak için geliştirilmiştir. Bu sistemler, hastaların klinik verilerini analiz ederek basınç yaralanmalarını öngörebilir ve sağlık ekibini olası riskler konusunda uyarabilir. Ayrıca bireyselleştirilmiş hemşirelik bakımı da bu yolla uygulanabilir. Mobil uygulama ve cihazlar kullanılarak hastalara basınç noktalarını takip etme, izleme ve değerlendirme için öneriler sunulabilmektedir. Böylece basınç yaralanmaları kişiye özgü hale getirilerek daha etkili bir yara yönetimi sağlanabilir. Akıllı sensör teknolojileri ve yapay zeka entegrasyonu, basınç yaralanmalarını önlemek için kritik bir rol oynar. Sensörler, hastaların pozisyonu ve cilt durumu gibi verileri izlerken, yapay zeka bu verileri analiz ederek yüksek riskli hastaları tespit eder ve kişiselleştirilmiş önleyici tedbirler önerir. Ayrıca, hasta yönelimli mobil uygulamalar, klinik verileri analiz ederek erken müdahale için sağlık profesyonellerine anlık uyarılar gönderir ve bu sayede basınç yaralanmalarının erken tespiti ve evrelendirmeyi kolaylaştırır. Yapay zeka destekli basınç yaralanması risk değerlendirme sistemleri, sensörler aracılığıyla veri toplayarak, bu verileri analiz eden algoritmalarla yüksek riskli hastaları belirleyip, gerçek zamanlı izleme, öngörücü modeller ve otomatik müdahale gibi özelliklerle klinik karar alma süreçlerini destekler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Basınç yaralanması, hemşirelik bakımı, yapay zeka

ABSTRACT

Artificial intelligence-supported pressure injury risk assessment systems have been developed to protect patients against pressure injuries in healthcare services. These systems analyze patient data to determine risk factors and guide healthcare professionals in taking preventive measures. Artificial intelligence-supported risk assessment systems aim not only to take preventive measures but also to reduce the workload of healthcare professionals by making healthcare services more efficient. These systems can detect fine details that healthcare personnel may not notice and provide more effective nursing care interventions by creating personalized care plans for each patient. Pressure injuries are important quality indicators that indicate the quality of nursing care. Artificial intelligence-based pressure injury risk

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assessment systems have been developed to determine whether patients are at risk for these injuries and to take preventive steps. These systems can predict pressure injuries by analyzing patients' clinical data and warn the healthcare team about possible risks. In addition, individualized nursing care can be applied in this way. Using mobile applications and devices, recommendations can be provided to patients for monitoring, tracking and evaluating pressure points. In this way, pressure injuries can be personalized and more effective wound management can be provided. Smart sensor technologies and AI integration play a critical role in preventing pressure injuries. While sensors monitor data such as patient position and skin condition, AI analyzes this data to identify high-risk patients and recommend personalized preventive measures. In addition, patient-oriented mobile applications analyze clinical data to send instant alerts to healthcare professionals for early intervention, facilitating early detection and staging of pressure injuries. AI-powered pressure injury risk assessment systems collect data through sensors, identify high-risk patients with algorithms that analyze this data, and support clinical decision-making processes with features such as real-time monitoring, predictive models, and automated intervention.

Keywords: Pressure injury, nursing care, artificial intelligence

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LARVALARI *Astragalus* spp. (FABACEAE) İLE BESLENEN TÜRKİYE'DEKİ BAZI LEPIDOPTERA TÜRLERİ SOME LEPIDOPTERA SPECIES IN TURKEY WHOSE LARVAE FEED ON *Astragalus* spp. (FABACEAE)

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ÖZET

Fitofag böcekler arasında yer alan Lepidoptera takımının erginleri nektar alabilmek için çiçekli bitkilere ve yumurta bırakmak için üzerinde larvaların gelişebileceği konak bitkilere ihtiyaç duyar. Çiçekli bitkilerle karşılıklı fayda ilişkileri ve polinatör olarak rolleri pek çok çalışmada gösterilmiştir. Larvalar çiğneyici ağız yapıları ile konak bitkinin yaprak, sürgün, tomurcuk gibi çeşitli kısımlarıyla beslenerek onlara zarar verirler. Bu ekolojik uzmanlıklar özellikle monofag türler için öncelikli araştırma ve koruma gerektirmektedir. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'de yayılış gösteren ve larvaları *Astragalus* spp. (geven) ile beslenen lepidopterler araştırılmıştır. Lepidoptera için önemli bir besin bitkisi olan *Astragalus* spp. başta kitle zamlı eldesi olmak üzere eczacılık, boya, tekstil ve kağıt sanayi gibi birçok sektörde hammadde olarak kullanılmaktadır. Türkiye'den 459 taksonu bilinmekte olup endemizm oranı %51'dir. Araştırma için Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara (CESA) veri tabanından faydalanılmıştır. Lepidopterlerin larva konak bitkileri ile ilgili çalışmalar taranarak tür listesi çıkarılmıştır. Tespit edilen türlerin Türkiye yayılışları, besin bitkisi kaynakları ile birlikte verilmiştir. Araştırmanın konak-konakçı ilişkisine ve trofik ilişkilerin ortaya konmasına katkı sağlayacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Lepidoptera, konak bitkisi, *Astragalus* spp., Türkiye

ABSTRACT

Adults of the Lepidoptera order, categorized as phytophagous insects, rely on flowering plants as nectar sources and host plants for larval development post-egg-laying. Their mutualistic relationships with flowering plants and roles as pollinators have been demonstrated in many studies. Lepidoptera larvae, equipped with mandibulate mouthparts, feed on various parts of host plants, such as leaves, shoots, and buds, causing damage to these plants. This ecological specialization requires priority research and conservation efforts, especially for monophagous species. This study investigated Lepidoptera species in Turkey whose larvae feed on *Astragalus* spp. (milkvetch). As a critical host plant for Lepidoptera, *Astragalus* spp. are utilized as raw materials in various industries, including pharmaceuticals, dyes, textiles, and paper production, primarily for tragacanth gum extraction. In Turkey, there are 459 known taxa of *Astragalus*, with an endemism rate of 51%. The database of the Centre for Entomological Studies Ankara (CESA) was utilized for this research. Studies on the larval host plants of Lepidoptera were reviewed, and a species list was compiled. The distribution of the listed species in Turkey and their host plant references are provided. It is believed that this study will contribute to the understanding of insect-host plant interactions and the elucidation of trophic relationships.

Keywords: Lepidoptera, host plant, *Astragalus* spp., Turkey

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DESCRIPTIVE ANALYSIS OF RECYCLING ACTIVITIES FOR PRIMARY SCHOOLS

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ABSTRACT

Recycling plays a critical role in reducing environmental problems today. It is of great importance in terms of protecting natural resources, managing waste and minimizing environmental impacts. Recycling education at primary school level provides a fundamental basis for raising environmental awareness and teaching sustainability principles to students. Recycling studies (projects, graduate theses, articles and books) for primary schools are quite numerous. In this context, the aim of this research is to examine the recycling studies conducted for primary schools. For this purpose, 42 articles in YÖK-TEZ database and 246 articles in Google Scholar database were analyzed. The "Study Review Form" developed by the researcher was used to evaluate the relevant publications. According to the categories determined, 19 graduate theses and 22 articles conducted between 2018 and 2024 were included in the scope of the study. Document analysis method, which is one of the qualitative research approaches, was utilized in the study. The data obtained were subjected to descriptive analysis. When the results of the analysis are examined, the most studies were conducted in 2019. When the distribution according to research types is examined, the most research was conducted in article type. It was concluded that quantitative research methods were preferred more than qualitative and mixed methods. While non-experimental research designs were mostly used in the studies, it was concluded that predictive data analysis methods were used the most.

Keywords: Recycling, Education, Environmental Awareness, Environment, Primary School.

ÖZET

Geri dönüşüm, günümüzde çevre sorunlarının azaltılmasında kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Doğal kaynakların korunması, atıkların yönetimi ve çevresel etkilerin en aza indirilmesi açısından büyük önem taşımaktadır. İlkokul düzeyinde geri dönüşüm eğitimi, öğrencilere çevre bilinci kazandırmak ve sürdürülebilirlik ilkelerini öğretmek için temel bir zemin sağlamaktadır. İlkokullara yönelik yapılan geri dönüşüm çalışmaları (projeler, lisansüstü tezler, makaleler ve kitaplar) oldukça fazladır. Bu bağlamda yapılan araştırmanın amacı, ilkokullara yönelik yapılan geri dönüşüm çalışmalarını incelemektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda YÖK-TEZ veri tabanında 42 ve Google Akademik veri tabanında 246 makale incelenmiştir. İlgili yayınları değerlendirmek amacıyla araştırmacı tarafından geliştirilen "Çalışma İnceleme Formu" kullanılmıştır. Belirlenen kategorilere göre 2018-2024 yılları arasında yapılan 19 lisansüstü tez ve 22 makale araştırma kapsamına dahil edilmiştir. Araştırmada nitel araştırma yaklaşımlarından olan doküman analizi yönteminden yararlanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler betimsel analize tabi tutulmuştur. Analiz sonuçları incelendiğinde, çalışmaların en fazla 2019 yılında gerçekleştirilmiştir. Araştırma türlerine göre dağılımlar incelendiğinde en fazla makale türünde araştırma yapılmıştır. Araştırmalarda nicel araştırma yöntemlerinin nitel ve karma yöntemlere göre daha fazla tercih edildiği sonucuna ulaşılmıştır. Araştırmalarda çoğunlukla deneysel olmayan araştırma desenleri kullanılırken, en fazla kestirimsel veri analiz yöntemlerinin kullanıldığı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

**PRENATAL STRESİN MATERNAL VE FETAL ETKİLERİ
MATERNAL AND FETAL EFFECTS OF PRENATAL STRESS**

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ÖZET

Stres, çoğu hastalığa zemin hazırlayan, bireyin yaşam kalitesini önemli derecede azaltan çağımızın en büyük sorunudur. Kadının fizyolojik ve psikolojik değişiklikleri en fazla yaşadığı süreç olan prenatal dönem ise birçok stres faktörüne aynı anda maruz kalınan bir dönemdir. Gebelikte yaşanan fiziksel değişiklikler, ebeveynlik kaygısı, aile ve sosyal hayattaki değişiklikler, beden imajında bozulma, doğum korkusu ve bebeğin sağlığıyla ilgili kaygı gibi durumlar kadınlar için stres kaynağı olabilmektedir. Bu dönemde yaşanan stresin maternal ve fetal olumsuz etkileri kısa ve uzun vadede ciddi sorunlara neden olabilmektedir. Gebelikte görülen kronik hastalıklar, plasenta kaynaklı sorunlar, spontan abortus, kanama, preterm doğum, müdahaleli ve zor doğumlar prenatal stresin maternal sonuçları olarak karşımıza çıkabilmektedir. Ayrıca prenatal stres fetal kan akışını ve hormonal işleyişi bozarak bebekte intrauterin gelişim geriliği, düşük APGAR, düşük doğum ağırlığı ve fetal ölüme de neden olabilmektedir. Prenatal stres doğumdan sonraki dönemde de postpartum depresyona yatkınlığı artırırken, maternal bağlanma ve emzirme devamlılığında sorunlara da yol açabilir. Prenatal stresin neden olduğu tüm bu sorunlar sonrası bireyler çocukluk, adolesan ve yetişkinlik dönemini de etkileyen kalıcı sağlık sorunları yaşayabilmektedir. Gebelikte yaşanan yoğun stres çocukluk dönemine gelindiğinde dil gelişiminde gecikme, sosyal gelişimde sorunlar, okul başarısında düşme ve dikkat eksikliği hiperaktivite bozukluğu gibi bilişsel ve psikolojik sorunlara neden olmaktadır. Ayrıca prenatal stresin otizm ile ilişkilendirildiği çalışmalar literatürde mevcuttur. Tüm bu nedenlerden dolayı prenatal stres erken tanınması ve önemle ele alınması gereken bir konudur. Bu doğrultuda bu makalenin amacı prenatal dönemde yaşanan stresin maternal ve fetal etkilerini literatür doğrultusunda incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Prenatal stres, gebelik, maternal ve fetal etki

ABSTRACT

Stress is the biggest problem of our age, which paves the way for many diseases and significantly reduces the quality of life of the individual. The prenatal period, which is the period in which women experience the most physiological and psychological changes, is a period in which they are exposed to many stress factors at the same time. Situations such as physical changes during pregnancy, parenting

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anxiety, changes in family and social life, deterioration in body image, fear of birth and anxiety about the baby's health can be sources of stress for women. The negative maternal and fetal effects of stress experienced during this period can cause serious problems in the short and long term. Chronic diseases during pregnancy, placenta-related problems, spontaneous abortion, bleeding, preterm birth, invasive and difficult births can be encountered as maternal consequences of prenatal stress. In addition, prenatal stress can disrupt fetal blood flow and hormonal functioning, causing intrauterine growth retardation, low APGAR, low birth weight and fetal death in the baby. While prenatal stress increases the susceptibility to postpartum depression in the period after birth, it can also cause problems in maternal attachment and breastfeeding continuity. After all these problems caused by prenatal stress, individuals may experience permanent health problems that affect childhood, adolescence and adulthood. Intense stress experienced during pregnancy causes cognitive and psychological problems such as delay in language development, problems in social development, decrease in school success and attention deficit hyperactivity disorder in childhood. Additionally, there are studies in the literature that associate prenatal stress with autism. For all these reasons, prenatal stress is an issue that needs to be diagnosed early and handled seriously. In this regard, the aim of this article is to examine the maternal and fetal effects of stress experienced in the prenatal period in line with the literature.

Key Words: Prenatal stress, pregnancy, maternal and fetal impact

**PERİNATAL BAKIMDA MAHREMİYET
PRIVACY IN PERINATAL CARE**

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ÖZET

Soyut ve değişken bir kavram olan mahremiyet, her kültürde ve her bireyde farklı anlamlar ifade etmektedir. Hasta Hakları Yönetmeliği ile de güvence altına alınan mahremiyet kavramı sağlık hizmet sunumunun her aşamasında sıklıkla karşımıza çıkan önemli bir husus olup, gizlilikten öte bireysel alanın korunmasını içermektedir. Mahrem alanların korunması ve bireye özel alan sağlanması sağlık hizmetlerinin her biriminde önemlidir. Ancak kadın sağlığı hizmetlerinde mahremiyet gebelik, doğum gibi kadına özgü spesifik dönemler sebebiyle daha fazla önem taşımaktadır. Özellikle perinatal hizmetler ve doğum, kadınların kişisel kontrollerinin azaldığı, mahremiyetlerini koruyamamaktan endişe duydukları ve daha fazla ihtiyaç duydukları dönem olarak belirtilmektedir. Gebelik, doğum, doğum sonrası ve yenidoğanın sağlığını etkileyen perinatal dönemde sunulan sağlık bakım hizmeti büyük önem taşımaktadır. Her kadın ve bebeği, perinatal dönem boyunca güvenli ve kaliteli hemşirelik bakımı alma hakkına sahiptir. Perinatal bakım hizmetlerinde de bireyin mahremiyetinin korunması ve sürdürülmesi gerekmektedir. Anne ve fetüsün tüm gebeliği boyunca düzenli aralıklar ile takibinin yapıldığı doğum öncesi bakımda kadınların güven verici, destekleyici ve mahremiyete dayalı bakım gereksinimi bulunmaktadır. Doğum öncesi dönemde prenatal tarama testlerinde, yapılacak uygulama ve işlemlerde bilgilendirilmiş onam alınması insan ve üreme hakları kapsamında mahremiyete dikkat edilmesi gereken hususlardır. Doğum ve doğum sonu dönemde mahremiyetin önemi çok daha fazla artmaktadır. Mahremiyet kaybının en yoğun yaşandığı dönem olan doğum sürecinde kadının daha dikkatle korunmaya ve daha özenle davranılmaya ihtiyacı vardır. Doğum ortamının fiziki şartları doğum sürecinde kadının mahremiyet duygusunu destekleyecek ve doğumun hormonal süreçlerini olumsuz etkilemeyecek şekilde tasarlanmalıdır. Bireysel odalar, doğumun tüm süreçlerinin aynı odada gerçekleşmesi, kapının direkt kadının bulunduğu konuma açılmaması, pencerelerin içeriği göstermeyecek şekilde konumlandırılması, ses yalıtımı gibi fiziki koşulların yanı sıra doğum süreci boyunca aynı sağlık çalışanından verilen bakım ve bilgi gizliliği de mahremiyetin korunması noktasında oldukça önemlidir. Doğum mahremiyeti sağlanmış doğum ve doğum sonu süreci olumlu deneyimleyen kadının doğum korkusu azalmakta, bebeği ile arasındaki bağ güçlenmekte, tedavi süresi kısaltmakta ve doğuma müdahale oranları azalmaktadır. Bunların yanı sıra doğum memnuniyeti artarak kadının sonraki

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doğumu için olumlu bakış açısı kazanmasına katkı sağlayacaktır. Bu doğrultuda bu makalenin amacı perinatal bakımda mahremiyet kavramını literatür doğrultusunda incelemektir.

Anahtar Sözcükler: perinatal bakım, mahremiyet, hemşirelik bakımı

ABSTRACT

Privacy, an abstract and variable concept, has different meanings in every culture and every individual. The concept of privacy, which is also secured by the Patient Rights Regulation, is an important issue that we frequently encounter at every stage of health service provision and includes the protection of individual space beyond confidentiality. Protection of private areas and provision of private space for the individual are important in every unit of health services. However, privacy is more important in women's health services due to specific periods specific to women such as pregnancy and birth. Perinatal services and birth in particular are stated as the period when women's personal control decreases, they are concerned about not being able to protect their privacy and they need it more. Health care services provided during pregnancy, birth, postpartum and the perinatal period affecting the health of the newborn are of great importance. Every woman and her baby have the right to receive safe and quality nursing care throughout the perinatal period. In perinatal care services, the privacy of the individual must also be protected and maintained. In prenatal care, where the mother and fetus are monitored at regular intervals throughout the pregnancy, women need reassuring, supportive and confidential care. In prenatal screening tests during the prenatal period, obtaining informed consent in the applications and procedures to be performed are issues that require attention to privacy within the scope of human and reproductive rights. The importance of privacy increases much more during the birth and postpartum period. During the birth process, which is the period when the loss of privacy is experienced most intensely, women need to be protected more carefully and treated more meticulously. The physical conditions of the birth environment should be designed in a way that supports the woman's sense of privacy during the birth process and does not negatively affect the hormonal processes of birth. In addition to physical conditions such as individual rooms, all processes of birth taking place in the same room, the door not opening directly to the woman's location, positioning the windows in a way that does not show the inside, sound insulation, the care and confidentiality of information given by the same health care worker throughout the birth process are also very important in terms of protecting privacy. A woman who experiences the birth and postpartum process with birth privacy positively decreases her fear of birth, strengthens her bond with her baby, shortens the treatment period and decreases the rate of intervention in birth. In addition to these, birth satisfaction increases and will contribute to the woman gaining a positive perspective for her next birth. In this context, the purpose of this article is to examine the concept of privacy in perinatal care in line with the literature.

Keywords: perinatal care, privacy, nursing care

NUMERICAL INVESTIGATION OF DELTOID-SHAPED STAGGERED ARRANGED TUBE BANK

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ABSTRACT

In heat exchanger design, tube banks-the subcomponent of shell and tube heat exchangers-are frequently used. Automotive, energy and power generation, chemical manufacturing, metallurgy, and food are typical industrial applications for them. Typically, a single fluid passes over the tubes, and other fluids with different temperatures pass through them. In this study, three-dimensional fluid domain of staggered arranged tube bank with deltoid cross-section is numerically investigated for various front and rear attack angles. Incompressible, turbulent, and steady flow is assumed around the tube banks. It is preferred to use the RNG k- ϵ model, which has two equations to accurately predict flow behaviour, and simulate turbulence flow around tubes. COUPLED algorithm is utilized to enable pressure-velocity coupling. Energy, momentum, pressure, turbulent kinetic energy, and turbulent dissipation rate are all included in the second order upwind scheme. Firstly, grid independence and validation study are implemented comparing the experimental results from the literature. Nusselt number and friction factor values are calculated as a function of various front and rear attack angles. Study showed that both angles have a significant influence on heat transfer and fluid flow behaviour. Additionally, streamlines and temperature contours are provided for the studied tube bank geometry.

Keywords: tube bank heat exchanger, numerical, heat transfer, battery cooling system, electronic cooling

**ÖZELLİK SEÇİMİ İÇİN İKİLİ ORKA YIRTICI ALGORİTASI
BINARY ORCA PREDATION ALGORITHM FOR FEATURE SELECTION**

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ÖZET

Orka Yırtıcı Algoritması (Orca Predation Algorithm - OPA), sürekli optimizasyon problemlerini çözmek amacıyla, orka sürüsünün avlanma davranışları incelenerek geliştirilmiş yeni ve güncel bir metasezgisel algoritmadır. Bu çalışmada, ikili optimizasyon problemlerini çözmek için OPA'nın ikili versiyonu geliştirilmiş ve İkili Orka Yırtıcı Algoritması (Binary Orca Predation Algorithm - BOPA) olarak adlandırılmıştır. Transfer fonksiyonları kullanılarak geliştirilen yöntem, ikili optimizasyon problemlerinden biri olan özellik seçimi (FS) için uygulanmıştır. Algoritmanın sınıflandırma doğruluğunu değerlendirmek için Birini Dışarıda Bırak Çapraz Doğrulama (Leave-One-Out Cross Validation - LOOCV) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, İkili Gri Kurt Optimizasyon (Binary Grey Wolf Optimization - BGWO), İkili Parçacık Sürü Optimizasyon (Binary Particle Swarm Optimization - BPSO) ve İkili Yapay Arı Kolonisi (Binary Artificial Bee Colony - BABC) algoritmalarının sonuçları ile karşılaştırılmıştır. Farklı metrikler için yapılan performans değerlendirmeleri BOPA'nın oldukça rekabetçi ve alternatif bir yöntem olduğunu göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Birini Dışarıda Bırak Çapraz Doğrulama, İkili Optimizasyon Problemleri, Özellik Seçimi, Taguchi Metodu, Transfer Fonksiyonu.

ABSTRACT

Orca Predation Algorithm (OPA) is a new and up-to-date metaheuristic algorithm developed by examining the hunting behavior of orca herds in order to solve continuous optimization problems. In this study, a binary version of OPA was developed to solve binary optimization problems and named Binary Orca Predation Algorithm (BOPA). The method developed by using transfer functions was applied to feature selection (FS), one of the binary optimization problems. Leave-One-Out Cross Validation (LOOCV) method was used to evaluate the classification accuracy of the algorithm. The obtained results were compared with the results of Binary Grey Wolf Optimization (BGWO), Binary Particle Swarm Optimization (BPSO) and Binary Artificial Bee Colony (BABC) algorithms. Performance evaluations for different metrics have shown that BOPA is a highly competitive and alternative method.

Keywords: Binary Optimization Problems, Feature Selection, Leave-One-Out Cross Validation, Taguchi Method, Transfer Function.

CUMHURİYET DÖNEMİ ANKARA’SINDAKİ BANKA YAPILARININ FRAKTAL KARAKTERİSTİKLERİ: GÖRSEL KARMAŞIKLIK VE İŞLEVSEL DÜZENİN ANALİZİ FRACTAL CHARACTERISTICS OF BANK BUILDINGS IN REPUBLICAN ERA ANKARA: AN ARCHITECTURAL ANALYSIS OF VISUAL COMPLEXITY AND FUNCTIONAL ORGANIZATION

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, Ankara’nın Cumhuriyet dönemi mimarisinde önemli bir yere sahip olan ve dönemin estetik ile işlevsel değerlerini yansıtan Emlak ve Eytam Bankası, Ziraat Bankası, Etibank, Osmanlı Bankası, İş Bankası ve Merkez Bankası gibi yapıların plan ve cephe kompozisyonlarını incelemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu yapılar, Cumhuriyet dönemi mimari estetiği ve işlevselliğini bir arada sergileyerek modern Türk mimarisinin gelişimine katkıda bulundukları için seçilmiştir. Çalışmanın amacı, bu yapıların fraktal analiz yöntemiyle ele alınarak, dönemin mimari estetik ve işlevsellik unsurları ekseninde değerlendirilmesidir.

Araştırmada, söz konusu banka yapılarına ait plan ve cephe kompozisyonları üzerinde fraktal analiz uygulanmıştır. Bu analizde, hem nicel hem de nitel yöntemler bir arada kullanılarak, görsel karmaşıklık ve organizasyonel yapı gibi unsurlar sayısal verilerle desteklenmiştir. Özellikle kutu sayma tekniği ile gerçekleştirilen fraktal analiz, yapıların görsel ve işlevsel farklılıklarını açıklamayı hedeflemektedir. Ayrıca, Bovill’in fraktal boyut analizine dair kuramsal yaklaşımlar doğrultusunda, cephelerin ve planların fraktal boyutları hesaplanarak, her bir yapının görsel düzeni ile işlevsel kompozisyonu arasındaki ilişki incelenmiştir.

Çalışmada, her yapının plan ve cephe kompozisyonları arasındaki uyum irdelenmiş ve estetik ile işlevsellik arasında nasıl bir denge olduğu analiz edilmiştir. Fraktal analiz yöntemi, planların genellikle işlevselliğe odaklanmalarının fraktal boyut değerlerinde bir düşüşle ilişkili olabileceğini göstermektedir. Buna karşılık, cephelerdeki daha yüksek fraktal değerlerin estetik zenginlik ve detay vurgusu ile bağlantılı olduğu öne çıkmaktadır. Bu bulgular, dönem mimarisinin estetik ve işlevsellik dengesinin görsel karmaşıklık düzeyine etkisini sayısal olarak ele almakta ve mimarlık tarihinde özel bir yere sahip bu yapıların karakteristik özelliklerine ilişkin değerli bilgiler sağlamaktadır.

Çalışmanın sonuçları, Cumhuriyet dönemi Ankara’daki banka yapılarının her birinin, dönemin estetik ve işlevsel gereksinimlerine göre özgün fraktal özelliklere sahip olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Bu çalışma, mimari yapılarda fraktal analizlerin bilimsel bir estetik değerlendirme yöntemi olarak uygulanabilirliğini göstererek, dönemseller karşılaştırmalarda fraktal geometrinin mimarlık analizlerinde kullanılabilecek bir araç olarak önemini vurgulamaktadır. Elde edilen sonuçlar, mimari estetik ve işlevselliğin fraktal boyut kullanılarak analiz edilebileceğini göstermekte olup, bu inceleme Cumhuriyet dönemi mimarisine dair derinlemesine yapılacak analizler için bilimsel bir temel oluşturmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fraktal Analiz, Banka Yapıları, Cumhuriyet Dönemi Mimarisi, Görsel Karmaşıklık

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the plan and facade compositions of significant buildings from Ankara's Republican era architecture, specifically the Emlak ve Eytam Bank, Ziraat Bank, Etibank, Ottoman Bank, İş Bank, and Central Bank, which represent the aesthetic and functional values of the period. These structures were selected for their role in integrating architectural aesthetics with functionality, contributing to the development of modern Turkish architecture. The purpose of this research is to analyze these buildings using fractal analysis, providing an evaluation centered on the aesthetics and functionality of the era's architecture.

Fractal analysis was conducted on the plan and facade compositions of the selected bank buildings. In this analysis, both quantitative and qualitative methods were utilized, with elements such as visual complexity and organizational structure supported by numerical data. Specifically, the box-counting technique was applied to reveal visual and functional differences between the buildings. Additionally, following Bovill's theoretical approaches to fractal dimension analysis, the fractal dimensions of the facades and plans were calculated, examining the relationship between each building's visual arrangement and functional composition.

The study investigates the harmony between plan and facade compositions of each building, analyzing the balance between aesthetic richness and functionality. The fractal analysis suggests that the plans' emphasis on functionality may correlate with lower fractal dimension values. In contrast, higher fractal values observed in the facades appear associated with aesthetic richness and detail emphasis. These findings numerically explore the impact of the aesthetic-functionality balance on visual complexity, providing valuable insights into the characteristic features of these historically significant structures.

The results indicate that each bank building in Republican Ankara possesses unique fractal characteristics aligned with the aesthetic and functional requirements of its time. This study demonstrates the applicability of fractal analysis as a scientific tool for aesthetic evaluation in architectural studies, emphasizing the relevance of fractal geometry as an analytical tool for period-based comparisons in architecture. The findings suggest that architectural aesthetics and functionality can be evaluated through fractal dimension, with this analysis providing a foundational basis for more in-depth future studies on Republican era architecture.

Keywords: Fractal Analysis, Bank Buildings, Republican Era Architecture, Visual Complexity

SOCIODEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS IN TWIN AND MULTIPLE BIRTH RATES: EVIDENCE FROM BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

The **Painel USP de Gêmeos** [University of São Paulo Twin Panel], established in 2017, focuses on twin-related research. This study examines twin and multiple birth rates in Brazil, along with maternal profiles. Data were collected from mothers residing in one of Brazil's federative units (26 states and the federal district) in 2022 through the **Sistema de Informações de Nascidos Vivos (SINASC)**, an online database maintained by the Brazilian Health Department. SINASC provides detailed information on live births in hospitals, other healthcare facilities, and home deliveries, though it excludes stillbirth data. To calculate maternity rates, individual twin births were divided by two, and higher-order multiple births by three, assuming most of these were triplets. Of 2,531,071 deliveries, twin births accounted for 11.20‰, and higher-order multiples for 0.11‰. Twin birth rates increased consistently with maternal age, rising from 5.89‰ in mothers under 20 years, to 10.86‰ for those aged 20-34, 16.13‰ for ages 35-44, and 29.32‰ for those over 45. The corresponding rates for multiple births were 0.05‰, 0.15‰, 0.37‰, and 0.93‰, respectively. Our findings suggest an age-dependent physiological mechanism that increases the likelihood of twinning and multiple births in older mothers. Regarding maternal race/ethnicity, twin birth rates were lowest among Indigenous mothers (7.26‰) compared to other groups (White: 12.95‰, Black: 12.26‰, Pardo/Mixed: 10.05‰, Asian: 11.19‰). The corresponding rates for multiple births were 0.04‰, 0.21‰, 0.17‰, 0.26‰, and 0.12‰, respectively. The lowest twinning rate among Indigenous mothers was in line with the literature, but we did not observe the typically higher rates associated with African descent. Regarding educational attainment, twinning rates were lowest among mothers with no formal education (9.55‰) and highest among those with 12 or more years of schooling (14.63‰). Mothers with intermediate education levels fell between these extremes. A similar trend was seen for multiple births, with rates of 0.00‰ at the lowest education levels and 0.27‰ at the highest. While SINASC does not provide income data, education is often used as a proxy for socioeconomic status. We speculate that assisted reproductive technology (ART) may be more accessible to mothers with higher education, correlating with higher socioeconomic status and delayed motherhood, which could explain the higher twin and multiple birth rates in this group compared to mothers without formal education.

Keywords: Twin birth; Multiple births; Maternal age; Sociodemographic factors; Ethnicity

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VALORIZATION OF CHITOSAN-ARGAN NUTSHELL BIOCOMPOSITE BEADS BY APPLICATION IN ADSORPTION OF HEAVY METALS: USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The discharge of industrial waste containing toxic heavy metals is a global environmental problem. Among the methods developed to tackle this issue, adsorption stands out as the most widely used. Green adsorption techniques have recently emerged to valorize biomaterials. Chitosan (CS), a natural biopolymer found in crustacean and insect shells, as well as fungal cell walls, has gained significant attention. As the second most abundant biopolymer on the planet after cellulose, CS offers biocompatibility, biodegradability, non-toxicity, and versatility, making it suitable for various applications. In parallel, the Argan nut shell (ANS), a by-product from the fruit extraction process of the Argan tree native to southwestern Morocco, presents a promising biomaterial. As a solid agricultural waste rich in lignocellulosic content, ANS holds potential for valorization. This study aims to develop bio-composite beads from CS and ANS to leverage their environmental benefits and affordability. The prepared CS/ANS@GA beads were thoroughly characterized using XRD, BET, FTIR, SEM-EDX, and PZC. Box-Behnken Design optimization was employed to investigate the interactions between key parameters affecting the adsorption of Pb (II) and Cd (II), including pH, adsorbent dosage, and contact time. The adsorption process was best described by the Sips isotherm model, confirming a heterogeneous surface, with maximum adsorption capacities of 432.998 mg.g⁻¹ for Pb (II) and 390.834 mg.g⁻¹ for Cd (II). Kinetic studies revealed that the Avrami model provided the best fit, suggesting a complex mechanism involving pore diffusion, electrostatic interactions, and hydrogen bonding. Thermodynamic analysis confirmed that the adsorption process was endothermic and spontaneous. Additionally, the bio-composite beads exhibited excellent reusability, maintaining high adsorption efficiency even after three cycles of reuse. This study demonstrates the potential of CS/ANS@GA bio-composite beads as a low-cost, sustainable, and effective adsorbent for heavy metal removal, offering a promising solution for water treatment applications.

Keywords: Valorization; chitosan; argan nutshell; beads; adsorption; heavy metals; response surface methodology

THE IMPLICATION OF GENITAL TRACT INFLAMMATION IN THE MALE INFERTILITY: AN OVERVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Male infertility is one of the most widespread diseases with various etiologies. It is estimated that approximately 15 to 20% of all infertility cases are due to inflammation of the genital tract, characterized by elevated leukocytospermia. During the inflammatory process, excessive infiltration of leukocytes into the genital tract occurs, generating high levels of reactive oxygen species (ROS) in the semen, leading to oxidative stress. This may be associated with a significant release of inflammatory mediators such as cytokines, proteases, and other products resulting from oxidative stress. The high presence of leukocytes in semen can be a sign of localized inflammatory responses in the male genital tract, which may be responsible for poor semen quality. Some studies have highlighted a significant correlation between genital tract inflammation and alterations in semen quality. However, few studies have conclusively demonstrated the detrimental effect of certain inflammatory mediators on sperm parameters. It is within this context that the objective of the present study is set, primarily focusing on evaluating the impact of inflammation on semen quality through the assessment of new inflammatory biomarkers, which could be considered promising tools for detecting this condition and predicting sperm alterations, with the aim of developing future strategies for the effective management of male infertility.

Keywords: male infertility, inflammation, leukocytospermia, inflammatory biomarkers, semen quality.

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IMAGOLOGY: AUTO-IMAGE AND HETERO-IMAGE IN A DYNAMIC AND TRANSFORMATIVE PROCESS

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ABSTRACT

This paper explores the dynamics of the relationship between self-image and hetero-image as two of the basic concepts in the discipline of imaging. The occasional, social, economic and political changes in society constantly show the need to re-dimension the approach to the image that literature, cinema, theater or art in general produces in the form of stereotypes, for the Self and the Other. Based on the works and scientific research of Jean-Marie Carré, Hugo Dernick, Joep Leerssen as well as using the methods of comparative analysis and direct observation of the adoption process of some literary texts, this study leads to the conclusion that the different readings, made at different times, they also offer different images, both for "Self" and for "The Other". More than an aggregate of the features and characteristics of a nation, the "Other", through these readings, is understood as a need to confirm the self-image itself. This study proves that the relationship between self-image and hetero-image is not a rigid and static one. Polysemantic readings of literary texts also prove that the concept of hetero image modulates from the image of the "Other" as "Foreign" to the image of the Other as "Different". Although a relatively new discipline, imageology offers answers to various questions posed by the process of adopting a literary work.

Keywords: Imagology, Auto image, Hetero image, Stereotype.

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GENDER DIFFERENCE IN DEPICTIONS OF AFFECTION IN TWIN CHILDREN'S DRAWINGS

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ABSTRACT

Research has demonstrated that the experience of being part of a twin pair has significant effects on children's sense of identity, potentially impacting how they perceive and represent themselves. This influence appears to vary based on factors such as zygosity (whether twins are monozygotic or dizygotic) and gender composition (whether the pair consists of two girls, two boys, or one of each). These variations can be particularly evident in drawings, as children often express nuanced aspects of their self-concept and interpersonal relationships visually.

In this study, we aimed to explore how zygosity and gender composition in twin pairs influence the depiction of four indicators of affection in drawings: physical proximity of the figures, heart symbols, the author of the drawing smiling, and the co-twin smiling. A total of 146 Brazilian twins between the ages of 6 and 14 participated, producing drawings of themselves with their twin. The presence or absence of each affection marker was assessed on a binary scale. To analyze the data, we used a mixed model logistic regression with the twin pair as a random factor. Our findings indicated that neither zygosity, gender composition, nor age significantly influenced the presence of any of the four affection indicators. However, female twins included significantly more heart symbols ($p = 0.02$, $\beta = 2.04$) and depicted their co-twin smiling more frequently ($p = 0.02$, $\beta = 1.57$), while male twins more frequently portrayed physical proximity ($p = 0.04$, $\beta = -0.79$). There was no significant gender difference in the depiction of the author smiling ($p = 0.09$, $\beta = 1.34$). These results suggest that expressions of affection in twin children's drawings may reflect gendered tendencies in how boys and girls conceptualize and display emotions. Male twins may view physical proximity as a form of closeness or bonding, while female twins may use more explicit symbols of affection, such as hearts, and emphasize positive expressions like smiling. This could relate to broader societal expectations that encourage girls to express emotions openly, while boys might be socialized to show connection in more physical ways. Another possible

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explanation is that girls generally express stronger affiliative feelings, which may be mirrored in their relationship with their co-twin.

Keywords: Twins; Sex differences; Children's drawings; Affection

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH ADHERENCE TO THE MEDITERRANEAN DIET AMONG MOROCCAN SCHOOL-AGE ADOLESCENTS

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ABSTRACT

Background: A progressive shift away from traditional healthy dietary patterns, such as the Mediterranean diet (MedDiet), has been observed in recent decades, especially among the younger generations.

Objective: This study explores factors affecting adherence to the Mediterranean diet (MD) among Moroccan adolescents aged 14 to 18.

Material and methods: A cross-sectional survey were conducted with 386 students (148 boys and 238 girls). Data on sociodemographic, socioeconomic, and lifestyle factors were collected using a structured questionnaire. Physical activity was assessed using the IPAQ questionnaire, and adherence to the MD was evaluated with the KIDMED test. Weight, height, and waist circumference were measured following WHO guidelines. Statistical analyses included ANOVA, Student's t-test, and Chi-square tests.

Results: The findings revealed low adherence to the MD, with 53% of participants showing poor adherence and only 7.7% achieving optimal adherence. Multinomial regression analyses identified factors associated with poor adherence, including being female ($p=0.042$), having a father with a low education level ($p=0.004$), consuming a limited number of meals ($p=0.006$), older age ($p=0.005$), and insufficient sleep duration ($p=0.027$). Conversely, better adherence was linked to a higher number of daily meals ($p<0.001$) and a father's higher socio-professional status ($p<0.001$).

Conclusion: The study highlights a transition among Moroccan adolescents toward a more Westernized diet, with a significant decline in adherence to the MD. Targeted nutritional intervention programs should be implemented to improve adherence to the MD among Moroccan adolescents, by promoting healthy eating habits.

Keywords: Mediterranean diet, Sociodemographic, Socioeconomic, Lifestyle characteristics, School-age adolescents, Morocco.

SERUM LEVELS OF VITAMIN D3 IN THE SECOND TRIMESTER OF PREGNANCY ASSOCIATED WITH ARTERIAL STIFFNESS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Over the last decade, maternal vitamin D insufficiency and deficiency have been increasingly recognized as a matter of public health. Insufficiency have been linked to maternal as well as fetal adverse outcomes, including poor fetal and infant bone mineralization, hypocalcemia and neonatal rickets. A series of prospective observational studies have shown an increased prevalence of hypovitaminosis D during pregnancy in developing as well as developed countries. Therefore, the aim of the study was to determine the connection between endothelial dysfunction, determined by pulse wave velocity (PWV) in pregnant women and serum levels of 25-hydroxyvitamin D (25(OH)D) being the main indicator of vitamin D status.

Material and method: 150 pregnant women who fit the study's inclusion requirements were included in the study. Pregnant women were allocated into two groups: 80 women (53,33%) were in the pregnancy-normal (N) group and 70 women (46,67%) were in the preeclampsia (PE) group.

Results and discussions: A more severe subtype of prematurity ($p < 0.001$) and a higher risk of newborn preterm birth ($p < 0.05$) were linked to a severe maternal serum 25(OH)D level deficiency. Additionally, each group's blood pressure values, Aix brachial, PWVao values during the second and third trimesters and fetus weight were examined in relation to the detrimental effects of severe maternal serum 25 (OH)D level deficiency. When the Kruskal-Wallis test was used, significant differences were found in every instance: open paren p less than 0.05 and closed. Arterial stiffness measurements were considerably worse when there was serum considerable 25(OH)D levels deficiency.

Conclusions: The results of this research showed significant associations between vitamin D deficiency and elevated arterial stiffness in pregnant women suffering from preeclampsia and pregnancy-induced hypertension. These findings highlight how important it is to perform both examinations in order to provide a more thorough assessment of these patients. When evaluating maternal arterial stiffness in hypertensive diseases of pregnancy, pulse wave analysis may be an useful method, especially when serum 25(OH)D level deficiency is present. It might be crucial in determining whether patients are more likely to experience a worsening of their pathology and, thus, preventing any negative effects on fetal development.

Key words: vitamin D deficiency, pregnancy, increased blood pressure, pulse wave velocity

NUMERICAL EVALUATION OF TORQUE PRODUCED BY H-DARRIEUS HYDROKINETIC TURBINES

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ABSTRACT

Small hydrokinetic turbines like H-Darrieus are interesting alternatives for low power generation that can be used for communities where “conventional” energy forms are not fully available to supply their needs. The main advantage of using H-Darrieus turbines is that they don't require water dams, just requires small rivers where water may flow freely. Also H-Darrieus are an interesting choice since can be improved by addition of flow control devices such as vortex generators, flaps, slats, and more. The objective of this study is to evaluate by CFD, the torque generated by two H-Darrieus rotors whose radius are 0.5m and 0.75m respectively, where the chord of the blades are selected to be 100, 150, 200 and 250mm respectively, and the blade profile used was the well known NACA 0018. Each rotor was configured with the four blades mentioned before, while the study was performed in ANSYS® R2024R1. The discretization was done by using the ICEM CFD module. All meshes were superimposed by the Overset Mesh method, with which the cells of each component and their movements are controlled. The simulation was performed in FLUENT module, where the viscous flow mathematical model was the $k-\omega$ SST where the model was configured with an inlet velocity of 1 m/s and the angular speed of the rotors varies from 2 rad/s to 5 rad/s. Results show that the greatest torque obtained was 185.318Nm, for a rotor of 0.75m with a chord of 200mm, and the worst result was 94.246 Nm for a rotor of 0.5m, chord of 100mm and operating at 2 rad/s.

Keywords: Darrieus hydrokinetic turbine; numerical simulation; Torque, solidity.

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RELEVANCE THEORY AND METAPHOR: EXAMINING TRANSLATION STRATEGIES IN PASTERNAK'S LITERATURE

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ABSTRACT

The research presented in the article delves into an in-depth analysis of methods for conveying metaphorical content in translation and evaluates their effect on the translation's relevance to the target audience. Metaphors, as complex linguistic and cognitive constructs, are widely recognized as challenging to translate due to their reliance on associative meanings that often resist straightforward linguistic transfer across languages. These associative layers may not only be diminished but also risk being entirely misinterpreted by readers in a foreign linguistic and cultural context, especially if the metaphor's culturally embedded connotations are obscure or inaccessible. Within this framework, the study positions the theory of relevance as a particularly effective model for examining literary translation, as it foregrounds the cognitive dimensions of metaphorical expressions and images, thereby emphasizing the importance of understanding metaphor through the lenses of cultural context and cognitive perception.

In advancing the novelty of this approach, the study highlights how relevance theory — originally developed by Dan Sperber and Deirdre Wilson — can be specifically adapted to address the complexities inherent in metaphor translation. This theoretical foundation is complemented by George Lakoff's cognitive theory of metaphor, which posits that metaphors are not arbitrary linguistic flourishes but, rather, integral components of human cognition, reflecting deep-seated conceptual structures based on bodily, perceptual, and experiential knowledge. Consequently, the act of translating metaphor demands more than lexical equivalence; it requires a nuanced sensitivity to the source and target cultures' underlying cognitive and social frameworks. By incorporating these theoretical insights, the study enhances existing translation theories with a cognitive and cross-cultural dimension, proposing a holistic model for metaphor translation that captures both linguistic and extralinguistic factors in a way not sufficiently addressed in prior research.

The author systematically reviews current scientific literature on metaphor translation, identifying and synthesizing several prevailing approaches to defining metaphor both as an artistic device and a linguistic phenomenon. By evaluating definitions of metaphor within the scope of relevance theory, the study clarifies the critical role metaphor plays in shaping aesthetic experience and emotional resonance in literary texts. Further, the article applies this theoretical model to analyze specific instances of metaphor translation in the poetic works of Boris Pasternak, illustrating how metaphors are adapted or transformed across languages. These examples are categorized based on the degree to which the original metaphorical meaning is retained within the translated text, thus providing insight into the different strategies translators may employ to either preserve or adapt metaphorical imagery.

The analysis of Pasternak's texts, paired with a systematic classification of metaphor translations, provides a foundation for assessing the success of various translation strategies in maintaining the

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intended meaning, emotional impact, and expressiveness of the original. Through this focus, the study not only documents translation outcomes but also advances practical guidelines for translators seeking to retain the cognitive and cultural relevance of metaphors. By examining cases where metaphorical meanings are partially preserved or modified, the author offers a framework for understanding how metaphorical expressions can be adjusted to align with the target audience's cultural and cognitive expectations while respecting the source text's intended aesthetic and emotional depth.

In addressing the theoretical contributions of Lakoff's conceptual metaphor theory, the article reinforces the premise that metaphors are rooted in universal cognitive processes shaped by our sensory and experiential understanding of the world. This approach underscores the necessity for translators to consider cultural, social, and cognitive elements alongside linguistic precision, ensuring that metaphorical content is conveyed in a way that resonates with the target audience. By bridging relevance theory with cognitive linguistics, this research extends the scholarly understanding of translation theory and adds to existing methodologies by highlighting the interplay of cultural cognition in metaphor translation.

The study's findings contribute significantly to translation theory by demonstrating how cognitive and relevance-based approaches can provide a structured understanding of metaphor preservation across linguistic boundaries. In addition to theoretical insights, the research proposes actionable strategies for translators, underscoring the importance of cultural, social, and cognitive factors in translating metaphorical content effectively. These recommendations not only offer concrete guidance for translators but also open new avenues for research in both the fields of linguistics and translation studies. In sum, the article aims to move beyond simply identifying challenges in metaphor translation; it seeks to present innovative strategies that enable translators to preserve the source text's depth, nuance, and cultural resonance, ensuring the translated work's relevance and aesthetic fidelity to a diverse readership.

Keywords: metaphor, metaphorical image, theory of relevance, cognition, Pasternak, translation.

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THE ROLE AND PLACE OF KAZAKHSTANI MILITARY MASS MEDIA AMONG MASS MEDIA SOURCES

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ABSTRACT

In the Republic of Kazakhstan, military mass media plays a unique and influential role within the country's broader media landscape. By sharing news on military affairs, these specialized outlets give the public vital insights into national defense, security, and patriotism. This study takes a closer look at how Kazakhstani military media outlets, like *Sarbaz*, *Otan Saqshysy*, *Qalqan*, and others, as well as the official websites of the Ministry of Defense of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the National Guard of the Ministry of Internal Affairs of the Republic of Kazakhstan, the Border Service of the National Security Committee of the Republic of Kazakhstan, inform and shape public opinion while also respecting military confidentiality. Obligated to keep an equilibrium between serving the nation as a news herald and communicating the governmental agenda, these outlets offer a window into military life and national pride. The study examines how Kazakhstani military media collaborate with civilian news, balancing their distinct voice with a shared national narrative. It also highlights the challenges of translating military-specific language, as both journalists and translators work to make complex military topics understandable. By exploring these aspects, the study brings forward how Kazakhstani military media contributes to national identity and keeps the public informed, underscoring its essential place within the country's media ecosystem.

Keywords: mass media, military mass media, national narrative, military-related language, Kazakhstani military media.

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ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITIES OF *DYSPHANIA AMBROSIoidES* ESSENTIAL OIL

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ABSTRACT

Dysphania ambrosioides (L.) is widely used, particularly for managing febrile conditions in Moroccan traditional medicine. This study presents an in-depth analysis of the antimicrobial and antioxidant properties of *Dysphania ambrosioides* essential oil, aiming to explore its potential as a natural bioactive source. The essential oil was extracted through steam distillation and its chemical profile was characterized via Gas Chromatography-Mass Spectrometry (GC-MS). A series of mechanistic assays were conducted to evaluate its biological activities, including a microbroth dilution assay for antimicrobial efficacy and radical scavenging assays to assess antioxidant capacity. Results indicated that the EO displays notable antimicrobial action against various pathogenic strains, alongside significant antioxidant activity. These findings support the potential of *Dysphania ambrosioides* EO, as a natural source of antimicrobial and antioxidant agents, aligning with traditional Moroccan uses.

Keywords: *Dysphania ambrosioides*, Essential oil, antioxidant, antimicrobial activity.

TRANSLATION PROBLEMS OF PISA AND TIMSS ASSESSMENT INSTRUMENTS CAUSED BY TRANSLATOR'S QUALITY AND ACTIVITY

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ABSTRACT

The translation of international assessment instruments in the field of education is an activity that requires the implementation of the same translation standards by the translators of all the participating countries to achieve translation equivalence, so that the translation does not become a factor that negatively affects the results of the assessment, and it creates the adequate conditions for the results comparison. The translation process of the PISA and TIMSS assessment instruments, two international programs with an impact on educational developments in the world, faces challenges and problems that affect the quality of the translation in several aspects. This paper presents the findings of the research carried out on the translation equivalence problems identified in the Albanian version of PISA and TIMSS educational materials, caused by the translators. The problems are identified by comparing the evidence of the translation and the activity of the translator with the standards of translation, the professional competences that the translator must possess and with the specific criteria defined by PISA and TIMSS for the organizations that hire translators to translate educational materials. Based on the problem analysis data in the translation of the PISA and TIMSS instruments in the Albanian language, the research has divided the problems related to the activity of the translator into two large groups. The first group includes problems related to the translator's professional skills, while the second group contains problems caused by the translator's negligence. The research analyzed in detail mistakes caused by mistranslation, literal mechanical translation and lack of translation consistency. Based on the data analysis, the research has identified six types of errors due to the translator's negligence, such as: untranslated information; guideline not followed; lack of information; wrong position of information; change of formatting elements; typos. Based on the findings, the study presents recommendations for the selection of quality translators, for the creation of teams of professional translators specialized in translation in the field of education and the collaboration of the team of translators with professionals who have experience in the field of PISA and TIMSS testing, who have good knowledge of the test development process. Elaborating translation strategies and strategies to overcome translation problems would be another issue that should be treated in the near future. Also, it would be helpful to provide training sessions for translation teams.

Keywords: translation quality, translation competence, translation errors

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BRAZILIAN TWINS REARED APART AND A SHARED PASSION

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ABSTRACT

Case studies of twins reared apart and reunited in adulthood offer opportunities for real-life investigations of genetic and environmental factors influencing personality, habits and other psychological measures. In this study, we investigated the similarities and differences between Brazilian monozygotic twins named TM and GF who were separated at birth and reunited as young adults. They grew up more than two thousand kilometers away from one another, one in the Northeast and the other in the Southeast of Brazil, a continental country. One of the most remarkable similarities between them is their passion for photography. Five video calls were conducted on Google Meet, each lasting between 60 to 120 minutes. Each participant was interviewed by a different researcher. During these meetings, each twin was interviewed, answered questionnaires, shared and discussed the photographs they had in common. Due to the Covid-19 pandemic, all interviews and questionnaires were completed online. The twins were raised apart in different family structures and cultural contexts, TM's socialization in early childhood took place in a variety of cities by a multi-parent family of Afro-Brazilian cultural and

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religious tradition (Quilombola community) while GF was raised in a single city, by a traditional and Christian nuclear family. Their personality scores across the Big Five traits were very similar, with the exception of conscientiousness, with GF outranking TM. This result is in line with evidence based on twin studies, that approximately 40–50% of the variation in the Big Five traits is due to genetic factors. GF's higher score on conscientiousness may reflect his strict religious education. Studies on religion and the Five Factor Model also demonstrated that conscientiousness is the factor most related to religiosity. Both twins used photography as a form of creative self-expression but explored different aesthetics and themes. The twins shared with the interviewers a total of 114 photos of their personal archives taken before their reunion. TM focused on more conceptual and emotionally charged photos with more prominent critics related to growing religious intolerance against sexual minorities and AfroBrazilian religions while GF captured images of historical buildings, nature, and social situations with an emphasis on memorable moments. Judges evaluated the pictures based on valence and arousal. TM's photographs received lower mean pleasantness ratings than GF's. Photography is a way to understand and create new perspectives on the world. Photography serves as a powerful tool for helping individuals navigate both external and internal challenges, offering a transformative experience. We hypothesize that fundamental similarities in the FFM personality and vocational personality profiles of TM and GM influenced their responsiveness to environmental opportunities and the types of environments they sought, consistent with niche-picking theories. We also hypothesize that differences in their sociocultural contexts led to distinct themes in the photographs they took. By seeking environments that best aligned with their genetic predispositions, they experienced their worlds and contextual differences in similar ways.

Keywords: Brazilian twins, Genetic-cultural effects, Photography, Psychological characteristics, Reared-apart twins.

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THE NEED FOR REFORM AND ADVANCEMENT OF SOCIAL SERVICES IN KOSOVO THROUGH THEIR DECENTRALIZATION

Prof. Asoc. Dr. Bedri Bahtiri and Burim H. Behluli

ABSTRACT

To improve the Republic of Kosovo's social protection system, social and family services must be developed and decentralized in compliance with international norms and guarantee efficient service delivery to disadvantaged groups.

This study addresses the legal framework, highlighting current initiatives to decentralize and reform those services. The reform should enable users to be subject rather than object of the social care system. This means that their needs have to be articulated in the local community and that users, on an equal footing with other actors, participate in the creation and implementation of social programs. This study analyzes the structural deficiencies of centralized service delivery, highlighting the need for an effective legal framework that indicates the responsibilities of governmental and non-governmental organizations, enhances local capacities, and mitigates the bureaucratic inflexibility inherent in conventional welfare models.

The transition of the Republic of Kosovo to a decentralized social services model is considered in light of the regional models and other Balkan nations, as well as global best practices. Decentralization should be carried out gradually, with the application of experimental units, promoting good practice, which would enable the discovery of suitable solutions. This analysis suggests categorizing fundamental competencies into three tiers of decision-making within the social services system, serving as guidelines for prospective modifications. The objective of this decentralized model is to optimize resource allocation, enhance civic engagement, and facilitate access to tailored social services. These improvements are anticipated to enhance social cohesion, protect children and other vulnerable groups, and meet EU integration standards.

Keywords: social services, decentralization, community involvement, social protection system, Kosovo

IMPROVING THE MECHANICAL PERFORMANCE OF ECO-FRIENDLY CONCRETE WITH PARTIAL SUBSTITUTION OF SAND BY BRICK POWDER

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ABSTRACT

The demand for concrete, driven by infrastructure and urbanization, exerts pressure on natural resources and jeopardizes the ecosystem. Integrating recycled materials into concrete can meet this demand without sacrificing quality. This study investigates the mechanical properties of environmentally sustainable concrete incorporating brick powder (BP) as a substitute for sand in fine aggregates. We utilized a combination of destructive and non-destructive testing techniques to assess the characteristics of the concrete. We formulated concrete mixtures by gradually replacing sand with brick powder in proportions ranging from 5% to 25%, and evaluated them for workability, compressive strength, and split tensile strength in comparison to conventional concrete. The results demonstrate that substituting 10% of sand with brick powder enhances strength by 29.94%, diminishes workability by 42.66%, and elevates split tensile strength by 8.74%. Regression analysis validated a robust correlation among compressive strength, ultrasonic pulse velocity (UPV), and rebound number. The incorporation of 10% brick powder improves concrete's mechanical properties and promotes sustainable construction methodologies.

Keywords: Brick powder; workability; strength, Schmidt hammer; ultrasonic velocity.

LINEAR SAMPLING METHOD IN INVERSE SCATTERING PROBLEMS

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ABSTRACT

Inverse scattering problems are increasingly significant in various scientific fields, as they aim to infer the characteristics of unknown objects from scattered data. This work focuses on the implementation of the Linear Sampling Method (LSM) for solving inverse scattering problems and analyses the potential limitations associated with this approach. LSM is recognized as a powerful and effective technique for reconstructing the shape and location of bounded scatterers based on far-field measurements.

The mathematical formulation of the scattering problem is based on the Helmholtz equation, which models wave propagation and scattering. The far-field operator acts as an integral transform that captures the interaction between the wave and the scatterer. The objective of LSM is to identify specific points in the domain where the scattered field is maximized, indicating the potential presence of the scatterer. However, the problem is ill-posed, which requires other computational techniques to derive meaningful solutions. To tackle this, Singular Value Decomposition (SVD) and Tikhonov regularization techniques are utilized to obtain stable solutions and manage noise.

Keywords: inverse scattering problem, Linear Sampling Method, Tikhonov regularization, ill-posed problem, far-field operator

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

A STUDY ON THE INTERACTION OF DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES AND COMMUNICATION STUDIES IN THE TECHNO-CULTURAL ERA

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ABSTRACT

The rapid advancement of digital technologies has revolutionized communication dynamics and had a significant impact on reshaping social structures and cultural practices. Also, the emergence of digital technologies has ushered in an era of unprecedented connectivity and information exchange. This has significantly transformed both communication environments and the interests of the communication discipline. So much so that schools and theorists who read and discuss these developments have even felt the need to rename the current era with reference to digitalization or digital technologies: Digital society, internet society, network society, computer age. All nomenclatures have been based on either a common characteristic of emerging digital technologies that is visible in digital technology or a technology that is perceived to have a stronger role in the social sphere. However, it is also tempting to call the process a techno-cultural epoch or era on the basis of the global availability of technologies developed since the mid-twentieth century, their power to increase cultural transitions and communications, their adaptability to every home and every individual, and their pervasiveness that mediates the entire social-cultural life. The term techno-cultural age is used to describe a period in which there is no part of social-cultural life that is independent of technology or free from technological tools, and culture is defined through technology. This study recognizes and accepts such a term and its content as an important attempt at definition. It aims to justify this acceptance with the social status that digital technologies have gained. Digital technologies refer to a set of technologies that are rapidly gaining competence and expanding their reach in all areas, from communication to relationships, from institutions to communities, from cultural elements to artistic products, from political events to economic developments. For this reason, it is very important to study digitalization and the common elements (hypertextuality, virtuality, dispersal, interactivity, decentralization, decentralization, massification, etc.) that particularly enable these qualities of digital technologies in the context of the definition of the techno-cultural age. In addition, the most important context of this role of digital technologies in the social-cultural field is the communication field and environments. The fact that a significant part of digital technologies are communication technologies, as well as the fact that communication tools are the tools that directly deliver digitalization to the social-cultural sphere is a very strong factor in this. Therefore, in order to understand and contextualize the techno-cultural era, it is very important to consider digitalization and digital technologies, which are its most important elements, and the field of communication studies, which deals with communication and communication tools, which is the most basic context of this important element, through their relationship with each other. On this basis, this study will examine the relationship between digital technologies and communication studies in the context of the techno-cultural age and the current state of this relationship. By examining the evolution of communication studies, the impact of digital technologies on cultural practices and the emergence of new communication paradigms, this study seeks to offer a reflection on how digital technologies intersect with communication studies. It will highlight the transformative impact of digital technologies on communication processes and power dynamics, while also addressing the challenges and opportunities they present for communication scholars.

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ DİJİTAL RİSK ALGISI ÖLÇEĞİNİN GEÇERLİK
GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' DIGITAL RISK
PERCEPTION SCALE**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı; öğretmen adaylarının dijital risk algılarını ortaya koymak için geçerli ve güvenilirliği kanıtlanmış bir ölçme amacını geliştirmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenimlerine devam eden öğretmen adayları, tesadüfi örnekleme yönteminden aşamalı örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğin maddelerini belirlemede madde havuzunun oluşturulması için ilgili literatür taranmıştır. Madde havuzu oluşturulduktan sonra uzmanlardan görüş alınmıştır. Uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda ön uygulama formu oluşturulmuştur. Ölçek geliştirme sürecinde ön uygulama için oluşturulan formula, 100 öğretmen adayı üzerinden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiştir. Ön uygulama ile elde edilen verilere AFA yapılmış ve öncelikle maddelerin faktör yükleri dikkate alınmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında toplam 400 öğretmen adayına veri toplama aracı uygulanmış, ancak toplanan ölçeklerden eksik doldurulanlar çıkarılarak 380 öğretmen adayına ulaşılmıştır. Esas uygulamadan elde edilen verilere AFA ve daha sonra yeni bir örneklem grubunda DFA yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın raporlaştırma süreci devam etmektedir. Ölçeğin nihai haline ilişkin sonuçlara çalışmanın tam metninde yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Dijital risk algısı, öğretmen adayı, ölçek geliştirme

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to reveal the digital risk perceptions of prospective teachers. In line with this purpose, prospective teachers continuing their education at Inonu University Faculty of Education were selected from the random sampling method using the progressive sampling method. In determining the items of the scale, the relevant literature was reviewed to create the item pool. After the item pool was created, the opinions of experts were obtained. A pre-application form was created in line with the expert opinions. In the scale development process, the data obtained from 100 prospective teachers with the form created for pre-application were analysed. EFA was applied to the data obtained with the pre-application and the factor loads of the items were taken into consideration. Within the scope of the research, data collection tool was applied to a total of 400 prospective teachers, but 380 prospective teachers were reached by removing the incompletely filled scales from the collected scales. EFA was conducted on the data obtained from the main application and then CFA was conducted in a new sample group. The reporting process of the research is ongoing. The results of the final version of the scale will be included in the full text of the study.

Keywords: Digital risk perception, prospective teacher, scale development

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİ RİSK YAŞANTILARI ALGISI
ÖLÇEĞİNİN GEÇERLİK GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' PERCEPTION
OF CHILDHOOD RISK EXPERIENCES SCALE**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı; öğretmen adaylarının çocukluk dönemi risk yaşantılarına ilişkin algılarını ortaya koymak için geçerli ve güvenilirliği kanıtlanmış bir ölçme amacını geliştirmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenimlerine devam eden öğretmen adayları, tesadüfi örnekleme yönteminden aşamalı örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğin maddelerini belirlemede madde havuzunun oluşturulması için ilgili literatür taranmıştır. Madde havuzu oluşturulduktan sonra uzmanlardan görüş alınmıştır. Uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda ön uygulama formu oluşturulmuştur. Ölçek geliştirme sürecinde ön uygulama için oluşturulan formula, 150 öğretmen adayı üzerinden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiştir. Ön uygulama ile elde edilen verilere AFA yapılmış ve öncelikle maddelerin faktör yükleri dikkate alınmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında toplam 617 öğretmen adayına veri toplama aracı uygulanmış, ancak toplanan ölçeklerden eksik doldurulanlar çıkarılarak 603 öğretmen adayına ulaşılmıştır. Esas uygulamadan elde edilen verilere AFA ve daha sonra yeni bir örneklem grubunda DFA yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın raporlaştırma süreci devam etmektedir. Ölçeğin nihai haline ilişkin sonuçlara çalışmanın tam metninde yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk yaşantıları, öğretmen adayı, ölçek geliştirme

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to reveal the perceptions of prospective teachers about childhood risk experiences. In line with this purpose, prospective teachers continuing their education at Inonu University Faculty of Education were selected from the random sampling method using the progressive sampling method. In determining the items of the scale, the relevant literature was reviewed to create the item pool. After the item pool was created, the opinions of experts were obtained. A pre-application form was created in line with the expert opinions. In the scale development process, the data obtained from 150 prospective teachers with the form created for pre-application were analysed. EFA was applied to the data obtained with the pre-application and the factor loads of the items were taken into consideration. Within the scope of the research, data collection tool was applied to a total of 617 prospective teachers, but 603 prospective teachers were reached by removing the incompletely filled scales from the collected scales. EFA was conducted on the data obtained from the main application and then CFA was conducted in a new sample group. The reporting process of the research is ongoing. The results of the final version of the scale will be included in the full text of the study.

Keywords: Risk experiences, prospective teacher, scale development

HEALTH DETERMINANTS AND CLIMATE JUSTICE SAĞLIĞIN BELİRLEYİCİLERİ VE İKLİM ADALETİ

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ABSTRACT

Health determinants and climate justice are closely linked through factors that shape the health of individuals and communities. Climate change can affect health both directly and indirectly, with its impacts influenced by factors such as a society's socioeconomic structure, geographical location, and access to healthcare. In this context, health determinants are classified into social and economic factors, the physical environment, individual behaviors, genetic predispositions, and access to healthcare.

Climate justice, on the other hand, aims for an equitable distribution of climate change impacts and seeks to ensure that measures taken do not deepen social and economic inequalities. Key elements of climate justice include equality, inclusiveness, and a human rights-based approach. Climate change affects health determinants in various ways: it degrades air and water quality, threatens employment and income sources, increasing economic inequalities, and disrupts access to healthcare in disaster-affected areas.

In conclusion, the relationship between climate justice and health determinants calls for fair and inclusive health and environmental policies. Strategies to mitigate and adapt to climate change must be designed to promote not only environmental but also social and economic sustainability.

Keywords: Health, Climate, Determinants of Health, Justice

ÖZET

Sağlığın belirleyicileri ve iklim adaleti, bireylerin ve toplumların sağlığını şekillendiren faktörler aracılığıyla birbirleriyle yakından bağlantılıdır. İklim değişikliği, sağlığı doğrudan ve dolaylı olarak etkileyebilir; bu etkiler toplumların sosyoekonomik yapıları, coğrafi konumları ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişimleri gibi unsurlardan etkilenir. Bu bağlamda sağlığın belirleyicileri; sosyal ve ekonomik faktörler, fiziksel çevre, bireysel davranışlar, genetik yatkınlıklar ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişim olarak sınıflandırılır.

İklim adaleti ise, iklim değişikliği etkilerinin eşit bir şekilde dağılmasını ve alınan önlemlerin sosyal ve ekonomik eşitsizlikleri derinleştirmemesini amaçlar. İklim adaletinin temel unsurları arasında eşitlik, kapsayıcılık ve insan haklarına dayalı bir yaklaşım yer alır. İklim değişikliği sağlığın belirleyicilerini çeşitli yönlerden etkiler: Hava ve su kalitesini düşürerek, istihdamı ve gelir kaynaklarını tehdit ederek ekonomik eşitsizlikleri artırır; ayrıca afetler nedeniyle sağlık hizmetlerine erişimi zorlaştırır.

Sonuç olarak, iklim adaleti ve sağlığın belirleyicileri arasındaki ilişki, sağlık ve çevre politikalarının adil ve kapsayıcı şekilde oluşturulmasını gerektirir. İklim değişikliğinin etkilerini azaltmak ve uyum sağlamak için stratejilerin yalnızca çevresel değil, sosyal ve ekonomik sürdürülebilirliği de teşvik edecek şekilde tasarlanması kritik önem taşır.

Keywords: Sağlık, İklim, Sağlığın Belirleyicileri, Adalet

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PANDEMIC FATIGUE: THE REALITY WE CAN'T SWEEP UNDER THE CARPET PANDEMİ YORGUNLUĞU: HALININ ALTINA SÜPÜREMEDİĞİMİZ GERÇEK

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ABSTRACT

COVID-19 is a turning point in modern public health. Just when humanity thought it had overcome infectious diseases after centuries of struggle, an old threat reemerged. One of the core principles of economics is balancing scarce resources with infinite demands. In this process, humanity has turned to exploiting nature to meet these demands. As emphasized by the World Health Organization's One Health approach, a sustainable healthcare system requires every component of the ecosystem to function in complete harmony. In recent years, many infectious diseases have spread from nature to humans; deforestation, urbanization, and increasing pollution have all contributed to the rise in such transmissions.

For instance, the destruction of forests—the "lungs" of our ecosystem—directly affects public health. The pledge made years ago by member countries to maintain the 1.5-degree limit to combat the climate crisis has largely remained on paper, and our ecosystem is paying the price for unkept promises. Every day, the ecosystem suffers more damage, deteriorating human health and increasing disease risk. This situation poses a severe threat to the aging global population and foreshadows health crises in the coming years.

The pandemic has made it clear that healthcare services can only be effective with the participation of the public. Even the most comprehensive healthcare initiatives cannot succeed without public support. In delivering healthcare services, knowing the target audience and establishing an effective communication strategy is crucial for success. Pandemic fatigue has become a significant barrier to communicating information to society. A tired, distrustful, and skeptical population can turn into a group that resists in times of health crises.

What should be done at this point? Health messages must be conveyed to society with evidence-based and accurate information, at the right time, through the right channels, and with transparency and consistency. To strengthen public trust in healthcare institutions, a relationship based on trust must be established, and misinformation must be combated. Pandemic fatigue is fueled by people's anxiety about the unknown and the difficulty of adapting to new situations. This was particularly evident during COVID-19 when strict measures were repeatedly enforced.

The COVID-19 pandemic has ended, but we know that similar health crises may arise again. Preparing society for potential epidemics is one of the essential elements in fighting infectious diseases. While advances in medicine and pharmacy play a significant role in creating a safer society in the future, raising public awareness and supporting health sociology are equally valuable. Mitigating the impact of pandemics is directly related to the efforts put into health communication.

In this regard, it is clear that humanity must act together in every struggle. Efforts to raise public awareness and strengthen health communication are essential steps toward ensuring future generations live in a healthier world.

Keywords: COVID-19, Disease, Pandemic Fatigue, Health Sociology

ÖZET

COVID-19, modern halk sağlığı açısından bir dönüm noktasıdır. İnsanlığın bulaşıcı hastalıklara karşı onca mücadele verdikten sonra zafer kazanıldığını düşündüğü bir anda, eski bir tehdit yeniden ortaya çıktı. Ekonomi biliminin temel prensiplerinden biri kıt kaynaklarla sonsuz isteklerin dengelenmesi gerektiğidir. Bu süreçte insanlık, doğayı tahrip ederek kaynakları karşılamaya yönelmiştir. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün Tek Sağlık yaklaşımıyla vurguladığı gibi, sürdürülebilir bir sağlık sisteminin sağlanabilmesi için ekosistemin her bileşeninin tam uyum içinde çalışması gereklidir. Son yıllarda bulaşıcı hastalıkların çoğu doğadan insanlara geçmiştir; ormansızlaşma, kentleşme ve artan çevre kirliliği, bu geçişlerin artmasına neden olmaktadır.

Örneğin, bugün ekosistemimizin “ciğerleri” olan ormanların harap edilmesi, halk sağlığını doğrudan etkilemektedir. İklim krizine karşı üye ülkelerin yıllar önce verdiği 1.5 derece sınırını koruma sözü, genellikle kağıt üzerinde kalmıştır ve bu sözlerin yerine getirilmemesinin ağır bedelini ekosistemimiz ödemektedir. Her geçen gün daha da tahrip edilen ekosistem, insanların sağlığını da bozmakta, hastalık riskini artırmaktadır. Bu durum, giderek yaşlanan dünya nüfusu için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır ve ilerleyen yıllarda yaşanacak sağlık krizlerinin habercisidir.

Pandemi süreci, sağlık hizmetlerinin ancak toplumun katılımıyla etkin olabileceğini açıkça gösterdi. En kapsamlı sağlık girişimleri bile halk desteği olmadan başarıya ulaşamaz. Sağlık hizmeti sunumunda hedef kitleyi tanımak ve etkili bir iletişim stratejisi kurmak başarının anahtarıdır. Pandemi yorgunluğu, topluma bilgi iletme sürecinde önemli bir engel olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Yorgun, güvensiz ve şüpheli bir toplum, sağlık krizlerinde direnç gösteren bir kitleye dönüşebilir.

Bu noktada ne yapılmalı? Sağlık mesajlarının topluma iletiminde kanıta dayalı ve doğru bilgiler, doğru zamanda, doğru kanallar aracılığıyla, şeffaf ve tutarlı bir şekilde aktarılmalıdır. Halkın sağlık kurumlarına duyduğu güveni arttırmak için toplumla güvene dayalı bir ilişki kurulmalı; ayrıca bilgi kirliliği ile mücadele edilmelidir. Pandemi yorgunluğu, insanların bilinmeyene karşı duyduğu kaygıdan ve yeni duruma uyum sağlama zorluğundan beslenir. Bu durum özellikle COVID-19 sürecinde, kesin yaptırımların sürekli uygulanmasında daha belirgin hale gelmiştir.

COVID-19 pandemisi sona erdi; ancak benzer sağlık krizlerinin yeniden yaşanabileceğini biliyoruz. Toplumu, olası salgınlara hazırlamak bulaşıcı hastalıklarla mücadelenin temel unsurlarından biridir. Gelişen tıp ve eczacılık, gelecekte daha güvenli bir toplum oluşturmak için büyük önem taşıırken; toplumun bilinçlendirilmesi ve sağlık sosyolojisinin desteklenmesi de en az bu bilimlere kadar değerlidir. Salgınların etkisini azaltmak, sağlık iletişimi alanında verilecek emekle doğrudan ilişkilidir.

Bu doğrultuda insanlığın her mücadelede bir arada hareket etmesi gerektiği açıktır. Toplumlara bilinçlendirme ve sağlık iletişimini güçlendirme çabaları, gelecek nesillerin daha sağlıklı bir dünyada yaşaması için önemli bir adımdır.

Keywords: COVID-19, Hastalık, Pandemi Yorgunluğu, Sağlık Sosyolojisi

THE IMPACT OF SCHROTH THERAPY ON SELF-PERCEPTION, BODY IMAGE, AND QUALITY OF LIFE IN ADOLESCENTS IDIOPATHIC SCOLIOSIS: A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis (AIS) is a structural spinal disorder that impacts both physical health and mental well-being, often resulting in concerns related to body image, self-esteem, and quality of life (QoL). Schroth therapy, a physical therapy approach that utilizes three-dimensional exercises to address spinal alignment, has shown promise in alleviating these psychosocial issues. This systematic review aims to assess the effectiveness of Schroth therapy in improving self-perception, body image, and QoL in AIS.

Methods: A systematic review following PRISMA guidelines was conducted. Studies published from 2015 to 2024 were sourced from PubMed, Embase, and the Cochrane Library. Randomized controlled trials (RCTs) that focused on adolescents aged 10-18 years with AIS and used Schroth therapy as the main intervention were included. Outcomes such as self-perception, body image, and QoL were measured using instruments like the SRS-22/23 and WRVAS, with the risk of bias assessed using the Pedro scale.

Results: Six studies, involving 28 to 60 participants each, met the criteria for inclusion. Across studies, Schroth therapy was associated with significant gains in self-perception as shown by the Walter Reed Visual Assessment Scale (WRVAS), where Buyukturan et al. (2024) reported between-group difference of 6.5 points (95% CI: 3.2 to 9.9, $p < 0.01$, $F = 169.5$). Zhang et al. (2024) observed a mean increase of 0.149 points (95% CI: 0.001 to 0.297, $p = 0.049$) in the self-image domain of the SRS-22 questionnaire. In terms of QoL, Kocaman et al. (2021) reported a 15% improvement in overall SRS-22 scores ($p = 0.02$), and Khaledi et al. (2024) found the combined SE + ASSE group achieved significantly higher QoL scores than the SE-only group ($p = 0.019$). Although improvements were also noted in secondary measures like Cobb angle and muscle endurance, this review focuses on the positive psychosocial outcomes linked to Schroth therapy.

Conclusions: Schroth therapy shows promise for enhancing self-perception, body image, and QoL in adolescents with AIS. While current research highlights its psychosocial advantages, further studies with larger sample sizes and specialized assessment tools are recommended to support and expand upon these findings.

Keywords: Adolescent idiopathic scoliosis, body image, Schroth therapy, self-perception, quality of life

CFD EVALUATION OF TORQUE IN H-DARRIEUS HYDROKINETIC TURBINES WITH VARYING ROTOR DIMENSIONS AND BLADE CHORD LENGTHS

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ABSTRACT

Small hydrokinetic turbines, such as the H-Darrieus, are interesting alternatives for low-consumption power generation that can be used in communities where "conventional" forms of energy do not fully meet their needs (Kirke, 2020). The main advantage of H-Darrieus turbines is that they do not require dams, but rather small rivers where water flows freely (Khan et al., 2009). In addition, H-Darrieus turbines are an interesting option because they can be improved by adding flow control devices such as vortex generators, flaps, blades, etc. (Judith Guevara-Muñoz et al., 2023; Mohamed, 2016; Patel et al., 2019). The objective of this study is to evaluate by CFD the torque generated by two H-Darrieus rotors whose radius are 0.5m and 0.75m respectively, where the chord of the blades is selected to be 0.1m, 0.15m, 0.2m and 0.25m respectively, and the blade hydrofoil used is the well-known NACA 0018. Each rotor was configured with the four blades mentioned above, while the study was performed in ANSYS® R2024R1. The discretization was done using the ICEM CFD module. All the meshes were superimposed using the Overset Mesh method, which controls the cells of each component and their movements (Yadav et al., 2019). The simulation was performed in the ANSYS Fluent® module, where the mathematical model of the viscous flow was the k- ω SST, where the model was configured with an inlet velocity of 1 m/s and the angular velocity of the rotors varies from 2 rad/s to 5 rad/s. Simulations were conducted over a period of 9 seconds per case, using the k- ω SST viscous model due to its effectiveness in replicating the experimental power curve of H-Darrieus rotors (Bianchini et al., 2017). The maximum torque recorded was 185.318 Nm.

Keywords: H-Darrieus hydrokinetic turbine; CFD; Torque, solidity; ANSYS.

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AN EXPLORATORY ANALYSIS OF TWIN BIRTH RATES IN BRAZILIAN STATES BETWEEN 2014 AND 2023

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ABSTRACT

This study, conducted by the *Painel USP de Gêmeos* (University of São Paulo Twin Panel), aims to analyze and compare twin birth rates in Brazilian states and regions in the period of 2014 to 2023, with the main goal of studying and understanding possible trends and correlations between twin births and other local geographic or socioeconomic factors. The data regarding births used in this study is supplied by the Brazilian Health Ministry, and made publicly accessible online through the *Sistema de Informações sobre Nascidos Vivos - SINASC* (Live Births Information System). During the last decade, 589.746 twins were born in Brazil, which amounts to over 10 pregnancies per thousand in the country. However, twin pregnancy rates vary significantly between each of Brazil's regions, with the lowest being recorded in the North region, and the highest in the South and Southeast. In 2023, in the North region, approximately 8,4‰ of all pregnancies were twin pregnancies, in the Northeast, 9,9‰, in the Middle-West, 11,6‰, South, 12,3‰ and in the Southeast, this rate was roughly 12,7‰. Furthermore, exploratory analysis has revealed an approximately linear growth trend in twin pregnancy rates across all regions between 2014 and 2023. Within each geographic region, individual state rates differ and oscillate. In the North and Northeast, individual state rates fluctuate remarkably more compared to the Middle-West, Southeast and South, while in the latter three, such variations are much less pronounced. Furthermore, analysis also indicates a correlation between twinning rates and socioeconomic factors. Such a fact is evidenced in this study by a noticeable positive trend between the Human Development Index (HDI) of each state, measured by the *Instituto Brasileiro de Geografia e Estatística* (Brazilian Institute of Geography and Statistics), and its twinning rate. Such results match existing literature on the field and could explain the significant differences between regions, with the Northern, less developed regions showing significantly lower rates than the Southern regions, as mentioned beforehand, as well as the Federal District, with significantly higher development indexes than its neighbor states in the Middle-West, also displaying higher twin pregnancy rates.

Keywords: twins, twin birth rates, geostatistics, human development index

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HARNESSING OLIVE POMACE: PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS, ANTIOXIDANT POTENTIAL, AND SUSTAINABLE SOLUTIONS

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ABSTRACT

Olive pomace, a by-product generated during the olive oil production process, plays an essential role in enhancing environmental sustainability and offering potential health benefits. This study utilized three distinct extraction methods to quantify the total phenolic content of olive pomace using the Folin-Ciocalteu assay and to evaluate its antioxidant activity through the DPPH test. The findings reveal a high concentration of phenolic compounds (34.5 mg equivalent of gallic acid) and considerable antioxidant activity, underscoring the significant potential of olive pomace for effective waste valorization. The bioactive compounds identified in the pomace exhibit remarkable antioxidant properties, which could provide substantial health benefits while supporting more sustainable agricultural practices. This research also highlights how recent advancements in extraction and analytical technologies are crucial for improving waste management strategies and maximizing the value of agricultural by-products. By integrating these innovative techniques, it is possible to enhance the efficiency of waste utilization and promote environmental stewardship. In summary, the study demonstrates that the valorization of olive pomace presents a viable and promising approach for the sustainable management of waste from the olive oil industry. This approach not only addresses environmental concerns but also offers potential applications in the fields of health and environmental sustainability, contributing to both ecological and economic benefits.

Keywords: Olive Pomace, Phenolic Compounds, Antioxidant Activity, Sustainable Waste Management, Bioactive Compounds

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HIGH H₂S SENSITIVITY OF POROUS In₂O₃ MICROCUBES AND SnO₂@In₂O₃ HETEROJUNCTIONS IN SF₆ GAS DECOMPOSITION AT ROOM TEMPERATURE

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ABSTRACT

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) and sulfur dioxide (SO₂F₂) are two typical decomposition byproducts of Sulfur hexafluoride (SF₆) is extensively used in high-voltage electrical systems, like gas-insulated switchgear (GIS), due to its excellent dielectric properties and ability to prevent electrical arcing. However, efforts are being made to find more sustainable alternatives because of their significant impact on global warming. The current study accurately designed and created a two-dimensional (2D) structure of In₂O₃ microcube and SnO₂ nanoparticles using a simple hydrothermal technique method, respectively. On the outer surface of the In₂O₃ microcube, the SnO₂ nanoparticles were uniformly growing, which was revealed by field emission scanning electron microscopic. Besides, crystal phase structure, surface area, and elemental composition were characterized by XRD, BET, TEM, EDS, XPS, and the gas sensing properties of SnO₂@In₂O₃ heterojunction. Although the performance of our SnO₂@In₂O₃ composite sensor decreases at higher temperatures, it shows an excellent response to target gasses at room temperature. The SnO₂-decoration on the outer surface of the In₂O₃ microcube enhances the sensing response to 20 ppm H₂S, reaching up to 33 at room temperature, showing that the SnO₂@In₂O₃ composite is 587% more superior than the pure In₂O₃ sensor. Thus, this novel approach using composite microcube-based materials shows promise for the fabrication of superior gas sensors to decompose SF₆.

KEYWORDS: SnO₂@In₂O₃ heterojunction, porous microcubes, room temperature, gas sensing, hydrothermal technique, SF₆, H₂S sensor;

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CURRENT ISSUES OF THE INSURANCE TECHNOLOGY (INSTECH) IN THE EUROPEAN UNION- BOTH PRIVATE AND PUBLIC GOVTECH DIMENSIONS

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ABSTRACT

Information technology permeates every aspect of our lives, including our finances. Private insurance companies are designed to provide financial products, i.e. contracts in form of reinsurance or insurance policies to both wholesale (typically companies) and retail customers (private individuals or smaller companies). Lately the share of financial funds gathered and channelled back to the national economies by banks has decreased and, in parallel, the share of other market players, e.g. insurance companies has increased. In our study we, first, introduce the relevant literature on the current issues of Fintech, InsTech, GovTech (both RegTech and SupTech included) and, as a consequence, we point out the relevant literature gaps. Since information technology transformed and reformed the ways of business operation of the insurance market. Regulatory and supervisory authorities in Europe (European Union) reacted in different ways. In our paper we, second, display the main characteristics and magnitude of insurance regulation and supervision, i.e. public governance technologies (GovTech) in European Union focusing on features of public insurance regulatory and supervisory authorities. Third, we introduce the new forms of executing public insurance regulatory and supervisory tasks, that came along the newest information technology developments (big data, machine learning, artificial intelligence and standardization). Finally, we carefully select public insurance regulatory and supervisory solutions in both jurisdictions that could serve as model for the other jurisdictions in the near or far future.

Keywords: European Union, Private GovTech, Public GovTech, Insurance

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YAŞAM KALİTESİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ İÇİN TOPLAM KALİTE YÖNETİMİ TEMELLİ BİR YAKLAŞIM

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ÖZET

Kalite kavramının tarihsel gelişimi mühendislik açısından bakıldığında dört evrede incelenir ve son aşamanın Toplam Kalite Yönetimi yaklaşımı olduğu kabul edilir. Kelime anlamı olarak nitelik, özellik demek olan kalite kavramının, bireyin yaşam kalitesinin değerlendirilmesi açısından bakıldığında performans göstergelerinin nasıl belirleneceği bu çalışmanın ana konusudur. Herkesin yaşadığı hayatın niteliği farklı olsa da, insanların temel gereksinimleri aynı olduğu için benzer değerlendirmeler yapılabilir. Nitekim Maslow'un ihtiyaçlar hiyerarşisi tüm toplumlar ve tüm statüler için geçerlidir ve bizlere güzel bir temel oluşturmaktadır. Toplam Kalite Yönetimi açısından bakıldığında ise bir mal veya hizmetin kalitesinin boyutları 8 başlıkta incelenir. Bu çalışmada; performans, özellikler, uygunluk, dayanıklılık, güvenilirlik, servis olanakları, estetik ve itibar olmak üzere toplam kalite yönetimini temel 8 boyutun insan yaşamına nasıl adapte edilebileceği tartışılmıştır. Ayrıca yaşam kalitesi çalışmanın temel sorunsalı olduğu için ve ömür zaman bağımlı, sınırlı bir süre olduğu için kavramsal ilişkiler kurulurken yine toplam kalite yönetiminin süreç yönetimi ilkesi baz alınarak değerlendirme yapılmıştır. Süreç yönetimi ilkesinin en önemli bileşenlerinden biri olan anahtar performans göstergeleri (Key Performance Indicators) ile doğru yorumlar yapılabilecek ve tüm süreçler tanımlanırken kullanılan SIPOC bileşenlerinden faydalanılarak yaşam ya da ömür tanımlanmaya çalışılmıştır. Bu noktada hayatımızı idame ettirmek için kullandığımız kaynaklar ve temin ettiklerimiz tedarikçiler, hayatın rutini içerisinde aktif olarak kullandığımız değişkenler girdiler, gün içerisinde zamanı şekillendirme becerimiz proses, seçtiğimiz zaman dilimi içerisinde elimizde kalanlar çıktılar ve son öge olarak da bu durumdan kendimiz ve çevremizdekilerin memnuniyet derecesi ile ilişkili olan müşteriler ile, yaşama, SIPOC temelli bir bakış açısı ortaya konmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yaşam kalitesi, Toplam Kalite Yönetimi, Süreç Yönetimi, Temel Performans Göstergeleri

ABSTRACT

The historical development of the concept of quality is examined in four stages from an engineering perspective and the last stage is accepted as the Total Quality Management approach. The main subject of this study is how to determine the performance indicators of the concept of quality, which literally means quality and feature, in terms of evaluating the quality of life of the individual. Although the quality of life lived by everyone is different, similar evaluations can be made since the basic needs of people are the same. As a matter of fact, Maslow's hierarchy of needs is valid for all societies and all statuses and provides us with a good foundation. When viewed from the perspective of Total Quality Management, the dimensions of the quality of a good or service are examined under 8 headings. In this study; it is discussed how the 8 basic dimensions of total quality management, namely performance, features, suitability, durability, reliability, service facilities, aesthetics and reputation, can be adapted to human life. In addition, since the quality of life is the main problematic of the study and since life is a time-dependent and limited period, the evaluation was made based on the process management principle of total quality management while establishing conceptual relationships. With the key performance indicators (Key Performance Indicators), which are one of the most important components of the process

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management principle, accurate interpretations can be made and SIPOC components used while defining all processes have been used to define life or lifetime. At this point, the resources we use to sustain our lives and the suppliers we procure, the variables we actively use in the routine of life are inputs, our ability to shape time during the day is the process, the outputs we have in our hands within the time period we choose, and as the last element, the customers who are related to the degree of satisfaction of ourselves and those around us from this situation, a SIPOC-based perspective on life has been put forward.

Keywords: Life quality, Total Quality Management, Process Management, KPI

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YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN SOSYAL YETKİNLİKLERİNİN ÖLÇME VE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ: SAKARYA ÜNİVERSİTESİNDE BİR UYGULAMA ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

Günümüz bilişim çağında yükseköğretim kurumlarının, öğrencilerin sadece akademik yetkinliklerini geliştirilmesi tek görevi değildir, olmamalıdır da. Zira ülkemizde ve dünyada da bir çok üniversite önceliği bu konuya vermekte, öğrencilerinin sosyal gelişimlerini gözardı edebilmektedir. Bu noktada amaç; yükseköğretim kurumlarının akademik programlarını düzenlerken, sosyal gelişim programları da hesaba katmaları, AKTS hesaplarında bu konuyu birlikte düşünmeleri olmalıdır. Bu çalışmada ise kaliteli üniversite denilebilecek bir üniversitede (akredite olmuş, kurumsal kalite denetimlerinden de geçmiş) sosyal yetkinliklerin nasıl ölçüleceğine ve değerlendirileceğine dair bir süreç önerisi sunulmuştur. Sürecin, 2024-2025 eğitim öğretim yılında yazarların aktif olarak çalışmakta olduğu Sakarya Üniversitesinde ve bahar yarıyılında uygulamaya alınması planlanmıştır. Uygulamada, önerilen sürecin işleyiş mekanizması açıklanacak, takım çalışması becerisi, liderlik, sözlü ve yazılı iletişim becerisi ve proje yönetim becerisi olmak üzere dört ana bileşenin nasıl analiz edileceği ortaya konacaktır. Sözü edilen bilgi ve becerileri ölçmek için üniversitemizdeki farklı mühendislik dallarından proje yönetimi ve girişimcilik dersini alan öğrencilere likert tipi anket uygulaması yapılacak, geçerlilik ve güvenirlik analizleri yapılacaktır. Bu sayede süreç sonunda genelleştirilebilir bir model ortaya konmuş olacaktır. Bir çok üniversitede olduğu gibi Sakarya Üniversitesindeki mevcut ölçme değerlendirme sistemine göre de sosyal yetkinlikler dersi veren öğretim üyesinin bireysel değerlendirmesine göre yapılmakta, bu durum da standart uygulamanın olmamasına, daha önemlisi değerlendirilirler arasında tutarsızlar olmasına sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Geliştiren ve kongrede tartışmaya açılacak olan sürece göre; değerlendirilerek arasındaki farklılaşmalar giderilecek bu sayede, standardizasyonu sağlanması ile değerlendirme sisteminin kalitesi artmış olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sosyal yetkinlikler, ölçme ve değerlendirme, eğitim kalitesi, değerlendirmede tutarlılık, yükseköğretimde kalite

ABSTRACT

In today's information age, the sole duty of higher education institutions is not, and should not be, to develop students' academic competencies. Because many universities in our country and around the world prioritize this issue and may ignore the social development of their students. At this point, the aim should be for higher education institutions to take social development programs into account when organizing their academic programs and to consider this issue together in their ECTS calculations. In this study, a process proposal has been presented on how social competencies will be measured and evaluated in a university that can be called a quality university (accredited and has also passed institutional quality audits). The process is planned to be implemented in the spring semester of the 2024-2025 academic year at Sakarya University, where the authors are actively working. In the application, the operating mechanism of the proposed process will be explained and how the four main components, namely teamwork skills, leadership, verbal and written communication skills and project management skills, will be analyzed will be revealed. In order to measure the knowledge and skills

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mentioned, a Likert type survey will be applied to students taking project management and entrepreneurship courses from different engineering branches at our university, and validity and reliability analyses will be performed. In this way, a generalizable model will be presented at the end of the process. As in many universities, according to the current measurement and evaluation system at Sakarya University, social competencies are made according to the individual evaluation of the faculty member who teaches the course, which can lead to the lack of standard application and, more importantly, inconsistencies between the evaluated. According to the process that will be developed and opened to discussion at the congress; the differences between the evaluated will be eliminated, and thus the quality of the evaluation system will be increased by ensuring standardization.

Keywords: Social competencies, measurement and evaluation, quality of education, consistency in evaluation, quality in higher education

INFLUENCE OF RELATIVE HUMIDITY ABSORBED THROUGH OF COMPRESSED EARTH BLOCKS STABILIZED WITH MOROCCAN BENTONITE CLAY UNDER ISOTHERMAL CONDITIONS

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ABSTRACT

Sustainable construction is a major challenge in the current context of environmental degradation. Conventional construction materials, particularly cement, significantly contribute to greenhouse gas emissions. In response to this issue, bentonite-stabilized compressed earth blocks (CEBs) emerge as a promising alternative, offering ecological properties and effective moisture management. This study aims to analyze water absorption by capillarity in CEBs stabilized with varying proportions of bentonite, ranging from 0 to 50%. The main objective is to understand how these composites react to variations in humidity and temperature, in order to optimize their hygrothermal properties and improve their durability. Experimental tests were conducted at three different temperatures (30, 40, and 50°C) and at relative humidity levels ranging from 5 to 90%. These conditions allow for the exploration of a wide range of environmental scenarios. The data obtained were empirically modeled to fit the expected sorption behaviors, facilitating the prediction of sorption trends based on the properties of the studied CEBs. Experimental results indicate that increasing the temperature leads to a reduction in water absorption by capillarity. Furthermore, the moisture content of the stabilized composites remains in equilibrium with the environment. However, surface defects appear at high levels of relative humidity due to an increase in pore radius and volume, which compromises the durability of the materials. This study highlights the potential of bentonite-stabilized CEBs as a sustainable solution for construction. By optimizing their hygrothermal performance, these traditional materials can effectively meet contemporary climatic challenges while contributing to the reduction of the environmental impact of the construction sector.

Keywords: Compressed Earth Bricks (CEB), Bentonite clay, Standard statistical gravimetric method, Relative humidity of ambient air, Durability

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PRACTICAL APPROACHES FOR TEACHING MULTILEVEL EFL CLASSES AT THE UNIVERSITY LEVEL

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ABSTRACT

Teaching multilevel English as a Foreign Language (EFL) classes at the university level demands strategies that accommodate a broad spectrum of language proficiencies and learning preferences. This paper outlines practical approaches for differentiated instruction, grounded in frameworks such as Universal Design for Learning (UDL), to create a supportive and inclusive classroom environment. Through adaptive reading, vocabulary, speaking, grammar, and writing activities, educators can provide tailored challenges and support. Techniques such as varied task complexity, color-coded prompts, flexible grouping, and collaborative projects are highlighted for fostering engagement and language development across diverse proficiency levels. By conducting ongoing needs analyses and promoting peer learning, this approach helps enhance language acquisition and active participation, allowing each student to progress at an appropriate pace and improving overall learning outcomes in multilevel university EFL classrooms.

Keywords: Multilevel EFL, university-level instruction, differentiated instruction, Universal Design for Learning, peer learning, needs analysis, inclusive teaching

PERSONALITY TRAITS AND EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AT NURSES

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to explore the relationship between personality traits and emotional intelligence at nurses. “Emotional Intelligence refers to the capacity for recognizing our own feelings and those of others, for motivating ourselves, and for managing emotions well in ourselves and in our relationships” (Goleman, 1998). In this article, this concept has been seen correlated with personality traits, according to Five-Factor Model. This model identifies 5 basic traits of personality that determine the features of human thinking, feeling and behavior; which are: extraversion, agreeableness, openness, conscientiousness, and neuroticism. According to Jennings (2009), the nursing profession has long been considered a stressful job due to physical labor, human suffering, working hours and interpersonal relationships. Researchers have found interesting studying these 2 variables regarding to job specifics of this profession. Referring to different studies, it resulted that emotional intelligence is positively correlated with extraversion, agreeableness, openness and conscientiousness. While there is a negative relationship between neuroticism and IE.

Key words: personality traits, emotional intelligence, nurses

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ASSESSING THE CYTOTOXICITY OF PLANT EXTRACTS ON RED BLOOD CELLS AND THEIR ANTIMICROBIAL EFFICACY AGAINST RESISTANT BACTERIAL STRAINS

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ABSTRACT

Staphylococcal infections challenge current treatments due to adverse effects and drug resistance, prompting the exploration of plant-derived compounds for their promising properties. This study aimed to analyze *Syzygium aromaticum* essential oil (SA-EO), aqueous (AE-SA) and ethyl acetate (EAE-SA) extracts for antistaphylococcal effects against sensitive and resistant clinical isolates. Erythrocytes were used as model cells for biocompatibility. The SA-EO was extracted via hydrodistillation and compounds were identified using GC-MS. The antimicrobial activity was evaluated through disk diffusion and microdilution assays. Results showed Eugenol as the major compound in SA-EO. The AE exhibited high phenolic and flavonoid content. The antistaphylococcal activity revealed significant sensitivity of SA-EO with MIC and MBC values ranging from 0.316 to 1.266 mg/ml. SA-EO showed low hemolytic activity even at high concentrations, indicating its safe therapeutic application. Overall, these findings highlight the potential of *Syzygium aromaticum* in combating multidrug-resistant bacteria and underscore its role as a source of bioactive compounds.

Key words: *Syzygium aromaticum*, GC-MS, Antibacterial activity, *Staphylococcus aureus*, Biocompatibility assessment.

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ABSTRACT

Thanks to great efforts and several researches carried out on the environmental impacts of industrial production and implausible consumption pattern in the last century, a clear awareness and perception of sustainable production and consumption has become apparent in recent years. The 2030 Agenda for Sustainable Development, adopted by all United Nations Member States in 2015, proved to become ultimate and the most eminent actions leading to sustainable development policy. All countries united for a shared blueprint for peace and prosperity for people and the planet, now and into the future.

Manufacturers and consumers, worldwide, are becoming more and more aware of sustainability. A model of circular economy and accordingly compatible business models have been developed. In today's increasingly environmentally conscious world, organisations are under growing pressure to reduce their ecological footprints and enhance sustainability. It has also been reported that almost one third of consumers are currently adopting a more sustainable lifestyle while a considerable amount of consumers are complaining about the lack of sufficient information to make sustainable decisions. There seems to be a demand for more transparency in order to make sustainable decisions. A life cycle assessment appears to be very feasible in providing such a transparency and also in avoiding so-called greenwashing.

Life-cycle assessment (LCA) provides a comprehensive analysis of the environmental impacts associated with all stages of a product's life cycle, from raw material extraction to disposal. It is a complex calculation and often based on various assumptions but it is also a key tool for quantifying environmental effects of a product or a service and can therefore evaluate and promote the environmental sustainability of right products and appropriate circular business models.

In this study, all the insights and opportunities which an LCA will propose for the sake of sustainability are discussed and evaluated. Its importance in the context of sustainability includes:

1. Overall Environmental Impact Analysis: LCA examines every stage of a product's life, from raw material extraction, manufacturing, and distribution, to usage, disposal, and recycling. This comprehensive view reveals the total environmental footprint, helping identify areas of improvement that could reduce resource consumption, pollution, and waste.
2. Resource Efficiency and Conservation: By highlighting energy, water, and raw material usage, LCA enables companies to optimize resources at each phase of production. Resource conservation not only lowers environmental impact but also reduces operational costs.
3. Reduction of Greenhouse Gas Emissions: LCA is invaluable for assessing the carbon footprint at each stage of a product's life cycle. This helps companies identify and address sources of greenhouse gas emissions, contributing to climate change mitigation efforts.
4. Waste Management and Circular Economy: LCA encourages the implementation of circular economy principles by identifying recycling and reuse opportunities. By focusing on end-of-life options, companies can reduce landfill waste and extend product lifespans.
5. Decision-Making Tool for Sustainable Design: LCA helps in sustainable product design by comparing alternative materials, energy sources, and production methods, guiding companies to select the most eco-friendly options.

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6. Compliance and Certification: Many environmental regulations and standards require LCA-based evaluations, such as ISO 14040 and ISO 14044. An LCA approach helps companies ensure compliance and obtain certifications that demonstrate sustainability to consumers and stakeholders.

7. Consumer Awareness and Trust: LCA helps companies provide transparent, scientifically backed data on their products' environmental impacts, building trust with consumers who are increasingly valuing sustainable products.

In summary, LCA supports sustainable innovation and responsible consumption by providing a robust framework to understand and minimize environmental impacts. It ensures that industries make environmentally sound decisions that benefit both the ecosystem and the economy.

Keywords: Life Cycle Assessment, Sustainability, sustainable development, circular economy, environmental impact.

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A STUDY ON THE ENVIRONMENTAL IMPACTS OF PROCESSING VISCOSE KNITTED FABRIC BY LIFE CYCLE ASSESSMENT

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ABSTRACT

In regard of sustainable production, regenerated cellulose fibers appear to be more prominent than cotton due to their ecological advantages. There are various studies in the literature covering the production stage of viscose fiber, whereas studies on the wet processing of these fibers are rather limited. This study aims at surveying those processes on the basis of a gate-to-gate product oriented life cycle assessment, with a functional unit of 1 kg of knitted viscose fabric. The study was carried out at a large scale dying-finishing company located in Turkey. Revealing the environmental impacts of each individual process which viscose knitted fabrics go through has been the focus of this paper. Differences between consecutive stages of the entire manufacturing processes were determined in respect of environmental impacts. The LCA calculations were carried out using the professional version of GaBi ts 9.5, adhering to the ISO 14044:2006 Environmental Management-Life Cycle Assessment-Requirements and Guidelines Standard. The life cycle inventory was created using primary data, business reports and the GaBi professional database. The life cycle impact assessment was conducted according to the CML2001-August 2016 impact methodology. In consideration of local environmental problems of the region where the factory located, the environmental impact categories were determined as acidification potential (AP-kg SO₂eq.), eutrophication potential (EP-kg PO₄⁻³eq.), freshwater aquatic ecotoxicity potential (FAETP-kg DCBeq.), human toxicity potential (HTP-kg DCBeq.), global warming potential (GWP100-kg CO₂eq.) and were examined particularly. As a result of LCA, the dyeing section and drying and finishing process steps were identified as hotspots for all the mentioned environmental impact categories. The relative contribution of the dyeing process to the GWP100 values of viscose fabric was found to be 88.55%. As a result of hotspot examination, it was determined that soda ash, softener, electricity, and steam are the most pollutant sources at different rates. In addition, the samples were checked according to the normalization approach recommended for the CML methodology, 'CML2001-Aug. 2016, World, year 2000, incl biogenic carbon (global equivalents)'. The normalized values of the GWP100, AP, HTP, EP and FAETP environmental impact categories examined in the study were calculated as 12.2E-14, 8.31E-14, 7.68E-14, 3.65E-14 and 1.04E-14, respectively.

Keywords: Sustainability, Life Cycle Assessment, GaBi, Viscose Fabric, Dyeing.

AZƏRBACAN ÜMUMTƏHSİL MƏKTƏBLƏRİNDƏ KİÇİK AKADEMİYALAR VƏ ONLARIN FƏALİYYƏT İSTİQAMƏTLƏRİ SMALL ACADEMIES IN AZERBAIJAN GENERAL EDUCATION SCHOOLS AND THEIR ACTIVITY DIRECTIONS

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ÖZET

Kiçik Akademiyalar orta ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin yuxarı siniflərində təhsil alan şagirdləri elmi-tədqiqat işlərinə, axtarışlara cəlb etmək, ölkənin ali təhsil müəssisələri ilə orta ümumtəhsil məktəblərinin qarşılıqlı əlaqələrini genişləndirmək məqsədi daşıyır. Akademiyanın yaradılmasında məqsəd ,eyni zamanda, xüsusi istedadı ilə seçilən şagirdlərin yaradıcı potensialını daha da inkişaf etdirməkdir. Şagirdlər könüllü olaraq maraq göstərdikləri fənn üzrə Kiçik Akademiyalara üzv olur, müasir elmi-tədqiqat metodlarına yiyələnirlər.

Hazırda təkcə Bakı şəhərinin məktəblərində 285 Kiçik Akademiya mövcuddur. Onların tərkibində müxtəlif istiqamətlər üzrə bölmələr fəaliyyət göstərir .Bu akademiyalara üzv olmaqla şagirdlər ayrı-ayrı elmi tədbirlərə qatılmaq , konfranslarda, olimpiadalarda iştirak etmək imkanı qazanırlar. Kiçik Akademiyalar eyni zamanda məktəblilərdə elmi yaradıcılığa həvəs oyadır, onları müxtəlif layihələrin işinə cəlb edir,gələcək peşə seçiminə kömək edir. Bu qurumların fəaliyyətinə Azərbaycan Milli Elmlər Akademiyasının müvafiq strukturlarında çalışan görkəmli elm xadimləri, gənc alimlər köməklik göstərir. Kiçik Akademiyalar həmçinin respublikamızın müxtəlif ali məktəbləri ilə əməkdaşlıq edir. Şagirdlər tədqiqatyönümlü işlərə daha çox cəlb olunur, elmi axtarışlara həvəsləndirilir. Respublikamızda təşkil olunan “ Sabahın alimləri” müsabiqəsinin qalibi olan beş nəfər şagird 13-15 may 2019-cu ildə ABŞ-da keçirilən və 75 ölkənin təmsil edildiyi “Neft və mühəndislik” sərgisində fizika-astronomiya, komputer elmləri və biologiya sahəsində xüsusilə fərqlənmiş, diplom və medallarla təltif olunmuş, dünyanın nüfuzlu ali məktəblərinin tələbəsi olmaq şansı qazanmışlar.

Kiçik Akademiyalar gənc nəslin yaradıcılıq laboratoriyasıdır.O, şagirdlərdə XXI əsrin şəxsiyyəti üçün zəruri olan çeviklik, liderlik kimi faydalı bacarıqlar formalaşdırır.

Acar sözlər: Kiçik Akademiya, tədqiqatçılıq, sabahın alimləri , yaradıcılıq laboratoriyası

ABSTRACT

Small Academies aim to attract students studying in the upper classes of secondary general education schools to research and research, and to expand mutual relations between the country's higher education institutions and secondary general education schools. At the same time, the purpose of creating the academy is to further develop the creative potential of students who are distinguished by their special talent. Students voluntarily join Small Academies in the subject they are interested in, and learn modern scientific research methods.

Currently, there are 285 Small Academies in the schools of Baku city alone. There are departments in various directions within them. By becoming members of these academies, students get the opportunity to participate in separate scientific events, conferences, and Olympiads. Small Academies also arouse enthusiasm for scientific creativity in schoolchildren, involve them in the work of various projects, and help in choosing a future profession. The activities of these institutions are assisted by prominent

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academics and young scientists working in the relevant structures of the Azerbaijan National Academy of Sciences. Small Academies also cooperate with various higher schools of our republic. Students are more involved in research-oriented work, encouraged to scientific research. Five students, winners of the "Scientists of Tomorrow" competition organized in our republic, were particularly distinguished in the fields of physics-astronomy, computer science and biology at the "Oil and Engineering" exhibition held in the United States on May 13-15, 2019, where 75 countries were represented, and received diplomas and awarded with medals, they had the chance to become students of prestigious universities of the world.

Small Academies are a creative laboratory of the young generation. It forms useful skills such as flexibility and leadership, which are necessary for the personality of the 21st century.

Keywords: Small Academy, research, scientists of tomorrow, creative laboratory

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SUPPORTING ENTREPRENEURSHIP WITH THE USE OF TECHNOLOGY AND INNOVATION IN PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION

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ABSTRACT

As technologies and the products offered increase, it is becoming more and more difficult Digital transformation reshapes traditional processes in public administration, enabling increased efficiency and more practical provision of public services. The advantages provided by digitalization are not limited to providing public services to citizens more effectively, but are also important in terms of public administration contributing to the entrepreneurship ecosystem and supporting economic growth. The use of technology in public administration enables the development of data-based decision-making processes, paving the way for the creation of innovative public policies. These policies support the development of businesses, enabling the emergence of innovative initiatives and increasing support programs for small and medium-sized enterprises. In this context, technology-focused practices of public administration in Western countries contribute to the diversification of the entrepreneurship ecosystem, and these practices constitute a model for developing countries like Turkey. The use of technology and innovation in public administration is one of the most important elements contributing to the strengthening of the entrepreneurship ecosystem. Diversifying and supporting entrepreneurship with public-private partnership models contributes to sustainable development through increased national income. These collaboration models provide the resources needed by the entrepreneurial ecosystem with the financial and infrastructure support provided by the public administration. Technology-based entrepreneurial activities create permanent effects for sustainable economic development.

In this study, some strategic recommendations are presented in order to increase the contributions of innovation and technology use in public administration to economic growth and development. These recommendations are in the form of developing innovative public policies, disseminating public-private partnership models and benefiting from some successful practices in Europe. These strategic approaches will support economic growth by strengthening the contribution of technology use in public administration to the entrepreneurial ecosystem. As a result, the use of technology and innovation in public administration stands out as a critical factor in achieving sustainable economic growth with its contributions to the entrepreneurial ecosystem. The transition of public administration to the digitalization process directly contributes to economic growth by increasing efficiency and supporting entrepreneurship.

Keywords: Public Administration, Entrepreneurship, Technology and Innovation Management, Economic growth.

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ORTAOKUL SOSYAL BİLGİLER DERSİ COĞRAFYA KONULARININ ÖĞRETİMİNDE AKIL OYUNLARININ KULLANIMI USING MIND GAMES IN TEACHING GEOGRAPHY TOPICS IN MIDDLE SCHOOL SOCIAL STUDIES

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ÖZET

Çocuğun yaşamında önemli bir yeri olan oyunun onun çevre ile ilişki kurması, duygu ve düşüncelerini yansıtmaya yardımcı olması nedeniyle çocuğun eğitiminde de önemli bir yer tutmaktadır. Çünkü oyun onların doğal bir parçasıdır. Oyun çocukların yaşama merhaba dedikleri andan itibaren başlayan ve giderek bunda uzmanlık geliştirdikleri bir süreçtir. Oyunun, öğrenciler için en uygun öğretim faaliyeti olduğu bilinen bir gerçektir. Oyun oynama, öğrencilerin iletişim becerilerini geliştirmede etkili ve dinamik bir süreçtir ve dersi eğlenceli hale getirmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı Ortaokul Sosyal bilgiler dersi İnsan ve Çevre ünitesindeki coğrafi kavramların öğretimi için uygulanabilecek akıl oyunlarını yeniden tasarlamak, bunları bir ünite üzerinde uygulamak ve öğrencilerin bu oyunlara ilişkin görüşlerini almaktır. Nitel araştırma modelinin kullanıldığı çalışmada öğrencilere yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu uygulanmıştır. Akıl oyunlarından coğrafya ünitesindeki kelimeleri kullanarak ve kolaydan zora doğru sıralanarak Eksik harfler oyunundan 18 soru, Sözcük Türü oyunundan 7 soru, Tamamlama' dan 9 soru, Silinen harfler oyunundan 33 soru, Harf ve Sözcük Yerleştir oyunundan 8 soru, Yirmi dokuz Harf oyunundan 4 soru, Kelime Yerleştir oyunundan 8 soru, Kelime Çemberi oyunundan 4 soru üretilmiştir. Uygulama 3 ay sürmüştür ve sonunda süreçle ilgili öğrenci görüşleri alınmıştır. Çalışmaya katılan öğrenciler uygulamaların hoşlarına gittiğini, soruları çözerken yarış halinde olmalarının heyecana sebep olduğunu, pekiştirici ve öğretici olduğunu belirtilmiştir. Uygulama esnasında öğrencilerin günlük yaşamla ilişkilendirmeye, üniteye ayırt edici kelimeleri düşünmeye, farklı bir cevap bulmasına rağmen kelimenin coğrafya ile ilgili olmasına dikkat ettikleri ve soruları çözerken başta zorlandıkları görülmüştür. Sonuç olarak akıl oyunlarının Ortaokul Sosyal bilgiler dersi İnsan ve Çevre ünitesindeki coğrafi kavramların öğretiminde kullanılması, öğrencilerin coğrafya bilimine bakış açısını olumlu yönde etkilediği, derse karşı motivasyonu ve ilgilerini arttırdığı ve coğrafyayı daha çok sevmesini sağladığı belirlenmiştir. Sosyal Bilgiler dersinin diğer coğrafya ünitelerinde sözel akıl oyunları tasarlanmalı ve kullanılmalıdır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Coğrafya, Sosyal Bilgiler, Akıl Oyunları.

ABSTRACT

Due to the important role of play in a child's life, which helps them connect with their surroundings and express their feelings and thoughts, it holds a crucial place in education as well. Play is a natural part of children's lives, beginning from the moment they are born and developing into a skill over time. It is a well-known fact that play is the most suitable teaching activity for students. Playing games is an effective and dynamic process that enhances students' communication skills and makes lessons enjoyable. The aim of this study is to redesign mind games that can be used to teach geographic concepts in the "People and Environment" unit of the Middle School Social Studies course, apply these games within a unit, and gather students' feedback about the games. In this study, which uses a qualitative

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research model, a semi-structured interview form was applied to students. By using the terms from the geography unit and arranging them from easy to difficult, a variety of questions were created, including 18 questions for the "Missing Letters" game, 7 for "Word Type," 9 for "Completion," 33 for "Deleted Letters," 8 for "Letter and Word Placement," 4 for "Twenty-Nine Letters," 8 for "Word Placement," and 4 for "Word Circle." The implementation lasted for three months, and student feedback on the process was collected at the end. Participating students indicated that they enjoyed the activities, felt excitement due to the competitive aspect of solving the questions, and found the activities reinforcing and instructive. It was observed during the implementation that students were inclined to relate to real-life examples, consider the distinctive terms in the unit, pay attention to finding words related to geography, and initially found some questions challenging. In conclusion, it was determined that using mind games in teaching geographic concepts in the "People and Environment" unit of the Middle School Social Studies course positively influenced students' perspectives on geography, increased their motivation and interest in the subject, and fostered a greater appreciation for geography. It is recommended that verbal mind games be designed and used for other geography units in Social Studies.

Keywords: Geography, Social Studies, Mind Games

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KUTUP BÖLGELERİ İLE İLGİLİ KAVRAM, TANIM VE ALAN İSİMLERİNİN AKIL OYUNLARI İLE ÖĞRETİMİ TEACHING CONCEPTS, DEFINITIONS, AND FIELD NAMES RELATED TO POLAR REGIONS THROUGH MIND GAMES

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ÖZET

Akıl oyunları gerçek problemleri de kapsayan, her türlü problemin oyunlaştırılmış halidir ve öğrencilere problem çözme becerisi kazandırmada etkili bir araçtır. Bu oyunlarda hedefe ulaşabilmek için hızlı ve doğru bir şekilde akıl yürütülmesi gerekmektedir. Akıl yürütme, sistemli problem çözme becerisi ile birlikte öğrenenlerin ömür boyu kullanacakları en önemli zihinsel becerilerden birisidir. Bu çalışmada Kutup bölgelerine ait kavram, tanım, alan isimlerinin öğrenilmesinde üretilen akıl oyunlarının etkisi incelenmiştir. Araştırmanın çalışma grubunu Malatya ilindeki bir Anadolu Lisesinde öğrenim gören 24 öğrenci oluşturmuştur. Yapılan çalışmada Sözcük türü, Tamamla, Silinen harfler, 29 harf, Eksik harfler, Kelime çemberi, Anagram, Adını bil, Resfebe oyunları olmak üzere 9 ana başlıkta oyunlar tasarlanmış ve öğrencilere uygulamalar yapılmıştır. Çalışmada öğrencilere akıl oyunları ile kutup bölgeleri etkinliği ile ilgili anket uygulanmıştır. Yapılan değerlendirme anketi sonucunda öğrencilerin bu oyunlardan Kutup ile ilgili bilgi elde ettikleri, kutup bölgelerine dair bilgi ve farkındalık düzeyleri arttığı, öğrenirken eğlendikleri, akıl oyunlarını oynarken zorlanmadıkları, oyun çeşitliliğini faydalı buldukları, oyunları tekrar oynamak istedikleri ve kutuplara olan ilgilerinin arttığı ortaya çıkmıştır. Kutup ile ilgili hazırlanan akıl oyunları uygulama okulunun internet sitesinde yayınlanmış ve siteye giren meraklılara oyunların ulaşması sağlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda kutuplara dair hazırlanan akıl oyunları farklı konular için de hazırlanıp okul derslerinde kullanılması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Kutup, Akıl Oyunları, Öğrenme.

ABSTRACT

Mind games encompass real-life problems and serve as a gamified version of various challenges, making them an effective tool for enhancing students' problem-solving skills. To reach goals in these games, quick and accurate reasoning is essential. Reasoning, along with systematic problem-solving skills, is one of the most important cognitive abilities that learners will use throughout their lives. This study examines the impact of mind games designed to teach concepts, definitions, and terminology related to polar regions. It consisted of 24 students studying at an Anatolian High School in Malatya. In this study, nine main types of games were developed, including: Word Types, Complete the Word, Missing Letters, 29 Letters, Incomplete Letters, Word Circle, Anagram, Name It, and Rebus. These games were applied to students, and a questionnaire related to the polar regions activity was administered. The results of the evaluation questionnaire indicated that students gained knowledge about polar regions through these games, their awareness and understanding of the subject increased, they enjoyed learning, did not struggle while playing the games, found the variety of games beneficial, expressed a desire to play the games again, and showed increased interest in polar regions. The mind games developed regarding polar regions were published on the implementing school's website, allowing curious visitors to access them.

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As a conclusion, it is recommended that the mind games prepared about polar regions could also be designed for different topics and utilized in school lessons.

Keywords: Geography, Social Studies, Mind Games

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CHARACTERIZATION OF SOLID PARTICLE EROSION BEHAVIOR OF ALUMINUM OXIDE PARTICLE REINFORCED EPOXY COMPOSITES

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ABSTRACT

Solid particle erosion is a damage process in which abrasive particles accelerated within a flow repeatedly strike the target surface, causing wear. Polymer matrix composites find applications in many advanced industries where the wear process occurs intensively. Within the scope of the present study, the effect of using aluminum oxide (Al_2O_3) particles as a reinforcement element in epoxy matrix on erosive wear performance was investigated. Epoxy composites reinforced with Al_2O_3 particles were produced at three different reinforcement ratios (10, 20, and 30 wt.%) using the open-mold casting method. Solid particle erosion tests were carried out at four different impingement angles (15° , 30° , 60° , and 90°) using garnet (180 – 400 μm) as erodent. The erosion resistance and erosion behavior of the materials were evaluated based on their erosion rates. It was determined that neat epoxy and its Al_2O_3 particle-reinforced composites exhibited ductile erosion behavior, with maximum erosion rates occurring at 30° impingement angle and minimum erosion rates occurring at 90° impingement angle. Ductile erosion behavior of neat epoxy continued in a ductile manner without change due to the reinforcement element. Al_2O_3 particle reinforcement caused a decrease in the erosion resistance of epoxy. The erosion rates of the composites were higher compared to neat epoxy. The increase in the erosion rate continued linearly with the increase in the reinforcement ratio. As a result of the morphological analysis of eroded surfaces conducted using a scanning electron microscope, potential erosion mechanisms were discussed. It was suggested that the breaking and removal of Al_2O_3 particles during erosion was one of the main mechanisms responsible for the increase in erosion rates.

Keywords: Polymer Matrix Composites, Epoxy, Wear, Surface Analysis.

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HASAN CEMÂLÎ BABA'YA İNTİSAP EDEN GAYRİMÜSLİM BEKTAŞİLER NON-MUSLIM BEKTASHIRS WHO ARE AFFILIATED TO HASAN CEMÂLÎ BABA

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ÖZET

Bektaşilik Türk İslam kültürün etkisiyle XIII. yüzyılda Anadolu'da ortaya çıkan, ekseri hetedoroks İslam anlayışı felsefesine dayanan bir tarikattır. Bektaşilik teolojik olarak tasavvufi bir nazariye olmasının yanında kültürel olarak da belli bir ağırlık kazanmıştır. 13. yüzyılda Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî ile başlayan bu tasavvufi ekol 16. yüzyılda Balım Sultan dönemiyle sistematikleşmiş, 19. yüzyıla gelindiğinde en geniş coğrafi sınırlarına ulaşmıştır. Bu sırada başta Hasan Cemali Baba olmak üzere birçok Bektaşî Dede ve Babası yetişmiştir.

Araştırmanın konusu 19. yüzyılda yaşamış, Bektaşî Tekkesinde postnişinlik yapmış Hasan Cemâlî Baba ve onun gayrimüslim müritleri hakkındadır. Hasan Cemâlî Baba'nın sosyal muhiti içinde başta Hristiyan olmak üzere her dinden gayrimüslim vardı. Bektaşî kaynaklara göre onun alçakgönüllülüğü, empatik yaklaşımı ve ahlakından dolayı bu çevre zamanla ondan etkilenmeye ve sonrasında onun sohbetlerine iştirak etmeye başlar. Nihayetinde süreç Bektaşî müridi olmakla sonuçlanır. Çalışmada öncelikle Bektaşilik hakkında bilgilere değinilmiş, daha sonra Hasan Cemâlî Baba'nın hayatı ve edebi şahsiyeti hakkında malumat verilmiştir. Akabinde mezkûr kişinin çevresinde bulunan gayrimüslim iken Bektaşî yaptığı dönemin belli başlı şahsiyetlerine yer verilmiştir. Bu kişilerin Hasan Cemâlî Baba ve Bektaşilik için yazdığı nefes, tasavvufi şiirlerinden bazı bölümler çalışmada yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bektaşilik, Hasan Cemâlî Baba, Tekke, Gayrimüslim

ABSTRACT

Bektashism is a religious order that emerged in Anatolia in the 13th century under the influence of Turkish Islamic culture, and is mostly based on the philosophy of a heterodox understanding of Islam. Bektashism is a mystical theory theologically, as well as gaining a certain weight culturally. This mystical school, which began with Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî in the 13th century, was systematized in the Balım Sultan period in the 16th century, and reached its widest geographical borders in the 19th century. Many Bektashi Dedes and Babas, especially Hasan Cemali Baba, were raised in this century. The subject of the research is about Hasan Cemâlî Baba, who lived in the 19th century and was the sheikh of the Bektashi Lodge, and his non-Muslim disciples. Hasan Cemâlî Baba's social circle included non-Muslims of all religions, primarily Christians. According to Bektashi sources, due to his modesty, empathic approach and morality, this circle was influenced by him over time and then began to participate in his conversations. Ultimately, the process resulted in becoming a Bektashi disciple. In the study, information was first given about Bektashism, then information was given about Hasan Cemâlî Baba's life and literary figure. Then, certain figures of the period when the aforementioned individuals became Bektashis while they were non-Muslims were included. Some sections from the breath and mystical poems written by these individuals for Hasan Cemâlî Baba and Bektashism were included in this study.

Keywords: Bektashism, Hasan Cemâlî Baba, Dervish Lodge, Non-Muslim

**TÜRKÇE ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN BAKIŞIYLA ANA DİLİ EĞİTİMİNDE “DİL BİLGİSİ
ÖĞRETİMİNDEN DİL YAPILARININ ÖĞRETİMİNE” GEÇİŞ**

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ÖZET

Ana dili eğitimi sürecinde, dört temel dil becerisinde yetkinlik kazandırma hedefi önemle vurgulanmaktadır. Dört temel dil becerisinde yetkinlik kazandırma hedefinin, dil bilgisi öğretiminden bağımsız düşünülemeyeceği söylenebilir. Öğrencilerin anlama ve anlatma becerilerinin geliştirilmesi, Türkçenin yapısal işlevlerinin öğretimiyle olanaklıdır. Bu bağlamda Türkçe derslerinde dil becerileriyle sarmal biçimde dil bilgisi öğretimine yer verilmesi gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Dil bilgisi öğretimi aracılığıyla öğrenciler, dinleme ve okuma becerilerini etkin kullanarak dilin doğru kullanımını hissedip anlama sürecini kolaylaştırabilir. Ayrıca öğrenciler konuşma ve yazma becerilerini işe koşarak dili doğru ve doğal biçimde kullanmaya dönük çaba göstererek etkili bir anlatım oluşturabilir. Bu yönleriyle dil bilgisi öğretiminin; dil becerilerinin geliştirilmesi, dilin doğal yapısının hissedilmesi ve etkili biçimde kullanılmasında aracı bir işlevi olduğu yorumu getirilebilir. Söz konusu aracı işlevinin ana dili dil eğitiminde sahip olduğu önem nedeniyle dil bilgisi öğretiminin planlı yapılandırılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Türkçe derslerinde, dil bilgisi öğretiminin nasıl planlanması gerektiğini açıklayan ana kaynağın öğretim programları olduğu söylenebilir. Öğretim programında sınıf düzeylerine göre ele alınması gereken konulara ve kazanımlara, öğrenme çıktılarına yer verilerek dil bilgisi öğretimin teorik çerçevesi sunulmaktadır. Bu nedenle öğretim programlarındaki dil bilgisi öğretimine yönelik değişikliklerin dikkatle takip edilerek uygulamaya nasıl yansıtılacağına dönük incelemeler yapılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir. Bu bakış açısıyla bakıldığında, 2024 yılı itibarıyla eğitimde benimsenen Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli ile beraber Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'ndaki (2019) dil bilgisi öğretiminin temel yaklaşımının yeniden ortaya konduğu ve kavramsal olarak “dil yapılarının öğretimi”nin öne çıktığı görülmektedir. Ayrıca dil yapılarının öğretiminde sınıf düzeyi bağlamında konu ve öğrenme çıktılarına dönük Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'ndan (2019) farklılıklara yer verildiği görülmektedir. Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'ndaki (2024) dil bilgisi öğretimine yönelik kavram ve içerik düzeyindeki bu değişikliklerin Türkçe öğretmenleri tarafından nasıl değerlendirildiği, uygulama boyutuna nasıl yansıdığı alan yazınında araştırılması gereken özgün ve güncel bir durum olarak görülmektedir. Bu bağlamda araştırmanın amacı “Türkçe öğretmenlerinin, Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'ndaki (2024) dil yapılarının öğretimine dönük teorik yapıya ve güncel uygulamalara ilişkin görüşlerini belirlemek” olarak yapılandırılmıştır. Bu amaç doğrultusunda araştırma, nitel araştırma desenlerinden durum çalışmasıyla yürütülmüştür. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, amaçlı örnekleme türlerinden biri olan ölçüt örneklemeyle belirlenmiştir. Bu bağlamda hâlihazırda 5. sınıfların Türkçe dersine giren öğretmenlerle görüşülmüştür. Veri toplama aracı olarak yarı yapılandırılmış görüşme formu kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen veriler içerik analiziyle çözümlenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda Türkçe öğretmenlerinin; Türkiye Yüzyılı Maarif Modeli Türkçe Dersi Öğretim Programı'nda (2024) dil bilgisi konularına ve öğrenme çıktılarına yer verilme durumuna, dil yapıları ifadesine, dil bilgisi öğretimi ile dil yapılarının öğretimi ifadelerinin karşılaştırılmasına, dil yapılarının öğretimine dönük hazırbulunuşluklarına ve dil yapılarının öğretimi sürecini planlamaya yönelik görüşlerine ulaşılmıştır. Araştırma sonuçlarından hareketle çeşitli önerilerde bulunulmuştur.

Anahtar Sözcükler: Dil bilgisi, dil yapıları, Türkçe öğretmeni, öğretim programı, maarif.

ECO-FRIENDLY AND LOW COST ADSORBENT FOR REMOVAL OF ANIONIC DYE (EBT) IN BATCH AND FIXED BED COLUMN

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ABSTRACT

Synthetic dyes are widely used in various industries such as the paper and textile industries. Every year, more than 70,000 tons are released into textile effluents. These dyes can be responsible for dangerous diseases in humans, such as dysfunction of the brain, liver, and kidneys. On the other hand, they can even decrease the permeability of sunlight in streams and therefore limit the photochemical activity of aquatic plants. Thus, the removal of dyes in aqueous solution is necessary. One of the most used techniques for the removal of synthetic dyes from water is adsorption on activated carbon, which is characterized by its large specific surface area, but its very high cost limits its use, especially in developing countries. Therefore, it's necessary to find an inexpensive and effective adsorbent to remove dyes from water.

In this work, we were interested in studying the adsorption of an anionic dye, Eriochrome Black T (EBT), by sawdust in batch and fixed-bed column. The materials used were characterized by Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM) coupled with EDX and Infrared Spectroscopy (IR). The adsorption kinetics follow the pseudo-second-order equation. The adsorption isotherms were modeled by Langmuir and Freundlich models, and show that the Langmuir model represents the results better, with $Q_m=40.96$ mg/g. The influences of certain parameters on adsorption were examined in a batch system, such as the adsorbent dose, the pH of the aqueous solution, and the initial dye concentration. The results obtained show an increase in the adsorbed amount of EBT by increasing the dose of sawdust and decreasing the pH values of the aqueous solution. While the decrease in the flow rate of the dye favors the retention of EBT in the fixed-bed column. The results show that the adsorption of EBT was controlled by electrostatic interactions between the support and the dye.

Keywords: Eco-friendly; low cost adsorbent; Adsorption; Sawdust; EBT; Column; Isotherm.

RESPIRATORY DISTRESS SYNDROME IN ADULTS

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ABSTRACT

Acute Respiratory Distress Syndrome (ARDS) in adults is a severe and life-threatening condition characterized by widespread inflammation in the lungs, leading to impaired gas exchange and acute hypoxemic respiratory failure. ARDS can be triggered by various direct and indirect lung injuries, such as pneumonia, sepsis, aspiration of gastric contents, trauma, or inhalation of toxic substances. The hallmark of ARDS is increased permeability of the alveolar-capillary barrier, resulting in the accumulation of protein-rich fluid in the alveoli, which impairs oxygenation and lung compliance.

The pathophysiology of ARDS involves three phases: exudative, proliferative, and fibrotic. In the exudative phase, damage to the alveolar epithelium and endothelium causes the release of inflammatory mediators, leading to the leakage of fluid into the alveoli. This phase is marked by severe hypoxemia, pulmonary edema, and reduced lung compliance. In the proliferative phase, type II alveolar cells begin to proliferate, and the lungs attempt to repair the damage by resorbing the edema fluid. Finally, the fibrotic phase may develop in some patients, characterized by fibrosis and remodeling of the lung tissue, which can result in long-term pulmonary dysfunction.

The clinical presentation of ARDS typically includes rapid onset of dyspnea, tachypnea, hypoxemia, and diffuse bilateral pulmonary infiltrates visible on chest X-rays. Diagnostic criteria for ARDS include acute onset of symptoms within one week of a known insult, bilateral opacities on imaging, and a PaO₂/FiO₂ ratio of less than 300 mmHg.

Management of ARDS primarily involves supportive care, including mechanical ventilation with low tidal volume to prevent ventilator-induced lung injury, and ensuring adequate oxygenation. In severe cases, prone positioning, extracorporeal membrane oxygenation (ECMO), and pharmacological interventions such as corticosteroids may be used. Despite advances in critical care, ARDS has a high mortality rate, especially in severe cases, and survivors often experience long-term functional impairment due to residual lung damage.

Keywords: acute respiratory distress syndrome, lung inflammation, mechanical ventilation, pulmonary edema

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TOWARD A CULTURE OF PEACE: STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING PEACE EDUCATION IN LANGUAGE TEACHING

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ABSTRACT

There has been an increasing importance in today's world of education on bringing peace education into language classrooms. Peace education helps in building understanding and empathy amidst conflicts and division. Below is a paper that looks at research meant to combine language education with peace education. It highlights the importance of this mix in building a culture of peace in schools. It shows why peace education should be included as part of language teaching. It points out that language teachers are in a special position to connect theory with what happens in real classrooms.

This paper reveals how peace education may be integrated into language teaching. Language teachers are called upon to take an active position towards peace issues in their classrooms. This would not only be relevant for this specific school subject, as it constitutes the competence of a person when it comes to conflict resolution, intercultural communication, and the promotion of social justice. All these skills are vital for bringing up good and responsible citizens of the world.

The study revolves around theories that can guide peace education and takes an in-depth look at how important it is when teaching languages, especially in classrooms full of cultures and languages. It highlights that language helps us to communicate and is a powerful tool for forming opinions concerning the world and promoting understanding between cultures. This research calls for more study on how to use peace education in language teaching and underlines the necessity of changes in education that support these ideas.

This paper draws on actual instances to illustrate the successful incorporation of peace education into teaching. It would like to provide language teachers with the tools they need in order to do this well. In conclusion, it highlights that the incorporation of peace education into language teaching is not only useful but also necessary for preparing students for a world that is becoming more and more interdependent and complex.

Keywords: Peace Education, Language Instruction, Empathy, Intercultural Communication

COMPUTER-AIDED DRUG DESIGN FOR ADDRESSING ANTIBIOTIC-RESISTANT BACTERIA: AN ENCOURAGING THERAPEUTIC STRATEGY

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ABSTRACT

The rise of multi-resistant and pan-resistant enterobacteria, particularly against beta-lactam antibiotics, presents a severe threat to global health. The primary mechanism of resistance is the production of beta-lactamases, enzymes that hydrolyze the beta-lactam ring, rendering the antibiotics ineffective. Inhibiting these enzymes could be a promising strategy for overcoming antibiotic resistance.

This study applied an AI-driven virtual screening approach to a database of 6,100 compounds to identify potential inhibitors of beta-lactamase. Molecular docking was performed using AutoDock Vina to assess binding affinities, followed by Molecular Dynamics (MD) simulations to evaluate the stability of the top candidate compounds. ADMET (Absorption, Distribution, Metabolism, Excretion, and Toxicity) properties were predicted using admetAI to assess drug-likeness and pharmacokinetics. All simulations were carried out under standard conditions, and Root Mean Square Deviation (RMSD), Root Mean Square Fluctuation (RMSF), and hydrogen bonding were analyzed to verify stability.

Among the screened compounds, Voucapone exhibited the highest binding affinity (-11.458 kcal/mol), outperforming the commercial beta-lactam inhibitor, clavulanic acid (-6.8 kcal/mol). MD simulations confirmed the stability of Voucapone, with favorable RMSD, RMSF, and H-bond profiles under the simulated conditions. ADMET predictions suggested that the compound adheres to all drug-likeness rules and demonstrates suitable pharmacokinetic properties.

This study highlights the potential of AI-assisted virtual screening and molecular dynamics as powerful tools in the search for novel inhibitors of beta-lactamase enzymes. Voucapone shows promise as a candidate for therapeutic development against beta-lactamase-producing, antibiotic-resistant enterobacteria. Further in vitro and in vivo studies are warranted to confirm these findings and advance the compound's development as a new therapeutic option.

Keywords: Bacterial resistance, B-lactamases inhibitors, virtual screening, *in silico* study

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PROCESS OF ACHIEVING HARMONY WITH VIOLA FOR BEGINNERS

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ABSTRACT

The viola is the second member of the string instrument family. Although it resembles the more famous violin, their sizes differ. The body of a violin typically measures 35-36 cm, while a viola ranges from 40-42 cm. In terms of sound range, the violin represents the soprano voice, while the viola represents the alto. The cello and the double bass; other members of the string family; correspond to the bass voice. As instruments increase in size, their strings thicken, and their bodies elongate and widen. The viola and violin are sized to be held between the shoulder and chin. However, because the viola has a larger body and is heavier than the violin, holding it on the shoulder can be more tiring. Due to its size, the cello is played seated, positioned between the knees. The double bass is played standing and is positioned in front of the whole body. This way of holding the cello and double bass aligns better with the natural posture of the human body. Since the violin and viola are held on the shoulder, the player's access to the fingerboard is possible only through the rotation of the left hand. This can lead to tightness in the area from the left shoulder to the fingers when holding the violin and viola. Especially in the early stages of learning, students who play the violin and viola may tense up because their muscles are not accustomed to holding the instrument. This is an undesirable situation, as trying to play while holding the instrument incorrectly is not musically beneficial but also leads to various injuries. Therefore, during the initial learning process, the goal is to increase the student's awareness of their body while holding the instrument. To achieve harmony with the instrument, physical comfort and the relaxation of muscles should be prioritized. When doing these exercises, the student's physical characteristics must also be taken into account. With a correct hold, maintaining flexibility within a designated area on the instrument allows the student to advance technically in music. This paper will address comfort in posture and grip specific to the viola, bow holding-pulling-pushing, left-hand positioning, flexibility, and the use of joints.

Keywords: String Instruments, Viola, Grip

**ÇOK KISITLI PERSONEL ATAMA PROBLEMİ İÇİN MATEMATİKSEL MODELLEMeye
DAYALI BİR ÇÖZÜM**

**A SOLUTION BASED ON MATHEMATICAL MODELING FOR THE PROBLEM OF
HIGHLY LIMITED PERSONNEL ASSIGNMENT**

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ÖZET

Günümüz dünyasında nüfus arttıkça çalışma ortamlarında çalışan sayısı da giderek artmaktadır. Bir şirkette, herhangi bir departmanda aynı işi yapan çok sayıda kişi veya bir hastanede aynı işi yapan yüzlerce hemşire bulunabilmektedir. Benzer şekilde, kamu sektöründe, güvenlik, eğitim, sağlık, denetim gibi alanlarda da aynı işi yapan binlerce çalışan istihdam edilmektedir. Teknolojinin ilerlemesiyle birlikte, çalışanlar birbirlerinin iş koşullarından, yaşam şartlarından, önlere çıkan çeşitli fırsatlardan dahi haberdar olmakta; ve aynı niteliklere sahiplerse aynı yaşam şartlarına ulaşp aynı fırsatlardan yararlanmak ve aynı iş yüklerini benzer şartlarda tamamlamak istemektedir. Ancak gerçek hayatta, tüm çalışanlara eşit iş yükü dağıtabilmek her zaman mümkün olamamaktadır. Eşit iş yükü dağıtımı olmadığı durumlarda ise çalışanlar psikolojik olarak fazlasıyla etkilenmekte bu da iş ortamında düzen bozulmasının yanı sıra, verimin büyük oranda düşmesine neden olmaktadır. Bu çalışmada Türkiye'nin sosyal güvenlik sisteminin ve sağlık ödeme sisteminin denetlenmesini sağlayan bir kamu kurumunda çalışan müfettişlerin çeşitli illerdeki görevlere atanması problemi ele alınmıştır. Çalışma kapsamında öncelikle farklı görevler için zorluk dereceleri, çok ölçütlü karar verme yöntemi ile belirlenmiş ve sonrasında belirlenen ağırlıklara göre, farklı görevlerin çok sayıda müfettişe eşit dağıtılması için, matematiksel modelleme ile problem çözülmüştür. Önerilen yöntem ile görev dağılımının adaletli bir şekilde yapılması, keyfi uygulamaların ortadan kalkması, işyerinde iş barışı ve huzurun sağlanması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Personel Atama Problemi, Doğrusal Programlama, AHP

ABSTRACT

In today's world, as the population increases, the number of employees in workplaces is also growing. In a company, there can be many people in any department performing the same job, or there may be hundreds of nurses in a hospital doing the same work. Similarly, in the public sector, thousands of employees are employed in areas such as security, education, health, and inspection, all performing similar jobs. With advancements in technology, employees are becoming aware of each other's working conditions, living standards, and various opportunities that arise; if they have similar qualifications, they want to achieve the same living conditions, benefit from the same opportunities, and complete the same workloads under similar circumstances. However, in real life, it is not always possible to distribute workloads equally among all employees. In cases where equal workload distribution is lacking, employees are significantly affected psychologically, which not only disrupts the workplace environment but also leads to a considerable decrease in productivity.

This study addresses the problem of assigning inspectors, who work in a public institution overseeing Turkey's social security system and health payment system, to various tasks across different provinces. The study first determines the difficulty levels of different tasks using a multi-criteria decision-making method, and then, based on the established weights, solves the problem of equally distributing these

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tasks among numerous inspectors through mathematical modeling. The proposed method is expected to ensure a fair distribution of tasks, eliminate arbitrary practices, and promote workplace peace and harmony.

Key Words: Personnel Assignment Problem, AHP, Linear Programming

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HASAN CEMÂLÎ BABA'YA İNTİSAP EDEN GAYRİMÜSLİM BEKTAŞİLER NON-MUSLIM BEKTASHIRS WHO ARE AFFILIATED TO HASAN CEMÂLÎ BABA

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ÖZET

Bektaşilik Türk İslam kültürün etkisiyle XIII. yüzyılda Anadolu'da ortaya çıkan, ekseri hetedoroks İslam anlayışı felsefesine dayanan bir tarikattır. Bektaşilik teolojik olarak tasavvufi bir nazariye olmasının yanında kültürel olarak da belli bir ağırlık kazanmıştır. 13. yüzyılda Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî ile başlayan bu tasavvufi ekol 16. yüzyılda Balım Sultan dönemiyle sistematikleşmiş, 19. yüzyıla gelindiğinde en geniş coğrafi sınırlarına ulaşmıştır. Bu sırada başta Hasan Cemali Baba olmak üzere birçok Bektaşi Dede ve Babası yetişmiştir.

Araştırmanın konusu 19. yüzyılda yaşamış, Bektaşi Tekkesinde postnişinlik yapmış Hasan Cemâlî Baba ve onun gayrimüslim müritleri hakkındadır. Hasan Cemâlî Baba'nın sosyal muhiti içinde başta Hristiyan olmak üzere her dinden gayrimüslim vardı. Bektaşi kaynaklara göre onun alçakgönüllülüğü, empatik yaklaşımı ve ahlakından dolayı bu çevre zamanla ondan etkilenmeye ve sonrasında onun sohbetlerine iştirak etmeye başlar. Nihayetinde süreç Bektaşi müridi olmakla sonuçlanır. Çalışmada öncelikle Bektaşilik hakkında bilgilere değinilmiş, daha sonra Hasan Cemâlî Baba'nın hayatı ve edebi şahsiyeti hakkında malumat verilmiştir. Akabinde mezkûr kişinin çevresinde bulunan gayrimüslim iken Bektaşi yaptığı dönemin belli başlı şahsiyetlerine yer verilmiştir. Bu kişilerin Hasan Cemâlî Baba ve Bektaşilik için yazdığı nefes, tasavvufi şiirlerinden bazı bölümler çalışmada yer almıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bektaşilik, Hasan Cemâlî Baba, Tekke, Gayrimüslim

ABSTRACT

Bektashism is a religious order that emerged in Anatolia in the 13th century under the influence of Turkish Islamic culture, and is mostly based on the philosophy of a heterodox understanding of Islam. Bektashism is a mystical theory theologically, as well as gaining a certain weight culturally. This mystical school, which began with Hacı Bektâş-ı Velî in the 13th century, was systematized in the Balım Sultan period in the 16th century, and reached its widest geographical borders in the 19th century. Many Bektashi Dede and Babas, especially Hasan Cemali Baba, were raised in this century. The subject of the research is about Hasan Cemâlî Baba, who lived in the 19th century and was the sheikh of the Bektashi Lodge, and his non-Muslim disciples. Hasan Cemâlî Baba's social circle included non-Muslims of all religions, primarily Christians. According to Bektashi sources, due to his modesty, empathic approach and morality, this circle was influenced by him over time and then began to participate in his conversations. Ultimately, the process resulted in becoming a Bektashi disciple. In the study, information was first given about Bektashism, then information was given about Hasan Cemâlî Baba's life and literary figure. Then, certain figures of the period when the aforementioned individuals became Bektashis while they were non-Muslims were included. Some sections from the breath and mystical poems written by these individuals for Hasan Cemâlî Baba and Bektashism were included in this study.

Keywords: Bektashism, Hasan Cemâlî Baba, Dervish Lodge, Non-Muslim

PHYTOCHEMICAL ANALYSIS AND *IN VITRO* ANTIOXIDANT AND ANTIDIABETIC ACTIVITIES OF QUINOA (*CHENOPODIUM QUINOA* WILLD.) SEED EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Oxidative stress plays a major role in diabetic physiopathology; hence, the interest of using natural antioxidants as therapeutic tools exists. Quinoa (*Chenopodium quinoa* Willd.), native to South America and belonging to the family Chenopodiaceae, is a seed crop that exhibits broad genetic diversity, enabling it to adapt to various tough environments, including highlands, salinity, drought, and frost.

The aim of this study was to evaluate the *in vitro* antioxidant activity and inhibitory potential of quinoa seed extracts against key enzymes linked to hyperglycemia. Moreover, a phytochemical analysis of the tested extracts was carried out.

Antioxidant activity was performed using 2,2'-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazyl (DPPH) and ferric reducing antioxidant power (FRAP) methods. The α -glucosidase and α -amylase inhibitory activities were investigated using an *in vitro* model.

The hydroethanolic extract of quinoa exhibited the highest antioxidant activity in both DPPH and FRAP methods, with $IC_{50}=0.899\pm0.013$ mg/mL and $IC_{50}=1.55\pm0.01$ mg/mL, respectively. This extract also demonstrated the strongest inhibitory effect against α -glucosidase ($IC_{50}=0.492\pm0.004$ mg/mL). However, the aqueous extract showed the highest inhibitory effect against α -amylase ($IC_{50}=0.556\pm0.009$ mg/mL). Furthermore, the results indicated high levels of phenolic content. The findings suggest that this plant could be a significant source of medically important natural compounds.

Keywords: *Chenopodium quinoa*; Extracts; Antioxidant Activity; Antidiabetic Activity; Phytochemical Analysis

**DERİN SİNİR AĞI İLE YANSITICI DİZİ BİRİM ELEMANLARININ YÜKSEK
DOĞRULUKLA MODELLENMESİ
HIGH ACCURATE MODELING OF REFLECTARRAY UNIT ELEMENT WITH DEEP
NEURAL NETWORK**

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ÖZET

Yansıtıcı diziler, geleneksel parabolik yansıtıcıların avantajlarını anten dizilerinin esnekliğiyle birleştirme yetenekleri sayesinde modern iletişim sistemlerinin vazgeçilmez bir bileşeni haline gelmiştir (Berry et al., 1963). Bu yapılar, uydu haberleşmesi, radar sistemleri ve kablosuz ağlar gibi alanlarda geniş uygulama alanı bulmakta, geliştirilmiş ışın yönlendirme yetenekleri ve kompakt tasarımlar sunmaktadır (Encinar et al., 2011; Joy et al. 2024; Nayeri et al., 2018). Ancak, yansıtıcı dizi birim elemanlarının doğru modellenmesi önemli zorluklar içermektedir. Geleneksel analitik yöntemler, bu elemanların değişken çalışma koşulları altındaki karmaşık elektromanyetik davranışlarını tam olarak yakalamakta yetersiz kalmakta ve bu durum, pratik uygulamalarda suboptimal performansa yol açmaktadır (Mahouti et al., 2022). Bu sınırlamaların üstesinden gelmek için veri odaklı vekil modelleme teknikleri (Misener & Biegler, 2023; Piltan et al., 2023), tam dalga simülasyonlarının getirdiği hesaplama yükü olmadan karmaşık elektromanyetik etkileşimleri yaklaşık olarak modelleyebilen umut verici bir çözüm olarak ortaya çıkmıştır (Bekasiewicz & Koziel, 2015; Liu et al., 2015). Bu yöntemler, yansıtıcı dizi elemanlarının performansını verimli bir şekilde tahmin edebilen modelleri eğitmek için simülasyonlardan veya ölçümlerden elde edilen verilerden faydalanır (Bereket & Belen, 2024). Ancak, geleneksel makine öğrenmesi yaklaşımları, bu tür uygulamalarda yüksek boyutluluk ve giriş-çıkış ilişkilerindeki doğrusal olmayan yapılarla başa çıkmakta genellikle zorlanmıştır (Calik et al., 2023).

Bu çalışmada, yansıtıcı dizi birim elemanlarının karakterizasyonu için özel olarak uyarlanmış, yüksek doğrulukta bir derin sinir ağı (DNN) tabanlı model öneriyoruz. Bu amaçla, öncelikle literatürde yayımlanmış (Mahouti, 2020) çalışmadan bir veri seti ele alınmıştır. (Mahouti, 2020) tarafından yapılan çalışmada, bir 3B elektromanyetik simülasyon aracı kullanılarak elde edilen verilere dayalı olarak tanıtılan, homojen olmayan bir yansıtıcı dizi (NURA) birim elemanı ele alınmıştır. Yansıma faz dağılımı $[-700, 150]$ derece aralığında olup, geniş ölçekli yansıtıcı dizilerin tasarımı için ideal bir aralık sağlamaktadır. Yapılandırılan değişkenler, yapay zeka tabanlı regresyon modellerinin performans sınırlarını değerlendirmeyi amaçlayan, çeşitli ve homojen olmayan bir yansıma faz dağılımına sahip bir veri seti sağlamak üzere kasıtlı olarak seçilmiştir. Çalışma, yapay zeka tabanlı veri odaklı vekil modellerin uygulanması için öncü sonuçlar sunmuş olmasına rağmen, yapay zeka modellerindeki gelişmelerle birlikte çalışmanın sonuçları güncelliğini yitirmiştir. Önerdiğimiz yaklaşım, elektromanyetik veriler içindeki karmaşık desenleri etkili bir şekilde yakalayarak geleneksel makine öğrenmesi tekniklerinden daha üstün bir performans sergilemektedir.

Burada, çok boyutlu giriş parametrelerini içeren regresyon problemleri için tasarlanmış yeni bir derin öğrenme mimarisi sunulmaktadır. Model, giriş verilerini katmanlar boyunca kademeli olarak dönüştürerek, paralel yollar üzerinden çeşitli özellikler öğrenmekte, bu özellikleri birleştirmekte ve öğrenilen ilişkiler temelinde tahminlerde bulunmaktadır. Model, karmaşık doğrusal olmayan ilişkileri yakalamak için tam bağlı katmanlar, ReLU aktivasyon fonksiyonları ve paralel işleme yolları kullanmaktadır. Model, çeşitli özellik temsillerini öğrenmesine olanak tanıyan ve toplama katmanları aracılığıyla birleştirilen çoklu paralel yollara dallanmaktadır. Mimari, kesin sürekli değer tahminleri sağlayan Ortalama Mutlak Hata (MAE) regresyon katmanı ile sona ermektedir. Model, 5000 epok boyunca stabil ve verimli bir eğitim süreci elde etmek için parça bazlı öğrenme oranı düzenine sahip Adam optimizasyon algoritması ile optimize edilmiştir. Ayrıca, mevcut derin öğrenme yöntemleriyle karşılaştırıldığında, modelimiz çeşitli senaryolarda üstün doğruluk ve genelleme yeteneği sergilemektedir. Önerilen DNN modeli, kapsamlı simülasyonlara olan ihtiyacı azaltmakla kalmayıp, aynı zamanda yansıtıcı dizi tasarımlarını optimize etmek için sağlam bir araç sunmakta, bu da yansıtıcı dizi antenlerin tasarımı için yüksek boyutlu elektromanyetik model optimizasyonlarının hesaplama maliyetini önemli ölçüde düşürmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Derin Öğrenme, Yansıtıcı Dizi, Regresyon, Veri Odaklı Vekil Model.

ABSTRACT

Reflectarrays have become an essential component in modern communication systems due to their ability to combine the benefits of traditional parabolic reflectors with the flexibility of antenna arrays (Berry et al., 1963). These structures find widespread applications in satellite communications, radar systems, and wireless networks, providing enhanced beam-steering capabilities and compact designs (Encinar et al., 2011; Joy et al. 2024; Nayeri et al., 2018). However, the accurate modeling of reflectarray unit elements presents significant challenges. Traditional analytical methods often fail to capture the intricate electromagnetic behaviors of these elements across varying operational conditions, leading to suboptimal performance in practical implementations (Mahouti et al., 2022). To address these limitations, data-driven surrogate modeling techniques (Misener & Biegler, 2023; Piltan et al., 2023) have emerged as a promising solution, offering a means to approximate complex electromagnetic interactions without the computational burden of full-wave simulations (Bekasiewicz & Koziel, 2015; Liu et al., 2015). These methods leverage data obtained from simulations or measurements to train models that can predict the performance of reflectarray elements efficiently (Bereket & Belen, 2024). Yet, conventional machine learning approaches have often struggled with the high dimensionality and non-linearity of the input-output relationships in such applications (Calik et al., 2023).

In this work, we propose a highly accurate deep neural network (DNN)-based model tailored for the characterization of reflectarray unit elements. For this aim, firstly a data set from the published work (Mahouti, 2020) in the literature is taken into consideration. (Mahouti, 2020) introduced a non-uniform reflectarray (NURA) unit element utilizing data obtained through a 3D electromagnetic simulation tool. The reflection phase distribution spans from $[-700, 150]$ degrees, providing an ideal range for designing large-scale reflectarray. The variables were intentionally chosen to ensure a dataset with a diverse and non-uniform reflection phase distribution, aimed at evaluating the performance boundaries of AI-based regression models. Although the work presented a pioneering result for application of AI-based data driven surrogate models, with the advance of AI models the results of the work are outdated. Our approach outperforms traditional machine learning techniques by effectively capturing the complex patterns within the electromagnetic data.

Herein, a novel deep learning architecture is designed for regression problems involving multi-dimensional input parameters. The model works by progressively transforming the input data through multiple layers, learning various features through parallel paths, combining these features and making predictions based on the learned relationships. The model utilizes fully connected layers, ReLU activation functions and parallel processing paths to capture complex non-linear relationships in the input data. The model branches into multiple parallel paths which are merged through addition layers allowing it to learn diverse feature representations. The architecture concludes with a Mean Absolute Error (MAE) regression layer, ensuring precise continuous value predictions. The model is optimized using the Adam optimizer, with a piecewise learning rate schedule to achieve stable and efficient training over 5000 epochs. Moreover, compared to existing deep learning methods, our model demonstrates superior accuracy and generalization across diverse scenarios. The proposed DNN model not only reduces the need for extensive simulations but also offers a robust tool for optimizing reflectarray designs, which would significantly reduce the computational cost of high dimension electromagnetic model optimizations for design of reflectarray antennas.

Keywords: Deep Learning, Reflectarray, Regression, Data Driven Surrogate Model.

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THE IMPACT OF BUDGET DEFICIT ON SELECTED MACRO ECONOMIC VARIABLES VOLATILITY IN NIGERIA. (2001-2022)

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ABSTRACT

This study mainly focuses and examined the impact of Budget Deficit on selected macro-economic variables volatility in Nigeria. The variables includes dependent variables, Budget Deficit and independent variables: Gross Domestic Product, Inflation Rate, Interest Rate, Exchange Rate, and Unemployment Rate and sought to find out if there is a long-run relationship between Budget Deficit and these variables in Nigeria between the periods of 2001-2022

The study employed the General linear model in estimating the equation. Preliminary test of stationarity and co integration of variables were conducted using the Augmented Dickey-Fuller (ADF) methods for finding out the presence of unit root in all variables and found that they are stationary at first differencing. Johansen Cointegration test was also employed to check for the co-integration of the variables and found that the variables in the study are all co-integrated of order one i.e. $I(1)$ showing the presence of long-run relationship between Budget Deficit and our selected macro-economic variables (GDP, interest rate, exchange rate, unemployment and inflation rate). The Granger Causality result obtained suggests that there is a uni-directional Granger- causality between Budget deficit and GDP. However, the test for causality showed that there exists no causality between Budget Deficit and Interest Rate, Budget Deficits and Inflation and Budget Deficit and Nominal Exchange Rate.

We therefore conclude that Budget Deficits exert significant impact on the macro-economic performance of the Nigerian economy. The study recommends that since Budget Deficit could crowd-in investment through its reducing effects in interest rate, but emphasis should be placed on capital goods expenditure to make it have positive effect on GDP and thereby contribute to economic growth and development.

K WORDS: BUDGET DEFICIT, MACRO-ECONOMIC VARIABLES, UNI-DIRECTIONAL, VOLATILITY

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ANALYZING THE ROLE OF EXCHANGE RATE IN INTERNATIONAL TRADE AND ITS IMPLICATION IN NIGERIA (2000 - 2023)

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ABSTRACT

This empirical study looks into the trends and effects of exchange rate volatility on Nigeria's foreign trade. Using a variety of econometric tools, the analysis investigates the links between exchange rates (EXCH), Gross Domestic Product (GDP), inflation rates (INF), trade volumes (TRADE) and interest rates (INT) between the periods of 2000 - 2023.

The following tests were conducted which include Augmented Dickey-Fuller unit root test to check variables stationary level. The ADF test for RGDP and INF are both stationary at level I(1). The EXCH, INT and TRADE were not stationary at level to which another variable was generated, which implies that they were stationary at first difference level I(0) then the bound test was conducted to check if there is co-integration in the variable.

The results show a negative association between trade volumes (dependent variable) and exchange rate volatility, suggesting that Nigeria's trade performance is negatively impacted by exchange rate swings. Furthermore, the analysis demonstrates a noteworthy correlation between changes in exchange rates and export quantities, indicating that exchange rate fluctuations impact the competitiveness of Nigerian exports. In order to lessen the negative effects of exchange rate volatility on trade, the paper makes policy recommendations which include export diversification, encouraging and supporting robust local production, stabilizing the exchange rate, and putting in place efficient monetary policies.

Keywords: Exchange rate volatility, international trade, economic growth, export diversification, trade policy.

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ENDOSKOPİ ÜNİTESİNE BAŞVURAN HASTALARIN HBSAG, ANTİ-HCV, ANTİ-HIV VE ANTİ-HBS SEROPREVALANSI

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ÖZET

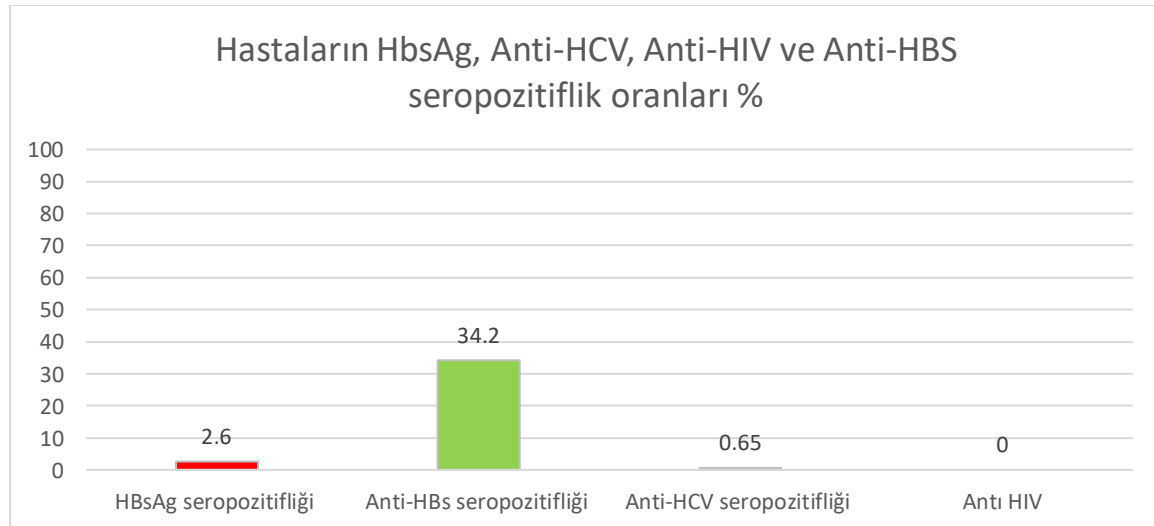
Amaç: Tanısal ve terapötik endoskopik işlemler, sağladığı üstünlükler nedeniyle son yıllarda oldukça yaygın olarak yapılmaktadır. Endoskopik işlemler sırasında Hepatit B ve C, HIV gibi viral enfeksiyonlar bulaşabilmektedir. Bu çalışmada amaç endoskopi ünitesine başvuran hastalarda HbsAg, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV ve Anti-HBS düzeylerini değerlendirmektir.

Gereç ve yöntem: Çalışma Yalova Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi'nde yapıldı. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce gerekli kurum izinleri alındı. Endoskopi ünitesine 1 Ocak 2023-1 Mart 2024 tarihleri arasında başvuran hastaların HbsAg, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV ve Anti-HBS düzeyleri hastane bilgi yönetim sistemi üzerinden alındı. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 21 programında analiz edildi. Anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0.05$ olarak alındı.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya alınan hastaların 138'i (%45) kadın ve 169 (%55)'u erkek olup yaş ortancası 71 [56-81] yılı. Hastaların HBsAg seropozitifliği %2,60 (n:8), anti-HBs seropozitifliği %34,20 (n:105), anti-HCV seropozitifliği %0,65 (n:2) iken; Anti-HIV pozitifliği saptanmadı (Şekil 1).

Sonuç: Ülkemizde yapılan çalışmalarda farklı seropozitiflik oranları bildirilmiştir. Çalışmamızda elde edilen seropozitiflik oranlarının ülkemiz ortalamalarından düşük olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bu farklılıkların eğitim, enfeksiyonlardan korunma önlemleri ve bağışıklığa verilen önemle ilgili olabileceği düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Seroprevalans, hepatit B, HBsAg, hepatit C, HIV, Endoskopi ünitesi.



Şekil 1: Endoskopi ünitesine başvuran hastaların HbsAg, Anti-HCV, Anti-HIV ve Anti-HBS seropozitiflik oranları

**ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ ÇOCUKLUK DÖNEMİ RİSK YAŞANTILARI ALGISI
ÖLÇEĞİNİN GEÇERLİK GÜVENİRLİK ÇALIŞMASI
VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY OF PROSPECTIVE TEACHERS' PERCEPTION
OF CHILDHOOD RISK EXPERIENCES SCALE**

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ÖZET

Bu araştırmanın amacı; öğretmen adaylarının çocukluk dönemi risk yaşantılarına ilişkin algılarını ortaya koymak için geçerli ve güvenilirliği kanıtlanmış bir ölçme amacını geliştirmektir. Bu amaç doğrultusunda, İnönü Üniversitesi Eğitim Fakültesi'nde öğrenimlerine devam eden öğretmen adayları, tesadüfi örnekleme yönteminden aşamalı örnekleme yöntemiyle belirlenmiştir. Ölçeğin maddelerini belirlemede madde havuzunun oluşturulması için ilgili literatür taranmıştır. Madde havuzu oluşturulduktan sonra uzmanlardan görüş alınmıştır. Uzman görüşleri doğrultusunda ön uygulama formu oluşturulmuştur. Ölçek geliştirme sürecinde ön uygulama için oluşturulan formula, 150 öğretmen adayı üzerinden elde edilen veriler analiz edilmiştir. Ön uygulama ile elde edilen verilere AFA yapılmış ve öncelikle maddelerin faktör yükleri dikkate alınmıştır. Araştırma kapsamında toplam 617 öğretmen adayına veri toplama aracı uygulanmış, ancak toplanan ölçeklerden eksik doldurulanlar çıkarılarak 603 öğretmen adayına ulaşılmıştır. Esas uygulamadan elde edilen verilere AFA ve daha sonra yeni bir örneklem grubunda DFA yapılmıştır. Araştırmanın raporlaştırma süreci devam etmektedir. Ölçeğin nihai haline ilişkin sonuçlara çalışmanın tam metninde yer verilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk yaşantıları, öğretmen adayı, ölçek geliştirme

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to develop a valid and reliable measurement tool to reveal the perceptions of prospective teachers about childhood risk experiences. In line with this purpose, prospective teachers continuing their education at Inonu University Faculty of Education were selected from the random sampling method using the progressive sampling method. In determining the items of the scale, the relevant literature was reviewed to create the item pool. After the item pool was created, the opinions of experts were obtained. A pre-application form was created in line with the expert opinions. In the scale development process, the data obtained from 150 prospective teachers with the form created for pre-application were analysed. EFA was applied to the data obtained with the pre-application and the factor loads of the items were taken into consideration. Within the scope of the research, data collection tool was applied to a total of 617 prospective teachers, but 603 prospective teachers were reached by removing the incompletely filled scales from the collected scales. EFA was conducted on the data obtained from the main application and then CFA was conducted in a new sample group. The reporting process of the research is ongoing. The results of the final version of the scale will be included in the full text of the study.

Keywords: Risk experiences, prospective teacher, scale development

PROSTAT KANSER HASTALARINDA BİTKİSEL TAKVİYE KULLANIMI

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ÖZET

Giriş: Prostat kanseri (PK), dünyada erkeklerde akciğer kanserinden sonra yeni tanı konan en yaygın ikinci kanser türüdür. Dünya’da erkeklerde görülen tüm kanserlerin %29.3’ünü PK oluşturmaktadır. Günümüzde tamamlayıcı alternatif tedavi ve bitkisel takviye kullanımı kanser hastalarında giderek yaygınlaşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada amaç üroloji polikliniğine başvuran ve PK tanısı alan hastaların bitkisel takviye ve gıda kullanma durumlarını incelemektir.

Gereç ve yöntem: Çalışma Yalova Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi üroloji polikliniklerinde yürütüldü. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce gerekli kurum izinleri alındı. Üroloji polikliniğine başvuran, PK tanısı alan ve çalışmaya katılmayı kabul eden hastalardan araştırmacı tarafından hazırlanan görüşme formunu doldurması istendi. Görüşme formunda 6’sı sosyodemografik sorular ve 10’u bitkisel takviye kullanımına yönelik olmak üzere toplam 16 soru vardı. Elde edilen veriler SPSS programında analiz edildi, anlamlılık düzeyi $p<0.05$ olarak alındı.

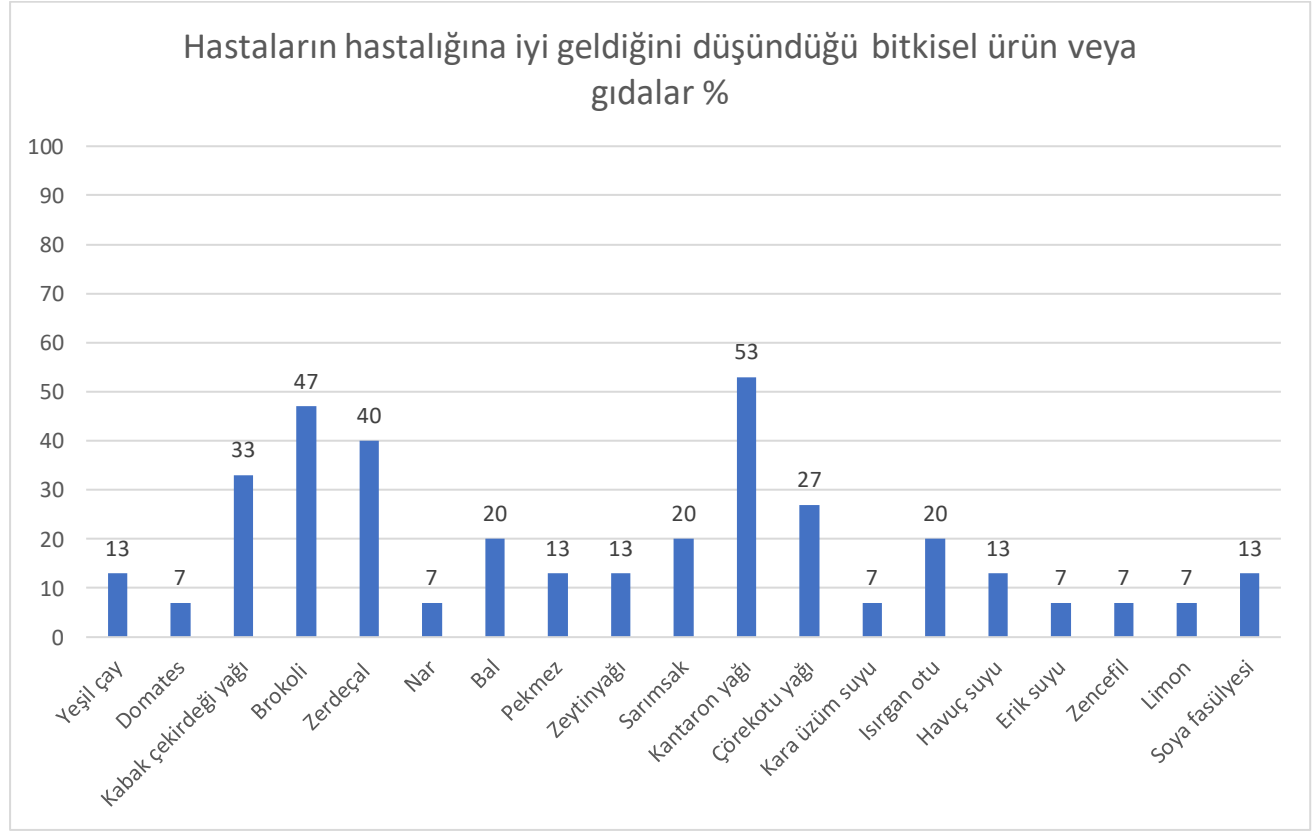
Bulgular: Çalışmaya alınan hastaların %8’i 30-40 yaş, %8’i 40-50 yaş, %28’i 50-60 yaş ve %56’sı 60 yaş ve üstü yaş aralığındaydı. Hastaların %48’i Yalova doğumlu iken; %52’sinin doğum yeri Yalova dışı illerdi. Hastaların %48’i ilköğretim, %24’ü lise ve %28’i üniversite mezunu olup; 76’sı evli ve %24’ü bekardı. Hastaların %74’ü çalışırken; %26’sı çalışmıyordu. Hastaların sahip oldukları kronik hastalıklar değerlendirildiğinde; %32’sinde diyabetes mellitus, %20’sinde kalp hastalığı, %34’ünde hipertansiyon, %10’unda böbrek hastalığı, %2’sinde astım ve %2’sinde romatizma hastalığı vardı. PK tanısı alan hastaların %30’u hastalığına iyi geldiğini düşündüğü bitkisel ürün veya gıda kullandığını bildirdi. Hastaların bitkisel uygulamalar hakkında bilgileri kimden duydukları sorgulandığında; hastaların %13’ü tedavi gören diğer hastalardan, %20’si arkadaşlarından, %7’si televizyon ve diğer yayın organlarından ve %60’i internetten bilgi edindiklerini bildirdi. Hastaların hastalığına iyi geldiğini düşündüğü bitkisel ürün veya gıdalar Şekil 1’de gösterildi. Hastaların %13’ü haftada bir, %7’si gün aşırı, %7’si her gün iki bardak, kullanırken %40’ı haftada bir, %26’sı haftada üç ve %7’si ayda bir kullanmış oldukları bitkisel ürün veya gıdayı tüketmişti. Bitkisel ürün veya gıda kullanan hastalar kullanmış oldukları bitkisel ürünleri hastalığın etkilerini azaltmak için (%33), psikolojik olarak daha iyi hissetmek için (%27), hastalığı yenmek için (%13), fiziksel olarak daha iyi hissetmek için (%13), hastalığa karşı her şeyi denemiş olmak için (%13) ve faydasına gerçekten inandığı için (%7) kullandığını belirtti. Hastaların kullanmış oldukları bitkisel uygulamalardan geri dönüşler sorgulandığında; hastaların %13’ü tedavi olmadığını ama rahatlama olduğunu, %20’si beklediği etkiyi gördüğünü, %33’ü henüz beklediği sonucu alamadığını, %47’si hiçbir yarar göremediğini ve %13’ü düzenli kullanmadığı

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için bu konuda yorumu olmadığını bildirdi. Bitkisel ürünleri kullanırken yan etki gelişme durumu sorgulandığında; bitkisel gıda tüketen hastaların %73'ü herhangi bir yan etki gelişmediğini belirtirken; %27'si yan etki meydana geldiğini belirtti. Yan etki gelişen hastaların %75'i bitkisel ürünü kullanmayı bırakırken; %25'i sağlık kuruluşuna başvurmuştu. Bitkisel takviye kullanan hastaların sadece %27'si kullanmış olduğu bitkisel ürün veya gıdayı başkalarına tavsiye edebileceğini bildirdi.

Sonuç: PK tanısı alan hastalarda bitkisel ürün veya gıda takviyesi tüketiminin %30 olduğu, hastaların bitkisel ürün veya gıdaya yönelik bilgileri çoğunlukla internetten öğrendikleri, en fazla kantaron yağı, brokoli ve zerdeçal tükettikleri ve kullanmış oldukları bitkisel ürün veya gıdayı hastalığının etkilerini azaltmak için kullandıkları belirlenmiştir. PK tanısı alan hastaların bitkisel takviye ürün ve gıda tüketimine yönelik bilinçlendirilmesi ve multidisipliner çalışmaların planlanmasının faydalı olacağı düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Prostat kanseri, bitkisel takviye ürün veya gıda, üroloji polikliniği, hasta



Şekil 1: Prostat CA tanısı alan ve bitkisel ürün veya gıda tüketen hastaların hastalığına iyi geldiğini düşündüğü bitkisel ürün veya gıdaların dağılımı

ARONYA MEYVESİNİN DEMİR BİRİKİMİ ÜZERİNE ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Giriş: Alzheimer Hastalığı (AH), artan toplum yaşıyla birlikte büyük bir tehdit oluşturan halk sağlığı problemidir. AH' da patofizyolojik sürecin, herhangi bir bilişsel gerileme ortaya çıkmadan on yıl önce başladığının kabul edilmesiyle birlikte hastalıkla ilgili preklinik evrelerin incelenmesi son zamanların ana araştırma konusu olmuştur. Yakın zamanda yapılan bazı çalışmalarda AH ile demir elementinin ilişkisi incelenmiştir. AH patolojisinde bulunan demir, toplam vücut demir içeriğinin %2' sinden daha azını oluşturmaktadır. Beyin demir düzeyleri yaşlanan beyinde artarken, Alzheimer ve Parkinson hastalarında beyin demir içeriğinde belirgin bir artış gözlenmesi demir homeostazındaki bozulmanın bu hastalıkların patogenezeine katkıda bulunma olasılığını ortaya çıkarmıştır.

Günlük diyetle sıklıkla kullanılan üzüksü meyveler (*Fragaria vesca*, *Rubus fruticosus*, *Rubus idaeus*, *Ribes nigrum*, *Vaccinium myrtillus*, *Sambucus nigra* gibi) lezzetli, düşük enerjili, antioksidan etkili, lif ve polifenolik bileşikler açısından zengin meyvelerdir. Üzüksü (kırmızı ve mor meyveler, berry) tipte meyveler kimyasal içerikleri nedeniyle potansiyel antioksidanlardır ve birçok dejeneratif hastalığın korunma ve tedavi süreçlerinde rol alırlar.

Bu çalışmanın amacı AH' ın nedenleri arasında gösterilen demir birikmesinin, Aronya meyvesinin yapısında bulunan fenolik gruplar (antosyanin, epikateşin) ile Fe (III) kompleksleri oluşturarak beyinde biriken fazla demirin atılmasını sağlamaktır.

Materyal ve Yöntem: Bu çalışma Yalova Üniversitesi Tıp Fakültesi Farmakoloji Bölümü ile Mühendislik Fakültesinin Kimya Bölümünü'nün laboratuvarlarında yapılmıştır. Elde edilen Epikateşin-demir(III) kompleksinin FTIR analizi Yalova üniversitesi Merkez Araştırma Laboratuvarında PerkinElmer Spectrum-100 cihazında yapılmıştır. Kimyasal malzemeler sigma aldrich -Merck' ten temin edilmiştir. Sentez aşamasında ilk olarak $\text{FeSO}_4 \cdot 7\text{H}_2\text{O}$ (Demir sülfat) tuzu bir behere alınıp üzerine 10 ml saf su ilave edildi. Daha sonra çözünürlüğünü artırmak için 10 ml CH_3OH (metanol) ilave edilerek çözünmesi sağlandı. 50 ml'lik cam balon içerisine 10 ml metanolde çözünmüş Epikateşin (aronyada bulunan etken maddelerden biri) konuldu ve üzerine beher içerisindeki demir tuz çözeltisi eklendikten sonra oda sıcaklığında manyetik karıştırıcıda 20 dakika süreyle karıştırıldı. Daha sonra karışıma renk dönüşümünü gözlemek amacıyla 3 damla $\text{N}(\text{CH}_2\text{CH}_3)_3$ (triethylamin) damlatılarak renk dönüşümü sağlandı. Reaksiyon geri soğutucu altında oda sıcaklığında 3 saat daha devam ettirildi. 2 gün $+4^\circ\text{C}$ de dolapta bekletildi. Reaksiyon sonucunda cam balonda koyu kahverengi katı çökelekler gözlemlendi. Çöken kısım süzgeç kâğıdıyla süzülde, çözünmeyen kısımları uzaklaştırmak için saf su ve metanol kullanılarak saflaştırma işlemi tamamlandı. Süzüntü desikatörde kurutuldu.

Bulgular: Elde edilen Epikateşin(aronya)-demir(III) kompleks bileşiğinin yapısı FTIR kullanılarak aydınlatıldı. Tablo 1 de Epikateşin ve Epikateşin-demir(III) kompleksinin FTIR sonuçları gösterilmiştir. Epikateşinin yapısında bulunan serbest haldeki OH lara ait piklerin kayması ve 470 cm^{-1} de görülen pikin Fe-O ile bağlandığını göstermektedir.

Sonuç: Çalışmamızda Nörodejeneratif hastalıkların en sık görülen tipi olan AH sıklığı, beyin demiri düzeyi ile doğru orantılı olarak arttığından, demir homeostazındaki değişikliklere bakılması, hastalıkta erken tanıyı sağlamak ve hastalığın seyrinin takibi açısından faydalı olabileceği düşünülmüştür.

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Anahtar kelimeler: Aronya , Alzheimer Hastalığı, demir birikimi, Epikateşin

Tablo 1: Epikateşin-Fe (III) kompleksinin FT-IR spektrumları

Bileşikler	FT-IR spektrumları (cm ⁻¹)					
	$\nu(\text{O-H})$	$\nu(\text{C-O})$	$\nu(\text{C-H})$	$\nu(\text{C=C})$	$\nu(\text{C-O-C})$	$\nu(\text{Fe-O})$
Epikateşin	3370	1189	1305,1115	1598,1440	1260	-
Epikateşin-Fe (III)kompleksi	3353	-	1335,1120	1563,1382	1250	470

CIRCULAR DENIM PRODUCTION

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ABSTRACT

Circular economy is a market economy that preserves the added and intrinsic value of physical resources by keeping them within the economy for as long as possible through processes such as maintenance, reuse, renewal, remanufacturing, recycling and composting, and captures value at the end of their life cycle to minimize raw material consumption, waste and value chain risks. Circular economy is a system where materials never become waste and nature is renewed. In a circular economy, products and materials are kept in circulation. Circular economy also combats other global challenges such as climate change and biodiversity loss, waste and pollution by separating economic activity from the consumption of limited resources. One of the industries that contains the most waste as pre-consumer and post-consumer waste produced is the denim industry. A lot of water consumption is required in various textile processes. With the decrease in natural resources, new approaches need to be developed in addition to ready-made clothing and textile recycling to ensure sustainability and reduce pollution. The circular economy process generally focuses on three basic principles: preventing waste and pollution, keeping products and materials in the economy for a long time (resource efficiency) and improving/repairing natural systems. According to these principles, the textile industry focuses on planning the transition to a circular economy; not using banned/restricted chemicals, reducing microplastic emissions, extending the life of products, increasing recycling significantly, using resources efficiently and turning to renewable resources. However, for a denim industry that complies with the United Nations' sustainability goals by 2030, it is necessary to accelerate various regulations, change product demands, increase recycling and provide transparent information flow to consumers in denim production. In 2019, the Ellen MacArthur Foundation, which encouraged the denim industry towards a circular economy, guided brands to have lower environmental impact, better durability and circular design principles with the Jean Redesign program. Denim factories, manufacturers, technology experts and designers around the world have accelerated their work to achieve these goals. The main goal is to develop denim production policies that respect the environment and people within the framework of responsible production and consumption. In this study, key parameters in circular denim production are emphasized. The examples of the brands redesigning of the circular denim are given. Their effect on the sustainability performance of the denim industry are discussed.

Keywords: Circular economy, circular denim, sustainability.

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STANDARDS AND INITIATIVES FOR CORPORATE SUSTAINABILITY REPORTING IN DENIM INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

The way of the sustainable development approach at the industry level is corporate sustainability. To ensure corporate sustainability in industry, all environmental, economic and social parameters must be included in the basic, strategic and operational decision-making mechanisms and processes of companies. Corporate sustainability can also be defined as “development which meets the needs of the present without compromising the ability of future generations to meet their own needs” by adapting the most widely used definition of the concept of sustainable development in the Bruntland Report. For sustainability to be implemented in industry, it must be traceable and measurable. This is possible with the sustainability reports prepared by the industry. Sustainability reports are generally prepared separately from financial reports today; they also emphasize financial and non-financial performance indicators. There are basically two reasons why business enterprises prepare sustainability reports. It is the necessity for stakeholders to demand comprehensive information about industrial activities and for businesses to fulfill their responsibilities towards the society. The other reasons to prepare sustainability reports can be listed as strategic goals, top management, stakeholder focus, level of disclosure and integration. Denim is one of the most widely used fabrics worldwide, commonly known as jeans. With its widespread use, environmental pollution associated with denim jean production leads to various environmental problems due to the large volume of jeans. In addition, since cotton is the basic raw material of denim production, denim also represents the main source of cotton consumption. Considering that the textile and apparel industry in general is under pressure to increase the recycling potential of cotton to meet contemporary and future market demands, the use of recycled materials (fiber, yarn and fabric) in the production of new denim products has become even more important. The environmental impact of denim products during production, use or disposal can be assessed at different stages of the product life cycle, and various measures can be taken at the stages where the impact reduction is most effective. However, the life cycle of a product is long and complex, covering many areas with many people involved at each stage. There are various optional and mandatory tools used to achieve this goal. These include economic tools, prohibited specific substances, environmental labeling, voluntary agreements, product design guidelines, etc. All of these are within the environmental, social and economic dimensions of sustainability. In this study, corporate sustainability reports of denim industry are examined, the detailed description of the initiatives and the most used standards are given. One of the most effective definitions of sustainability reporting made by the Global Reporting Initiative (GRI) is explained. The goal of this study is to draw attention to the the importance of the sustainability in all stages of the production.

Keywords: Corporate sustainability, sustainability standards, sustainability initiatives, denim.

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DAMAGE ANALYSIS AND FAILURE MECHANISMS OF PRINTED CONDUCTIVE PLA

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ABSTRACT

Conductive polylactic acid (PLA) represents an advanced composite material that merges the biodegradability and ease of processing of conventional PLA with electrical conductivity. While PLA has long been favored in additive manufacturing for its low cost, sustainability, and straightforward processing, its natural insulation properties have restricted its use to non-electrical applications. Conductive PLA, developed by embedding conductive fillers such as carbon nanotubes or carbon black, broadens these possibilities, enabling the creation of electrically functional components that remain eco-friendly and printable.

This study examines the mechanical properties and damage response of conductive PLA through tensile tests on standardized samples, focusing on the effects of different crosshead speeds. By analyzing how strain rate impacts the tensile strength and fracture behavior, this research aims to provide insights for applications in additive manufacturing that require reliable mechanical performance under diverse loading conditions.

Key words: PLA Conductor, Additive manufacturing, Mechanical properties, Damage, Crosshead speeds.

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FREELISTING: INSIGHTS INTO UNIVERSITY STUDENTS' CATEGORIZATION OF DRINKS, EMOTIONS, FRIENDSHIP, AND SUCCESS IN HUNGARY, JORDAN, AND TÜRKIYE

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ABSTRACT

This study used the freelisting method to explore the conceptualization of DRINKS, EMOTIONS, FRIENDSHIP, and SUCCESS among young adults in Hungary, Jordan, and Türkiye. A total of 180 university students, aged 18-20, listed examples for each category. The findings reveal both universal and culturally specific elements, showing how cultural values shape cognitive structure. HAPPINESS, SADNESS, and LOVE are universally recognized emotions, although differences were noted. DRINKS varied, with Hungarians focusing on ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGES, Jordanians focusing on TRADITIONAL HOT DRINKS, and Turks mentioning both. SUCCESS was tied to ACHIEVEMENT and HAPPINESS but varied by culture in its link to FINANCIAL STABILITY in Hungary, EDUCATION in Jordan, and EMOTIONAL FULFILLMENT in Türkiye. FRIENDSHIP was universally linked to TRUST, LOVE, and HAPPINESS with cultural nuances. This study offers insights into cultural linguistics by exploring how cultural contexts shape the perception and categorization of fundamental life concepts.

Keywords: Cognitive linguistics; Conceptualization; Categorization; Freelisting; Cross-cultural

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ENVIRONMENTAL VALUATION OF CRUZEIRO HILL IN THE MUNICIPALITY OF CAMBUÍ, MINAS GERAIS, BRAZIL

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ABSTRACT

Environmental valuation of natural resources provides their conservation, maintenance and protection against accelerated and indiscriminate explorations of their components; it assigns values to natural resources and quantify their environmental and socioeconomic impacts, in order to be acknowledged in public and private spheres, providing the effectiveness of decision-making processes and the subsidy of public policies related to sustainable development (CALDAS, 2009; MOURA, 2022).

In this scenario, the Cruzeiro Hill (“Morro do Cruzeiro”), located in the municipality of Cambuí, Minas Gerais, Brazil, and inserted in the Atlantic Forest, it is distinguished by its highest elevation of 1.080 meters. It emerges as a provider of ecosystem services, performing a vital role in the local floral and fauna preservation, and being a destination for citizens of Cambuí to do sports, cultural and religious activities (BRITO, 2021).

This study is justified by the deforestation of the Cruzeiro Hill and its environmental negative impacts, such as the reduction of rainfall infiltration and, consequently, the increased risk of floods. It should be also emphasized that there is an annual occurrence of arson fire, which disturbs the local biodiversity. In addition, the municipal legal framework about the protection of this Hill is neither well-reasoned nor implemented, which compromises its effective conservation and sustainable use.

In this context, the overall objective of this research is to perform the environmental valuation of Cruzeiro Hill in the municipality of Cambuí, Minas Gerais, Brazil.

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11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

RAPID UPPER LIMB ASSESSMENT TOOL TO EVALUATE THE LEVEL OF ERGONOMIC RISK

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ABSTRACT

Background: Work-related musculoskeletal disorders (WMSDs) are a major concern in workplaces worldwide, especially among health care practitioners, with lower back issues being highly prevalent. The Rapid Upper Limb Assessment (RULA) is commonly used to evaluate ergonomic risks in such cases due to its reliability.

Methodology: One hundred sixteen health care practitioners who participated were divided into two groups. They underwent RULA assessment, and outcome measures including pain intensity and quality of life were evaluated. Group I received postural advice, while Group II received postural advice along with a core strengthening program.

Results: RULA scores correlated strongly with pain intensity and quality of life. Post-intervention, both groups showed significant ($p < 0.001$) decreases in RULA scores, with Group II demonstrating greater improvement than Group I.

Conclusion: In conclusion, the RULA is effective for assessing ergonomic risks among health care practitioners and anticipate their impact on quality of life. It empowers them to interpret these outcome measures effectively, facilitating the design of targeted treatment plans for preventive interventions without the need for elaborate equipment.

Keywords: ergonomics; work-related musculoskeletal disorders; assessment; RULA; postural advice

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

LEGAL REVIEW OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT DECISION NUMBER 90/PUU-XXI/2023 REGARDING THE AUTHORITY OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT

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ABSTRACT

The Constitutional Court's Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023 introduces a new rule requiring presidential and vice-presidential candidates to be at least 40 years old or to have previously or currently held an elected office, such as a regional head. Following this decision, the General Election Commission announced the registration period for the 2024 presidential and vice-presidential election, set for October 19–25, 2023. On October 31, 2023, the Draft Election Commission Regulation on candidate nominations was approved in a joint meeting with the House of Representatives, the Election Supervisory Agency (Bawaslu), and the Election Organizer Honorary Council (DKPP). The official list of candidates is scheduled to be finalized by the General Election Commission on November 13, 2023. This study takes a normative juridical approach, using both regulatory and case-based analysis, to evaluate whether the Constitutional Court's Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023 aligns with or contradicts the provisions of Law Number 24 of 2003 on the Constitutional Court, last amended by Law Number 7 of 2020. Article 57, paragraph (1) of Law Number 7 of 2020 stipulates that Constitutional Court decisions are final and binding, leaving no room for further legal recourse. In this context, Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023 seems to conflict with these provisions, raising questions about its legal validity. Additionally, this decision introduces legal uncertainty and has the potential to trigger political conflict and instability. This could complicate the General Election Commission's efforts to manage the election if candidates deemed ineligible are seen as lacking legitimacy. Ultimately, this could result in protracted legal disputes over the eligibility of presidential and vice-presidential candidates in the 2024 election, which risks undermining the democratic process.

Keywords: Constitutional Court; Authority; Decision Number 90/PUU-XXI/2023

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE SUCCESS OF DOMINO'S STRATEGY: "BUY 1, GET 1 FREE" (BOGO)

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ABSTRACT

The "Buy 1, Get 1 Free" (BOGO) promotion is a global cornerstone of Domino's Pizza's marketing efforts. This research paper explores the success of Domino's BOGO strategy by examining its impact on consumer behaviour, market positioning, and sales growth. The paper analyses how BOGO promotions have contributed to Domino's competitive advantage by drawing on secondary data, industry reports, and relevant literature. Moreover, it evaluates the effectiveness of these promotions in customer loyalty and driving repeat purchases. While the strategy comes with risks, such as reduced profit margins, BOGO continues to be a powerful tool in Domino's marketing strategy.

Keywords: dominos. strategy. sales promotion; marketing; customers

SWOT ANALYSIS OF SOLAR SUBSIDY IN INDIA

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ABSTRACT

Adopting renewable energy is crucial for nations aiming to achieve sustainability and reduce their carbon footprint. With its abundant solar potential and proactive government policies, India has emerged as one of the most significant renewable energy markets globally. The government has introduced various subsidies, rebates, and incentives to promote the adoption of solar energy, such as capital subsidies, tax exemptions, and low-interest loans. This paper presents a SWOT (Strengths, Weaknesses, Opportunities, and Threats) analysis of India's solar subsidy framework to provide a comprehensive understanding of the current policy landscape and its impact on the growth of solar energy. The policy's strengths include strong governmental support through initiatives like the National Solar Mission and PM-KUSUM, favourable geographic conditions, and declining costs of solar installations. These elements have contributed to rapid expansion in solar capacity and significant job creation. On the other hand, the Weaknesses involve high initial costs, limited public awareness, and technical challenges related to grid integration and energy storage. Despite governmental subsidies, financial constraints still inhibit the widespread adoption of solar technology, especially in rural regions. The Opportunities in India's solar energy sector are driven by increasing demand for clean energy, technological advancements in photovoltaic (PV) systems, and international investments through collaborations like the International Solar Alliance (ISA). However, the sector faces Threats such as policy uncertainty, regulatory risks, dependency on imports for critical components, and competition from other renewable energy sources like wind and hydropower. The analysis concludes that while India's solar subsidy framework has achieved considerable success, addressing the challenges related to policy stability, local manufacturing, and public awareness is essential to achieving long-term energy security and sustainability. The findings from this study are expected to guide policymakers, stakeholders, and industry participants in refining the solar subsidy framework to align with India's ambitious renewable energy goals. This research also suggests key policy recommendations to strengthen the subsidy programs and enhance the country's transition towards a sustainable and resilient energy future.

Keywords: SWOT, Subsidy, Solar energy, sustainability, renewable energy, government

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ALTERNATIVE TRIADIC MODELING IN THE APPLICATION OF DEMOCRACY IN INDONESIA

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ABSTRACT

As a rule of law country, Indonesia adopts a presidential-based democratic system. This system implements a separation of powers: executive, legislative, and judicial. The separation of powers aims to prevent the abuse of power. Each power holder can be fairer and more transparent in addressing the needs of the community. The emergence of public polemics regarding legal politics that produces legal products prompts a reflection and evaluation to respond to it. The issuance of laws that show confusion and overlapping powers increases the urgency to find a renewal of thought. Based on the theory of Trias Politica from philosophers Montesquieu and John Locke, along with the realities of the political system in Indonesia, an alternative model for the separation of powers is proposed. This model seeks to provide alternative thinking to be applied in realizing a fair life and the common good (*bonum commune*). The methods used in this research include both primary and secondary methods. The primary method involves two steps: first, a Focus Group Discussion (FGD) with selected expert sources to formulate several applicable models of the separation of powers; second, a closed questionnaire on the choices from alternative models for further analytical discussion. The secondary method uses literature review sources to process the ideas of Trias Politica. Through these two methods, an alternative proposal for the application of Trias Politica in Indonesia is sought, reflecting a legal assessment of the roles and responsibilities of each power institution. Thus, the implementation of the separation of powers becomes clearer, and the legal political life becomes healthier. Legal politics in Indonesia responds to the needs of its society.

Keywords: Democracy, Trias Politica, Executive, Legislative, Judicial, Power Modeling, *Bonum Commune*, Legal Politics.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FOREIGN INVESTMENT REQUIREMENTS IN INDONESIA AND THE UNITED STATES OF AMERICA

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ABSTRACT

Economic growth is a very important part of a country, one of the factors is foreign investment, as well as occurs in Indonesia and the United States of America. The implementation of foreign investment in Indonesia experiences many obstacles due to difficult and complicated of requirements, thus it becomes a problem for investors in Indonesia and does the same thing are happen in the United States of America? This study aims to find the obstacles of foreign investment caused by foreign investment requirements that apply in both countries. This research is conducted using secondary data by analysing the foreign investment requirements in both countries. The results of this study will find a comparison of difficult and easy requirements in Indonesia and the United States of America, and requirements that investors need to know and that are useful for the governments of both countries. The benefits results of this study are expected to be important information for investors who plan to invest in Indonesia and the United States of America and useful in order to update foreign investment requirements in both countries.

Keywords: Investment, Requirements, Investors, Economy

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

GLOBALIZATION YOUNG WOMEN STARTUP ENTREPRENEURSHIP BUSINESS IN SMES CHALLENGING AND OPPORTUNITIES IN SINDH PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

This Start-up Women Entrepreneurship Business in SMEs Challenging and opportunities and its impact on Economy of Pakistan. Data collected from 200 SMEs business women. A structural Questionnaire were develop for the reliability and validity of the data. The exceptional growth of Small and medium enterprises (SME) has been expected and executed in the development of the country economically since 1947. It has contributed to the GDP growth, employment generation and export. The SME sector has acquired an outstanding contribution in the socio-economic development of the country. The damaging factors in the development of this sector are low capital base, accessibility of technology, credit policy, in consistent business services, quality human resources, low market awareness and infrastructural deficiency. The SME sectors are growth engine for economy in present scenario of globalization process. The Aim of this paper is to examine various issues in context of Pakistan economic condition. Because the SMEs are account for more than 95 percent of the industrial units, approximately 40 percent of the industrial production, and about 36 percent of the total exports. There are more than 18 million persons employed in various SME units and about 3.2 million registered SME units in the country. The scope of the paper examines the growth of SMEs in global era and its performance in economy. It identifies contribution of SMEs in GDP growth.

Key Words: Start-up, Women Entrepreneurship, SMEs, Challenging and opportunities

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BIODEGRADABLE ELECTRONICS FOR ENVIRONMENTAL SUSTAINABILITY

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ABSTRACT

With the rapid increase in electronic device consumption, electronic waste (e-waste) has become a critical environmental challenge. Traditional electronics contain toxic metals and non-biodegradable materials that contribute to pollution and human health risks when disposed of improperly. Biodegradable electronics, a novel field within sustainable technology, offer a promising solution to these issues by designing devices that decompose naturally after their use. These eco-friendly devices utilize organic and bio-derived materials, such as cellulose, silk proteins, and polylactic acid (PLA), for substrates and encapsulation, as well as biodegradable conductors like magnesium and zinc. Unlike conventional electronics, these devices are designed to maintain functionality during their operational life but break down safely in composting conditions or when exposed to moisture and natural enzymes in the environment.

The potential benefits of biodegradable electronics extend beyond waste reduction; they align with principles of a circular economy by eliminating hazardous materials, conserving finite resources, and promoting renewable resources. However, challenges persist in balancing the durability needed for reliable performance with the desired biodegradability. Organic materials often have lower conductivity and durability than traditional components, making performance optimization a key research focus.

As the demand for sustainable solutions grows, biodegradable electronics represent a forward-thinking approach to responsible consumption and environmental protection. By integrating these devices into applications requiring disposability, society can mitigate the ecological footprint of short-term electronics while ensuring environmental integrity. The development of high-performing, cost-effective biodegradable electronics could transform sectors dependent on temporary electronic devices, supporting a cleaner, healthier future.

Keywords: E-waste reduction, Sustainable technology, Biodegradable electronics

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ECONOMIC AND FINANCIAL IMPACT OF THE COVID-19 ON THE INSURANCE MARKET IN ALBANIA, KOSOVO AND NORTH MACEDONIA

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ABSTRACT

Our scientific research has been carried out to determine the impact of economic indicators such as inflation, interest rate and unemployment in past gross premiums in Albania, Kosovo and Northern Macedonia. Using the data panel including economic indicators in the countries of this region in the period from year 2014 to 2024, it is determined that price stability and higher deposit rates may cause faster development of insurance market. The consequences of the pandemic explosion were found in various industries as well as in the financial insurance sector. The comparison of the economic indicators for the V3 of the region gave an important background to this study. The Data panel is processed with E-VIEW; the results show a positive impact of economic indicators on gross written premiums in the three places taken under study. Hopefully this scientific obligation will serve as a positive approach to new researchers in the future.

Key Words: Gross Written premium, GDP, Interest Rate, Unemployment, Covid-19

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

ANALYSIS OF ENDOPHYTES AND ITS APPLICATIONS

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ABSTRACT

Endophytes colonization in the internal tissues of plants are regarded as ubiquitous and has been subject of discussion in the biological systems this recent times. This phenomenon has found its use in various biological applications among which is in the detoxification of several toxins enhanced by various microbial endophytes which have been reported to be contained in plants growing in any contaminated soil. Plants in their natural state serve as hosts to endophytes which in the process forms symbiotic associations with them. The benefits that the endophytes offer to the plants include amongst others to: enhance plants growth through the production of various phytohormones; increase in the resistance of environmental stresses; produce important bioactive metabolites; help in the fixing of nitrogen in the plants organelles; help in the metal translocation and accumulation in plants; assist in the production of enzymes involves in the degradation of organic contaminants. Therefore recognizing these natural processes of the microbes will enable the understanding of effective mechanism for enhanced biological activities. This review surveys the progressive understanding of endophytes, its applications, their mechanism of operation as well as the type of interaction between them and the plants they inhabit.

Keywords: Endophytes, microbes, detoxifications, pollutants, plant-microbes interactions, phytoremediation.

EPIDEMIOLOGICAL PROFILE AND CHRONOLOGICAL TRENDS OF HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR HODGKIN'S DISEASE DURING THE LAST DECADE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Hodgkin's disease (HD) is a malignant hematological disease with a good prognosis since it is curable in 80% of cases at all stages of the disease.

The aim of this study was to describe the epidemiological profile and the chronological trends of hospitalizations for HD over a 14-year period.

Methods: This was a retrospective observational study that included all patients hospitalized for HD in a university hospital center, during 14 years from 2005 to 2018.

Results: During the study period, 672 patients were hospitalized for HD, which represented 4.5 per thousand admissions, or 48 new cases per year. Overall, 55.2% of cases ($n = 371$) were male. The median age was 29 years (Interquartile Range (IQR) = [20-42 years]). The 20-30 age group was the most affected ($n = 264$; 39.3%). The median length of stay was 7 days (IQR = [4-12 days]). The trend of HD hospital incidence between 2005 and 2018 was stable among males ($Rho = 0.04$; $p = 0.8$) and increasing among females ($Rho = 0.7$; $p = 0.003$). Depending on age, hospitalizations for HD had significantly increased among adolescents and young adults over the last decade ($Rho = 0.6$; $p = 0.02$), while it remained stable or even decreased among elderly ($Rho = -0.1$; $p = 0.7$).

Conclusion: HD was a relatively rare disease, accounting for 4.5 per thousand admissions according to our study. Although it mainly affected young adults, elderly subjects and children were not spared. Chronological trends of hospitalizations for HD differed according to age and gender. A further study of potential risk factors, particularly environmental and occupational, will be desirable to explain these hypotheses.

HOSPITALIZATIONS FOR PREMATURITY: EPIDEMIOLOGICAL, CLINICAL PARTICULARITIES AND EVOLVING PROFILE

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Prematurity is defined by a term of birth less than 37 weeks. It usually requires treatment in a hospital environment, particularly if it is extremely prematurity. The objectives of this study were to describe the epidemiological, clinical, and evolving characteristics over time of hospitalizations for prematurity in southern Tunisia.

Methods: This was a retrospective study that included newborns hospitalized for prematurity in the Hédi Chaker Sfax Tunisia University Hospital, during the period 2006-2018. Data collection was carried out as part of the ongoing survey to monitor hospital morbidity and mortality.

Results: Among 10,977 admissions for newborns, 355 cases (3.23%) were admitted for prematurity. The distribution of patients according to sex showed a female predominance (223 cases; 62.8%). The median age of newborns hospitalized was one day (Interquartile Range (IQR) = [1-3] days) and 301 newborns (84.8%) were hospitalized during their first week of life. The median length of hospital stay for prematurity was 5 days (IQR = [3-12] days).

There were 12 deaths, for a hospital fatality rate of 3.4%. All these deaths were noted during the first week of life. The age of the deceased NN was statistically younger than the others ((1.25 ± 0.86) vs. (4.54 ± 8.36) ; $p < 0.001$). The most frequent associated comorbidity was neonatal respiratory distress (37 subjects; (10.4%)). It was statistically associated with a longer duration of hospitalization (>5 days) (Odds Ratio (OR) = 2.95; $p = 0.033$) and female gender (OR = 2.94; $p = 0.04$). The study of the evolving profile of hospitalizations for prematurity showed a stable overall trend between 2006 and 2018 (Rho = 0.314; $p = 0.54$). On the other hand, the chronological trend of deaths had a statistically increasing rate during the study period (Rho = 0.833; $p = 0.039$).

Conclusions: Prematurity represents a considerable source of morbidity and hospital mortality in newborns, particularly during the first days of life and in cases of associated respiratory distress. Thus, adequate early care and compliance with the rules of asepsis remain essential in order to improve the prognosis of this disease.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

FACTORS ASSOCIATED WITH BLOOD PRESSURE CONTROL AMONG DIABETIC HYPERTENSIVE PATIENTS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: As real public health problems, high blood pressure (HBP) and diabetes are two frequently associated pathologies. This association can make HBP more difficult to control.

The objective of this study was to determine the frequency of HBP control among hypertensive and diabetic patients (HDPs) and to identify the factors associated with it.

Methods: This was a prospective descriptive study that included all HDPs who consulted at least twice at a hospital center during the year 2022.

Results: A total of 63 HDPs were included. The average age was 57.2 ± 11.3 years. The sex ratio was 0.5. Diabetes was type 2 among 76.2% of cases ($n=48$). The duration of diabetes was 5.5 years (IIQ=[3-14.5 years]). The diagnosis of hypertension preceded that of diabetes in 19% of cases ($n=12$).

At the end of the follow-up, hypertension was balanced in 58.7% of diabetic patients ($n=37$).

Control of hypertension was significantly more frequent among patients without a personal history of metabolic syndrome and among those with a familial history of hypertension or diabetes ($p=0.001$; $p=0.032$; $p=0.017$, respectively).

In addition, active smoking ($p<0.001$), alcohol consumption ($p=0.009$), food insecurity ($p=0.002$) and poor therapeutic compliance ($p=0.02$) were factors statistically associated with non-control of hypertension. Patients whose hypertension was balanced at inclusion ($p=0.038$) and those having triple therapy ($p=0.042$) controlled their hypertension in a statistically more significant manner.

Conclusion: Nearly half of HDPs did not control their HBP. Thus, all health professionals must target presumed risk factors and redouble their efforts to improve the frequency of HBP control among HDPs.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

NUTRITIONAL CHALLENGES AMONG MEDICAL STUDENTS: PREVALENCE AND RISK FACTORS OF INADEQUATE EATING HABITS

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ABSTARCT

Introduction: The intense stress and busy schedule of medical students were among the factors that could lead them to often adopt inadequate eating habits (IEH). Our study aimed to estimate the prevalence of IEH among medical students and to identify the risk factors associated with these behaviors.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional, descriptive study conducted among a representative sample of students from a medical faculty during the academic year 2023-2024. We collected data using an anonymous self-administered questionnaire. We used a previously validated dietary habits assessment scale comprising 10 items with 5 response modalities from poor "1" to excellent "5". A student was considered to have IEH if he had a score ≤ 29 .

Results: In total, we included 737 students, 55.1% of whom (n = 406) studied in the first cycle of medical studies. The median age was 20 years (interquartile range (IQR) = [19-23] years) and the sex ratio (men/women) was 0.5.

The prevalence of IEH was 54.2% (n = 399). Self-judgment that their diet is poor was noted among 3 students (0.4%). Sixteen students (2.2%) drank more than 3 coffees, teas or any other sugary drinks per day. Sugary food intake (not low-fat) (once/day) and daily intake of fast food or fried or packaged food (once/day) were noted in 156 (21.5%) and 336 (46.2%) students, respectively.

The prevalence of IEH was significantly higher among students living more than 10 kilometers from their faculty (Odds ratio (OR) = 1.78; p = 0.04) and among those who did not have a personal car (OR = 1.58; p = 0.005). Similarly, IEH were significantly more noted among students whose mother's educational level was low (OR = 1.5; p = 0.011), and the family incomes were low (OR = 2.7; p = 0.04).

Conclusion: Our study revealed a notable prevalence of IEH among medical students with a multiplicity of associated risk factors. Awareness-raising actions and adequate solutions must be put in place to help future doctors in adopting healthy eating habits.

THE EATING DISORDER-INFECTION COMPLEX: STATUS REPORT IN TWO UNIVERSITY HOSPITALS

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Eating disorders (EDs) among hospitalized patients are recognized as potential risk factors for the development of healthcare-associated infections (HAIs), thus increasing morbidity and length of hospital stay.

The objective of our study was to determine the prevalence of HAIs in patients with EDs and to identify potential risk factors.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional prevalence study conducted in two university hospitals, between February 20 and March 13, 2023. We included all subjects with ED hospitalized in all hospital departments. The assessment of ED was done using a standardized and validated tool, the EAT-26 scale. A high score (greater than or equal to 20 points) indicates the presence of ED.

Results: In total, we included 95 patients with ED, of whom 45 were men (47.4%). The median age was 62 years (interquartile range (IQR) = [53-71] years).

The prevalence of HAI was 9.5% (n = 9). Lower respiratory infections (n=4 cases; 44.4%) were the most common, followed by bloodstream infections (n=4 cases; 44.4%) and gastrointestinal infections (n=2 cases; 22.2%). The median duration of hospitalization was significantly higher among infected patients (11 days (IIQ = [5-42] days) vs. 5 days (IIQ = [2-15] days); p=0.012).

Among the microbiologically documented HAIs (n=7), 2 cases were multidrug-resistant (28.6%). The prevalence of HAIs among patients with ED was statistically higher among patients with mechanical ventilation (Odds ratio (OR)=13; p=0.01), patients hospitalized in intensive care unit (OR=7.1; p=0.011), and patients having a peripheral venous catheter (OR=3.35; p=0.017).

Conclusion: The results of this study revealed that approximately one in 10 patients with EDs were affected by at least one HAI. Screening for these disorders in all patients upon admission and their adequate and specialized management could be effective in controlling them and subsequently reducing the risk of infection that could aggravate their disease.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

HEALTHCARE PROFESSIONALS' KNOWLEDGE ABOUT RABIES DISEASE: IMPACT OF A PROFESSIONAL TRAINING SESSION

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Rabies disease (RD) is a serious but preventable viral disease. Healthcare professionals (HCP) are always in the front line to overthrow any disease outbreak. Therefore, professional training session (TS) is necessary to improve HCP' knowledge about diseases threatening community such as RD to manage well epidemics. Our study aimed to determine the impact of a TS on HCP' knowledge about RD.

Methods: This was a quasi-experimental before-and-after study. It was performed during a TS on September 2024 with a sample of HCP from a University Hospital. An anonymous self-administered questionnaire was used before and after the training. It concerned RD epidemiology, transmission modalities, and prevention. Scores were established before and after the training for each theme assessed, then an overall score was calculated.

Results: A total of 36 HCP participated with a median seniority of 13.5 years (Interquartile range(IQR) =[4-20]). The sex ratio was 0.09. There were 23 nurses (63.9%) and 27 HCP (75%) belonged to medical departments.

Comparison of HCP knowledge before and after the TS showed a statistically significant improvement in the overall score (21/24(IQR=[18.2-23]) VS 18/24(IQR=[13-20]);p<0.001) with a median improvement of 3(IQ=[1.2-5]).

We noted a statistically significant improvement in HCP' knowledge about RD epidemiology (8/9(IQR=[6-9]) VS (6/9(IQR=[5-7]);p<0.001. The median improvement was 1.5(IQR=[1-3]), it was significantly more important among men (3(IQR=[3-3]) VS (1(IQR=[1-3]);p=0.016). As for RD transmission modalities and prevention there were a statistically significant raise in HCP' knowledge (5/5(IQR=[4-5]) VS 4/5(IQR=[2.2-4]);p<0.001) and (9/10(IQR=[7-10] VS 8.5/10(IQR=[5-10]);p<0.001),respectively.

Conclusion: The significant improvement of HCP' knowledge about RD after the TS suggest that this action was an effective intervention and revealed the need to maintain it continuously and exhaustively in the face of any epidemic.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

PATIENT SATISFACTION ASSESSMENT: IMPACT ON THE QUALITY OF CARE AND AVENUES FOR IMPROVEMENT

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ABSTRACT

Introduction: Patient satisfaction assessment remains a general concern for all healthcare institutions nowadays. It is one of the essential dimensions to take into account to assess performance of healthcare structures, detect failures and consequently guide improvement actions.

In this perspective, our study aimed to measure the level of satisfaction of hospitalized patients in view of the different quality dimensions services provided.

Methods: This was a cross-sectional descriptive study conducted over a period of one year (2023), among patients aged over 18 years hospitalized in a university hospital center and discharged after a minimum hospitalization of 48 hours.

Investigators previously trained in the interview technique collected the data using an anonymous questionnaire developed after a literature review.

Results: A total of 799 patients were interviewed with a median age of 42 years (Interquartile Range (IQR) = [32-62] years). The sex ratio (M/F) was 0.5. The median length of hospital stay was 5 days (IQR = [3-10] days).

The overall satisfaction level was 81.5% (n=528). Depending on the time when services were received, the satisfaction level was 87.3% (n=566) for services received in the morning, and 81.7% (n=652) for services received in the evening.

The most satisfying domains for which the satisfaction level exceeded 75% were the quality of nursing care (n=723; 90.6%), the quality of medical care (n=744; 93.4%), continuity of care (n=698; 87.6%), accessibility (n=644; 80.8%), admission procedures (n=639; 81.4%) and overall care (n=668; 83.8%). Patients were satisfied with the quality of the environment and conditions of stay and with the organization of discharge in 74.4% (n=594) and 74.2% (n=588) of cases respectively. Catering was the area with the lowest level of satisfaction (n=273; 42.6%).

Conclusion: The results obtained in our study were relatively encouraging with an overall satisfaction level exceeding 75%. However, some areas should be improved in order to ensure the required quality, particularly for the the environment and conditions of stay, organization of discharge and catering. Corrective measures based on the priority of these shortcomings should be undertaken.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXAMINING THE INFLUENCE OF GREEN HUMAN RESOURCE MANAGEMENT (GHRM) AND GREEN SUPPLY CHAIN MANAGEMENT (GSCM) INITIATIVES ON SUSTAINABLE PERFORMANCE (SP) IN THE CONTEXT OF PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Green Innovations and Sustainable Performances have garnered heightened interest due to world wide apprehensions of consumers, governments, and entities concerning diminishing natural resources and the formidable issue of climate change. Sustainable practices conform to principles of eco-friendly development. Its main objective is to maintain balance and harmony among People, Planet and Profit. The manufacturing sector is one of the greatest contributor in causing waste that disturb natural environment. The study focused on achieving sustainable performance through implementing Green Human Resource Management (GHRM) and Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM) in context of Pakistan. Both human resources and supply chain management are important aspects of any organization. Primarily, the research investigated impacts of both GHRM & GSCM on sustainable performance, along with other factors that may moderate and mediate this relationship. Data for the research were collected primarily from manufacturing companies that generate more environmental pollution like Textile, Food, Plastic, Pharmaceutical companies. The results indicated positive correlation between the adoption of GHRM practices and sustainable performance indicators. Similarly the survey revealed that GSCM may enhance sustainable performance due to focus green logistic and green purchasing. Along with it, data analysis suggest cross functional implementation of both GHRM and GSCM. The study also founded mediating role of GSCM specifically of Internal GSCM in relation between GHRM & SP. The survey unveiled certain challenges and hurdles, which organizations may face while implementing green practices in human resources and supply chain management sectors. The research concluded with valuable recommendations for stakeholders, offering pathways to promote sustainable performance.

Key Words: Green Human Resource Management (GHRM), Green Supply Chain Management (GSCM), Sustainable Performance (SP).

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

IONIC LIQUID MODIFIED $\text{NiFe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{RGO}$ NANOCOMPOSITE-BASED ENZYMATIC BIOSENSOR FOR THE DETECTION OF PHENOLIC COMPOUNDS IN WASTE WATER

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ABSTRACT

In this research work, we report the development of a cellulose carbon paper-based enzymatic biosensor using ionic liquids (ILs) modified $\text{NiFe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{rGO}$ (nickel ferrite/reduced graphene oxide) nanocomposite for the sensitive detection of phenolic compounds in wastewater. The nanocomposite was synthesized via a facile hydrothermal method. Scanning Electron Microscopy (SEM), X-ray diffraction (XRD), with Energy Dispersive X-ray analysis (EDX) and Fourier-transform infrared spectroscopy (FTIR) are employed to characterize the synthesized $\text{NiFe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{rGO}$ nanocomposite and ILs modified $\text{NiFe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{rGO}$. The synergistic combination of NiFe_3O_4 nanoparticles and rGO sheets provided a large surface area and enhanced electron transfer properties, while the amalgamation of ILs further improved the biocompatibility and stability of the nanocomposite. The enzymatic biosensor was fabricated by immobilizing tyrosinase onto the surface of the nanocomposite-modified cellulose carbon paper electrode. The biosensing performance of the developed platform $\text{ILs@NiFe}_3\text{O}_4/\text{rGO_CCPE}$ was evaluated through cyclic voltammetry and amperometry techniques. The biosensor showed excellent sensitivity, selectivity, and stability towards the detection of phenolic compounds, with a wide linear range and low detection limit.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

BRIDGING THE GAP: THE ROLE OF YOUTH-LED INITIATIVES IN POVERTY ALLEVIATION AND GENDER INEQUALITY REDUCTION IN PAKISTAN

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ABSTRACT

Youth in Pakistan are increasingly mobilizing to address social issues, particularly poverty and gender inequality. This research explores youth-led initiatives that aim to alleviate poverty and combat gender disparities, focusing on the effectiveness, scope, and impact of these programs in both rural and urban areas. By analyzing case studies of prominent youth organizations, the study highlights innovative strategies, such as microfinance programs, gender-sensitive education, and advocacy campaigns, used to empower communities and promote sustainable development. The findings will underscore the importance of empowering young leaders in fostering social change and reducing structural inequalities. The research aims to inform policy-makers and stakeholders about the potential of youth-driven solutions to address critical social challenges, contributing to a more inclusive and equitable society.

Keywords: Youth Empowerment, Poverty Alleviation, Gender Inequality, Social Change, Pakistan

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

DIGITAL TWIN DEFINITIONS: A COMPARISON OF ISO 23247-1 AND THE DIGITAL TWIN CONSORTIUM (DTC) IN THE CONSTRUCTION INDUSTRY

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ABSTRACT

Digital twins involve creating a digital duplicate of a physical system or entity, which can range from low to high dimensionality. These digital twins are used for various purposes such as predictive maintenance, decision making, training, virtual commissioning, testing, early identification, and coping. It is even possible to create digital twins of entities that already have their own internal digital twins. This concept is considered a top research area in industry practice and academic publications. The International Organization for Standardization (ISO) and the Digital Twin Consortium (DTC) have both released definitions of digital twins.

The objective of this study is to explain the concept of digital twins as defined by ISO 23247-1 and DTC. It covers the process of creating digital twins, their uses, and conclusions drawn from the study. The study begins with an overview and then delves into the specific definitions of digital twins outlined by ISO 23247-1 and DTC. The process of creating a digital twin is detailed, followed by an explanation of digital twin applications. The study concludes with the presentation of its findings.

Keywords: Digital Twin, ISO 23247-1, Digital Twin Consortium, DTC, Comparison, Definition, Construction Industry.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

THE IMPORTANCE OF ISO 21500 IN PROJECT MANAGEMENT FOR AEC PROJECTS

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ABSTRACT

The second edition of ISO 21500, developed by ISO/TC 258, has been released along with ISO 21502:2020, replacing the first edition (ISO 21500:2012). The standard outlines the fundamental principles for managing projects, programmes, and portfolios, and provides guidance for organizations to implement or enhance project, programme, and portfolio management using ISO/TC 258 standards. ISO 21500 is designed for organizations of all sizes and types, both public and private, and is applicable to any project, programme, or portfolio, regardless of complexity, size, or duration. Additional guidance on project, programme, and portfolio management and governance is available in ISO 21502, ISO 21503, ISO 21504, and ISO 21505.

Architecture, Engineering, and Construction (AEC) projects are different from other types of projects and have their own environments and circumstances that necessitate the need for a direct ISO standard applicable to AEC projects. ISO 21500 is applicable to all types of projects, irrespective of size, complexity, nature, or industry. It is one of a series of standards that may be used to define the project management process. Moreover, it is a direct management standard applied to a project. This study examines the implementation of ISO 21500 in the management of projects in the AEC industry. It examines how ISO 21500 is used in project management within the AEC industry. It explores the process and subject groups identified in ISO 21500 and their significance in project management.

Keywords: ISO 21500, Project Management, AEC, Project, Architecture, Engineering, Construction.

11. INTERNATIONAL EUROPEAN CONGRESS ON ADVANCED STUDIES IN BASIC SCIENCES

EXPLORING SUSTAINABILITY AND SUSTAINABILITY COMMUNICATION IN HIGHER EDUCATION: A CONCEPTUAL APPROACH YÜKSEKÖĞRETİMDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İLETİŞİMİNİ KEŞFETMEK: KAVRAMSAL BİR YAKLAŞIM

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ABSTRACT

In today's world, sustainability has become a critical element in the management of institutions and businesses. Sustainability, which aims to preserve natural resources and maintain ecological balance for future generations, should be addressed not merely as a concept but as a practical strategy. The success of this strategy is supported by the effective and comprehensive implementation of sustainability communication.

Sustainability communication encompasses activities aimed at ensuring that strategies are understood, embraced, and monitored by stakeholders, and it plays a significant role in universities' achievement of sustainability goals. Furthermore, higher education institutions are of critical importance as they serve as a bridge and distribution hub for supporting the academic development of sustainability practices and facilitating their dissemination throughout society.

The aim of this study is to raise awareness about sustainability and sustainability communication in higher education institutions, while also providing a conceptual framework for future research. A comprehensive literature review on sustainability and sustainability communication in higher education institutions was conducted, identifying current approaches, strategies, and gaps in the field. This study offers opportunities for more in-depth qualitative and quantitative research on sustainability communication and contributes to increasing the awareness of managers and decision-makers, thereby enhancing their strategic approaches.

Keywords: Sustainability, Sustainable Development, Sustainability Communication, Higher Education, Conceptual Approach.

ÖZET

Günümüzde sürdürülebilirlik, kurum ve işletme yönetiminde kritik bir unsur haline gelmiştir. Gelecek nesiller için doğal kaynakların korunmasını ve doğal dengenin sağlanmasını hedefleyen sürdürülebilirlik, yalnızca bir kavram olarak değil, uygulanabilir bir strateji olarak ele alınmalıdır. Bu stratejinin başarısı, sürdürülebilirlik iletişiminin etkili ve kapsamlı bir biçimde uygulanmasıyla desteklenmektedir.

Sürdürülebilirlik iletişimi, stratejilerin paydaşlar tarafından anlaşılması, benimsenmesi ve izlenmesini sağlamak amacıyla yürütülen faaliyetlerdir ve üniversitelerin sürdürülebilirlik hedeflerine ulaşmasında önemli bir rol üstlenmektedir. Ayrıca yükseköğretim kurumları, sürdürülebilirlik uygulamalarının akademik gelişimini desteklemek ve bu uygulamaların toplum genelinde yayılımını sağlamak adına bir köprü ve dağıtım merkezi işlevi görmeleri bakımından kritik öneme sahiptir.

Çalışmanın amacı, yükseköğretim kurumlarında sürdürülebilirlik ve sürdürülebilirlik iletişimi konularında farkındalık yaratarak, gelecekteki araştırmalara yönelik kavramsal bir çerçeve sunmaktır.

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Çalışmada, yükseköğretim kurumlarında sürdürülebilirlik ve sürdürülebilirlik iletişimi ile ilgili kapsamlı bir literatür taraması yapılmış ve mevcut yaklaşımlar, stratejiler ile bu alandaki boşluklar tespit edilmiştir. Bu çalışma, sürdürülebilirlik iletişimi üzerine daha derinlemesine niteliksel ve niceliksel araştırmalar yapılmasına olanak sağlarken, aynı zamanda yöneticilerin ve karar vericilerin bu konudaki farkındalıklarını artırarak stratejik yaklaşımlarını geliştirmelerine katkı sunabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sürdürülebilirlik, Sürdürülebilir Kalkınma, Sürdürülebilirlik İletişimi, Yükseköğretim, Kavramsal Yaklaşım.

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RESIDENTS' EVALUATION OF PARTICIPATORY MANAGEMENT PROCESS: PROJECTS CONSTRUCTED IN FOREST AREAS¹

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ABSTRACT

The allocation of forest areas to various non-forestry uses (mining, airport, motorway, etc.) increases the pressure on forest areas and causes conflicts between local people and decision-makers. To prevent and/or mitigate these conflicts, it is essential to ensure public participation before and during the construction of the projects. The aim of the study is to evaluate the perception of local people on the participatory management process of the projects constructed in the Istanbul forest area. Within the scope of this study, semi-structured interviews were conducted with 18 local headmen and 995 questionnaires were applied in 25 neighbourhoods surrounding Istanbul's Airport, Kuzey Marmara Motorway, and Yavuz Sultan Selim Bridge, and questions were asked about public participation in these project processes. The reason for selecting the study area is the allocation of forest areas to large-scale projects, and these projects significantly impact local communities. Responses were explained by using descriptive statistics.

According to the findings, local people think that they were not adequately informed about the projects, and the authorities did not take into account their expectations, demands, or complaints. And also, local people realised the importance of receiving their opinions and think their relations with the authorities have not been strengthened. Interviews with local headmen revealed that only a few neighbourhoods received information about the projects, but most of these neighbourhoods found the information insufficient. Furthermore, it was stated that grievances are left unaddressed, no solutions are presented, and the perspectives of the community are not considered. This leads to the belief that projects are executed based on the investors' preferences rather than the residents.

As a result, it has become evident that participating in these processes is crucial. Providing accurate and regular information, acknowledging and addressing concerns and grievances, and resolving issues are vital in preventing potential conflicts between local communities and authorities. Ensuring effective public participation in project processes will contribute to resolving conflicts and will also be important in preventing and mitigating potential social impacts.

Keywords: Participation, land-use change, conflict, allocation of forest areas

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FARKLI ÜLKELER, BENZER SORUNLAR: İNTİHAR VE SAĞLIK GÖSTERGELERİ DIFFERENT COUNTRIES, SIMILAR ISSUES: SUICIDE AND HEALTH INDICATORS

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ÖZET

Dünya Sağlık Örgütü (2021) her yıl intihar sebebiyle yediyüz bin kişinin hayatını kaybettiğini ifade etmektedir. Küresel bir sorun olan intiharın ülkelerin mutluluk seviyeleri ve sağlık hizmetlerine erişimi ile ekonomik, kültürel ve toplumsal faktörlerden etkilendiği kabul edilmektedir. Birleşmiş Milletler tarafından yayınlanan Dünya Mutluluk Raporu'na (2023) göre farklı sıralamalarda olan Türkiye, Finlandiya ve Afganistan'ı kıyaslayan bir araştırmanın olmadığı belirlenmiştir.

Bu araştırma ile söz konusu rapora göre mutluluk sıralamasında birinci olan Finlandiya, son sırada yer alan Afganistan ve 106. sıradaki Türkiye'nin intihar verileri üzerinde sağlık göstergelerinin etkilerini araştırmak amaçlanmıştır.

Araştırmada kullanılan veriler Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün websitesinden, Dünya Sağlık Örgütü tarafından yayınlanan "Dünya Sağlık Raporu [World Happiness Report] (2021)", "Ruh Sağlığı Atlası [Mental Health Atlas] (2020)", "Yaşamı Sürdür: Ülkelerde İntiharı Önleme Uygulama Rehberi [Live Life: An Implementation Guide For Suicide Prevention in Countries] (2021)" ve "Depresyon ve Diğer Yaygın Ruhsal Bozukluklar: Küresel Sağlık Tahmini [Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders Global Health Estimates] (2017)" ve Dünya Bankası'nın web sitesinden (World Bank, 2024) temin edilmiştir.

Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler incelendiğinde, dünyanın en mutlu ülkesi Finlandiya'nın intihar oranlarının ve ülkedeki intihar sebepli ölümlerin Afganistan ve Türkiye'den yüksek olduğu belirlenmiştir. Finlandiya, Afganistan ve Türkiye'deki intihar sayıları cinsiyete göre değerlendirildiğinde erkeklerin kadınlardan daha fazla intihar ettiği belirlenmiştir. Ülkeler 10.000 kişiye düşen sağlık personeli (doktor, hemşire-ebe, eczacı ve dişçi) açısından kıyaslandığında en yüksek oranların Finlandiya'da olduğu görülmüştür. Ülkelerdeki intihara bağlı ölüm oranı üzerinde alkol tüketiminin; erkek intiharları üzerinde ise depresyonun etkili olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Araştırma ile sağlık göstergelerinin tek başına intihar oranlarını düşürmek için yeterli olamayabileceği görülmüştür. Ruh sağlığı ve hastalıkları ile alkolün intihara etkisi göz önünde bulundurulduğunda söz konusu alanlara yönelik çalışmaların artırılması gerektiği düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntihar, Mutluluk, Türkiye, Afganistan, Finlandiya, Sağlık Göstergeleri.

ABSTRACT

According to the World Health Organization (2021), approximately 700,000 people die by suicide every year. Suicide, recognized as a global public health issue, is influenced by various factors, including happiness levels, access to healthcare services, and economic, cultural, and social conditions. However, no existing study has specifically compared suicide rates across countries with different happiness rankings, such as Finland, Afghanistan, and Turkey, as highlighted by the United Nations World Happiness Report (2023).

This research aims to explore the impact of health indicators on suicide rates in Finland, ranked the happiest country, Afghanistan, ranked last, and Turkey, positioned 106th according to the happiness

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index. The study utilized data from the World Health Organization (WHO) website and reports such as the "World Happiness Report (2021)," "Mental Health Atlas (2020)," "Live Life: An Implementation Guide for Suicide Prevention in Countries (2021)," and "Depression and Other Common Mental Disorders: Global Health Estimates (2017)." Additionally, relevant data were obtained from the World Bank (2024).

The findings reveal that Finland, despite being the happiest country, has higher suicide rates and suicide-related deaths than Afghanistan and Turkey. When disaggregated by gender, the study shows that men are more likely to die by suicide than women in all three countries. In terms of healthcare access, Finland has the highest number of healthcare professionals per 10,000 people, including doctors, nurses, midwives, pharmacists, and dentists. However, the analysis indicates that alcohol consumption contributes to the overall suicide mortality rates, while depression significantly impacts male suicides.

The research concludes that health indicators alone may not be sufficient to reduce suicide rates. Given the influence of mental health disorders and alcohol on suicide, the study recommends increasing efforts and interventions in these areas.

Keywords: Suicide, Happiness, Turkey, Afghanistan, Finland, Health Indicators.

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İDRAR YOLU ENFEKSİYONLARINDA KÜLTÜRDEN İZOLE EDİLEN BAKTERİLER VE ANTİBİYOTİK DUYARLILIKLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Giriş: Üriner sistem enfeksiyonları (ÜSE)'nde erken tanı ve tedavi için enfeksiyona neden olan mikroorganizmanın tespit edilmesi ve antibiyotik duyarlılığının belirlenmesi hastalığın prognozu için önemlidir. Özellikle sağlık bakımı ilişkili enfeksiyonlarının yüksek mortalite ve morbiditesinin azaltılması için hastane florasının bilinmesi de önemli bir durumdur. Bu çalışmada amaç ÜSE tanısı alan hastalarda idrar kültürlerinden izole edilen bakterileri saptamak ve bu bakterilerin antibiyogram sonuçlarını inceleyerek tedavide yaygın olarak kullanılan antibiyotiklere karşı duyarlılıklarını ve direnç durumlarını araştırmaktır.

Gereç ve yöntem: Çalışma Yalova Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi (YEAH)'nde yapıldı. Çalışmaya başlamadan önce gerekli kurum izinleri alındı. Çalışmaya 1 Ocak 2023-1 Eylül 2024 arasında YEAH'da yatarak tedavi gören ve ÜSE tanısı alan hastalardan alınan idrar örneklerinden izole edilen patojenler dâhil edildi. 18 yaş altı çocuk ve bebek hastalar, ayaktan başvuran hastalar ve hastane bilgi yönetim sisteminde eksik bilgisi/dosya kaydı olan hastalar çalışmaya dahil edilmedi. İdrar kültürü sonuçları hastane bilgi yönetim sisteminden alındı. Elde edilen veriler SPSS 21 programında analiz edildi, anlamlılık düzeyi $p < 0.05$ alındı.

Bulgular: İdrar kültüründe üreme olan hastaların (n:1121) %58'i kadın olup; yaş ortancası 78, 00 [68,00-85,00] yılıdır. İdrar kültürü sonuçlarının 668 (59,58)'inde Gram (-) bakteri üremesi olurken, 162 (%14,45)'inde Gram (+) bakteri üremesi ve 291 (%25,95)'inde mantar üremesi olduğu görüldü. Birimlere göre üreyen etkenlerin 855 (%76,3)'i yoğun bakım ünitesinde, 198 (%17,7)'i dahili servisler ve 68 (%6,1)'i cerrahi servislerden izole edildi. En sık üreyen ilk üç mikroorganizma sırasıyla Escherichia coli (*E.coli*) (%26,7), *Candida spp.* (%26,0) ve *Klebsiella pneumonia* (%15,1) idi. Her iki cinsiyette de en fazla üreyen mikroorganizmanın *E.coli* olduğu saptandı (erkek %18,2; kadın %32,9). Yoğun bakım ünitelerinde en fazla üreyen mikroorganizma *Candida spp.* (%27,5) olurken; dahili ve cerrahi servislerde *E.coli* olduğu görüldü (sırasıyla; %26,3; %41,2). İdrar kültüründe üreyen mikroorganizmaların cinsiyet ve birimlere göre dağılımı Tablo 1'de gösterildi. Mikroorganizmaların antibiyotik direnç oranları değerlendirildiğinde; mikroorganizmaların %50 ve üzeri dirençli olduğu antibiyotiklerin sırasıyla; sefiksime (%80,95), siprofloksasin (%76,99), sefuroksim (%72,62), ampisilin (%79,43), seftriakson (%69,54), seftazidim (67,43) ve sefepim (%66,67) olduğu görüldü. Mikroorganizmalara göre antibiyotiklerin direnç oranları Şekil 1'de gösterildi.

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Tablo 1: İdrar kültüründe izole edilen mikroorganizmaların cinsiyet ve birimlere göre dağılımı

Mikroorganizmalar	Toplam	Cinsiyet		Birimler		
	n (%)	Erkek (n:473)	Kadın (n:648)	Yoğun Bakım Üniteleri (n:855)	Dahili servisler (n:198)	Cerrahi servisler (n:68)
<i>A.baumannii</i>	22 (1,9)	17 (3,6)	3 (0,5)	17 (2,0)	3 (1,5)	2 (2,9)
<i>P.mirabilis</i>	108 (9,6)	46 (9,7)	62 (9,6)	99 (11,6)	9 (4,5)	0
<i>Enterobacter spp.</i>	8 (0,7)	6 (1,3)	2 (0,3)	4 (0,5)	2 (1,0)	2 (2,9)
<i>E.coli</i>	299 (26,7)	86 (18,2)	213 (32,9)	219 (25,6)	52 (26,3)	28 (41,2)
<i>K.pneumoniae</i>	169 (15,1)	60 (12,7)	109 (16,8)	118 (13,8)	42 (21,2)	9 (13,2)
<i>P.aeruginosa</i>	41 (3,7)	25 (5,3)	16 (2,5)	27 (3,2)	8 (4,0)	6 (8,8)
<i>Diğer Gram negatif</i>	21 (1,8)	16 (3,4)	7 (1,1)	16 (1,9)	3 (1,5)	2 (2,9)
<i>Enterococcus spp.</i>	134 (12,0)	63 (13,3)	71 (11,0)	100 (11,7)	31 (15,7)	3 (4,4)
<i>S.aureus</i>	8 (0,7)	6 (1,3)	2 (0,3)	5 (0,6)	3 (1,5)	0
<i>Diğer Gram pozitif</i>	20 (1,8)	8 (1,7)	12 (1,9)	15 (1,8)	2 (1,0)	3 (4,4)
<i>Candida spp.</i>	291 (26,0)	140 (29,6)	151 (23,3)	235 (27,5)	43 (21,7)	13 (19,1)
Toplam	1121 (100)	473 (42,19)	648 (57,80)	855 (76,27)	198 (17,66)	68 (6,06)

Sonuç: Çalışmamızda; idrar kültüründe en yüksek oranda izole edilen mikroorganizma türlerinin Gram negatif bakteriler olduğu, en fazla görülen mikroorganizmaların *E.coli* ve *Candida spp.* olduğu, her iki cinsiyette de en fazla oranda üreyen mikroorganizmanın *E.coli* olduğu, en fazla oranda üremelerin yoğun bakım ünitelerinde olduğu görülmüştür. Ayrıca izole edilen Gram negatif bakterilerde en fazla dirençli olan antibiyotiğin sefiksime olduğu ve Gram negatif mikroorganizmalarda siprofloksasin direncinin yüksek olduğu belirlendi. idrar yolu enfeksiyonuna neden olan patojenlerin sıklığı, yerel veya bölgesel antibiyotik dirençlerinin bilinmesi ve bu doğrultuda ampirik tedavinin düzenlenmesi tedavide başarılı olabilmek, mortalite ve morbiditeyi önlemek için gerekli olduğu düşünülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Üriner sistem enfeksiyonu, idrar kültürü, mikroorganizma, antibiyotik, direnç

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11-13 November 2024

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Bilgilerinize arz edilir,

Saygılarımla,

Dr. Mariam S. OLSSON
Organizing Committee Member

T.C.
Ankara Valiliđi
Uluslararası Yayıncılar Derneđi

Konu : Uluslararası Kongre
Sayı : 1

15 Ocak 2024

İLGİLİ KİŞİYE/KURUMA

Ankara Valiliđi'nin 06.141.030 tescil numarası ile Tüzel Kişiliđe haiz olarak *Bilimsel Araştırmalar ve Uluslararası Akademik Yayıncılık* alanında faaliyet gösteren derneđimizin 10 Ocak 2024 tarihinde Uluslararası Kongre ve Sempozyumlar Düzenlenmesi gündemi ile toplanan Yönetim Kurulunca 1 sayılı karar alınmış ve bu kararla "11. Uluslararası Avrupa Temel Bilimlerde İleri Araştırmalar Kongresi" düzenlenmesi oy birliđi ile kabul edilmiştir. Kongreye ilişkin görevlendirme ve ayrıntılar aşağıdaki tabloda verilmiştir.

Bilgi ve geređi rica olunur



Dr. Mustafa Latif EMEK
Genel Başkan

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