

ABSTRACT BOOK



KONYA
13 - 15 ARALIK 2024

SELÇUK 11. ULUSLARARASI UYGULAMALI BİLİMLER KONGRESİ



SELÇUK 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
DECEMBER 13 - 15, 2024
KONYA



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*SELÇUK 11TH INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
DECEMBER 13 - 15, 2024- KONYA*

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PRESENTATION

Oral presentation

ASSOCIATION & ACADEMIC INCENTIVES :

**In the conference 127 papers have been presented by Turkish participants and 153
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İlgide kayıtlı yazıda belirtildiği üzere, Bölümünüz Veterinerlik İç Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı öğretim üyelerinden Prof. Dr. Başak HANEDAN'ın, "Academy Global Conferences & Publishing tarafından önümüzdeki tarihlerde düzenlenecek olan uluslararası kongrelerde; kongre başkanı, kongre düzenleme ve bilim kurulu üyesi olarak görevlendirilmesi Dekanlığımızca uygun görülmüştür.

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SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
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SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Doç. Dr., ESRA TARHAN	1	ADANA HALK KÜLTÜRÜNDE DEPREMLE İLGİLİ İNANIŞ VE UYGULAMALAR	Doç. Dr., ESRA TARHAN
		2	COMPILE STUDIES CARRIED OUT IN OUR COUNTRY AND A REVIEW ON THE MUSICAL PRACTICES OF THE FOLK COMMUNITY LIVING IN AFYONKARAHİSAR ÇAY DISTRICT AND TURKISH FOLK MUSIC ORAL TUNES	EKREM RESUL YAMAN
		3	ANTAKYA AYHAN ACEMOĞLU HOUSE	Öğr. Gör. Mehmet PINAR
		4	VAKIFLI VILLAGE GUEST HOUSE	Öğr. Gör. Mehmet PINAR
		5	THE LIFE OF OTTOMAN ASTRONOMER MİRİM ÇELEBİ AND HIS WORKS WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF ASTRONOMY	Doç. Dr. Seyfettin KAYA
		6	IBN KAMMAD WHO ANDALUSIAN ASTRONOMER AND HIS WORKS IN THE FIELD OF ASTRONOMY	Doç. Dr. Seyfettin KAYA
		7	ABBASİLERDE BİR TÜRK VEZİR UBEYDULLAH B. YAHYÂ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Rafiye SANLAV
		8	Gelenekçi İslahat Düşüncesinin Son Temsilcilerinden: Defterdar Mehmed Paşa	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Rukiye ÇEKİÇ
		9	ŞUÛBİYE HAREKETİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Hasan Ekinci
		10	LAZ ENSTİTÜSÜ'NÜN LAZ TOPLULUĞU KÜLTÜREL BELLEĞİ OLUŞTURMAYA YÖNELİK FAALİYETLERİ ÜZERİNE BİR İNCELEME	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi CENKHAN KAHRAMAN Doç. Dr. SEVİM KOÇER

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HALL / SALON 2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir Kırbaş	1	ACCREDITATION IN FOREIGN LANGUAGE EDUCATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF QUALITY ASSURANCE AGENCIES IN HIGHER EDUCATION	Dr. Okan DEDE Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa POLAT
		2	A BIOMETRIC ANALYSIS ON HIDDEN CURRICULUM RESEARCH	Dr. Okan DEDE Asst. Prof. Dr. Mustafa POLAT
		3	PHRASAL VERBS EXPRESSING THE CONCEPT OF FAMILY IN FRENCH AND THEIR CLASSIFICATION	MAHARRAMOVA GUNAY ISMAYIL KIZI
		4	FEN BİLİMLERİ ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARI GERİ DÖNÜŞÜM SEMBOLLERİNİ TANİYOR MU?	Kübra YILDIRIM Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Fehime Sevil YALÇIN
		5	ASSESSMENT OF TURKISH LANGUAGE TEACHER CANDIDATES' RATIONAL AND INTUITIVE DECISION MAKING STYLES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir Kırbaş
		6	TRENDS OF GRADUATE STUDIES ON INTUITIVE THINKING IN THE FIELD OF EDUCATION IN TURKEY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdulkadir Kırbaş
		7	THE MEDIATING ROLE OF SELF-REGULATION IN THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN PARENTAL ATTITUDE AND LOCUS OF CONTROL WITH ACADEMIC MOTIVATION	Prof. Dr. Ramin ALİYEV Dr. Şeyma MIZRAK
		8	THE ROLE OF SCHOOL ATTACHMENT AND ACADEMIC GRIT IN PREDICTION OF COMPUTER GAME ADDICTION	Dr. Şeyma MIZRAK

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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Doç. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN	1	DETERMINATION OF SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF <i>Arum maculatum</i> PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE IN THE ADANA REGION	Assist. Prof. Dr. Handan SARAC Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet DEMIRBAS
		2	SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF THE PURPLE DEAD-NETTLE (<i>Lamium purpureum L.</i>) PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE	Assist. Prof. Dr. Handan SARAC Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ahmet DEMIRBAS
		3	LENGTH-WEIGHT AND LENGTH-LENGTH RELATIONSHIPS OF HORSE MACKEREL (TRACHURUS MEDITERRANEUS STEINDACHNER, 1868) SAMPLED FROM TÜRKİYE SEAS	Assoc. Prof. Dr., MELEK ÖZPİÇAK Asst. Prof., SEMRA SAYGIN Prof. Dr., SAVAŞ YILMAZ
		4	Biological Approaches to Managing Damping-Off Diseases in Vegetables	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Melek KAPCI Prof. Dr. Nuh BOYRAZ
		5	THE ROLE of ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHİZAL FUNGİ (AMF) in THE CONTROL of PLANT FUNGAL DİSEASES	Araştırma Görevlisi FATMA İŞİK Prof. Dr. NUH BOYRAZ
		6	KLİNİK ÖRNEKLERDEN İZOLE EDİLEN <i>CANDİDA</i> SUŞLARININ BİYOFİLM OLUŞTURMA ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ VE <i>CANDİDA ALBİCANS</i> SUŞLARININ MOLEKÜLER GENOTİP-SUBTİP ANALİZİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SABİHA ŞENSÖZ Doç. Dr., DJUR SUN KARASARTOVA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, GÖNÜL ARSLAN AKVERAN Uzman Dr., NEZAHAT KOŞAR Doç. Dr., AYŞE SEMRA GÜRESER Prof. Dr., AYŞEGÜL TAYLAN ÖZKAN
		7	LENGTH-WEIGHT AND LENGTH-LENGTH RELATIONSHIPS OF <i>Alburnus sellal Heckel</i> , 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM (TUNCELİ)	Doç. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN Doç. Dr. Osman SERDAR
		8	DETERMINATION OF MORPHOMETRIC AND MERISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF <i>Alburnus sellal Heckel</i> , 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM	Doç. Dr. Osman SERDAR Doç. Dr. Ebru İfakat ÖZCAN

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HALL / SALON 4	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İNCİ GÜLER GÜNEY	1	İSTANBUL İLİ ANADOLU YAKASI ÖRTÜ ALTI SEBZE ÜRETİCİLERİNİN BİTKİ KORUMA UYGULAMALARINDAKİ DAVRANIŞLARI VE BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	Muhittin ÖZKAN Prof. Dr. Nuh BOYRAZ
		2	THE IMPACT OF SHEEP WOOL MANURE APPLICATION'S ON SOME ENZYME ACTIVITIES AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCAREOUS SOILS	MASTER'S STUDENT Ömer Faruk ÖZTÜRK PHD STUDENT Fırat UZUN PHD STUDENT Mahmoud NAZZAL PROF. DR. Ummahan ÇETİN KARACA
		3	KENTLERDE DİKEY TARIM VE DİKEY TARIMA UYGUN SEBZELER	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, ECEM SULTAN GÜRLER Doç. Dr. SEVİNÇ BAŞAY
		4	KONYA İLİ SEYDİŞEHİR İLÇESİ ŞEKERPANCARI EKİM ALANLARINDA VERİM VE KALİTEYİ ETKİLEYEN FUNGAL HASTALIKLAR	Hasan HARMANCI Prof. Dr. Nuh BOYRAZ
		5	Characterization of <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. isolates isolated from wheat and determination of their antagonistic activities against <i>F.pseudograminearum</i> , <i>F.graminearum</i> and <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> pathogens	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İNCİ GÜLER GÜNEY

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HALL / SALON 5	Prof. Dr. Kinyas POLAT Prof. Dr. Selahattin BARDAK	1	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION ON FAMILY LIFE WITH COLLABORATION ANALYSIS	Prof. Dr. Kinyas POLAT Prof. Dr. Selahattin BARDAK
		2	GÖĞÜS RÖNTGENİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDEN AKCİĞER ENFEKSİYONLARININ RESNET-152 DERİN ÖĞRENME MODELİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ	Prof. Dr. Kinyas POLAT Prof. Dr. Selahattin BARDAK
		3	EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SMART PHONE USE ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS WITH FP-GROWTH ANALYSIS	Prof. Dr. Selahattin BARDAK Prof. Dr. Kinyas POLAT
		4	PREDICTION OF OFFICE DESK PREFERENCES OF TURKISH CONSUMERS WITH DECISION TREE MODEL	Prof. Dr. Selahattin BARDAK Prof. Dr. Kinyas POLAT
		5	ESP32 BASED WI-FI, BLUETOOTH AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED RENEWABLE SMART HOME SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION	Öğr. Gör. Dr., Beytullah BOZALİ Lisans Öğrenci, Timur ÇAKMAK Lisans Öğrenci, Semih KARAKAŞ
		6	BULANIK MANTIK YAKLAŞIMI İLE TEHDİT DEĞERLENDİRMESİ VE SİLAH ATAMA PROBLEMİ	İSMAİL CIRRIK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi SAİT CAN YÜCEBAŞ
		7	GEOMETRIC OPTIMIZATION OF PLATE-FIN MANIFOLDS USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	Assistant Prof. Dr. Erkan Caner OZKAT
		8	INNOVATIVE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES FOR ENHANCED DIABETES RISK PREDICTION USING NHANES DATA	ZEHRA BAYRAK DR. İSMAİL YENİLMEZ
		9	ENHANCING EXPLAINABILITY IN MACHINE LEARNING MODELS: ADDRESSING THE RASHOMON EFFECT WITH SHAP AND LORE	HÜSEYİN DURMAZ MERTHAN DOĞAN, DR. İSMAİL YENİLMEZ

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HALL / SALON 6	Doç. Dr. AHMET BORA KIRKLIKÇI	1	DOĞANIN İZİNDE: KENTSEL DONATILARDA DOĞADAN İLHAM ALMA	Sena ŞENGÜL Doç. Dr. Elvan ENDER ALTAY
		2	ORMAN ÜRÜNLERİ SEKTÖRÜNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BİR ÇEVRE GELİŞTİRMEYE YÖNELİK YEŞİL ÜRETİM UYGULAMALARI	Doç. Dr. AHMET BORA KIRKLIKÇI
		3	Detection of deforestation in the Black Sea Region between the years 2020-2021 using Sentinel-2A satellite imagery and Machine Learning (ML)	Research Assistant Dr., TUNAHAN ÇINAR Associate Professor Dr. , YILMAZ TÜRK
		4	Investigation of Forestry Activities in Protected Areas	Research Assistant Dr., TUNAHAN ÇINAR Associate Professor Dr. , YILMAZ TÜRK
		5	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ON WOOD RESTORATION	Mehmet Nuri YILDIRIM Süleyman ÖZCAN
		6	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ON FURNITURE ERGONOMICS	Mehmet Nuri YILDIRIM Süleyman ÖZCAN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Öğr. Gör. Dr., ERHAN ÖZTÜRK Doç. Dr., ZEYNEP ŞİLAN TURHAN	1	GREEN SOLVENTS USED IN MICROEXTRACTION TECHNIQUES	Arş. Gör. Seçkin FESLİYAN Prof. Dr. Adil ELİK Prof. Dr. Nail ALTUNAY
		2	HYDROPHOBIC DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS AND THEIR USE IN HEAVY METAL DETERMINATION	Arş. Gör. Seçkin FESLİYAN Prof. Dr. Adil ELİK Prof. Dr. Nail ALTUNAY
		3	1,2,4-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AJAN OLARAK MOLEKÜLER DOKİNG ÇALIŞMASI	Öğr. Gör. Dr., YASEMİN KEŞKEK KARABULUT Öğr. Gör. Dr., ERHAN ÖZTÜRK Doç. Dr., ZEYNEP ŞİLAN TURHAN
		4	BAZI 1,2,4-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AKTİVİTELERİNİN KUANTUM KİMYASAL HESAPLAMALARI	Öğr. Gör. Dr., ERHAN ÖZTÜRK Öğr. Gör. Dr., YASEMİN KEŞKEK KARABULUT Doç. Dr., ZEYNEP ŞİLAN TURHAN
		5	INVESTIGATION OF BIOSORPTION OF ACID VIOLET 90 TEXTILE DYE WITH PENCILLIUM FUNICULOSUM MOLD	Yüksek Lisans Öğr. Nursena DEMİR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Semra YILMAZER KESKİN Doç. Dr. Can Serkan KESKİN Prof. Dr. Ayşe AVCI Prof. Dr. Kudret YILDIRIM
		6	DETERMINATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF CERTAIN BORON COMPOUNDS IN THE PHOTOCATALYTIC REMOVAL OF METHYLENE BLUE	Prof. Dr. İbrahim TEĞİN Arş. Gör. Kudret AKŞİT Dr. Öğretim Görevlisi Gurbet CANPOLAT Doç. Dr. Erdal YABALAK
		7	COMPARING BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS	Mehmet Nuri GÜLSÜN Prof. Dr. İbrahim TEĞİN Assoc. Prof. Dr. Erdal YABALAK

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
December 13 - 15, 2024
KONYA
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
HALL / SALON 8	Prof. Dr. Canan Nakiboğlu Prof. Dr. Nuri Nakiboğlu	1	ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ KÜLTÜREL ZEKÂ DÜZEYLERİ	Doç. Dr. Fatıma Firdevs ADAM Doç Dr. Aysel ARSLAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehtap ÇİFÇİ
		2	ÖĞRETMEN ADAYLARININ KÜRESEL VATANDAŞLIK YETERLİKLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehtap ÇİFÇİ Doç Dr. Aysel ARSLAN Doç. Dr. Fatıma Firdevs ADAM
		3	MATEMATİK ETKİNLİKLERİNİN SEÇİM VE DEĞERLENDİRME SÜREÇLERİ: ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ	AYŞEGÜL KILIÇ ODUNCU DR. GÜLAY AGAÇ DR. MEHMET GÜZEL
		4		
		5	SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR KALKINMA İÇİN EĞİTİMİN TÜRKİYE VE ALMANYA BAĞLAMINDA KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	DİDEM TEKİN Prof. Dr. BELGİN ARSLAN CANSEVER Prof. Dr. PINAR ÇAVAŞ
		6	Türkiye ve Hollanda'da Öğretmenlerin Meslekten Ayrılma Nedenlerinin Karşılaştırmalı Olarak İncelenmesi	ÖZLEM AYKAR Prof. Dr. BELGİN ARSLAN CANSEVER
		7	INVESTIGATION OF CHEMISTRY TEACHING STUDENTS' CONCEPTIONS TOWARDS SOIL POLLUTION	Prof. Dr. Canan Nakiboğlu Prof. Dr. Nuri Nakiboğlu
		8	CHEMISTRY TEACHING AND CHEMISTRY DEPARTMENT STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT GREEN CHEMISTRY AND THEIR THOUGHTS ABOUT ITS IMPORTANCE	Prof. Dr. Canan Nakiboğlu Prof. Dr. Nuri Nakiboğlu

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
HALL / SALON 1	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Min Zhang	1	A THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR MODELING CORE CONSCIOUSNESS FUNCTIONS IN AI	Prof. Dr. Sarah Lindholm
		2	LIFE MEANINGFULNESS AND PSYCHOSOCIAL FACTORS: A STUDY OF ADDICTION RECOVERY IN MALAYSIA	Dr. Aina Zulkifli Dr. Rahimah Kadir
		3	ENHANCING FAIRNESS IN INCENTIVE SYSTEMS: INSIGHTS FROM THAILAND'S PUBLIC SECTOR	Dr. Supaporn Charoensri
		4	MEMORY DYNAMICS AND GENDER VARIATIONS IN EPISODIC RECALL	Dr. Clara Soriano Dr. Matilde Peralta
		5	CULTURAL ADAPTATION AND ANXIETY AMONG INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS IN BEIJING UNIVERSITIES	Dr. Ali Hamid Assoc. Prof. Dr. Min Zhang
		6	TREATMENT OR RE-VICTIMIZING THE VICTIMS: A CLINICAL APPROACH TO BORDERLINE PERSONALITY DISORDER	Assi.s. Prof. Dr. Maria Ivanova Dr. Luka Petrov
		7	THE STORY OF MERGERS AND ACQUISITIONS: UNDERSTANDING THE UNCERTAINTY OF ORGANIZATIONAL CHANGE THROUGH NARRATIVE THEORY	PHD student Naomi Ahmed Dr. Ahmed El-Tayeb
		8	A NEW MEASURE OF HERDING BEHAVIOR: DERIVATION AND IMPLICATIONS IN FINANCIAL MARKETS	Dr. Zeynep Yılmaz Dr. Burak Koca
		9	ANALYSIS OF DRIVING CONDITIONS AND PREFERRED MEDIA ON DIVERSION IN TRAFFIC	Ji-Won Kim Min-Ji Lee

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Prof. Dr. Noor Fatimah	1	POSITION OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL COURT OF THE RUSSIAN FEDERATION ON THE MATTER OF RESTRICTING CONSTITUTIONAL RIGHTS OF CITIZENS CONCERNING BANKING SECRECY	Dr. Aleksandra Ivanova Elena Popova
		2	THE IMPACT OF INDIGENOUS RIGHTS RECOGNITION IN MALAYSIA	Dr. Ahmad Shahrir Norazlan Ibrahim
		3	THE EMERGING NEED FOR INTERNATIONAL SPACE LAW IN GLOBAL SPACE EXPLORATION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dr. Sun Lan
		4	THE EVOLUTION OF HUMAN RIGHTS IN THE CONTEXT OF ARMED CONFLICTS	Dr. Ahmed Fawzi
		5	CHALLENGES IN FORENSIC IDENTIFICATION OF BIOLOGICAL STAIN TRACES IN CRIMINAL INVESTIGATIONS	Askar Zhanbektov
		6	IMPROVING DIGITAL EVIDENCE COLLECTION PROCEDURES IN CYBERCRIME INVESTIGATIONS	Dr. Carla Mendes
		7	REDEFINING GENDER EQUALITY THROUGH ISLAMIC CONTEXTUALISM	Prof. Dr. Noor Fatimah
		8	THE IMPACT OF MODERN FEMINISM ON CONTEMPORARY ARAB LITERATURE	Rania Al-Fayed, Amal Al-Jabari, Omar Nasser

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Assis. Prof. Dr. Fiona Murphy	1	THE ROLE OF INTERNATIONAL PARLIAMENTARY ORGANIZATIONS IN PROMOTING HUMAN RIGHTS IN EUROPE	Sophia Ilyina, Nikolai Pavlov, Ivana Kovač
		2	THE POLITICAL IMPACT OF EISENHOWER'S FINAL SPEECH ON AMERICAN FOREIGN POLICY	Michael Peterson, Jessica Holmes, William Turner
		3	HUMAN SECURITY STRATEGIES IN CONFLICT ZONES: A STUDY OF THE SYRIAN CRISIS	Fatima Al-Sayed, Khalil Jamil, Nour El-Kadi
		4	RECONCEPTUALIZING CREDIBILITY IN THE AGE OF NEW MEDIA: A THEORETICAL APPROACH	Ahmed Al-Mansoori, Laila Faris, Dr. Youssef Al-Hashimi
		5	RECLAIMING NATIONAL HERITAGE: THE ROLE OF LITERATURE IN FOSTERING IRISH IDENTITY THROUGH THE WORKS OF YEATS AND HEANEY	James O'Connor, Sarah McDermott, Assis. Prof. Dr. Fiona Murphy
		6	DISASTER TOURISM AND THE ETHICS OF EXPERIENCE: UNDERSTANDING THE DARK SIDE OF TOURISM IN THE WAKE OF NATURAL CATASTROPHES	Katarzyna Nowak, Michal Pawlak, Ewa Jankowska
		7	DEMOCRATIZATION AND ECONOMIC LIBERALIZATION: VESTED INTERESTS AND ANTI-CORRUPTION CHALLENGES IN POST-AUTHORITARIAN INDONESIA	Dewi Anindita, Rudi Santosa, Andrianto Susanto
		8	CREATIVE SPACE DESIGN THROUGH DECONSTRUCTIVIST PRINCIPLES	Assis. Prof. Dr. Layla Rezaei Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Khorshidi
		9	IDENTITY AND RECONCILIATION IN POST-CONFLICT SOCIETIES	Dr. Elena Papadopoulou Assoc. Prof. Dr. Hasan Uğurlu
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Assis .Prof. Dr. Mohamed Rasheed	1	RESOURCE MOBILIZATION FOR EMPOWERING DISABLED INDIVIDUALS IN SOUTH KOREA	Dr. Minji Park Dr. Hyunwoo Kim
		2	WATER RESOURCE MANAGEMENT IN TOURISM-DEPENDENT ISLANDS	Assis .Prof. Dr. Mohamed Rasheed Dr. Zara Ibrahim
		3	REDEFINING REPRODUCTIVE TECHNOLOGIES: WOMEN'S AGENCY AND SOCIAL IMPACT IN NEW DELHI	Nisha Kapoor
		4	REFORMING LEGAL POWER: ADDRESSING ABUSE AND PROMOTING JUSTICE	Abdulrahman Bello
		5	URBAN POVERTY AND THE SOCIAL FABRIC: A STRUCTURAL ANALYSIS	Jürgen Müller
		6	CULTURAL DIMENSIONS IN TECHNICAL TRANSLATION: BRIDGING THEORY AND PRACTICE	Hassan El-Mansouri
		7	ISLAMIC AESTHETICS IN OMANI WEAVING: TRADITION AND MODERNITY	Dr. Fatma Al-Mazrouei
		8	EUROPEAN UNION AND GLOBAL JUSTICE: NAVIGATING LEGAL DUALITIES	Élise Moreau
		9	EMIGRATION AND ITS SOCIAL IMPACT: THE GEORGIAN EXPERIENCE	Mariam Tsintsadze
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Prof. Dr. Sarah Calderon Dr. Michael V. Ashworth	1	HARNESSING THE POWER OF ONTOLOGIES FOR SMART LEARNING IN MUSIC EDUCATION: A ROBUST FRAMEWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION AND APPLICATION	Prof. Dr. Sarah Calderon Dr. Michael V. Ashworth
		2	EMPOWERING AUTONOMOUS AGENTS WITH CONSTRUCTIVIST LEARNING: A BOTTOM-UP SEQUENTIAL LEARNING ALGORITHM AND TOOLKIT	Dr. Lingxia Wu Dr. Ahsan Zafar
		3	HARNESSING THE POWER OF DEEP LEARNING FOR AUTOMATED PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ON ASSEMBLY LINES	Dr. Manami Kobayashi Assis. Prof. Dr. Carlos E. Delgado
		4	ANALYZING THE PRIVATE MONETARY RETURNS OF HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION DEGREES IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA	Dr. Olufemi A. Adesina Dr. Yetunde O. Olanrewaju
		5	DEMYSTIFYING THE ANXIETY EXPERIENCE OF DYSLEXIC COLLEGE STUDENTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS	Ms. Abigail M. Waters Dr. Robert A. Kinsley
		6	HARNESSING THE POWER OF ONTOLOGIES FOR SMART LEARNING IN MUSIC EDUCATION: A ROBUST FRAMEWORK FOR KNOWLEDGE ORGANIZATION AND APPLICATION	Prof. Dr. Sarah Calderon Dr. Michael V. Ashworth
		7	EMPOWERING AUTONOMOUS AGENTS WITH CONSTRUCTIVIST LEARNING: A BOTTOM-UP SEQUENTIAL LEARNING ALGORITHM AND TOOLKIT	Dr. Lingxia Wu Ahsan Zafar
		8	HARNESSING THE POWER OF DEEP LEARNING FOR AUTOMATED PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION ON ASSEMBLY LINES	Dr. Manami Kobayashi Dr. Carlos E. Delgado
		9	ANALYZING THE PRIVATE MONETARY RETURNS OF HUMANITIES AND EDUCATION DEGREES IN OSUN STATE, NIGERIA	Olufemi A. Adesina Assoc. Prof. Dr. Yetunde O. Olanrewaju
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Jonathan L. Mayer	1	DEMYSTIFYING THE ANXIETY EXPERIENCE OF DYSLEXIC COLLEGE STUDENTS: A QUANTITATIVE ANALYSIS	Abigail M. Waters Robert A. Kinsley
		2	INNOVATIVE APPROACHES IN MUSIC EDUCATION: LEVERAGING TECHNOLOGY AND ONTOLOGIES FOR KNOWLEDGE ENHANCEMENT	Prof. Dr. Jonathan L. Mayer Claire A. Middleton
		3	AUTONOMOUS LEARNING FRAMEWORKS: APPLYING CONSTRUCTIVIST METHODOLOGIES IN AI AGENT DEVELOPMENT	Dr. Hui Zhang Prof. Lian Ming
		4	DEEP LEARNING IN MANUFACTURING: ENHANCING PRODUCT IDENTIFICATION AND ASSEMBLY LINE PERFORMANCE	Dr. Emilia Nowak Tomasz Wojcik
		5	SOCIO-COGNITIVE FACTORS IN ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF LOCUS OF CONTROL AND LANGUAGE LEARNING	Dr. Anisa Qureshi Kamran Ahmed
		6	FOSTERING INCLUSIVE COMMUNICATION: STRATEGIES FOR HEARING FAMILIES WITH DEAF CHILDREN	Shinichi Nakamura, Dr. Ayaka Sugimoto, Prof. Hiroki Tanaka
		7	UNLEASHING POTENTIAL: SUPPORTING CHILDREN WITH LEARNING DIFFICULTIES THROUGH INNOVATIVE METHODS Dr	. Malik Al-Farouqi, Dr. Leila Said, Ms. Amina Taha
		8	EMPOWERING INDEPENDENCE: NAVIGATING CONFORMITY AND CRITICAL THINKING IN HEALTHCARE	Prof. Dr. Ramesh Meera Dr. Anand Kapoor
		9	EYEWITNESS ACCOUNTS: CHALLENGES IN MEMORY AND PERCEPTION IN FIRE INVESTIGATIONS	Dr. Lars Petersen, Dr. Ingrid Olsson, Ms. Erika Bergman
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Assis, Dr. Jelena Zäšcerinska	1	ADAPTIVE WORKFORCES: AI'S IMPACT ON DECISION-MAKING AND SKILLS DEVELOPMENT	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wei Zhang, Dr. Lianhua Gao, Dr. Yu Tian
		2	ENHANCING LANGUAGE LEARNING THROUGH DIGITAL TECHNOLOGIES: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF ONLINE WORD WALLS	Dr. Emily Tan, Dr. Mohammad Azeem,
		3	TIGER METAPHORS AND CULTURAL MEANINGS: A CORPUS-BASED ANALYSIS OF GENDER PERCEPTIONS IN CHINESE FOLKLORE	Prof. Mei Ling Chen, Dr. Carlos Martinez
		4	OPTIMIZING HEALTHCARE OUTCOMES: A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH TO COVID-19 ICU MANAGEMENT	Dr. Salim Al-Mansouri, Assis. Prof. Dr. Amal Fahmi
		5	THE IMPACT OF INCENTIVE STRUCTURES ON TEAM PERFORMANCE: A PERSON-ENVIRONMENT FIT PERSPECTIVE	Prof. Linh Nguyen Dr. Rebecca Campbell,
		6	DETECTING FAKE NEWS IN HEALTHCARE: NAIVE BAYES FOR SENTIMENT ANALYSIS	Assoc. Prof. Yuki Takahashi, Dr. Anil Kumar,
		7	DIVERSIFYING CONVERGENCE: INNOVATIVE APPROACHES TO PROJECT DELAY MITIGATION	Jun Brooks, Roger He
		8	ADVANCING SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN FINANCE THROUGH NLP INNOVATIONS	Dr. Andreas Ahrens, Ojaras Assis, Dr. Jelena Zäšcerinska

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Prof. Dr. Rishabh Garg	1	MULTILINGUAL SOCIAL MEDIA: IDENTIFYING NATIVE LANGUAGE PATTERNS	Prof. Dr. Rishabh Garg
		2	CULTURAL SEMANTICS IN HISTORICAL INSCRIPTIONS: THE HAJI-ABAD CASE	Helena Costa Oliveira, Carmem Oliveira
		3	PERCEIVING SOUND: THE ART OF AUDITORY SPACES	Lenda Minguito, Jenith Banluta, R. Berglund
		4	REDEFINING WRITING EVALUATION: AN EMPIRICAL APPROACH TO EFL PROGRAMS	T. Backström, M. Bellgran, Ayman El-Garem, Riham Adel
		5	MULTI-DIALECTAL TWEET SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING HYBRID CLASSIFICATION MODELS	Dr. Ahmed Mustafa Abdi Dr. Sofia Elena Munteanu
		6	SPEECH ACTS AND POLITENESS STRATEGIES IN MULTICULTURAL ESL CLASSROOMS	Dr. Nargiza Bekmuradova Dr. Olena Vasylyvna Markov
		7	INSIGHTS INTO LANGUAGE LEARNING MOTIVATIONS: STRATEGIES AND CONTEXTUAL INFLUENCES	Dr. Rania El-Tayeb
		8	DECODING MUSICAL INNOVATION: MANODHARMAM AS A FRAMEWORK FOR IMPROVISATION IN CARNATIC MUSIC	Assis. Prof. Dr. Anjali Narayan

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Dr. Çiğdem KEVEN-AKLİMAN	1	RUH SAĞLIĞI AÇISINDAN PSİKOMİTLER	Dr. Çiğdem KEVEN-AKLİMAN
		2	ÖFKE DUYGUSUNU DÜZENLEMEDE BİR YÖNTEM: GERÇEKLİK TERAPİSİ	Dr. Çiğdem KEVEN-AKLİMAN
		3	SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARI TÜKENMİŞLİK İLE BAŞ EDEBİLİR Mİ?	Aslı TAŞDEMİR Doç. Dr. Fuat KORKMAZER
		4	SAĞLIK ÇALIŞANLARININ İŞ-AİLE ÇATIŞMASI YAŞAMAMASI MÜMKÜN MÜ?	Figen UZUN Doç. Dr. Fuat KORKMAZER
		5	ANXIETY IN THE CONTEXT OF AUTISM AND TYPICAL DEVELOPMENT: DIFFERENCES IN CHILD AND PARENTAL ASSESSMENTS	Dr. Dilruba Sönmez
		6	RUH SAĞLIĞI UZMANLARINDA İKİNCİL TRAVMATİK STRES İLE EŞDUYUM YORGUNLUĞU ARASINDAKİ İLİŞKİDE RUMİNATİF DÜŞÜNCE BİÇİMİNİN ARACI ROLÜ	Psk. Dan. Esra Türkmen Doç. Dr. Serkan Denizli
		7	EMOTIONAL INTELLIGENCE AS A PREDICTOR OF SUBSTANCE USE TENDENCY IN EDUCATION FACULTY STUDENTS	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Gül Tuğçe METİN Prof. Dr., Yasemin YAVUZER

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Assist. Prof. HÜLYA KÜÇÜKOĞLU	1	SOSYAL SERMAYE KURAMINI AÇIKLAMAYA YÖNELİK ÖZLÜ SÖZLER, OKULLARDA KULLANIM ALANLARI VE DİĞER KURAMLARLA ETKİLEŞİMİ	Prof. Dr. Yılmaz TONBUL Umut Sadık ATALAY
		2	TAKAS KURAMINI AÇIKLAMAYA YÖNELİK ÖZLÜ SÖZLER, OKULLARDA KULLANIM ALANLARI VE DİĞER KURAMLARLA ETKİLEŞİMİ	Prof. Dr. Yılmaz TONBUL Dilşen KIRLI
		3	OKUL ÖNCESİNDE MUZOGRAF TEKNİĞİNİN KULLANILMASINA YÖNELİK ÖĞRETMEN GÖRÜŞLERİ	Doç. Dr. AYLİN MENTİŞ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi BELGİN LİMAN
		4	OKUL ÖNCESİ ÖĞRETMENLERİNİN HELİKOPTER EBEVEYN TUTUMUNA İLİŞKİN GÖRÜŞLERİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi BELGİN LİMAN Doç. Dr. AYLİN MENTİŞ
		5	EĞİTİM YÖNETİMİ VE DENETİMİ TEZSİZ LİSANSÜSTÜ EĞİTİMİ SÜRECİNDE YAŞANAN SORUNLAR	GÜLŞAH ŞAHAL Prof. Dr. ERDAL TOPRAKÇI
		6	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF WRITING ACTIVITIES ON LANGUAGE EDUCATION IN THE ERA OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE: A RESEARCH STUDY IN TURKEY	Assist. Prof. HÜLYA KÜÇÜKOĞLU
		7	THE INTEGRATION OF ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN LANGUAGE CLASSROOMS TO ENHANCE LISTENING SKILLS	Assist. Prof. HÜLYA KÜÇÜKOĞLU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Doç. Dr. SERHAT ÇELİKTEN	1	BOR ATIĞI VE UÇUCU KÜLÜN ALKALİ SİLİKA REAKSİYONUNA ETKİSİ	Doç. Dr. SERHAT ÇELİKTEN Doç. Dr. MEHMET CANBAZ
		2	TOZ VE SIVI YALITIM MALZEMELERİNİN BETON ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ	Doç. Dr. SERHAT ÇELİKTEN Doç. Dr. MEHMET CANBAZ
		3	BOR (KOLEMANİT) KATKILI ASFALT BETONLARIN MUHTELİF PERFORMANSLARININ MARSHALL DENEYLERİ İLE, MİKROYAPI VE HOMOJENLİK KARAKTERİSTİKLERİNİN BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ (BT) İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Lisansüstü öğrenci, ISXAO OSMAN ABDİRAHMAN Lisans Öğrenci, CHERİF MAHAMAT OUSMANE Doç.Dr., HALİL İBRAHİM YUMRUTAŞ
		4	KAVŞAKLARDA GÖRÜŞ MESAFESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İRDELENMESİ: KARABÜK VE BAĞLANTI YOLLARI ÖRNEĞİ	Lisans Öğrenci, TOLGA KESKİN Doç.Dr., HALİL İBRAHİM YUMRUTAŞ
		5	EFFECT OF PGA/PGV RATIO IN REDUCING DISPLACEMENTS OF STRUCTURES SUBJECTED TO SEISMIC LOADS	Doç. Dr., Onur ARAZ
		6	EFFECT OF SOIL STRUCTURE INTERACTION IN REDUCING ACCELERATIONS OF STRUCTURES UNDER SEISMIC EXCITATIONS	Doç. Dr., Onur ARAZ
		7	ASSESSMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE GEBZE DISTRICT OF KOCAELI	Prof.Dr.Filiz ERTUGRAL YAMAC Ayşe Seda KARTAL
		8	Effects of Carbonate and Vinegar-Based Mixtures on the Color, Gloss, and Whiteness Index of European Larch (<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.) Wood	Doç. Dr. Göksel ULAY Doç. Dr. Ümit AYATA
		9	Application of Different Wood Bleaching Chemicals on <i>Ipê</i> (<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> (Vahl)) Wood	Doç. Dr. Göksel ULAY Doç. Dr. Ümit AYATA

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Mücella ÖZBAY KARAKUŞ	1	BEHIND THE DYSFUNCTIONALITY IN THE FORMER TANNERY LEATHER INDUSTRY ZONE: STRUCTURAL URBAN TRANSFORMATION ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES FOR UŞAK PROVINCE	Asst. Prof., FATİH TAKTAK
		2	AI-ENHANCED GEOMATICS ENGINEERING: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS AND APPLICATIONS USING CHATGPT, AN ADVANCED AI LANGUAGE MODEL	Asst. Prof., FATİH TAKTAK
		3	ABS POLİMERİNE NANO BOYUTLU SrO KATKISININ GAMMA IŞIĞI ZIRHLAMA PERFORMANSINA ETKİSİ: TEORİK BİR İNCELEME	Öğr. Gör. Dr. FATİH BULUT
		4	BELİRLİ HACİMDE VE FARKLI PROFİLLERDEKİ KANATÇIK YAPILARININ DOĞAL TAŞINIM VE RADYASYON İLE ISI TRANSFER PERFORMANSLARININ İNCELENMESİ VE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Berk YERALTI Doç. Dr. Hasan Basri ULAŞ
		5	PREPARATION OF NANOPARTICLE ADDED PARAFFIN MATERIALS AND THEIR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE EFFECT	Assist. Prof., MEHMET ONUR KARAAĞAÇ
		6	XYLOSE EFFECT ON STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF PbS THIN FILMS	Assoc. Prof, Dr. Ersin YÜCEL
		7	THE UTILIZATION OF NATURAL DYE EXTRACTED FROM PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM IN DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS: ACHIEVING REMARKABLY HIGH EFFICIENCY WITH CdS CO-SENSITIZATION	Doç. Dr. Mücella ÖZBAY KARAKUŞ
		8	AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO ENHANCING DSSC PERFORMANCE: ACHIEVING 11% EFFICIENCY WITH AG/PANI COMPOSITE COUNTER ELECTRODE WITH ZNO NANORODS	Doç. Dr. Mücella ÖZBAY KARAKUŞ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Doç. Dr. Hakan Murat ARSLAN	1	TOTAL QUALITY MANAGEMENT IN THE MANUFACTURING SECTOR FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF LEAN MANAGEMENT	Prof. Dr. Abdulvahap BAYDAŞ Doç. Dr. Murat BAYAT
		2	EMPLOYEES' PARTICIPATION IN MANAGEMENT: THE CASE OF INDUSTRIAL WORKERS	Prof. Dr. Abdulvahap BAYDAŞ Doç. Dr. Murat BAYAT
		3	EKO-İNOVASYON VE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİRLİK İLE İLGİLİ ÇALIŞMALARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ	Dr. Öğrencisi, Hayriye KUTLU Doç. Dr., Canan YILDIRAN
		4	DETERMINATION OF THE MOST SUITABLE RAW MATERIAL SUPPLIER USING THE TOPSIS METHOD IN LIGHT OF FINANCIAL RATIOS: AN APPLICATION IN THE STEEL INDUSTRY	Doç. Dr. Hakan Murat ARSLAN
		5	EVALUATION OF SUPPLIER FIRMS' PERFORMANCE USING THE BAYES APPROACH: AN APPLICATION IN THE INFORMATION TECHNOLOGY SECTOR	Doç. Dr. Hakan Murat ARSLAN
		6	THE TRANSFORMATIVE EFFECT OF PRIVATE SCHOOL-CENTERED CHANGE IN EDUCATION ON THE TURKISH BUSINESS SYSTEM: AN ANALYSIS FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SOCIETAL EFFECT APPROACH	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi SALİH ARSLAN
		7		
		8	CRISIS MANAGEMENT WITHIN THE FRAMEWORK OF MARKETING COMMUNICATION: A CASE ANALYSIS OF THE DIOR AND ARMANI LABOR EXPLOITATION SCANDAL	Murat TAŞKIN Arzan DİLEK BOZKURT Doç. Dr. Aşkın Nurdan TUMBEK TEKEOĞLU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI	1	siRNA YÜKLÜ KİTOSAN NANOPARTİKÜLLERİ İLE PANKREAS KANSERİNDE KRAS GENİNİN SUSTURULMASI	Gülşah POLAT Prof. Dr. Ayten ÇELEBİ KEŞKİN Öğr. Gör. Aleyna ÇAVDAR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Beste ÇAĞDAŞ Prof. Dr. Mustafa TÜRK
		2	JEJUNAL DİVERTİKÜLOZ OBSTRÜKSİYONU: NADİR BİR AKUT KARIN NEDENİ	Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN
		3	NADİR BİR AKUT BATIN NEDENİ: GEZİCİ DALAK(WANDERING SPLEEN)	Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN
		4	NADİR BİR DİYAFRAM HERNİSİ OLGUSU: MORGAGNİ HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ	Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN
		5	NADİR BİR İNTERNAL HERNİASYON OLGUSU: PARAÇEKAL HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ	Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN
		6	GASTROİNTESTİNAL STROMAL TÜMÖRE BAĞLI GELİŞEN ERİŞKİN JEJUNOJEJUNAL İNTUSUSEPSİYON	Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN
		7	TANI KONULMASI ZOR OLAN BİR OLGU SUNUMU: OBTURATOR HERNİ	Doç. Dr. FARUK PEHLİVANLI Doç. Dr. OKTAY AYDIN Opr. Dr. İLKER KAPLAN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Arş. Gör. MURAT HACIOSMANOĞLU	1	ANALYSIS OF STUDIES USING Al ₂ O ₃ -WATER NANOFLUID AS WORKING FLUID IN HEAT EXCHANGERS	Yük. Lisans Öğr. Sevil DUMAN Doç. Dr. Tarkan KOCA
		2	EFFECT OF NANOFLUIDS USAGE IN HEAT EXCHANGERS ON THERMAL PERFORMANCE	Yük. Lisans Öğr. Sevil DUMAN Doç. Dr. Tarkan KOCA
		3	INVESTIGATION OF THE THERMAL EFFICIENCY OF A WALL-MOUNTED ELECTRIC COMBI BOILER USING THE COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS METHOD	MEHMET UÇAR Doç. Dr. OĞUZHAN ERBAŞ Prof. Dr. RAMAZAN KÖSE
		4	Stronsiyum Katkısının Zn-40Al-2Cu Alaşımının Korozyon Direncine Etkisi	Doç. Dr. ALİ PAŞA HEKİMOĞLU Arş. Gör. MURAT HACIOSMANOĞLU
		5	ANALYSIS OF BATTERY CHANGE TIMES IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES	Metin KAYNAKLI
		6	ANALYSIS OF ELECTRIC VEHICLE MAINTENANCE COSTS IN AUTOMOTIVE TECHNOLOGY	Metin KAYNAKLI

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / Dec 13, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Dwi Sulisworo	1	INDIGENOUS DIALOGIC LEARNING: SHAPING STUDENTS' AFFECTIVE DEVELOPMENT	Aghniawati Ahmad Hendro Widodo
		2	LEVERAGING DATA-DRIVEN DECISION-MAKING TO IMPROVE EDUCATIONAL OUTCOMES	Eko Priyo Agus Nugroho Dwi Sulisworo
		3	ADAPTING EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES TO COGNITIVE DEVELOPMENT FOR INCREASED LEARNING ENGAGEMENT	Thahiruddin Ika Maryani
		4	THE ROLE OF DORMITORY GUIDANCE IN ENHANCING LEARNING QUALITY AT MADRASAH ALIYAH ISLAMIC CENTRE BIN BAZ, INDONESIA	Miftahul Haq Suyatno

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Natalia Romanova	1	PHONOLOGICAL CONTRASTS IN INITIAL CONSONANTS OF MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: AN AFFRICATION PERSPECTIVE	Lec. Dr. Liang Xiu Dr. Matej Horvat
		2	EFFICIENT IMAGE LABELING IN AI SYSTEMS: A NOVEL RANKING-BASED FRAMEWORK	Dr. Yasir Mahmood Assis. Prof. Dr. Wei Liu
		3	DECIPHERING DIGITAL POLITICS: INSIGHTS INTO PSYCHOLOGY THROUGH SOCIAL MEDIA MICROBLOGS	Dr. Aliyu Ibrahim Musa
		4	CRITICAL PEDAGOGY IN ACTION: RETHINKING ENGLISH EDUCATION THROUGH SURREALISM AND SOCIAL JUSTICE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Natalia Romanova Dr. Johan Van der Meer
		5	TIBYAN: A MACHINE LEARNING FRAMEWORK FOR AUTOMATED ARABIC LANGUAGE SYNTAX CORRECTION	Dr. Khalid Al-Mutairi Assis. Prof. Dr. Ayesha Siddiqui
		6	FROM DIAGRAMS TO CODE: LEVERAGING AI FOR PROGRAM SYNTHESIS FROM VISUAL REPRESENTATIONS	Prof. Dr. Hiroshi Tanaka Dr. Rina Suzuki
		7	ADVANCING MALAY SPEECH RECOGNITION: DEEP NEURAL NETWORKS FOR IMPROVED PERFORMANCE	Dr. Amirul Hassan Dr. Nurul Ain Zainal

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Prof. Dr. Priyantha Wickramasinghe	1	ANALYZING GRAMMATICAL COLLOCATIONS IN THE WRITING OF IRAQI EFL LEARNERS	Dr. Sarah Hameed Al-Najjar
		2	INTEGRATING SMART GRIDS FOR SUSTAINABLE GREEN IT IN SRI LANKA	Prof. Dr. Priyantha Wickramasinghe
		3	ADVANCING MEDICAL EDUCATION: DEVELOPING BILINGUAL PHYSICIANS FOR GLOBAL HEALTHCARE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Wei-Ling Chen
		4	EXPLORING E-ADMINISTRATION IMPACT ON HR PRACTICES IN PAKISTANI ORGANIZATIONS	Dr. Muhammad Asim Khan
		5	EVALUATING QUALITY MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS IN THE CONSTRUCTION SECTOR OF AUSTRALIA	Dr. Daniel Hughes
		6	STRENGTHENING CORPORATE GOVERNANCE IN THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROPERTY SECTOR	Dr. Nkosinathi Dlamini
		7	THE IMPACT OF BITCOIN ON GLOBAL INVESTMENT PORTFOLIOS: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	Dr. Lucas D. Meyer Prof. Emily Santos Dr. Jason K. Richardson
		8	STRATEGIC DEVELOPMENT OF SOLAR ENERGY IN EGYPT BY 2035 USING DYNAMIC BAYESIAN NETWORK	Dr. Hany H. Shalaby Dr. Amina H. Mansour Prof. Amr M. Ghali

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Prof. Dr. Amina Naciri,	1	ANALYZING THE ROLE OF EFL TEACHERS' METACOGNITIVE KNOWLEDGE IN PEDAGOGICAL SUCCESS Dr. Marko J. Novak Prof. Dr. Ivana M. Popović Dr. Jelena R. Dimitrić
		2	CULTIVATING LEARNER AUTONOMY THROUGH CONSTRUCTIVIST LEARNING THEORY Dr. Ahmed H. Ali Prof. Dr. Rasha A. Zahra Dr. Ahmed M. Mahmoud
		3	THE CHALLENGES OF TRANSFERRING LOW-COST HOUSING IN SOUTH AFRICA: A CASE STUDY Dr. Samuel K. Mlambo Prof. Dr. Thuli N. Ngubane Dr. Siphon M. Khumalo
		4	ENHANCING KNOWLEDGE MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: INNOVATIVE STRATEGIES FOR SUCCESSFUL IMPLEMENTATION Dr. Khaled Al-Sudani Dr. Mariam Ahmed
		5	ADVANCING GENDER EQUALITY: THE ROLE OF RESOURCES AND ENTREPRENEURIAL SUCCESS IN DEVELOPING COUNTRIES Dr. Layla Amiri Prof. Dr. Fatima N. Zayen
		6	LEVERAGING BIG DATA FOR FINANCIAL GAIN: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF USERS AND PROVIDERS Dr. Amira Basyuni Prof. Dr. Issam Al-Sayed
		7	OPTIMIZING EMAIL CAMPAIGNS: A DEEP DIVE INTO REINFORCEMENT LEARNING APPLICATIONS Dr. Ahmed Al-Mansoori Dr. Sara Jabari
		8	ANALYZING CUSTOMER-SERVER INTERACTIONS: A STUDY OF SERVICE-ORIENTED EXCHANGES IN RETAIL SETTINGS Dr. Saeed Al-Khatib Prof. Dr. Zaynab Mansour
		9	UNLEASHING THE POTENTIAL OF BLOCKCHAIN IN CROSS-BORDER TRADE: EXPLORING INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS THROUGH SMART CONTRACTS Dr. Lucas Hernández, Dr. María Rodríguez
		10	OPTIMIZING RELIEF OPERATIONS: STRATEGIC APPROACHES FOR RESOURCE ALLOCATION IN DISASTER RESPONSE Prof. Dr. Amina Naciri, Dr. Rachid Belhassen

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Dr. Sophie Martinez, Assis. Prof. Dr. Benjamin Lee	1	MITIGATING WORKPLACE STRESS: DEVELOPING STRATEGIES FOR ENGINEERING PROFESSIONALS' WELL-BEING	Dr. Jason Walker, Dr. Olivia Carter
		2	THE IMPACT OF PRODUCT ENGAGEMENT ON CONSUMER DECISIONS: A STUDY OF ONLINE REVIEW USAGE	Dr. Sophie Martinez, Assis. Prof. Dr. Benjamin Lee
		3	DIGITAL TRANSFORMATION IN ORGANIZATIONS: KEY SUCCESS FACTORS AND IMPLEMENTATION CHALLENGES	Dr. Jamal Al-Fahad, Dr. Sara Al-Mansoori
		4	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF BUDGET CLASSIFICATIONS ON NATIONAL DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES: A CASE STUDY OF IRAN	Assis. Prof. Amir Hossein Farshadi
		5	THE ECONOMIC IMPACT OF HEALTH TOURISM ON SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES: A MULTINATIONAL PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Ayodele Akintoye
		6	OPTIMIZING PAIN MANAGEMENT STRATEGIES USING THE BALANCED SCORECARD APPROACH	Dr. Halima Yusuf, Dr. Nadia Al-Mansoori
		7	INNOVATIONS IN TRANSLATION SYSTEMS: A NEW FRAMEWORK FOR ENGLISH-URDU MACHINE TRANSLATION	Dr. Anwar Hameed, Dr. Sanaullah Khan
		8	EXPLORING BILINGUALISM AND CULTURAL IDENTITY IN KAZAKHSTAN: LANGUAGE TRENDS AND POLICY IMPLICATIONS	Assis. Prof. Arystan Bakhtiyarov, Dr. Gulmira Kenzhebekova
		9	EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF IDENTITY SECURITIZATION ON CONFLICT RESOLUTION PROCESSES	Dr. Clara D. Okoro
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Dr. Ebele Chukwuma	1	ANALYZING FOREIGN POLICY DYNAMICS IN SOUTHEAST ASIA UNDER GLOBALIZATION	Dr. Thuy Lan Nguyen
		2	OPTIMIZING LAND MANAGEMENT: A GIS-BASED APPROACH FOR SANITARY LANDFILL SITE SELECTION	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Kofi Ampadu
		3	INNOVATIVE LEADERSHIP STRATEGIES IN THE MOBILE SERVICE INDUSTRY: A CASE STUDY	Dr. Farah Noor Ahmed
		4	METHODOLOGICAL FRAMEWORKS FOR PROMOTING SOCIAL INNOVATION: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY STUDY	Lect. Dr. Ebele Chukwuma
		5	ANALYZING THE PROFITABILITY OF BEAUTY PRODUCTS USING QUANTITATIVE METHODS	Amira Elhady Carlos Andrade
		6	COVID-19 AND MHEALTH: EVALUATING SERVICE QUALITY AND USER ADAPTATION	Nandini Ghosh Kojo Mensah
		7	TRANSFORMATIONS IN ARABIC LITERATURE: EDUCATIONAL AND CULTURAL IMPACTS	Fatima Al-Sudani Seydou Traoré
		8	FEMINISM AND ECO-RESISTANCE IN IRAN'S SOCIAL MOVEMENTS	Shirin Parvaneh Samira M. Diop
		9	VISUAL STORYTELLING IN CHILDREN'S LITERATURE: EMOTIONAL CONNECTIONS	Busisiwe Ndlovu Aishwarya Pillai
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Dr. Nthabiseng Molefe	1	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF ONLINE SPEECH ANXIETY ON STUDENTS' PERFORMANCE AND PERCEPTIONS	Dr. Nthabiseng Molefe
		2	THE ROLE OF INTRODUCTORY TECHNOLOGY COURSES IN SHAPING STEM CAREER ASPIRATIONS	Dr. Oluwaseyi Adewale
		3	FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND ENERGY CONSUMPTION: INSIGHTS FROM 35 DEVELOPING COUNTRIES	Dr. Hassan Mukhtar
		4	GENDER-BASED JAPANESE LANGUAGE LEARNING STRATEGIES IN INDONESIA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Sarinah Rahmadani
		5	LEVERAGING AUGMENTED REALITY AND VIRTUAL REALITY FOR IMPROVED LEARNING OUTCOMES IN CALCULUS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Rahim Khan
		6	CULTIVATING INNOVATIVE SKILLS THROUGH IMMERSIVE LEARNING METHODS IN COMPUTER SCIENCE EDUCATION	Marie-Louise Bonnet, Dr. Étienne Garnier, Clément Dupont
		7	UNVEILING THE IMPACT OF STUDENT-CENTERED INNOVATION ON INDUSTRY-UNIVERSITY PARTNERSHIPS	Carlos Hernández, Maria Esteban, Diego Mendoza

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Asss. Prof. Lilian Njoroge	1	TRANSFORMING DIGITAL LEARNING SPACES: NURTURING ONLINE COMMUNITIES OF PRACTICE	Dr. Ayesha Kumar, Fatima Rasheed
		2	EQUITABLE DEVELOPMENT STRATEGIES FOR SOCIO-ECONOMIC GROWTH IN NIGERIAN STATES	Dr. Ahmed Suleiman, Fatima Yusuf
		3	INFLUENCING CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: TRUST FACTORS IN ELECTRONIC PAYMENT ADOPTION	Dr. Somchai Thanasiri, Phanida Chokchai
		4	STRATEGIES FOR INTEGRATING CAPSTONE PROJECTS IN EEE CURRICULA: A CASE STUDY FROM SOUTHEAST UNIVERSITY, BANGLADESH	Shahram Ebrahimi
		5	THE ROLE OF COOPERATIVE LEARNING IN ELEVATING ENGINEERING EDUCATION STANDARDS	Amaka Oforji
		6	EMPOWERING YOUNG WOMEN THROUGH FINANCIAL LITERACY PROGRAMS IN HIGH SCHOOLS	Asss. Prof. Lilian Njoroge
		7	LEARNING STYLES AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A PREDICTIVE ANALYSIS OF ENGINEERING STUDENTS	Aditya Menon
		8	PROMOTING ACTIVE LEARNING THROUGH ICT IN NIGERIAN TEACHER EDUCATION	Kehinde Adebayo

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
13 Aralık / December 13, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Assoc. Prof. DR. Maria Fernanda Oliveira	1	OPTIMIZING LEARNING MANAGEMENT SYSTEMS: AN ENSEMBLE APPROACH	Fatimah Al-Zahraa Hussain Al-Fadhel
		2	STUDENT PARTICIPATION IN UNIVERSITY GOVERNANCE: A CASE STUDY OF HIGHER EDUCATION IN VIETNAM	Nguyen Thi Lan Anh
		3	PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY EDUCATION: A MULTIDISCIPLINARY APPROACH IN AFRICA	Kwame Owusu-Afriyie & Amara Diop
		4	ADVANCING LANGUAGE ACQUISITION THROUGH IMMERSIVE VIRTUAL ENVIRONMENTS	Chandrakanta Bhattacharya
		5	GENDER EQUITY IN EDUCATION: INSIGHTS FROM INDONESIA	Putri Anindita Wardana
		6	PREDICTING STUDENT SUCCESS THROUGH DATA ANALYTICS IN EDUCATION	Assoc. Prof. DR. Maria Fernanda Oliveira
		7	AGILE PEDAGOGY IN DIGITAL LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS: SCRUM AS A TOOL FOR STUDENT ENGAGEMENT	Dr. Kwame Mensah
		8	CHEMISTRY EDUCATION IN THE DIGITAL ERA: EFFICACY OF ONLINE TESTING	Ms. Amina Yusuf, Bolaji Okon

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Doç. Dr., Serdar SAYGILI	1	FARABİ'DE BİLİMLER SINIFLANDIRMASINDA MATEMATİK BİLİMİNİN YERİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi ELİF PALANCI Prof. Dr. Hülya ALTUNYA
		2	RETHINKING THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE WITH PROF. DR. FUAT SEZGİN: A NEW DISCOURSE POSSIBILITY IN THE HISTORY OF SCIENCE - OCCIDENTALISM	Doç. Dr., Serdar SAYGILI
		3	ARİSTOTELES'TE ZAMAN- TARİH İLİŞKİSİ ÜZERİNE FELSEFİ BİR İNCELEME	Arş. Gör. VİLDAN DOĞANAY
				Ümit Ayata

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Doç.Dr. YASEMİN BAKİ	1	MASALLARIN ÇOCUK DUYARLIĞINA KATKISI: EŞEK NASIL KRAL OLDU ÖRNEĞİ	Doç.Dr. YASEMİN BAKİ Öğretmen, HİLAL SARGIN
		2	MAVİ ÇOCUK ADLI ÇOCUK KİTABININ AKTARDIĞI DEĞERLER AÇISINDAN İNCELENMESİ	Öğretmen, HİLAL SARGIN Doç. Dr.YASEMİN BAKİ
		3	ARGÜMANTASYON TABANLI BİLİM ÖĞRENME YÖNTEMİNİN 9. SINIF ÜÇGENLER KONUSUNDA ÖĞRENCİLERİN ÜSTBİLİŞSEL BECERİLERİNE, İŞBİRLİKLİ ÖĞRENME SÜRECİNE VE İLETİŞİM BECERİLERİNE ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr. BİLGE PEKER MERVE ÖZ
		4	REGGIO EMILIA APPROACH	Prof. Dr. Güneş SALI
		5	AN EVALUATION OF KAMURAN ŞİPAL'S NOVELS	Prof. Dr. Fatih SAKALLI
		6	ÜSTÜN YETENEKLİ OLAN VE OLMAYAN ÖĞRENCİLERİN MÜHENDİSLİK BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Uzman Öğretmen, Esra ÖZEL Doç.Dr. Nezh ÖNAL
		7	OKUL ORTAMINDA ÖĞRENCİLERE HİJYEN EĞİTİMLERİNİN UYGULANMASININ HİJYEN VE TEMİZLİK FARKINDALIK ALGISI OLUŞTURMADAKİ ROLÜ	Çınar Esra MAVİ CANUYLASI Rifat CANUYLASI

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan	1	SOLUTIONS OF LONNGREN-WAVE EQUATION VIA GENERALIZED RICCATI EQUATION MAPPING METHOD	Doç. Dr., Berat KARAAGAC
		2	A SPLINE COLLOCATION APPROACH TO ZELDOVICH EQUATION	Doç. Dr., Berat KARAAGAC
		3	APPLICATION OF PICK'S THEOREM TO DELAUNAY TRIANGLES AND VORONOI POLYGONS	M. Mustafa BEYDAĞI
		4	ON SOME 3-NETS IN ALPHA AND BETA PLANES OF KLEIN QUADRIC	Münevvere Mine Karakaya Prof.Dr.Ziya AKÇA
		5	ON LINE PARTITIONS OF SOME CONFIGURATIONS IN THE HALL PLANE	Göknur TEPE Prof. Dr. Ziya AKÇA
		6	ON SOME 3-NETS IN LEFT SEMI FIELD PLANE OF ORDER 9	Göknur TEPE Prof. Dr. Ziya AKÇA
		7	TYPE SEQUENCE OF SOME NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH THE DETERMINE NUMBER FIVE	Mehmet Sait ALAKUŞ Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan
		8	ON THE GENUS AND FROBENIUS NUMBER OF SOME NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH THE DETERMINE NUMBER FIVE	Mehmet Sait ALAKUŞ Prof. Dr. Sedat İlhan
		9	KEŞİRLİ TÜREVLER YARDIMIYLA ENDÜSTRİYEL SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİNDE SÜLFAT İYON KONSANTRASYONUNUN DİNAMİK ANALİZİ	DR, KASHİF ALİ ABRO DR, IRFAN ALİ ABRO DR, AHMET YILDIRIM

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Doç. Dr. Mustafa GÖMLEKSİZ	1	DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN DÖNGÜSEL EKONOMİ UYGULAMALARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ	Dr. Hülya TÜRKCAN Doç. Dr. Serhat ERAT Prof. Dr. Salih Zeki İMAMOĞLU
		2	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT, R&D AND INNOVATION: EVIDENCE FROM THE GLOBAL INNOVATION INDEX	Doç. Dr. Mustafa GÖMLEKSİZ
		3	CREATIVE CLASS, R&D AND INNOVATION: A PANEL CAUSALITY ANALYSIS ON DEVELOPED COUNTRIES	Doç. Dr. Mustafa GÖMLEKSİZ
		4	BALKAN ÜLKELERİNDE İHRACAT-İTHALAT ETKİLEŞİMİNE YÖNELİK MEKÂNSAL BİR ANALİZ	Doç. Dr. Dilara AYLA Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kezban AYRAN CİHAN
		5	DOES INFLATION WORSEN INCOME INEQUALITY?	Assist. Prof. Dr. Bayram AYDIN
		6	TÜRKİYE'DE SANAYİLEŞME, YENİLENEBİLİR ENERJİ, DOĞAL KAYNAK GELİRLERİ VE EKONOMİK BÜYÜME İLİŞKİSİ	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ülkü ÖZBAY
		7	BÜYÜK VERİ TEKNOLOJİSİNİN MAVİ OKYANUS STRATEJİSİNE ETKİSİ: KAVRAMSAL BİR İNCELEME	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Aylin YILMAZ GEZGİN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Doç. Dr. Emine AYAN	1	A RESEARCH ON THE REPRESENTATION FORMS OF NARRATIVE IN GOKDEMİR İHSAN'S KURMACA ALIŞTIRMALARI	Doç. Dr. Emine AYAN
		2	THE SYMBOL OF MEVLANA AND SHAMS TABRİZİ IN THE CONTEXT OF EAST-WEST IN ALEV TEKİNAY'S NOVEL "AĞLAYAN NAR" (CRYING POMEGRANATE)	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Seriyye Gündoğdu
		3	NURETTİN TOPÇU'NUN EĞİTİM ANLAYIŞI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Fetih YANARDAĞ Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Uğur TOMBUL
		4	YAKUP KADRİ'NİN HİKÂYELERİNDE KURTULUŞ SAVAŞI	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mehmet Fetih YANARDAĞ Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Uğur TOMBUL
		5	KLASİK TÜRK EDEBİYATI METİNLERİNDE "TUZ" KELİMESİNİN ANLAM ÇERÇEVESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Ahmet KAVAKLIYAZI
		6	A PSYCHOANALYTIC EXAMINATION IN THE CONTEXT OF WOMEN AND RELIGION: "TANRI"	Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Pınar KARATAŞ
		7	THE POETICAL DILEMMA OF TRADITION CRITICISM IN ORHAN VELİ	Prof. Dr. Mustafa AYDEMİR Derya ÖZTÜRK

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Özgür Altıncıoğlu	1	ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER POLLUTANTS AND APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS TO REDUCE RISKS AND ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE	Ali H. AL-Obaidi Sahira A. AL-Obaidi Alaulddin M. Mahdi
		2	YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE KARBAPENEM DİRENÇLİ ENTEROBACTERALES ENFEKSİYONLARI: SEFTAZİDİM-AVİBAKTAM DENEYİMİ	Doktor Öğretim Üyesi Nurbanu Şezak Doçent Doktor Pınar Ayvat
		3	YUMUŞAK DOKU SARKOMLU HASTALARDA RADYOTERAPİ SONUÇLARI ve PROGNOZİK FAKTÖRLER	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Özgür Altıncıoğlu, Doç. Dr. Sema Rakıcı
		4	Perinöral İnvazyonlu Prostat Kanserinde Hipofraksiyone Radyoterapi Uygulanmasının Tedavi Yanıt Etkisi	Doç. Dr. Sema Rakıcı Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Özgür Altıncıoğlu
		5	Synthesis of two novel anti-inflammatory molecules and testing of their cytotoxicity and ability to suppress proinflammatory mediators	Elif Ecem FINDIK Assist. Prof. Sevil ERDOĞAN Assist. Prof. Serap YILMAZ Doğukan Cem ÇİFTÇİ TUĞÇE BUKET ÖZDEMİR SİNEM ÇALIN İlker DIBİRDİK
		6	ISOKİNETİK STRENGTH AND BASKETBALL	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Muhammed YILDIZ
		7	THE ROLE OF ISOKİNETİK STRENGTH İN SOCCER	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Muhammed YILDIZ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Doç. Dr. Abdullah Candan Doç. Dr. Çağatay Yamçıçer Doç. Dr. Cihan Kürkçü	1	REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES: PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CERAMIC WALL TILES WITH MARBLE WASTE AND COLEMANITE ADDITIVES	Undergraduate Student, Esra GÜÇLÜ Lecturer Dr., Saadet GÜLER
		2	BİYOMEDİKAL UYGULAMALAR İÇİN ALTERNATİF ÜÇLÜ SİSTEM: TAVUK HİDROKSİPATİT-%0.5 TİTANYUM OKSİT-%(0.25/0.50) LANTANYUM OKSİT	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SÜLEYMAN SERDAR PAZARLIOĞLU Dr., HASAN GÖKÇE
		3	TAVUK HİDROKSİPATİT-%1 MAGNEZYUM OKSİT SİSTEMİNE %0.25-1.0 ORANLARINDA YTRİYUM OKSİT İLAVESİ VE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, SÜLEYMAN SERDAR PAZARLIOĞLU Dr., HASAN GÖKÇE
		4	AuCu 3 -TİPİ İKİLİ İNTERMETALİK BİLEŞİK Ndlr 3 'ÜN YAPISAL, ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ve FONON STABİLİTESİ	Doç. Dr. Abdullah Candan Doç. Dr. Çağatay Yamçıçer Doç. Dr. Cihan Kürkçü
		5	Li 2 MgGe HEUSLER BİLEŞİĞİNİN YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK VE ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	Doç. Dr. Abdullah Candan Doç. Dr. Cihan Kürkçü Dr. Çağatay Yamçıçer
		6	RARE EARTH ELEMENT CHARACTERİSTİCS OF ARSENİC-RİCH OXİDİZED LEAD MİNERALİZATİON İN ALADAĞLAR KURTTEPE (YAHYALI-KAYSERİ)	MS, Ufuk KESKİN Assoc. Prof. Dr., Berna YAVUZ PEHLİVANLI
		7	ELEMENT POTENTIALS OF RED COLORED NEOGENE KAZMACA FORMATION AND UPPER EOCENE-LOWER MIOCENE İNCİK AND BAYINDIR FORMATIONS CROPPING OUT AROUND KIRIKKAL	Menevşe ALTAN Berna YAVUZ PEHLİVANLI

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Doç. Dr. Cennet ŞANLI	1	DİJİTAL EĞİTSEL OYUN DESTEKLİ FEN EĞİTİMİNİN ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN ÖĞRENME MOTİVASYONLARINA, BAŞARILARINA VE TEKNOLOJİ TUTUMLARINA ETKİSİ	Prof. Dr. Gonca KEÇECİ Prof. Dr. Fikriye KIRBAĞ ZENGİN Prof. Dr. Raşit ZENGİN Hümeyra ÖZDEMİR
		2	ORTAOKUL ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN DİJİTAL EĞİTSEL OYUN DESTEKLİ FEN EĞİTİMİNE YÖNELİK GÖRÜŞLERİ	Prof. Dr. Gonca KEÇECİ Prof. Dr. Fikriye KIRBAĞ ZENGİN Prof. Dr. Raşit ZENGİN Hümeyra ÖZDEMİR
		3	EDUCATION POLICIES IN TURKEY: A LOOK INTO THE FUTURE WITH 21ST CENTURY SKILLS	Dr. Burcu KARAMAN Prof. Dr. Oğuzhan KARADENİZ
		4	2018 ve 2024 COĞRAFYA DERSİ ÖĞRETİM PROGRAMLARININ BECERİ BOYUTUNDA KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ	Doç. Dr. Cennet ŞANLI
		5	REFLECTION OF FORM EXPRESSIONS ON THE DESIGN PRODUCT: BASIC DESIGN COURSE STUDENT STUDIES	Assoc. Prof. Dr, BANU KARAŞAH Assoc. Prof. Dr, EMİNE TARAKCİ EREN
		6	CONCEPT STUDIES IN BASIC DESIGN COURSE: WOMEN AND WATER CONCEPTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr, BANU KARAŞAH Assoc. Prof. Dr, EMİNE TARAKCİ EREN
		7	FAMILY PARTICIPATION IN PRIMARY EDUCATION FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF VILLAGE TEACHERS	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi ŞEYMANUR TUNAHAN Dr. Öğr. Üyesi DİDEM KAYAHAN YÜKSEL
		8	TEK EBEVEYNLİ 60-72 AYLIK ÇOCUKLARIN ALICI DİL VE İFADE EDİCİ DİL BECERİLERİNİN DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	Çocuk Gelişimci, Sıddıka Nur ÖZDÜVEN Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Özlem AKKOYUN SERT

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 9	Assist. Prof.Dr. Hatice Nur GERMİR	1	INVESTIGATION OF WORLD INSURANCE PREMIUM PRODUCTION ON TÜRKİYE SCALE	Assist. Prof.Dr. Hatice Nur GERMİR
		2	INVESTIGATION OF CUSTOMER COMPLAINTS REGARDING BANKING - FINANCIAL SERVICES AND PRODUCTS BEFORE CONSUMER ARBITRATORS: THE CASE OF MANİSA PROVINCE	Assist. Prof.Dr. Hatice Nur GERMİR
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN URBANIZATION AND INCOME INEQUALITY: THE CASE OF RCEP COUNTRIES	Doç. Dr. Hikmet AKYOL Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Kübra GÜL
		4	AKADEMİNİN ZİRVESİNE YOLCULUK: DARON ACEMOĞLU VE NOBEL EKONOMİ ÖDÜLÜ'NE GİDEN SÜREÇ	Doktorant, Fatma Pınar BEDEL TOPLU Prof. Dr. Savaş ERDOĞAN
		5	HOŞNUTSUZLUĞUN MATEMATİĞİ: HOŞNUTSUZLUK ENDEKSİ TANIMI, TARİHSEL GELİŞİMİ VE UYGULAMALARI	Doktorant, Fatma Pınar BEDEL TOPLU Prof. Dr. Savaş ERDOĞAN
		6	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN GDP PER CAPITA AND ELECTRICITY ACCESS IN ZAMBIA: AN ARDL APPROACH	Özgür Özaydın Anıl Dağdemir
		7	THE IMPACT OF DEFORESTATION ON ECONOMIC GROWTH: EVIDENCE FROM NICARAGUA	Özgür Özaydın Anıl Dağdemir

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Assis. Prof. Dr. Sibusiso Ndlovu	1	TECHNOLOGY-ENABLED LEARNING: INTEGRATING AI IN MODERN CLASSROOMS	Arun Kumar
		2	CULTIVATING INCLUSIVE LEARNING: ACTIVE STRATEGIES FOR TEACHING CHILDREN WITH AUTISM	Ayaka Nwosu
		3	ENHANCING BUSINESS PERFORMANCE: STRATEGIC COMPETITIVE ADVANTAGES IN SMALL AND MEDIUM ENTERPRISES	Oluwaseun Adeyemi, Jabulani Moyo
		4	IMPACT OF CORPORATE SOCIAL RESPONSIBILITY ON BUSINESS PERFORMANCE IN EMERGING MARKETS	Fatimah Khalid,
		5	A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO ORGANIZATIONAL EFFECTIVENESS IN PORT MANAGEMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Sibusiso Ndlovu
		6	TRANSFORMING EDUCATIONAL MODELS: THE ROLE OF AI IN SHAPING THE FUTURE OF LEARNING	Mohammad Alhassan, Anjana Sharma
		7	NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDY IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA	Dr. Moyo Ibrahim, Rashid Abdi
		8	DIGITAL CONTENT STRATEGY: EXAMINING THE CORE ELEMENTS AND THEIR IMPACT ON BUSINESSES	Maria Oliveira, Jun Hee Kim, Miriam Dlamini, Ahmed Al-Mansoori
		9	A COMPREHENSIVE APPROACH TO CONSUMER BEHAVIOR RESEARCH IN ACADEMIA	Dr. Leila Ayari, Dr. Karim Alouani

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
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Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Assis .Prof. Dr. Abdullah Al-Omari,	1	NAVIGATING THE CHALLENGES OF INTERNATIONAL STUDY IN THE POST-PANDEMIC ERA	Dr. Ibrahim Rashid Abdi,
		2	TRANSFORMING EDUCATIONAL PRACTICES THROUGH DIGITAL COACHING: A NEW PARADIGM IN SAUDI ARABIA	Dr. Fatima Al-Zahrani, Assis .Prof. Dr. Abdullah Al-Omari,
		3	DESIGNING INTELLIGENT LEARNING ENVIRONMENTS IN MUSIC EDUCATION: AN ONTOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE	Dr. Ahmed Karim, Dr. Linda Khoury,
		4	INTEGRATING PRACTICAL LEARNING AND THE FLIPPED CLASSROOM MODEL IN VOCATIONAL EDUCATION	Dr. Anwar El-Mohammed, Assis. Prof. Dr. Latif Kharroubi,
		5	ETHNOLINGUISTIC DYNAMICS AND CULTURAL EVOLUTION IN POST-COLONIAL AFRICA	Dr. Nwabueze Chukwuma
		6	MEMORY AND MEANING: VISITORS' PERCEPTIONS OF NATIONAL IDENTITY AT THE "ADEM JASHARI" MEMORIAL COMPLEX IN KOSOVO	Dr. Elvana Krasniqi Dr. Berat Ismaili
		7	SUSTAINABLE TOURISM AND COMMUNITY ENGAGEMENT IN KAKUM NATIONAL PARK, GHANA: A PATH TOWARDS ECO-TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	A. Owusu L. Mensah
		8	ADAPTING NON-TRADITIONAL MARKETING STRATEGIES FOR HERBAL PRODUCT PROMOTION: A CROSS-CULTURAL PERSPECTIVE	Aisha Balarabe Yusuf Al-Mustafa,
		9	THE EXPERIENCES AND CHALLENGES OF JOURNAL REVIEWERS IN EVALUATING QUALITATIVE RESEARCH: A QUALITATIVE STUDY	Amina Kamara,
		10	RESEARCH ON THE PRESERVATION AND SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT OF HISTORICAL TOWN LANDSCAPES: A CASE STUDY OF QIKOU	Chen Mei Lin, Zhang Wei

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Dr. Kwabena Owusu-Boakye,	1	ENHANCING INSTITUTIONAL SUSTAINABILITY THROUGH STRATEGIC FRAMEWORKS AND MULTI-STAKEHOLDER COLLABORATION	Emmanuel Nwankwo Mei-Ling Zhang Felipe Oliveira
		2	IMPACT OF CUSTOMER FEEDBACK ON EMOTIONAL LABOR AND JOB SATISFACTION IN SERVICE-ORIENTED CALL CENTERS	Adebayo Nwankwo, Zanele Mthembu
		3	INTELLIGENT ALGORITHMS FOR PORTFOLIO MANAGEMENT IN FINANCIAL TECHNOLOGY	Maria Otieno Rodrigo Silva Asha Patel
		4	OPTIMIZING WORK SYSTEM DESIGN FOR SME PRODUCTIVITY: A META-ANALYTICAL REVIEW	R. O. Akinyele H. Tanaka
		5	IMPACTS OF SOCIAL INTERACTIONS IN LIVESTREAMING ON CONSUMER PURCHASE INTENTIONS: A BEHAVIORAL ENGAGEMENT PERSPECTIVE	Paulo Henrique da Silva Xiaoyan Zhang Amina Yusuf
		6	ENHANCING PRIVACY WHILE UTILIZING DATA MINING FOR PREDICTIVE POLICING IN DOMESTIC AND SEXUAL VIOLENCE CASES	Dr. Ana Sofia Mendes Dr. Kwabena Owusu-Boakye,
		7	UNDERSTANDING THE TOURIST EXPERIENCE: A STUDY OF JAPANESE TOURISTS IN FRANCE	Hiroshi Yamamoto, Akiko Sato, Julien Dupont
		8	COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC EVALUATION OF FLOATING PHOTOVOLTAIC SYSTEMS IN EMERGING MARKETS	Amina Ibrahim, Rafael Santos

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Prof. DR. Ehsan Abbas,	1	RECONCEPTUALIZING THE LIVING HERITAGE: A STUDY OF URBAN MUSEUMS IN HISTORIC SPACES	Amina Karim, Prof. Tarek Ahmed
		2	EVALUATING SUCCESS FACTORS OF PLAY-BASED INTERVENTION PROGRAMS FOR CHILDREN WITH DIVERSE NEEDS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Leila A. Khan, Yassir M. Nasser, Amira S. Abdullah
		3	THE IMPACT OF SOCIAL STRUCTURES ON PANDEMIC RESPONSE: A GLOBAL SOCIOLOGICAL STUDY	A. Kumar, M. Okafor, L. Chan
		4	EXAMINING THE IMPACT OF TEACHER BIAS ON THE EDUCATIONAL STRATEGIES FOR IMMIGRANT AND DISABLED STUDENTS	Dr. Niazi Ahmed, Prof. DR. Ehsan Abbas,
		5	STUDENTS' PERSPECTIVES ON ACCESSING PSYCHOLOGICAL SERVICES	R. Okojie, A. Ntse, L. Kumah
		6	EXAMINING THE ROLE OF GRANDMOTHERS IN CARING FOR ADOLESCENT ORPHANS IN THE CONTEXT OF HIV/AIDS	Siti Mariam & Ahmed El-Mahmoud
		7	IMPACT OF CHILD ABUSE ON MENTAL HEALTH AND ACADEMIC PERFORMANCE: A STUDY IN NAIROBI, KENYA	Aditya Putra, Budi Santoso
		8	SOCIO-DEMOGRAPHIC FACTORS INFLUENCING POST-TRAUMATIC STRESS DISORDER AMONG ADOLESCENTS EXPERIENCING DOMESTIC VIOLENCE IN UGANDA	Abdul Karim, Gloria Namirembe

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Hiroshi Tanaka,	1	SOCIOLGICAL ANALYSIS OF EMOTIONAL ABUSE IN SCHOOLS: A CASE STUDY IN A BRAZILIAN PRIMARY SCHOOL	Silva Pereira
		2	THE IMPACT OF ERROTIC TRANSFERENCE ON PSYCHOANALYTIC TREATMENT DURATION AND TERMINATION	Amina K. Idris, Leila R. Bello, Chike O. Okeke
		3	THE BUILT ENVIRONMENT AND CHILDREN IN URBAN POVERTY: A STUDY OF ENVIRONMENTAL PERCEPTIONS IN LAGOS, NIGERIA	Adebayo Alabi, Chiamaka Nwokedi
		4	UPCONVERSION LUMINESCENCE IN THE RED AND GREEN REGION OF Bi2O3@Yb3+, Nd3+ BASED OPTICALLY ACTIVE MATERIALS	M. Zhang, L. Zhao, H. Li, J. Liu, X. Wang
		5	THE IMPACT OF ADHD MEDICATION, CANNABIS, AND NICOTINE USE ON STUDENT MENTAL HEALTH: AN EXAMINATION OF SUBSTANCE ABUSE AND PSYCHOLOGICAL DISTRESS	Akira Yamamoto, Hiroshi Tanaka, Mei Li, Jun Kato
		6	THE IMPACT OF PURPOSE IN LIFE ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS AMONG COLLEGE STUDENTS	Fernando Almeida Mei Zhang Amira Oumarou
		7	OPTIMIZING DECISION-MAKING IN ORGAN TRANSPLANTATION: A DATA-DRIVEN APPROACH	R. Thompson, M. Sosa, J. Nguyen, L. Shah, N. Zhang, O. Adama
		8	SOCIETAL ATTITUDES TOWARD INCOME INEQUALITY IN AGE-DIFFERENT RELATIONSHIPS	Ahmed S. Farouq, Amina J. Diallo
		9	THE IMPACT OF GRATITUDE PRACTICE ON INTERPERSONAL RELATIONSHIPS AND THE ROLE OF PERCEIVED SUPERIORITY	Liu Mei, Wang Jun, Mohamed Farid
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
HALL / SALON 6	Maria R. dos Santos	1	MINDFULNESS-BASED INTERVENTIONS IN ENHANCING SELF-WORTH AND WELL-BEING: THE INFLUENCE OF CONTINGENT SELF-ESTEEM ON PSYCHOLOGICAL WELL-BEING	Adebayo Alabi, Chiamaka Nwokedi
		2	YOUTH ENGAGEMENT IN PROSOCIAL ACTIVITIES AND ITS IMPACT ON MENTAL WELLBEING	Ahmad Karim, Fatu Sesay, Tariq Mohammed
		3	LETHAL SUICIDE RISK ASSESSMENT: CHALLENGES IN ESTABLISHING STANDARDS OF CARE FOR SUICIDE CASES IN MENTAL HEALTH FORENSICS	Maria R. dos Santos
		4	EXPLORING THE IMPACT OF INSECURE ATTACHMENT ON WOMEN IN COHABITATION: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FOR THERAPEUTIC INTERVENTION	Marta Ribeiro, Amina El-Sayed
		5	CULTURAL RITUALS AND COPING MECHANISMS AMONG WOMEN WHO EXPERIENCED ADOLESCENT PREGNANCY TERMINATION: A QUALITATIVE APPROACH	Lindiwe M. Dube Ayodele J. Olaniyan Fatimah N. Othman
		6	THE EPISTEMOLOGICAL ROLE OF EMOTIONS IN SCIENTIFIC THINKING AND CITIZENSHIP DEVELOPMENT	Amina Zuberi, Kwame Osei Tutu
		7	A STUDY OF CROSS-CULTURAL CONSUMER BEHAVIOR: THE IMPACT OF AFRICAN CULTURE ON EUROPEAN CONSUMER DECISION-MAKING	Leyla Huseynova, Emin Mammadov, Aysel Rahimova
		8	ACADEMIC SUCCESS AMONG GRANDIOSE AND VULNERABLE NARCISSISTS: THE ROLE OF SELF-ESTEEM AND SELF-EFFICACY	Dr. Ahmed Alhadi
		9	EMOTIONAL SECURITY AND EMOTIONAL COMPETENCE AMONG UNIVERSITY STUDENTS: A STUDY OF THE IMPACT OF GENDER AND SPECIALIZATION	Yara Ahmed Al-Mansoori, João Costa,
		10	MANAGING THE ARCHITECTURAL HERITAGE OF TUNISIA: A CASE STUDY OF THE MEDINA OF TUNIS	Laila Ben Ammar, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Karim Jebali

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Assis. Prof. Dr. Juma Mkumba	1	GREEK TRAGEDY AND IMMIGRANT THEATER IN EARLY 20TH CENTURY AMERICA: INTERSECTIONS OF CULTURAL EXPRESSIONS	Jamal Al-Khair, Assis. Prof. Dr. Sofia Ortiz
		2	THE IMPACT OF CRIMINALIZATION ON HOMELESSNESS: THE CASE FOR INNOVATIVE COURT INTERVENTIONS IN SALT LAKE CITY	Fatima Al-Khalifa, Ahmed Janahi,
		3	TOURISM SATELLITE ACCOUNT: STRATEGIES FOR DEVELOPMENT AND DATA MANAGEMENT	Assis. Prof. Dr. Liu Wenjie,
		4	THE ROLE OF GOSSIP IN SHAPING GENDER DYNAMICS: AN EXAMINATION OF ALICE GERSTENBERG'S HE SAID, SHE SAID	L. Cheng, M. Fadul
		5	HEALTHCARE WORKER RIGHTS AND VIOLATIONS IN AFRICA: ADDRESSING INJUSTICES AND PROMOTING PROTECTION	Amina M. Sulaiman, Kwame A. Yeboah, Sarah M. Osei, Jamal A. Kadir, Zawadi M. Kabanga
		6	FAITH-BASED HUMANITARIAN AID: THE ROLE OF RELIGIOUS ORGANIZATIONS IN REFUGEE CRISIS MANAGEMENT DURING CONFLICTS	Sophia Lungu, Assis. Prof. Dr. Juma Mkumba
		7	ROCK ART IN THE MOUNTAINS OF EASTERN ALGERIA: THE CASE OF THE TASSILI N'AJJER REGION	Ahmed Bouzid , Leila Merghoub , Mohamed Boudiaf
		8	REPRESENTATION OF MEMORY OF FORCED MIGRATION IN CENTRAL AND EASTERN EUROPE AFTER WORLD WAR II IN POLISH AND GERMAN FILMS	Amina Khatun, Luca Rossi

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
HALL / SALON 8	Dr. Ekaterina Ivanova	1	SCIENTIFIC EXAMINATION OF "FERTILIZING WINDS" IN AL-QURAN: A HOLISTIC APPROACH	Amina Abdullah , Hassan Liu
		2	CONVENTION REFUGEES IN AUSTRALIA: STRUGGLING WITH IMMIGRATION POLICY AND UNMET RIGHTS	Samuel Kofi Attah, Anahita Rahimi
		3	THE ROLE OF TELECOMMUNICATION IN AFRICA'S DEVELOPMENT: FOSTERING CONNECTIVITY AND EMPOWERMENT	João Silva
		4	ANTI-WESTERN SENTIMENT IN THE ARAB WORLD AND ITS IMPACT ON RUSSIAN SUPPORT DURING THE UKRAINE CONFLICT	Amina Zayed Mohammed Al-Mansouri,
		5	RECONCEPTUALIZING INFORMAL ECONOMIES: STREET VENDING AND URBAN REDEVELOPMENT IN THE GLOBAL SOUTH	Nia Osei, Jungho Kim
		6	GLOBALISATION OF ART AND CULTURAL POLICIES: IMPACTS ON HERITAGE CONSERVATION IN AFRICA	Amadou N'Diaye, Dr. Ekaterina Ivanova
		7	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF SEMIOTICS IN BRAND DESIGN: A STUDY OF LOCALIZED VISUAL IDENTITY	Siti Amina Hassan, Ahmed Alhadi
		8	NEW ENVIRONMENTS IN CHINESE PHOTOGRAPHY: YAO LU'S INNOVATIVE LANDSCAPES	Dr. Jia Chen

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Doç. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN	1	ÜLKELERİN ÇEVRE POLİTİKALARINDA YEŞİL AKLAMA	Doç. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN
		2	EKOLOJİK VATANDAŞLIK ÇERÇEVESİNDE YENİ TÜKETİCİ PROFİLİ VE PAZARLAMADA MANİPÜLASYON	Doç. Dr. Selin BİTİRİM OKMEYDAN
		3		
		4	SİYASAL KAMPANYA ARACI OLARAK AÇILIŞ TÖRENLERİNDE SÖYLEM ÜRETİMİ ÜZERİNE BİR ARAŞTIRMA	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mesut YILMAZ Prof. Dr. Mustafa İNCE
		5	A NEW MODEL IN DIGITAL BROADCASTING: AN EXAMINATION OF INTERNET TELEVISION THROUGH THE CASE OF BABALA TV	Ekin Görkem EMRECAN Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL
		6	DIGITAL CULTURE CONSTRUCTION IN MODERN SOCIETY: THE EFFECTS OF TIKTOK PLATFORM ON CULTURAL TRANSFORMATION	Gizem YILMAZOĞLU Prof. Dr. Mehmet Gökhan GENEL

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Prof. Dr. RAMAZAN ADIBELLİ	1	SULTANS THE SYMBOL OF JUSTICE FROM THE LANGUAGE OF THE OTTOMAN PERIOD DIWAN OWNER SUFI AHMED QUDDŪSÎ FROM BOR AND ŞA'BAN KÂMÎ FROM DİYARBEKİR	Doç. Dr. M. Sait MERMUTLU
		2	UNDERSTANDING OF KHALVAT – UZLAT IN THE POEMS OF KADİRİYYE SHEIKH AHMED QUDDUSI	Doç. Dr. M. Sait MERMUTLU
		3	Popular Fortune Practice and Fortune Telling From The Perspective of Sociology of Religion	Dr. KAZIM KANDEMİR
		4	Semiological Analysis of Prayer Worship in Caricatures: Case of “Leman” Magazine	Dr. KAZIM KANDEMİR
		5	MÂTÜRİDÎ VE İZMİRLİ ÖRNEKLEMİNDE BİLGİ EDİNME YOLLARI ARASINDA BİR KARŞILAŞTIRMA	Dr. Buket ATAMAN
		6	MATÜRİDÎ’NİN TE’VİLÂT’INA GÖRE HZ. SÜLEYMAN’IN DESTEKLENMESİ	Dr. Buket ATAMAN
		7	İslam İktisadında Zekat ve Vergi İlişkisi	Enise Niğar AKSOY
		8	Sectarian Bias in the Explanation of the Cause of Revelation A Comparative Analysis of the Verses on Alcohol	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Abdurrahman Ensari
		9	TÜRKLERİN İLK DÖNEM KUR’ÂN TERCÜMELERİNDE ARAPÇA ALINTIDAN HAREKETLE DİNİ DİRENÇ TESPİTİ	YL Öğr. MELİKE AYDEM
		10	IS IT POSSIBLE TO EXIT JUDAISM? THE RELIGION-RACLE PROBLEM IN JUDAISM FROM THE PERSPECTIVE OF SHLOMO SAND	Prof. Dr. RAMAZAN ADIBELLİ
		11	A GENERAL OVERVIEW OF THE DISCUSSIONS ON THE HISTORICAL REALITY OF ABRAHAM, THE FIRST ANCESTOR OF THE HEBREWS	Prof. Dr. RAMAZAN ADIBELLİ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Doç. Dr. Ercan ŞAHBUDAK	1	SOCIOECONOMIC EFFECTS OF INTERNATIONAL MIGRATION: LITERATURE REVIEW	Yaren GÖKAY Doç. Dr. Sefa ÖZBEK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa NAIMOĞLU
		2	SOCIOLOGICAL DIMENSIONS OF HUMAN AND ANIMAL INTERACTION IN THE CONTEXT OF CHANGING SOCIAL RELATIONS	Doç. Dr. Ercan ŞAHBUDAK
		3	AESTHETIC CONCERNS OF YOUTH IN CONSUMER SOCIETY: IN THE CASE OF SİVAS CUMHURİYET UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Doç. Dr. Ercan ŞAHBUDAK
		4	DEMOGRAFİK DEĞİŞKENLERİN BİREYLERİN HEKİM SAHİPLENME TUTUMLARI ÜZERİNDEKİ ROLÜ	Doç. Dr. Emine ATALAY Öğr. Gör. Kevser Hüsna ÖZYILDIZ Öğr. Gör. Hakan YÖNDEN
		5	WOMEN'S MURDERS FROM MEN'S POINT OF VIEW: A QUALITATIVE STUDY ON KIRIKKALE PROVINCE SAMPLE	Prof. Dr. Dolunay ŞENOL Dr. Gıyasettin YILDIZ
		6	BEING A 'HOUSEWIFE': WOMEN'S VIEW OF WORKING LIFE FROM THE EXAMPLE OF KIRIKKALE	Prof. Dr. Dolunay ŞENOL Dr. Gıyasettin YILDIZ
		7	THE IMPORTANCE OF TÜRKİYE IN TERMS OF THE FUTURE OF CLIMATE-INDUCED MIGRATION IN THE CONTEXT OF THE DECISIVE EFFECT OF TÜRKİYE'S STRATEGIC LOCATION ON MIGRATION ROUTES	Araş. Gör. ALİ SAYILGAN
		8	NAFAKA VE ERKEKLİK ÜZERİNE NİTEL BİR ÇALIŞMA	Prof. Dr. Dolunay ŞENOL Aynur TEKKE
		9	ANNELERİN İFADELERİ ÜZERİNDEN SOSYAL MEDYADAKİ ANNELİK	Prof. Dr. Dolunay ŞENOL Aynur TEKKE

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emine ÖZDAMAR	1	A SHORT LOOK AT THE PROCESS OF PROVIDING EQUALITY BETWEEN MEN AND WOMEN IN TURKISH CITIZENSHIP LAW	Prof. Dr. Necla ÖZTÜRK Arş. Gör. Dr. Döndü KUŞCU
		2	EQUAL OPPORTUNITIES FOR WOMEN WITHIN THE SCOPE OF THE CONVENTION ON THE ELIMINATING ALL FORMS OF DISCRIMINATION AGAINST WOMEN (CEDAW)	Prof. Dr. Necla ÖZTÜRK Arş. Gör. Dr. Döndü KUŞCU
		3	Internet and The Right to Respect for Private Life	Dr. Öğr. Gör. Betül ÇATAL
		4	SOCIAL MEDIA AND FREEDOM OF EXPRESSION	Dr. Öğr. Gör. Betül ÇATAL
		5	LEGAL VALUE PROTECTED BY SEXUAL INTERCOURSE WITH A MINOR	Doç. Dr. Ali Tanju SARIGÜL Gamze YILDIZ
		6	“REPORTING” REQUIREMENT IN THE PROTECTION PROHIBITION OF SEIZURE OF PROPERTY, RIGHTS AND RECEIVABLES (Article 128 of the Criminal Procedure Code)	Arş. Gör. ÖMER ÖZMEN BAŞTÜRK
		7	MAL REJİMİNİN TASFİYESİNDE LİMİTED ŞİRKET HİSSELERİNE TEDBİR KONULMASI VE TEDBİRİN İŞLEVSELLİĞİ SORUNU	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Emine ÖZDAMAR

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, AYŞE YAVUZ	1	Assessing the Alignment of Aviation Management Curriculum with Sustainability Principles: A Comprehensive Proposal	Mevlüt ÜZÜLMEZ Erkam Emin AYVAZ
		2	DIGITAL AGRICULTURE RESEARCH THEMES AND TRENDS: TOPIC MODELING-BASED REVIEW	Assoc. Prof. Dr. HANDAN CAM Assoc. Prof. Dr. SERDAR AYDIN Lec. PhD. UĞUR DEMIREL
		3	DATAISM IN THE DIGITAL AGE: A LITERATURE REVIEW AND AN ANALYSIS OF THE AWARENESS OF ACADEMİCS AT GUMUSHANE UNIVERSITY	Assoc. Prof. Dr. HANDAN CAM TAYFUR AYAS
		4	BOOMERANG EMPLOYEES: THE GROWING ROLE OF RETURNS IN BUSINESS	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, AYŞE YAVUZ
		5	THE IMPACT OF PERCEIVED LEADERSHIP STYLES ON ORGANIZATIONAL BURNOUT: A STUDY ON TRAVEL AGENCY EMPLOYEES	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Volkan BAŞAR Doç. Dr. Erkan TAŞKIRAN
		6	THE IMPORTANCE OF COMPLEMENTARY HEALTH INSURANCE IN ACCESS TO HEALTH SERVICES	Öğr.Gör. FURKAN KARAHÜSEYİNOĞLU
		7	BANKİNG AND FİNANCİNG SYSTEMS İN HEALTH SERVICES	Öğr.Gör. FURKAN KARAHÜSEYİNOĞLU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Doç. Dr. Mushap KURU	1	ERYTHROGRAM IN NEONATAL CALVES	Doç. Dr. Mushap KURU Doç. Dr. Mustafa MAKAV
		2	LEUKOGRAM IN NEONATAL CALVES	Doç. Dr. Mushap KURU Doç. Dr. Mustafa MAKAV
		3	BUZAĞILARDA KALSİYUM VE FOSFOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Doç. Dr. Mustafa MAKAV Doç. Dr. Mushap KURU
		4	BUZAĞILARDA SODYUM, POTASYUM ve KLOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	Doç. Dr. Mustafa MAKAV Doç. Dr. Mushap KURU
		5	SURGICAL CORRECTION OF PECTUS EXCAVATUM IN A CAT	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Halil ALAKUŞ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi İbrahim ALAKUŞ
		6	SURGICAL TREATMENT OF A DOG WITH COMPLETE ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE	Asst. Prof. İbrahim ALAKUŞ Asst. Prof. Ömer KIRGIZ
		7	CORNEOCONJUNCTIVAL GRAFT TREATMENT IN A PERSIAN CAT WITH CORNEAL SEQUESTRA	Asst. Prof. Ömer KIRGIZ Asst. Prof. Üyesi Halil ALAKUŞ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Doç. Dr. Hacer AKER	1	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF GRADUATE THESES ON HEALTH COMMUNICATION	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi Zeynep KARAGÜZEL Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Elif ÖZDİL DEMİREL
		2	ANTI-FINLAND SOVIET PROPAGANDA IN THE SECOND WORLD WAR	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Mehmet Ozan GÜLADA
		3	JOURNALISM AT GROUND ZERO: HOW THE TURKISH MEDIA COVER THE ISRAELI-PALESTINIAN WAR?	Doç. Dr. Hacer AKER
		4	“KORKUNÇ, KORKUNÇ, KORKUNÇ KOŞULLAR” Soykırım Sırasında Gazze’deki Öğrencimle Dijital Paylaşımlar	Doç. Dr. Hacer AKER
		5	TÜRK MEDYASINDA NEFRET SÖYLEMİ; TÜRK BASININDA SURİYELİ MÜLTECİLERİN TEMSİLİ	Suzan YİĞİT ALPASLAN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 14 Aralık / Dec 14, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Doç. Dr. Mahmut İNAN	1	Özellik Arz Eden Faturalar ve Muhasebeleştirilmeleri	Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Gökhan Baral
		2	RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN FINANCIAL DEVELOPMENT AND FOREIGN TRADE: THE CASE OF D-8 COUNTRIES	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Muhammet KARANFİL Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Elif YANAR
		3	KATILIM BANKALARININ FİNANSAL ETKİNLİK ANALİZİ	Doç. Dr. Aşır ÖZBEK
		4	KATILIM SİGORTA ŞİRKETLERİNİN EDAS İLE ANALİZİ	Doç. Dr. Aşır ÖZBEK
		5	BÜRO YÖNETİMİ VE SEKRETERLİK MESLEĞİNE DİJİTAL DÖNÜŞÜMÜN ETKİLERİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Tülin MERCAN
		6	BÜRO YÖNETİM FAALİYETLERİNDE GELENEKSEL OFİS YAPILARINDAN YEŞİL OFİS YAPISINA DÖNÜŞÜMÜN ETKİLERİ	Öğr. Gör. Dr. Tülin MERCAN
		7	AKILLI KENT VE KENTSEL GÜVENLİK KAVRAMLARI ÜZERİNE BİBLİYOMETRİK BİR İNCELEME	Prof. Dr. Alper ÖZMEN Doç. Dr. Abdullah KILIÇARSLAN
		8	URBAN RESILIENCE AND SMART CITIES: BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS AND THEMATIC TRENDS FOR THE PERIOD 2011-2024	Assoc. Prof. Abdullah KILIÇARSLAN Prof. Dr. Alper ÖZMEN
		9	PURPOSE AND DEVELOPMENT OF INDIVIDUAL RETIREMENT SYSTEM IN TURKEY	Doç. Dr. Mahmut İNAN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Silva,	1	THE LINGUISTICS OF INMATE COMMUNICATION: UNDERSTANDING PRISON SLANG AND SOCIAL IDENTITIES	Abdulrahman Al-Khaled, Fatimah R. Alhajri
		2	THE SOCIOLINGUISTICS OF UNDERGROUND COMMUNICATION IN CLOSED SPACES	Somchai Vongkham
		3	RESOURCE-EFFICIENT SCHEDULING ALGORITHM FOR COMPLEX COMPUTATIONAL WORKFLOWS IN HETEROGENEOUS SYSTEMS	Jana Nováková, Dr. Petr Dvořák
		4	AUTOMATED FACT-CHECKING USING CONTEXTUAL AUGMENTATION AND MULTI-DIMENSIONAL SEARCH	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Rodrigo Silva,
		5	RESOURCE-EFFICIENT SCHEDULING ALGORITHM FOR COMPLEX COMPUTATIONAL WORKFLOWS IN HETEROGENEOUS SYSTEMS	Akram Al-Mansoori, Zainab Faris
		6	IMPACT OF ROBOTIC ASSISTANCE ON AUTISM SPECTRUM DISORDER: EVALUATING SOCIAL INTERACTIONS AND COMMUNICATION SKILLS WITH THE NAO ROBOT	Natalia Sokolova, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Dmitry Ivanov
		7	IMPROVING WORD MEANING RETRIEVAL WITH ADVANCED NLP APPROACHES AND FASTTEXT EMBEDDINGS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Matteo Rossi
		8	SECURITY ARCHITECTURE FOR TRUSTED COMPUTING USING RISC-V TECHNOLOGY	Prof. DR. Ekaterina Ivanova

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Assis. Prof. Dr. Zinaida Akmatova	1	DEVELOPING A GLOBAL MUSIC COGNITION MODEL: INTEGRATING EMOTIONS AND CULTURAL DIVERSITY	Aysha Habib Javed
		2	THE IMPACT OF SECOND LANGUAGE MOTIVATIONAL SELF-SYSTEM ON WILLINGNESS TO COMMUNICATE IN ENGLISH: A STUDY OF BRAZILIAN STUDENTS IN EFL CLASSROOMS	Lec. Dr. Luana Pereira,
		3	A MACHINE LEARNING APPROACH FOR INCIDENT TICKET MANAGEMENT IN SOCIAL SYSTEMS	Alejandro Ramírez, Valentina Pérez
		4	LATENCY-BASED MOTION DETECTION USING SPIKING NEURAL NETWORKS: A COMPUTATIONAL APPROACH	Amina Hassan, Jamilia Kamara
		5	SELF-SUPERVISED PRETRAINING ON fMRI DATA FOR BRAIN DECODING APPLICATIONS	Aibek Nurmukhammedov, Assis. Prof. Dr. Zinaida Akmatova
		6	ADVANCED VISUAL SLAM TECHNIQUES FOR DYNAMIC INDOOR ENVIRONMENTS	Dr. Wei Liu, Dr. Imane Zaki, Dr. Amir Hassan, Dr. Lijuan Chen, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ibrahim Alhassan
		7	DISAMBIGUATION IN NLP: CONTEXTUAL MODELS FOR RESOLVING LEXICAL AMBIGUITY	Maria Oliveira,

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Assis. Prof. Dr. Erjon Hoxha	1	ACCELERATION-BASED MOTION MODEL FOR IMPROVED VISUAL SLAM PERFORMANCE	Ibrahim Oumar, Niazi Zhang, Marwa Ouedraogo, John Kitley
		2	DESIGN OF AN ELLIPTIC CURVE CRYPTOGRAPHY PROCESSOR FOR HIGH-SPEED APPLICATIONS	Carlos Silva, Maria Oliveira, Wang Wei, James Ochieng
		3	THE IMPACT OF DIGITAL WORD WALLS ON ENGLISH VOCABULARY ACQUISITION IN SECOND LANGUAGE LEARNERS	Ahmed Zainab, Niazi Ali
		4	GENDERED ANIMAL METAPHORS IN THE CONTEXT OF SOUTH AFRICAN LANGUAGES	Matteo Bianchi, Prof. Dr. Isabella Ferrari
		5	COVID-19 ICU CLINICAL NOTES ANALYSIS USING FINE-TUNED NLP MODELS	Farida Nabila, Yassir Mansour, Omar Al-Farsi, Huda Salah
		6	THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	Tsermaa Bat-Erdene, Naranjargal Enkhbold,
		7	THE ROLE OF MULTILINGUALISM IN ENHANCING EMPLOYABILITY: A COMPARATIVE STUDY IN EUROPEAN COUNTRIES	Baatar Enkhbayar, Sarnai Tsetseg, Altan Bold
		8	DRIVE-RELATED BEHAVIOR AND COGNITIVE PROCESSES: A COMPREHENSIVE EXAMINATION	Dr. Lira Kodra, Assis. Prof. Dr. Erjon Hoxha

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marek Nowak	1	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS OF FAKE MEDICAL NEWS USING NAIVE BAYES CLASSIFICATION MODELS	Dr. Laurent Dupont, PHD. Emma Vermeulen
		2	LEARNABILITY WITHOUT UNIFORM CONVERGENCE: EXAMINING THE CHALLENGE OF HIGH-DIMENSIONAL LEARNING PROBLEMS	Juan Carlos López, María Teresa Sánchez, Roberto Pérez, Ana María Flores, Luis Fernando García
		3	NATIVE LANGUAGE IDENTIFICATION USING CROSS-CORPUS EVALUATION: EXPLORING TWITTER DATA	Amanuel Tesfaye, Selam Kidane, Mebratu Berhe
		4	SENTIMENT ANALYSIS IN FINANCIAL MARKETS USING BERT-BASED MODELS	Giorgi Mikautadze, Levan Tsintsadze, Nino Baramidze
		5	THE EVOLUTION OF GRANDCHILD TERMINOLOGY IN ANCIENT NEAR EASTERN INSCRIPTIONS	Nursultan Abdirashov, Amina Zhunusova, Daniyar Turganbekov
		6	SOUND INSTANCES AND THE ART OF PERCEPTION IN ACOUSTIC LANDSCAPES	Katarzyna Kowalska, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Marek Nowak
		7	A HYBRID THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK FOR EVALUATING MOBILE LANGUAGE LEARNING APPLICATIONS	Ali Hassan Al-Maamouri, Dr. Rana Saeed Abdullah
		8	COMPARING SUMEROGRAMS IN AKKADIAN AND ARAMEOGRAMS IN MIDDLE PERSIAN	Elvin Aliyev, Nigar Mammadova
		9	ADVANCED SENTIMENT ANALYSIS USING MULTI-CHANNEL CONVOLUTIONAL NETWORKS AND GRAPH-BASED MODELS	Dr. Ahsan Khan, Prof. Zahra Iqbal
		10		

<p>SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya</p> <p>Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224</p> <p>14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)</p>				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Assis. Prof. Dr. Yazdanmehr Jahed	1	SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS)	Chen Wei, Anika Luo, Kang Hong, Zhao Mei
		2	OPTIMIZATION OF RP-HPLC FLUORESCENT DETECTION FOR NORFLOXACIN IN HUMAN PLASMA	Amira Ahmed, Faisal Ali, Omar Razaq, Sara Khan
		3	ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS EXTRACTS	Lina Mejia, Carlos Hernandez, Rachele Kumar
		4	PREVENTING FALSE ALERTS IN DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION ALERT SYSTEMS	Naomi Takahashi, Kenzo Ito, Satoshi Tanaka
		5	IMPACT OF OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT ON WILDLIFE: LOCAL DAYAK PERSPECTIVES	Rina Alatas, Tarek Omar, Fadiha Yusof
		6	ADDRESSING WATER SCARCITY IN SAUDI ARABIA: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT	Ahmed Ghanim, Dr. Laila Al-Harbi
		7	IMPACT OF PARTICLE SIZE ON TRANSPORT AND DEPOSITION IN POROUS MEDIA UNDER STEADY FLOW CONDITIONS	Akridiss Tabach, Chetehouna Gascoin, M. S. Kadiri
		8	STUDY OF COMPRESSION AND TENSION PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS	Assis. Prof. Dr. Yazdanmehr Jahed

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abed	1	INFLUENCE OF INJECTION PRESSURE ON FLAME STRUCTURE IN GAS-CENTERED SWIRL COAXIAL INJECTORS	Park Song, Wooseok Sunjung, Jaye Lee, Jongkwon Koo
		2	EVALUATION OF WASTE ENERGY RECOVERY IN GAS SWEETENING PROCESS THROUGH SIMULATION	Meisam Farhani, Hassan Ali Ozgoli, Foad Moghadasi
		3	DYNAMIC RESPONSE OF SHIPS TO SUDDEN EXTERNAL FORCES: A STUDY OF STABILITY AND SAFETY	Bo Qasim, Gao Liangtian, Idrees Liu
		4	OPTIMIZATION OF AIRCRAFT FUEL CONSUMPTION USING ADAPTIVE WINGLETS: A STUDY ON CESSNA CITATION X	Botez Segui, Bezin Simon, Mihaela Marine
		5	ENHANCING MORPHODYNAMICS SIMULATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SHALLOW WATER FLOWS	S. K. Nguyen, T. A. Zhao
		6	BIOINSPIRED DESIGN FOR AIRFOIL PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION USING HUMPBACK WHALE FLIPPER STRUCTURE	P. H. Zhang
		7	OPTIMIZING BEARING TOLERANCES FOR ENHANCED FATIGUE LIFE IN WASHING MACHINE COMPONENTS	M. A. Santos
		8	USING CELLULOSE NANOMATERIALS AS ECO-FRIENDLY LUBRICANTS IN INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS	Prof. Dr. Mohammed Abed
		9	STUDYING POST-STALL AERODYNAMICS WITH CAMBER LOSS AND FLOW SEPARATION EFFECTS	X. P. Wang, D. H. Li
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7		1	MODELING COMPRESSIBLE GAS FLOW IN PIPES AND POROUS MEDIA DURING BLOWDOWN OPERATIONS	J. E. Pérez, M. T. Herrera
		2	EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR MODELING AND CONTROLLING SMART STRUCTURES WITH DAMPING MECHANISMS	Hassan Al-Mansoori, Tariq Al-Zahrani
		3	AUTOMATION AND HUMAN-MACHINE INTERFACE IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL: A NEW APPROACH TO MITIGATING OOTL EFFECTS	Luis Torres, Juan Perez, Maria Lopez, Sergio Morales
		4	IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN GAS SWEETENING: RECOVERY OF WASTE HYDRAULIC ENERGY	Faisal Al-Omari, Tariq Al-Hammadi, Ahmed Jassim
		5	COMPRESSION-TENSION CHARACTERISTICS OF AZ31B MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS	Mohammad Saeed Ghasemi
		6	BIOMARKERS IN AQUATIC POLLUTION: THE USE OF SNAILS IN LAKE MANZALA FOR HEAVY METAL DETECTION	Josefina Alvarez, Carlos Rivera, Laura Gutierrez
		7	EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES WITH NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDITIVE ON WILD BARLEY CONTROL	Mohammad Alavi, Reza Tabrizi
		8	THE POTENTIAL OF SALVIA SCLAREA L. IN PHYTOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METAL-POLLUTED SOILS	Yuriko Tanaka, Hiroshi Nakamura, Mei Lin,
		9	EFFECTS OF COMPOST ON HEAVY METAL UPTAKE AND NUTRIENT DISTRIBUTION IN ORIENTAL TOBACCO GROWN IN POLLUTED SOIL	Rashid Shams, Khaliq Abdullah, Amina Rahman,
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

14 Aralık / December 14, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildir No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors	
HALL / SALON 8	Dr. Lina A. Hossain,	1	AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN RICE FROM GUYANA: INITIAL FINDINGS AND IMPACT ON FOOD SAFETY	Carlos Sanchez, Alejandro Rivera, Juan Pineda,
		2	POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RICE FIELD CONVERSION MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA	Ali Hasani, Zeinab Mohammadi,
		3	IMPACT OF RECLAIMED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER ON SOIL CHEMISTRY FOR HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY	Giovanni Di Luca, Franco Tancredi,
		4	ASSESSING WATER EFFICIENCY IN CITRUS FARMING UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUSS REGION, MOROCCO	Jamil Ahmed, Rafik Ali,
		5	IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON SMOOTH BROMEGRASS PERFORMANCE UNDER SEMIARID CONDITIONS	Zayd M. Hassan,
		6	FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNOGLOBULIN ABSORPTION IN CAMEL CALVES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR HEALTH	Dr. Lina A. Hossain,
		7	UTILIZING ESSENTIAL OILS AS ANTIBACTERIAL ADDITIVES IN POULTRY FEED: FORMULATION AND EFFICACY	Mehmet J. Kambiz, Khaled A. Jamil,
		8	HORMONAL BIOMARKERS OF INFERTILITY IN DAIRY COWS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FERTILE AND INFERTILE COWS	Farouk B. Khalil Mahmoud I. Omer
		9	EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERTIDAL STAKE NET FISHING METHODS IN KUWAIT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	Yassir M. Zain, Abdullah A. Rami
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	DOÇ. DR. AYBÜKE BETÜL DOĞAN	1	ON THE WORD AWURTA	DOÇ. DR. AYBÜKE BETÜL DOĞAN
		2	ON GIFTS IN DIVANU LUGATI'T TURK	DOÇ. DR. AYBÜKE BETÜL DOĞAN
		3	THE FUNDAMENTAL DILEMMA OF TRANSLATION STUDIES: UNIVERSALIST AND MONADIST APPROACHES	Doç. Dr. Mehmet Akif Duman
		4	THE AMBIGUITY OF REFERENCE AND THE PROBLEM OF UNTRANSLATABILITY IN TRANSLATION STUDIES	Doç. Dr. Mehmet Akif Duman
		5		
		6	BİR ANLATI FORMU OLARAK <i>SOLGUN DEMET</i> ESERİNDE SÖYLEM	Dr. MUSTAFA OKÇUL
		7	LITERATURE AS AN ART ACCORDING TO İZZEDDİN İSMAİL	Doktora Öğrencisi, Mirsat YAVİ Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şirin ÇINAR
		8	SALAHUDDİN AL-SHARİF AND HIS CONTRIBUTION TO APPLIED LINGUISTICS	Araş. Gör. Dr. Esmâ KAYA ASLAN Prof. Dr. Mehmet Şirin ÇINAR

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN	1	MATERNAL BURNOUT SCALE: A VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, Berfin ÇOBAN
		2	LOSS OF INTEREST SCALE IN SPOUSE AFTER CHILD: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi BETÜL ZEHRA GİRGIN
		3	CHILD CENTERED FAMILY: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yüksek Lisans Öğr. Zahide AYDEMİR
		4	LATE MARRIAGE ANXIETY SCALE: VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY STUDY	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yüksek Lisans Öğr. Ayşe Kütüklüoğlu
		5	BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF ACADEMIC STUDIES WRITTEN ON FAMILY INVOLVEMENT IN SCHOOL	Özlem Kaya Didem Kayahan Yüksel
		6	ADOLESCENTS' SENSE OF NATIONAL BELONGING SCALE: A STUDY ON VALIDITY AND RELIABILITY	Prof. Dr. Ahmet AKIN Yüksek Lisans Öğr. Nuran ÇONKAR

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman BALCI	1	ETHICAL VALUES AND TENDENCY OF SPORTSMANSHIP IN ATHLETES	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman BALCI Nazlıcan Eftalya TOPRAK
		2	ACADEMIC PROCRASTINATION AND INCLINATION TO ETHICAL VALUES IN UNIVERSITY STUDENTS	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Süleyman BALCI Rabia DİŞBUDAK ERYILMAZ
		3	THE RELATIONSHIP BETWEEN MOOD STATES AND LEVELS OF SUCCESS IN SPORTS AMONG CHILDREN INVOLVED IN SPORTS	Yavuz NACAĞ Doç. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA
		4	An Investigation of Rumination and Effective Decision-Making Levels in Sports Competitions among Amateur Football Players	Talha İZGİ Doç. Dr. Seda SABAH Prof. Dr. Soner ÇANKAYA
		5	AS AN INCLUSION TOOL FOOTBALL FOR CHILDREN	Burak CANPOLAT Büşra CANPOLAT
		6	CHALLENGES FACED BY FEMALE PARALYMPIC ATHLETES	Seçil BULUŞ Burak CANPOLAT
		7	COMPARISON OF INTERNAL AND EXTERNAL MOTIVATIONS OF WRESTLERS TOWARDS THEIR PARTICIPATION IN SPORTS: META ANALYSIS	Assoc. Prof. Dr., HULUSİ BÖKE Prof. Dr., CEMAL GÜNDOĞDU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Doç. Dr., Çiçek EDİZ Doç. Dr., Canan BİRİMOĞLU OKUYAN	1	TRADITIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE METHODS USED IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MANAGEMENT	Kerime HACIKÖYLÜ Doç. Dr. Tülay KARS FERTELLİ
		2	DIABETES MELLITUS MANAGEMENT WITH NURSE GUIDANCE	Uzm. Hem. SEMA YABACI Doç. Dr. TULAY KARS FERTELLİ
		3	COMFORT LEVELS OF PATIENTS IN THE OPERATING ROOM PROCESS AND NURSING CARE	Öğrenci Hemşire: Nisagül SEVENCAN Öğrenci Hemşire: Yeliz KINAT Dr. Öğr. Üyesi: Hatice ERDOĞAN
		4	THE NEW MENTAL HEALTH STRESS FACTOR OF OUR AGE: CLIMATE CHANGE	Doç. Dr., Çiçek EDİZ Doç. Dr., Canan BİRİMOĞLU OKUYAN
		5	THE EFFECT OF WARS ON GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: A GEO- PSYCHIATRIC PERSPECTIVE	Doç. Dr., Çiçek EDİZ Doç. Dr., Canan BİRİMOĞLU OKUYAN
		6	DETERMINATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE AWARENESS AND INSIGHT LEVELS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS	Hem. GÜLDEN ANATACA Doç. Dr. FERİDE TAŞKIN YILMAZ Doç. Dr. SELDA ÇELİK
		7	HYPERTENSION PREVENTION ATTITUDES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES	Hem. GÜLDEN ANATACA Doç. Dr. FERİDE TAŞKIN YILMAZ Doç. Dr. SELDA ÇELİK
		8	DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE	Öğr. Gör. Mustafa AKYÜZ Uzm. Hemşire Busenur ÖZDEMİR Öğr. Gör. Mustafa ÇILGI Arş. Gör. Beyzanur TOPALLI
		9	PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE İYİLEŞTİRİCİ GÜÇLER: PSİKOLOJİK DAYANIKLILIK VE DUYGUSAL ZEKA	Uzman Hemşire., Busenur ÖZDEMİR Öğr. Gör., Mustafa AKYÜZ Arş. Gör., Beyzanur TOPALLI Öğr. Gör., Mustafa ÇILGI Dr. Öğr. Üyesi., Eda AY

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Assist. Prof. Mehmet ÇINAR	1	TESS UYDU VERİLERİYLE BB PHE'NİN FREKANS ANALİZİ	Pınar KALEBAŞ Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Yasemin KAÇAR CANAYDIN
		2	DÜŞÜK KALİTELİ LİNYİT KÖMÜRÜ İLE ATIK PLASTİKLERİN GAZLAŞTIRILMASIYLA ÜRETİLEN SENTEZ GAZININ KARAKTERİZASYONU	MURAD RAHEEM Doç. Dr., OĞUZHAN ERBAŞ
		3	A COMPARATIVE THERMOLUMINESCENCE STUDY ON ZnO AND ZnO: DY3+ NANOROD PHOSPHORS: ANOMALOUS HEATING RATE EFFECT	Assist. Prof. Dr. Hamide AVCI Dr. Mehmet OĞLAKÇI Assoc. Prof. Dr. Raşit AYDIN Prof. Dr. Bünyamin ŞAHİN
		4	OUTAGE MANAGEMENT IN THE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION SECTOR: A FAULT PRIORITIZATION MODEL USING AHP AND VIKOR METHODS	Muhammed Emin OLCAY Prof. Dr. Gencay SARIİŞİK
		5	ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING: HYBRID APPROACHES	Ebru İPAR Prof. Dr. Gencay SARIİŞİK
		6	A METHOD OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS: FACTS CONTROLLERS	Assist. Prof. Mehmet ÇINAR
		7	EFFECTS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FILTERS ON HARMONICS IN ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS	Assist. Prof. Mehmet ÇINAR
		8	INVERSE DESIGN OF A 5.8 GHZ/5.9 GHZ ANTENNA FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE APPLICATIONS: A RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM APPROACH	Res. Asst. Elanur Ekici Asst. Prof. Dr. Duygu Nazan Gençoğlan Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tahsin Köroğlu

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ali CİNGÖZ	1	ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE SOLUTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO GLOBAL WARMING	Assist.Prof.Dr., ZÜLEYHA ENDES EĞRİBAŞ
		2	The First Detections of Damage Caused by The Boxwood Moth (<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i> (Walker) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae, Spilomelinae) in Tekirdağ in the Thrace region	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, ESRA TAYAT Prof. Dr., NİHAL ÖZDER
		3	THE USE OF ACORN FLOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GLUTEN-FREE TARHANA AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY PARAMETERS	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ali CİNGÖZ
		4	THE USE OF GRAPE AND POMEGRANATE SEED FLOUR IN PASTA PRODUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY PARAMETERS	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi, Ali CİNGÖZ
		5	THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SEAFOOD QUALITY	Prof. Dr. Abdurahman Polat Dr. Ozan Can Polat
		6	The Effect of Drying Temperature on the Structural Properties of Zinc Oxide Nanoparticles Synthesized Using Green Tea Extract	İlkay ÜNAL
			CHANGES IN AROMA COMPOUNDS IN PLANT PARTS OF GOLDEN HERB (<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i>)	Arş. Gör. Dr., Aysel ÖZCAN AYKUTLU Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Emine YURTERİ Prof. Dr., Fatih SEYİS
			CHANGES IN QUALITY PARAMETERS DEPENDING ON MORPHOGENETIC VARIABILITY IN PASSION (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>) PLANT	Arş. Gör. Dr., Aysel ÖZCAN AYKUTLU Prof. Dr., Fatih SEYİS Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Emine YURTERİ
		7	ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF <i>ORIGANUM VULGARE</i> L. SUBSP. <i>HIRTUM</i> (LİNK) <i>IETSWAART</i> EXTRACT	Dr. AYŞE EREN Asst. Prof. ŞULE İNCİ Prof. Dr. SEVDA KIRBAĞ
8	CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF <i>TRICHOLOMA ATROSQUAMOSUM</i> SACC.	Asst. Prof. ŞULE İNCİ Prof. Dr. SEVDA KIRBAĞ Prof. Dr. İŞİK DİDEM KARAGÖZ		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Arş. Gör. Dr., İBRAHİM ÇALAN	1	DÜNDAR TAŞER'İN DEVLET GAZETESİ BAĞLAMINDA ENTELEKTÜEL KİMLİĞİ ÜZERİNE DEĞERLENDİRMELER	Dr. Nagihan EREN
		2	TANPINAR'IN ESERLERİNDE MUSİKİNİN İŞLEVİ	Arş. Gör. Dr., İBRAHİM ÇALAN Prof. Dr., KEMAL TİMUR
		3	PURSUİT OF JUSTICE AND EQUALITY: THEMATIC ANALYSIS OF FEMALE CHARACTERS IN NAWAL EL SAADAWI'S "GOD DIES BY THE NILE"	Erkan ŞAHİN
		4	DİRENİŞ EDEBİYATININ BİR ÖRNEĞİ OLARAK YAHYA SİNVAR'IN DİKEN VE KARANFİL ADLI ROMANI	SÜMEYYE DEMİRKIRAN
		5	KONYA ÂSİTÂNESİ MESNEVÎ-HÂNLARINDAN SENÂ'YÎ'NİN TERCİİBEND TARZI METHİYESİNDE MEVLÂNÂ'YI TAVSİFİ	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi YAĞIZ YALÇINKAYA
		6	DÖNÜŞEN BOYUTLARIYLA AKTİVİZM	Doç. Dr. KENAN ATEŞGÖZ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 11:00 – 13:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Associate Professor, Aygun Alizade	1	“WATER OF LIFE” IN SOHRAVERDI’S MYSTICAL TREATISES	Associate Professor, Aygun Alizade
		2	COMMENTS ON IBN ARABI’S “FUSUSUL-HEKAM”	PhD of Philosophy Məmmədova İlhamə
		3	THE MENTION OF THE TOPONYM “BAKU” IN IBN ASHURWQ’S TAFSIR “AT-TAHRIR WA-T-TANWIR”	Assoc. Prof. Vugar Garadaghli
		4	THE ROLE OF CIVIL SOCIETY IN ENHANCING THE STANDARD OF LIFE	Dr. Abdulla Al MAHMUD

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Prof. Dr. Chike Obi, Dr. Nneka Eze	1	DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY PREGNANCY IN DAIRY COWS THROUGH ULTRASONIC AND PROGESTERONE ANALYSIS	Suresh A. Kumar, Nasser I. Al-Maqbool
		2	EFFECT OF OVERFEEDING ON PERFORMANCE AND FOIE GRAS QUALITY IN TWO DUCK SPECIES	Carlos Oliveira, João Silva
		3	COPPER AND ZINC SUPPLEMENTATION IN DAIRY COWS: IMPACT ON MILK PRODUCTION IN ROMANIA	Ana Popescu, Marian Ionescu
		4	SALT TOLERANCE IN DATE PALM CULTIVARS UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS	Yusuf Al-Farsi, Rami Zayed
		5	POTATO CULTIVAR PERFORMANCE FOR SNACK PRODUCTION USING MICROWAVE-VACUUM DRYING	Prof. Dr. Chike Obi, Dr. Nneka Eze
		6	USE OF AVIAN VACCINES AS MITOGENS IN T-LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATION TESTING	Ahmed El-Din, Farida Boushaki
		7	DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN RABBIT DUODENAL MUCOSA-SUBMUCOSA: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY	Mohammad Ali, Samira Tarek
		8	ENERGY DEMAND AND EFFICIENCY IN HISTORIC URBAN DISTRICTS: A STUDY OF BUDAPEST'S 7TH DISTRICT	Sami Temesgen, Miriam Tesfaye, Halimah Musa
		9	BIOMIMETIC DESIGN IN TALL ARCHITECTURE: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO SKYSCRAPERS	Lec. Khalil Badr, Dr. Rania Nabil
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator	Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lucia Augusto,	1	CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION IN THE UCH DUKKAN NEIGHBORHOOD OF ARDABIL, IRAN Javad Vali, Nazanin Ehsan
		2	DEVELOPING ENERGY EFFICIENCY BENCHMARKS FOR ONTARIO'S POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES Ibrahim Hassan, Maria Khanna
		3	RETROFITTING COLLECTIVE HOUSING WITH PREFABRICATED PANELS FOR SUSTAINABILITY Tarek Ahmed, Laila Mohamed
		4	SUSTAINABILITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING: FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN TAIWAN Chen Wei, Hiroshi Tanaka
		5	VERTICAL FARMING: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO URBAN AGRICULTURE IN GREEN BUILDING DESIGN Aminata Toure, Rasha Khoury,
		6	ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFITTING FOR HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN COLD CLIMATES Assoc. Prof. Dr. Lucia Augusto,
		7	DESIGN OF IMPROVED REPLACEABLE LINKS IN ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESILIENCE Rajesh Kumar, Yung Yoon Kim, Li Wei Zhang
		8	MODERN URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN YANBU: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY PLANNING APPROACHES Mona Al Shamma
		9	HEARTBEAT CLASSIFICATION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR ECG SIGNAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS Lec. Dr. Ahmad Raza,
		10	

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Assis. Prof. DR. Samuel Barros,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Diogo Almeida	1	ASSESSING HIP MUSCLE IMBALANCE IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATISM: A CLINICAL STUDY Lina Liao,	
		2	DETECTING COGNITIVE DECLINE USING EMOTION RECOGNITION IN SPEECH: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY	Jinwoo Kim, Yoonhee Park, Sungho Lee, Minseok Choi
		3	DEVELOPING AN INEXPENSIVE IOT DEVICE FOR REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING	Rafael Oliveira, Pedro Costa, Clara Santos
		4	IMPROVING 3D CT SCAN RESOLUTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING BASED SUPER-RESOLUTION	Liu Yang
		5	AUTOMATED HEART SOUND SEGMENTATION USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM LENGTH VARIATION	Samuel Barros, Diogo Almeida
		6	AUTOMATED HEART SOUND SEGMENTATION USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM LENGTH VARIATION	Assis. Prof. DR. Samuel Barros,Assoc. Prof. Dr. Diogo Almeida
		7	STUDYING FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN EPILEPSY WITH RESTING-STATE fMRI ANALYSIS	Yuki Tanaka, Haruto Watanabe, Rika Kato
		8	DEVELOPING A MAGNIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAMMOGRAPHIC IMAGES USING EEG AND EYE DETECTION	Kenta Matsumoto, Dr. Hiroshi Yoshida
		9		
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Tânia Almeida	1	ARGINASE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN HUMAN SERUM: A POTENTIAL MARKER FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE IMPACT OF ARGININE SILICATE	Yasmin Chen, Lee Ho-Jin, He Ji, Kang Sang-Sun
		2	OPTIMAL REST INTERVALS FOR UPPER-ARM REHABILITATION IN ROBOT-ASSISTED THERAPY	Liya Mendez, Adam Simha, Tamir Mohamed
		3	PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION: THE ROLE OF LABS AND COMPETITIONS	Rami Kassem, Mona Fouad, Bassam Ali, Tarek El-Mahdy
		4	OBJECT-ORIENTED ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INHERITED CLASS MEMBERS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING	Ali Karim, Sara Hossain, Faisal Nasser, Karim Al-Mansoor
		5	NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF SHEAR STRENGTH IN COLD-FORMED STEEL SHEAR WALL PANELS	Khaled Daoud, Hassan Moustafa, Faiq Bahri
		6	ADVANCEMENTS IN THE DIFFRACTIVE DETECTOR CONTROL SYSTEM FOR ALICE AT THE LHC	Carlos Navarro, Mariana Valdés, Esteban Rodríguez, Juan Antonio González
		7	CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY CHALLENGES: EXAMINING CUSTOMER CONCERNS DURING TRANSITION TO VIRTUALIZED ENVIRONMENTS	Yusuf Baloch, Farida Nasser, Mohammed Idris, Alisha Karina
		8	AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION IN HYDROLOGIC MODELING USING BAYESIAN APPROACH: IMPROVING MODEL ACCURACY	Lamine Ben Ali, Amal Fadil, Najib Cherif
		9	COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS: A NEW APPROACH TO PROFITABILITY ESTIMATION	Jorge Fernandes, Isabel Costa, Ricardo Lima, Tânia Almeida
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Carlos Navarro Sofia Hernández	1	ENHANCING VOWEL INTELLIGIBILITY IN SPEECH RECOGNITION FOR HEARING IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS	Carlos Navarro, Sofia Hernández
		2	PREDICTING SOFTWARE RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES	Tariq Zaman, Abdullah Khan
		3	MODELING HUMAN ARM MOTION FOR EXTRA VEHICULAR ACTIVITIES: IMPROVING ASTRONAUT TASK PERFORMANCE	Arun Sharma, Deepak Kumar
		4	ARGINASE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN HUMAN SERUM: A POTENTIAL MARKER FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE IMPACT OF ARGININE SILICATE	Yasmin Chen, Lee Ho-Jin, He Ji, Kang Sang-Sun
		5	LEARNER FEEDBACK ON THE ADAPTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE	Zainab Kamara, Malik Alhassan
		6	UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING RECYCLING PARTICIPATION: MOTIVATIONAL AND CHALLENGE PERSPECTIVES IN MALAYSIA	Lina Ali, Shahinur Chowdhury, Mariah Sultana
		7	THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Nina Surkhe, Dr. Otabek Khamidov
		8	ASSESSING SECOND LANGUAGE WRITING PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF NARRATIVE COMPOSITION IN PORTUGUESE	Andrés Mendoza, Valentina Reyes, Sofia Ramírez
		9	MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN ADOLESCENT STUDENTS: HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERNALIZING ISSUES	Tariq Hossain, Muna Ibrahim
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tunde Olayinka,	1	USICAL NOTATION VERSUS ALPHABET READING: CHALLENGES FOR DYSLXIC STUDENTS IN MUSIC EDUCATION	Karla Jiménez, Pedro Martínez
		2	COMPARATIVE STUDY: FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS AMONG NIGHT-TIME TRANSPORTATION WORKERS IN SOUTH AMERICA	Juan Morales,
		3	INVESTIGATING THE LINK BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR IN AFRICA	Amina Diouf,
		4	ENHANCING WORKING MEMORY THROUGH ONLINE GAMES: A CASE STUDY ON ADHD IN NIGERIA	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tunde Olayinka,
		5	COMPARING SPATIAL ABILITIES AND MEMORY AMONG DRIVERS WITH DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA	Gwandoya Chika,
		6	ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF PHARMACY SERVICES IN HOSPITALS IN EAST AFRICA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY	Fatima Amini,
		7	OPTIMIZING LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF NATURAL LIGHT IN MOROCCO	Dr. Samir Elkhadraoui,
		8	REVOLUTIONIZING REMOTE HEALTHCARE MONITORING THROUGH INTEGRATED BODY SENSOR NETWORKS AND WEB SERVICES	Ahmed Ibrahim Ali

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 11:30 – 13:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Dr. Sergio Rocha	1	REAL-TIME PSYCHOACOUSTIC AND EEG ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH CARE	Nguyen Minh Tu
		2	IMPROVING COMBAT EFFICIENCY IN MODERN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT THROUGH ADVANCED HUMAN FACTORS DESIGN	Assis. Prof. Dr. Rui Costa
		3	DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE USING SWISS NATIONAL SURVEY DATA FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH RESEARCH	Fola Ogunleye
		4	USING EEG TECHNOLOGY IN THE DETECTION OF BRAIN TUMORS: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH	Nashit Haroon, Zara Khan
		5	ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POOR MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT	Mustafa Al-Mansour, Amina Jibril
		6	IMPROVING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS: IMPACT ON PATIENT SAFETY	Dr. Amina Adama, Dr. Babar Mujeeb
		7	PREDICTIVE MODELS FOR HEART DISEASE CLASSIFICATION USING DYNAMIC FEATURE EXTRACTION	Dr. Sergio Rocha
		8	THE SHIFTING DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL NORMS IN CONTEMPORARY ASIAN CINEMA	Hien Mai, Kwon Jae Hyun

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Arş. Gör. Dr. Arzu POLAT	1	THE 2017 QATAR CRISIS AND TURKEY'S ROLE	Öğrenci, Hacer ZEYBEK Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, Gökhan Murat ÜSTÜNDAĞ
		2	TİKA'NIN KAMU DİPLOMASİSİ FAALİYETLERİ: MAKADONYA ÖRNEĞİ	Dr. Süleyman EREN
		3	THE FAKE DOCUMENT RISK ANALYSIS PROGRAM IN PREVENTING TAX LOSSES AND EVASION	Prof. Dr. Ramazan ARMAĞAN Asst. Prof Dr.Ayşe ARMAĞAN
		4	INFORMATION COLLECTION AND DIGITALIZATION IN TURKISH TAX AUDIT	Prof. Dr. Ramazan ARMAĞAN Asst. Prof Dr.Ayşe ARMAĞAN
		5	THE IMPORTANCE OF FINANCIAL INCENTIVES ABOUT RENEWABLE ENERGY FOR SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Arş. Gör. Dr. Arzu POLAT
		6	TURNING POINTS OF TURKISH MIGRATION TO EUROPE	Araş. Gör. Vahap Aydemir
		7	The Place of Women in the Change Process of Sports and Its Harmony with Technology	Murat ATAY Doç. Dr. Şakir TÜFEKÇİ Prof. Dr. Talha MURATHAN Doç. Dr. Yalın AYGÜN
		8	Technological Change Processes of Sport in the Historical Process	Murat ATAY Doç. Dr. Yalın AYGÜN Prof. Dr. Talha MURATHAN Doç. Dr. Şakir TÜFEKÇİ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Doçent ,Ezgi YALÇINKAYA	1	MUSIC PRODUCTION AND TRANSFORMATION OF ARTIST IDENTITY SUPPORTED BY ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Cihan TABAK Zerrin ÇİMEN
		2	Determination of Art Interest and Aesthetic Appreciation Levels of Women Living in Kırıkkale	İrem DİLEK Doç. Dr. Hüda SAYIN YÜCEL
		3	In The Footsteps of Albrecht Dürer: A Contemporary Interpretation of Traditional Engraving Techniques in Z Generation Portraits	Özlem İNCİ Doç. Şuayyip YÜCEL
		4	ÇAĞDAŞ TÜRK SERAMİK SANATI VE ÖMER GÖRKEM'İN ESERLERİ	Doçent ,Ezgi YALÇINKAYA
		5	OSMANLI DÖNEMİ SERAMİK TABAKLARIN DESEN KOMPOZİSYONLARINDA GÖRÜLEN İBRİK MOTİFİ	Doçent ,Ezgi YALÇINKAYA
		6	GERHARD RİCHTER'İN RESİMLERİNDE TRAVMA VE BELLEK	Doç. Dr. SAMET DOĞAN
		7	Hat Sanatında Muhrec Sayfalar (Şeyh Hamdullah'a Ait Bir Murakkaa Üzerinden İnceleme)	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Özgür ÇETİNTAŞ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Arş. Gör. Sacide TÜFEKÇİ	1	ANTİK OYUNLARIN BAŞLANGICI, ATEŞKES VE SONLANIŞI	Akın Deniz DİNNEN Osman İMAMOĞLU
		2	KÜRESELLESEN DÜNYADA GELENEKSEL SPORLARIMIZ	İsmet SEVAL Doç. Dr. Şakir TÜFEKÇİ Doç. Dr. Yalın AYGÜN
		3	YAPAY ZEKA TEKNOLOJİSİNİN SPOR BİLİMLERİNDE KULLANIMI	İsmet SEVAL Doç. Dr. Şakir TÜFEKÇİ Doç. Dr. Yalın AYGÜN
		4	TÜRKİYEDE SPORTİF REKREASYON ARAŞTIRMALARI ÜZERİNE BİR DERLEME	Arş. Gör. Sacide TÜFEKÇİ
		5	GELENEKSEL SPOR OYUNLARININ ÇEŞİTLİ DEĞİŞKENLER AÇISINDAN ETKİLERİNİN İNCELENMESİ	Arş. Gör. Sacide TÜFEKÇİ Doç. Dr. Şakir TÜFEKÇİ
		6	A RESEARCH ON THE CAUSES OF VIOLENCE IN FOOTBALL: THE CASE OF TURKEY	Öğr.Gör. Volkan KAPÇAK Prof.Dr. İlker ÖZMUTLU
		7	A SYSTEMATIC REVIEW OF POSTGRADUATE THESES WRITTEN IN THE FIELD OF SPORTS TOURISM	Öğr.Gör. Volkan KAPÇAK Prof.Dr. İlker ÖZMUTLU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Prof.Dr. REYHAN ATASÜ TOPCUOĞLU	1	THE ROLE OF SOCIAL MEDIA IN THE SELF-PRESENTATION OF YOUTH	Fatma Ayşe GÜNGÖR
		2	ENGELLİ GÖÇMENLERİN SOSYAL HİZMET GEREKSİNİMLERİ	Doçent Doktor, Ashhan AYKARA Araştırma Görevlisi, Hakan SAKARYA
		3	ÇOCUK HİZMETLERİNDE KURUMSUZLAŞMA: SOSYAL VE EKONOMİK DESTEK HİZMETİ VERİLERİ İLE POLİTİKA ANALİZİ	Araştırma Görevlisi, Hakan SAKARYA Doçent Doktor, Ashhan AYKARA
		4	Buen Vivir: The Perspective of Good Living and Its Implications for the Social Work Profession	Prof.Dr. REYHAN ATASÜ TOPCUOĞLU
		5	CHALLENGES OF MASS MIGRATION TO HUMANITARIAN RESPONSE: A SOCIAL WORK PERSPECTIVE ON THE SYRIAN-TURKISH CONTEXT AMID MULTIPLE CRISES	Prof.Dr. REYHAN ATASÜ TOPCUOĞLU
		6	AN EVALUATION OF THE IMPORTANCE AND KEY APPROACHES OF MACRO PRACTICE IN SOCIAL WORK	Arş. Gör. AYBİKE BETÜL MARAL
		7	DOĞAL AFETLER VE İÇ GÖÇ: 6 ŞUBAT DEPREMİ	Doç. Dr. Yeliz POLAT Hulusi TEKE

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülferah ERTÜRKMEN	1	ANALYSIS OF ECOLOGICAL FOOTPRINT DYNAMICS WITHIN THE SCOPE OF STIRPAT MODEL: EVIDENCE FROM BRICS-T COUNTRIES	Prof. Dr., Figen BÜYÜKAKIN Öğr., Sinan BEDİR Öğr., Elif ATAMAN
		2	AN ASSESSMENT ON LIFE QUALITY OF FOUNDING COUNTRIES OF BRICS: A COMPARATIVE ANALYSIS WITH LODECI BASED EDAS APPROACH	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serdar YARLIKAŞ
		3	RANKING AND COMPARISON OF G7 COUNTRIES IN TERMS OF THE OECD BETTER LIFE INDEX: LODECI BASED EDAS APPROACH AND ITS IMPLEMENTATION	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Serdar YARLIKAŞ
		4	EVALUATION OF THE COMPETITIVE POWER OF THE GRAPE MARKET IN THE WORLD AND IN TÜRKİYE	Zehra YALNIZ Prof. Dr. Figen BÜYÜKAKIN
		5	CASHLESS ECONOMY IN THE DIGITAL AGE	Dr. Tuğba Konuk,
		6	DECENTRALIZED FINANCE PRACTICES IN ISLAMIC FINANCE	Dr. Tuğba Konuk,
		7	An Evaluation of Credit Utilization in the Turkish Banking System	Ahmet ÇINAR Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülferah ERTÜRKMEN
		8	MACRO AND MICRO MISMATCHES IN THE LABOR MARKET IN TÜRKİYE	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Gülferah ERTÜRKMEN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Safiye EMİRDAĞ	1	THE MAJOR COMPOUND FROM WATER EXTRACT OF THE ROOTS OF GYPSOPHILA ARROSTII AND NEW SEMI-SYNTHESIS DERIVATIVE	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Safiye EMİRDAĞ
		2	INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF USING YARN, FABRIC, IRON POWDER AND HEMP WASTE MATERIALS AS FIBER ADDITIVES IN SLAG-BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE ON COMPRESSIVE AND FLEXURAL STRENGTH	Dr. BARIŞ BAYRAK
		3	Schottky Diode Performance of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) Material	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Rıza DENİZ
		4	Changes in Basic Diode Parameters of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) /p-Si Diode Depending on Temperature and Radiation	Assoc. Prof. Dr. Ali Rıza DENİZ
		5	A SERIOUS HAZARD IN PROCESSES IN CONTACT WITH DUST: DUST EXPLOSION	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Murat KARAOĞLU PhD Stud. Aslıhan HANOĞLU
		6	AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY METHOD FOR STARCH MODIFICATION: ENZYMATIC TREATMENT	Prof. Dr. Mehmet Murat KARAOĞLU PhD Stud. Aslıhan HANOĞLU

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	Res. Assist., Ahmet DAYANÇ	1	MONOBLOCK COLD PLATE DESIGN WITH TPMS-EMBEDDED LIQUID COOLING CHANNEL: A DESIGN WORKFLOW VIA IMPLICIT MODELING	Res. Assist., Ahmet DAYANÇ Assist. Prof. Dr., Feridun KARAKOÇ
		2	DEMOLD CONSTRAINT IMPLEMENTATION FOR ENHANCED TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION	Res. Assist., Ahmet DAYANÇ Assist. Prof. Dr., Feridun KARAKOÇ
		3	OTOMOTİV ENDÜSTRİSİNDE İNOVASYON YÖNETİMİ: IMPROVE VE SME-MPOWER ARAÇLARINA DAİR UYGULAMA	Semra ÇEVİK Sevilay SAĞTAN Murat ARSLANOĞLU
		4	HESAPLAMALI AKIŞKANLAR DİNAMİĞİ (HAD) İLE GAZ ATOMİZASYON NOZULU TASARIMI VE ANALİZİ	Furkan ÜNLÜER Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Mustafa GÜLEŞEN
		5	FLOW CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS AROUND A MODEL VEHICLE WITH FREECAD AND OPENFOAM	Dr. Öğr. Üyesi Murat KAPUSUZ

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION December 13 - 15, 2024 KONYA Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / Dec 15, 2024 / 15:00 – 17:00 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 8	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Rabia BÖLÜKBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gizem Sultan KAMAN	1	CULTURED MEAT IN THE CONTEXT OF SUSTAINABILITY	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Rabia BÖLÜKBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gizem Sultan KAMAN
		2	A REVIEW OF COMFORT FOOD	Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Rabia BÖLÜKBAŞ Dr. Öğretim Üyesi Gizem Sultan KAMAN
		3	RANKING OF SKI RESORT HOTELS IN TURKEY WITH MULTI-CRITERIA DECISION MAKING METHODS	Öğr. Gör., İlker VURAL Dr. Öğr. Üyesi, İbrahim AKÇA
		4	ANALYSING ONLINE RESTAURANT REVIEWS WITH SENTIMENT ANALYSIS: TRIPADVISOR EXAMPLE	Öğr. Gör., İlker VURAL Doç. Dr., Uğur SAYLAN
		5	AKADEMİK YAYINLAR VE PATENT VERİLERİYLE YAPAY ZEKA GELİŞİMİ: HAI (HUMAN-CENTERED ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE) ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE INDEX REPORT 2024 ÇERÇEVESİNDE BİR İÇERİK ANALİZİ	Yüksek Lisans Öğrencisi, YELİZ TAŞDELEN

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 1	Gustavo Pereira	1	COGNITIVE APPROACHES TO SIGHT READING: EXPERTISE AND GAZE PATTERNS IN MUSIC PERFORMANCE	Siti Rahmah, Jung Min
		2	ASSESSING TRAVEL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN SETTINGS: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION	Lea Nguyen, Hassan Al-Mahmoud, Ahmad Youssef
		3	GENDER INEQUALITY IN POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE: A STUDY OF TWO MODERN NOVELS	Fatin Abdul Rahman, Gustavo Pereira
		4	SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN PALESTINE: RECONCILING MODERN AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES	Ali Shoukry, Maha Al-Farouq
		5	THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE ON NATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG YOUTH IN PALESTINE	Mohammed Al-Amin, Fatimah Hassan, and Nabil Khoury
		6	EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES OF FREE SPEECH AND THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES	Kiyoko Sato, Rajesh Kumar
		7	DE-ESCALATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING	Hiroshi Takeda, Jamil Khatri
		8	THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDONESIAN INDUSTRIES	Arief Santoso

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 2	Dr. Dewi Kartini	1	VIETNAM'S POLICIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE REINTEGRATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS	Dr. Dewi Kartini
		2	THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGERY IN EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS	Alina Ionescu
		3	FOOD SAFETY AND GMO CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL LAW: A MULTIFACETED PERSPECTIVE	Yunus Al-Mohammed,
		4	STRENGTHENING COUNTER-TERRORISM THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA	Mohammed al-Rahman, Leila Amini,
		5	RECONCEPTUALIZING HUMAN DIGNITY: INTEGRATING INDIVIDUALITY WITH UNIVERSAL ETHICS	Zhenhua Li, Thabo Nkosi,
		6	THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENT DECISION-MAKING IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY	Juma Dovla, Fahima Abdullahi,
		7	THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHDAYS IN CULTURAL RITUALS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	Haruto Nakamura
		8	DIGITAL POLICY IN THE POLITICAL ARENA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM THE THAI LANDSCAPE	Hassan Karim, Nguyen Minh,

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 3	Dr. Sofia Ribeiro	1	THE SOCIAL FUNCTION AND IMPACT OF CELEBRATIONS ACROSS CULTURAL CONTEXTS	Yusuf Nasser,
		2	LANGUAGE POLICIES AND NATIONAL UNITY IN POST-COLONIAL STATES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM AFRICA AND ASIA	Fola Adeyemi, Ravi Kumar
		3	TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: A STUDY OF NIGERIA'S CHALLENGES AND REFORMS	Lamine Kamara, Fatimah Sadiq
		4	OPTIMIZING CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH TO CRIME MODELING	Tariq Al-Naimi, Sara Ahmed
		5	THE COGNITIVE BENEFITS OF IMPROVISATION IN TRADITIONAL INDIAN MUSIC	Dr. Sofia Ribeiro
		6	RECONCEPTUALIZING OBJECT RELATIONS IN ARABIC SYNTAX: A FRESH PERSPECTIVE	Ibrahim Jalloh
		7	RECONCEPTUALIZING OBJECT RELATIONS IN ARABIC SYNTAX: A FRESH PERSPECTIVE	Ibrahim Jalloh
		8	COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFFRICATE CONSONANTS IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A PHONETIC APPROACH	Ivan Dimitrov, Li Mei
		9	PREDICTIVE MODELING OF SOLAR ENERGY TRENDS IN EGYPT: A BAYESIAN NETWORK APPROACH	Ahmed Zayed, Patricia K. Alvarado
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224				
15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 4	Assis. Prof. Dr. John K. Obeng	1	STOP CONSONANT ACQUISITION IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A COMPARATIVE PRAAT ANALYSIS	Katarina Novak, Zhen Wei
		2	EXPLORING NEW DIMENSIONS OF THRESHOLD CONCEPTS IN TESOL: A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK	Dr. Olga Petrova, Assis. Prof. Dr. John K. Obeng
		3	DEVELOPING AN ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY THROUGH AFFORDANCE THEORY: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	Carla Moretti, Emilio Rojas
		4	REGIONAL DIPLOMACY AND FEDERALISM: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	Sung Ho Kim, Min Jae Park, Kyung Hee Choi
		5	ASSESSING TORTURE ALLEGATIONS IN ITALY UNDER THE EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM	Giovanni Moretti, Alessandra Rossi, and Luca Bianchi
		6	CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACHES TO WATER AND ENERGY RIGHTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT	Jiraporn Sritong, Wanlop Suwan, and Natthawan Amornrat
		7	THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE POLICY ON MINORITY RIGHTS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	Nashit Bahar, Ismail Ahmed, and Ranya Mohamed
		8	EXPLORING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING TAX COMPLIANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL TAX GAP	Nuri Abdullayeva, Mehmet A. Dincer
		9		
		10		

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 5	Timur Zhanibekov	1	CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT DISPUTES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS	Jana Aitbekova, Timur Zhanibekov
		2	ENHANCING DATA PRIVACY THROUGH TECHNICAL REGULATIONS COMPLIANT WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS	Mohammad Rizwan, Zara Al-Farooq
		3	COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF MORTALITY PREDICTION IN SEVERE BURN PATIENTS USING BOBI AND FLAMES SCORES	Sonia Abdullah, Aftab Khan, Rizwan Saeed, Amira Zaman
		4	PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	Miriam Garcia, Lucia Silva, Thomas Bauer, Miguel Rodríguez
		5	ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN BRAZIL'S CAJU BEACH: A CASE STUDY	Andre Costa, Beatriz Oliveira, Rafael Pereira, Laura Teixeira
		6	IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN NEPAL: A CASE STUDY OF LAMABAGAR	Rajesh Kumar, Asha Devkota
		7	EXPLORING THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES IN FOSTERING CREATIVITY AND COMMITMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR	Chenda Vong, Phannaketh Phongsavath
		8	PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN HISTORICAL CITIES: THE CASE OF ALEXANDRIA	Mohamed El-Sayed, Amina Nasr
		9	THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF AUSTRIAN HOTELS	Petra Lang
		10	SHIFTING TRENDS IN GLOBAL TOURISM: MOROCCAN OUTBOUND TOURISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY	Yassir Bahri, Zainab El-Khatib

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya

Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224

15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)

Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 6	Assis. Prof. Dr. Goran Djukanovic	1	A STUDY OF GENERAL ATTACKS ON ELLIPTIC CURVE DISCRETE LOGARITHM PROBLEM OVER PRIME FIELD AND BINARY FIELD	Tun Myat Aung Ni Ni Hla
		2	INTEGRATED ACOR/IACOMV-R-SVM ALGORITHM	Hiba Basim Alwan Ku Ruhana Ku-Mahamud
		3	SOLAR-INDUCTED CLUSTER HEAD RELOCATION ALGORITHM	Assis. Prof. Dr. Goran Djukanovic Prof. Dr. Goran Popovic
		4	AUTOMATED JAVA TESTING: JUNIT VERSUS ASPECTJ	Manish Jain, Dinesh Gopalani
		5	EFFECT OF MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION ON EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC MULTI-LEVEL DONOR-RECIPIENT GAME	Tsuneyuki Namekata Yoko Namekata
		6	EFFECT OF MODIFICATION AND EXPANSION ON EMERGENCE OF COOPERATION IN DEMOGRAPHIC MULTI-LEVEL DONOR-RECIPIENT GAME	Dr. Tsuneyuki Namekata Dr. Yoko Namekata
		7	MODELING AND ANALYZING THE WAP CLASS 2 WIRELESS TRANSACTION PROTOCOL USING EVENT-B	Phd. Can. Rajaa Filali Assoc. Prof. Mohamed Boudhadi

SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES newART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION Dec 13 - 15, 2024 – Konya				
Meeting ID: 885 7151 8350 Passcode: 202224 15 Aralık / December 15, 2024 / 15:30 – 17:30 Time zone in Turkey (GMT+3)				
Salon	Moderator		Bildiri No ve Başlığı / Paper ID and Title	Authors
HALL / SALON 7	prof. Dr. Yen Chung-Ruey	1	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION OF DIACYLGLYCEROL ACYLTRANSFERASE TYPE- 2 (GAT2) GENES FROM THREE EGYPTIAN OLIVE CULTIVARS	Yahia I. Mohamed Ahmed I. Marzouk Mohamed A. Yacout
		2	EFFECT OF VARIOUS POLLEN SOURCES TO ABILITY FRUIT SET AND QUALITY IN 'LONG RED B' WAX APPLE	Dr. Nguyen Minh Tuan prof. Dr. Yen Chung-Ruey
		3	ELECTROCHEMICAL PERFORMANCE OF CARBON NANOTUBE BASED SUPERCAPACITOR	Jafar Khan Kasi Ajab Khan Kasi Muzamil Bokhari
		4	INHIBITORY EFFECT OF HELICHRYSUM ARENARIUM ESSENTIAL OIL ON THE GROWTH OF FOOD CONTAMINATED MICROORGANISMS	Assoc. prof. Dr. Ali Mohamadi Sani
		5	STATISTICAL MODELING FOR PERMEABILIZATION OF A NOVEL YEAST ISOLATE FOR B-GALACTOSIDASE ACTIVITY USING ORGANIC SOLVENTS	Shweta Kumari Parmjit S. Panesar Manab B. Bera
		6	ISOLATION AND IDENTIFICATION FIBRINOLYTIC PROTEASE ENDOPHYTIC FUNGI FROM HIBISCUS LEAVES IN SHAH ALAM	Mohd Sidek Ahmad Zainon Mohd Noor Zaidah Zainal Ariffin
		7	INFLUENCE OF THE FIELD TYPE (MOUNTAIN AND PLAIN) ON THE CUPRIC STATUS OF LAMBS	lecture Mouna Mallem, Assis. Prof. Dr. Majid Tlidjane



SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON SOCIAL SCIENCES
SELÇUK 11th INTERNATIONAL CONFERENCE ON APPLIED SCIENCES
NewART 4th INTERNATIONAL GROUP EXHIBITION
December 13 - 15, 2024
KONYA



Contents

DETERMINATION OF SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF <i>Arum maculatum</i> PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE IN THE ADANA REGION	1
SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF THE PURPLE DEAD-NETTLE (<i>Lamium purpureum</i> L.) PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE	2
TÜRKİYE DENİZLERİNDEN ÖRNEKLENEN İSTAVRİT (<i>Trachurus mediterraneus</i> (Steindachner, 1868)) TÜRÜNÜN BOY-AĞIRLIK VE BOY-BOY İLİŞKİLERİ	3
SEBZELERDE ÇÖKERTEN HASTALIKLARININ YÖNETİMİNDE BİYOLOJİK YAKLAŞIMLAR.....	5
BİTKİ FUNGAL HASTALIKLARININ MÜCADELESİNDE ARBÜSKÜLER MİKORİZAL FUNGUSLARIN (AMF) ROLÜ	7
DETERMINATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION OF CANDIDA STRAINS ISOLATED FROM CLINICAL SAMPLES AND MOLECULAR GENOTYPE-SUBTYPE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDA ALBICANS STRAINS	9
LENGTH-WEIGHT AND LENGTH-LENGTH RELATIONSHIPS OF <i>Alburnus sellal</i> Heckel, 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM (TUNCELİ).....	11
DETERMINATION OF MORPHOMETRIC AND MERISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF <i>Alburnus sellal</i> Heckel, 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM.....	12
İSTANBUL İLİ ANADOLU YAKASI ÖRTÜ ALTI SEBZE ÜRETİCİLERİNİN BİTKİ KORUMA UYGULAMALARINDAKİ DAVRANIŞLARI VE BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	13
THE IMPACT OF SHEEP WOOL MANURE APPLICATION'S ON SOME ENZYME ACTIVITIES AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCAREOUS SOILS	14
KENTLERDE DİKEY TARIM VE DİKEY TARIMA UYGUN SEBZELER	15
KONYA İLİ SEYDİŞEHİR İLÇESİ ŞEKERPANCARI EKİM ALANLARINDA VERİM VE KALİTEYİ ETKİLEYEN FUNGAL HASTALIKLAR.....	16
Buğdaydan İzole Edilen <i>Pseudomonas</i> spp. izolatlarının Karakterizasyonu ve <i>Fusarium pseudograminearum</i> , <i>F.graminearum</i> ve <i>Bipolaris sorokiniana</i> patojenlerine karşı Antagonistlik Aktivitesinin Belirlenmesi	17
TEKNOLOJİ BAĞIMLILIĞININ AİLE YAŞANTISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN BİRLİKTELİK ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ.....	19
GÖĞÜS RÖNTGENİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDEN AKCİĞER ENFEKSİYONLARININ RESNET-152 DERİN ÖĞRENME MODELİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ	21
TÜRK TÜKETİCİLERİNİN OFİS MASASI TERCİHLERİNİN KARAR AĞACI MODELİ İLE TAHMİN EDİLMESİ ...	22
AKILLI TELEFONUN KULLANIMININ AKADEMİK BAŞARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN FP-GROWTH ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ.....	24
ESP32 TABANLI Wİ-Fİ, BLUETOOTH VE YAPAY ZEKÂ DESTEKLİ YENİLENEBİLİR AKILLI EV SİSTEMİ TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI	26
BULANIK MANTIK YAKLAŞIMI İLE TEHDİT DEĞERLENDİRMESİ VE SİLAH ATAMA PROBLEMİ	28
GEOMETRIC OPTIMIZATION OF PLATE-FIN MANIFOLDS USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY	29
ENHANCING EXPLAINABILITY IN MACHINE LEARNING MODELS: ADDRESSING THE RASHOMON EFFECT WITH SHAP AND LORE	30
INNOVATIVE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES FOR ENHANCED DIABETES RISK PREDICTION USING NHANES DATA	31
DOĞANIN İZİNDE: KENTSEL DONATILARDA DOĞADAN İLHAM ALMA.....	32

ORMAN ÜRÜNLERİ SEKTÖRÜNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BİR ÇEVRE GELİŞTİRMEYE YÖNELİK YEŞİL ÜRETİM UYGULAMALARI	33
DETECTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE BLACK SEA REGION BETWEEN THE YEARS 2020-2021 USING SENTINEL-2A SATELLITE IMAGERY AND MACHINE LEARNING (ML)	34
INVESTIGATION OF FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN PROTECTED AREAS	35
MOBİLYA ERGONOMİSİ KONUSUNDAKİ YAYINLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK VERİ ANALİZİ	37
AHŞAP RESTORASYONU İLE İLGİLİ BİLİMSEL YAYINLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ.....	39
HİDROFOBİK DERİN ÖTEKTİK ÇÖZÜCÜLER VE AĞIR METAL BELİRLENMESİNDE KULLANIMLARI	41
MİKROEKSTRAKSİYON TEKNİKLERİNDE KULLANILAN YEŞİL ÇÖZÜCÜLER.....	43
1,2,4-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AJAN OLARAK MOLEKÜLER DOKİNG ÇALIŞMASI.....	45
BAZI 1,2,4-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AKTİVİTELERİNİN KUANTUM KİMYASAL HESAPLAMALARI	46
ACİD VİOLET 90 TEKSTİL BOYASININ <i>PENİCİLLİUM FUNICULOSUM</i> KÜFÜ İLE BİYOSORPSİYONUN İNCELENMESİ	47
DETERMINATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF CERTAIN BORON COMPOUNDS IN THE PHOTOCATALYTIC REMOVAL OF METHYLENE BLUE	49
COMPARING BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS	50
TOZ VE SIVI YALITIM MALZEMELERİNİN BETON ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ	51
BOR ATIĞI VE UÇUCU KÜLÜN ALKALİ SİLİKA REAKSİYONUNA ETKİSİ.....	52
BOR (KOLEMANİT) KATKILI ASFALT BETONLARIN MUHTELİF PERFORMANSLARININ MARSHALL DENEYLERİ İLE, MİKROYAPI VE HOMOJENLİK KARAKTERİSTİKLERİNİN BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ (BT) İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ.....	54
KAVŞAKLARDA GÖRÜŞ MESAFESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İRDELENMESİ: KARABÜK VE BAĞLANTI YOLLARI ÖRNEĞİ	55
EFFECT OF SOIL STRUCTURE INTERACTION IN REDUCING ACCELERATIONS OF STRUCTURES UNDER SEISMIC EXCITATIONS.....	57
EFFECT OF PGA/PGV RATIO IN REDUCING DISPLACEMENTS OF STRUCTURES SUBJECTED TO SEISMIC LOADS	58
ASSESSMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE GEBZE DISTRICT OF KOCAELI	59
Avrupa Melezi (<i>Larix decidua</i> Mill.) Ahşabında Renk, Parlaklık Ve Beyazlık İndeksi Üzerine Hazırlanmış Karbonat Ve Sirke Bazlı Karışımlarının Etkileri	60
İpê (<i>Tabebuia serratifolia</i> (Vahl)) Odununda Farklı Ahşap Ağartıcı Kimyasallarının Uygulanması.....	61
BEHIND THE DYSFUNCTIONALITY IN THE FORMER TANNERY LEATHER INDUSTRY ZONE: STRUCTURAL URBAN TRANSFORMATION ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES FOR UŞAK PROVINCE.....	62
AI-ENHANCED GEOMATICS ENGINEERING: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS AND APPLICATIONS USING CHATGPT, AN ADVANCED AI LANGUAGE MODEL	63
BELİRLİ HACİMDE VE FARKLI PROFİLLERDEKİ KANATÇIK YAPILARININ DOĞAL TAŞINIM VE RADYASYON İLE ISI TRANSFER PERFORMANSLARININ İNCELENMESİ VE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI	64
PREPARATION OF NANOPARTICLE ADDED PARAFFIN MATERIALS AND THEIR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE EFFECT	66
XYLOSE EFFECT ON STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF	68

PbS THIN FILMS.....	68
PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM BİTKİSİNDEN ELDE EDİLEN DOĞAL BOYANIN BOYA DUYARLI GÜNEŞ HÜCRELERİNDE KULLANIMI: CDS KATKISININ DİKKAT ÇEKİCİ YÜKSEK VERİME ETKİSİ	69
DSSC PERFORMANSININ YÜKSELTİLMESİNDE YENİLİKÇİ BİR YAKLAŞIM: ZNO NANOROD ÜZERİNDE AG/PANI KOMPOZİT ARKA ELEKTROT İLE %11 VERİM ELDESİ	71
sİRNA YÜKLÜ KİTOSAN NANOPARTİKÜLLERİ İLE PANKREAS.....	73
KANSERİNDE KRAS GENİNİN SUSTURULMASI	73
GASTROİNTESTİNAL STROMAL TÜMÖRE BAĞLI GELİŞEN ERİŞKİN JEJUNOJEJUNAL İNTUSUSEPSİYON ..	75
TANI KONULMASI ZOR OLAN BİR OLGU SUNUMU: OBTURATOR HERNİ.....	76
NADİR BİR DİYAFRAM HERNİSİ OLGUSU: MORGAGNİ HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ.....	77
NADİR BİR İNTERNAL HERNİASYON OLGUSU: PARAÇEKAL HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ.....	78
NADİR BİR AKUT BATIN NEDENİ: GEZİCİ DALAK(WANDERING SPLEEN).....	79
JEJUNAL DİVERTİKÜLOZ OBSTRÜKSİYONU: NADİR BİR AKUT KARIN NEDENİ	80
ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE NANOAKIŞKAN KULLANIMININ ISIL PERFORMANSA ETKİSİ.....	81
ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE ÇALIŞMA AKIŞKANI OLARAK Al_2O_3 -SU NANOAKIŞKANI KULLANAN ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ	83
DUVAR TİPİ ELEKTRİKLİ KAZANIN HESAPLAMALI AKIŞKANLAR DİNAMİĞİ METODU KULLANILARAK ISIL VERİMLİLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ.....	85
Stronsiyum Katkısının Zn-40Al-2Cu Alaşımının Korozyon Direncine Etkisi.....	87
ANALYSIS OF BATTERY CHANGE TIMES IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES	88
ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE COSTS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES	89
A SPLINE COLLOCATION APPROACH TO ZELDOVICH EQUATION	90
SOLUTIONS OF LONNGREN-WAVE EQUATION VIA GENERALIZED RICCATI EQUATION MAPPING METHOD	91
APPLICATION OF PICK'S THEOREM TO DELAUNAY TRIANGLES AND VORONOI POLYGONS.....	92
ON SOME 3-NETS IN ALPHA AND BETA PLANES OF KLEIN QUADRIC	93
ON LINE PARTITIONS OF SOME CONFIGURATIONS IN THE HALL PLANE	94
ON SOME 3-NETS IN LEFT SEMI FIELD PLANE OF ORDER 9.....	95
TYPE SEQUENCE OF SOME NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH THE DETERMINE NUMBER FIVE	97
KEŞİRLİ TÜREVLER YARDIMIYLA ENDÜSTRİYEL SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİNDE SÜLFAT İYON KONSANTRASYONUNUN DİNAMİK ANALİZİ	98
YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE KARBAPENEM DİRENÇLİ ENTEROBACTERALES ENFEKSİYONLARI: SEFTAZİDİM-AVİBAKTAM DENEYİMİ.....	99
PERİNÖRAL İNVAZYONLU PROSTAT KANSERİNDE HİPOFRAKSİYONE RADYOTERAPİ UYGULANMASININ TEDAVİ YANIT ETKİSİ.....	100
YUMUŞAK DOKU SARKOMLU HASTALARDA RADYOTERAPİ SONUÇLARI ve PROGNOSTİK FAKTÖRLER .	102
SYNTHESIS OF TWO NOVEL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MOLECULES AND TESTING OF THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPRESS PROINFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS	103
REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES: PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CERAMIC WALL TILES WITH MARBLE WASTE AND COLEMANITE ADDITIVES	105

TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%1 MAGNEZYUM OKSİT SİSTEMİNE %0.25-1.0 ORANLARINDA YTRİYUM OKSİT İLAVESİ VE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ.....	106
BİYOMEDİKAL UYGULAMALAR İÇİN ALTERNATİF ÜÇLÜ SİSTEM: TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%0.5 TİTANYUM OKSİT-%(0.25/0.50) LANTANYUM OKSİT	107
AuCu ₃ -TİPİ İKİLİ İNTERMETALİK BİLEŞİK NdIr ₃ 'ÜN YAPISAL, ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ve FONON STABİLİTESİ	108
Li ₂ MgGe HEUSLER BİLEŞİĞİNİN YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK VE ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ	109
ELEMENT POTENTIALS OF RED COLORED NEOGENE KAZMACA FORMATION AND UPPER EOCENE-LOWER MIOCENE İNCİK AND BAYINDIR FORMATIONS CROPPING OUT AROUND KIRIKKAL.....	110
RARE EARTH ELEMENT CHARACTERİSTİCS OF ARSENİC-RİCH OXİDİZED LEAD MİNERALİZATİON İN ALADAĞLAR KURTTEPE (YAHYALI-KAYSERİ)	112
NEONATAL BUZAĞILARDA LÖKOGRAM	113
NEONATAL BUZAĞILARDA ERİTROGRAM	115
BUZAĞILARDA KALSİYUM VE FOSFOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	117
BUZAĞILARDA SODYUM, POTASYUM ve KLOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ	119
SURGICAL CORRECTION OF PECTUS EXCAVATUM IN A CAT	121
SURGICAL TREATMENT OF A DOG WITH COMPLETE ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE	122
CORNEOCONJUNCTIVAL GRAFT TREATMENT IN A PERSİAN CAT WITH CORNEAL SEQUESTRA.....	123
HEMŞİRE REHBERLİĞİNDE DİYABETES MELLİTUS YÖNETİMİ	124
TİP 2 DİYABET YÖNETİMİNDE KULLANILAN GELENEKSELVE TAMAMLAYICI TIP YÖNTEMLERİ	127
COMFORT LEVELS OF PATIENTS IN THE OPERATING ROOM PROCESS AND NURSİNG CARE	129
SAVAŞLARIN KÜRESEL RUH SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: JEO-PSİKİYATRİ PERSPEKTİFİ.....	130
ÇAĞIMIZIN YENİ RUH SAĞLIĞI STRESÖRÜ: İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ	132
TİP 2 DİYABETLİ BİREYLERİN HİPERTANSİYONDAN KORUNMA TUTUMLARI	133
HİPERTANSİF BİREYLERDE KAN BASINCI FARKINDALIĞI VE İÇGÖRÜ DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ	135
PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE İYİLEŞTİRİCİ GÜÇLER: PSİKOLOJİK DAYANIKLILIK VE DUYGUSAL ZEKA	137
ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERDE DEPRESYON: HEMŞİRELİK UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK ÇIKARIMLAR/ DEPRESSION İN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: İMPLICATIONS FOR NURSİNG PRACTİCE.....	138
TESS UYDU VERİLERİYLE BB PHE'NİN FREKANS ANALİZİ	140
DÜŞÜK KALİTELİ LİNYİT KÖMÜRLERİ VE ATIK PLASTİĞİN BİRLİKTE GAZLAŞTIRILMASIYLA ÜRETİLEN SENTEZ GAZININ KARAKTERİZASYONU.....	141
A COMPARATIVE THERMOLUMINESCENCE STUDY ON ZnO AND ZnO: DY ³⁺ NANOROD PHOSPHORS: ANOMALOUS HEATING RATE EFFECT.....	143
ELEKTRİK DAĞITIM SEKTÖRÜNDE KESİNTİ YÖNETİMİ: AHP VE VİKOR YÖNTEMLERİYLE ARIZA ÖNCELİKLENDİRME MODELİ	144
ELEKTRİK GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE VERİMLİLİK ARTIRMA YÖNTEMİ: FACTS KONTROLÖRLER	150
İNVERSE DESIGN OF A 5.8 GHZ/5.9 GHZ ANTENNA FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE APPLICATIONS: A RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM APPROACH	151
ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE SOLUTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO GLOBAL WARMING.....	152
The First Detections of Damage Caused by The Boxwood Moth (<i>Cydalima perspectalis</i> (Walker) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae, Spilomelinae) in Tekirdağ in the Thrace region.....	153

ÜZÜM VE NAR ÇEKİRDEĞİ UNUNUN MAKARNA ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIMI VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ	154
MEŞE PALAMUDU UNUNUN GLUTENSİZ TARHANA ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIMI VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ	156
THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SEAFOOD QUALITY.....	158
THE EFFECT OF DRYING TEMPERATURE ON THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED USING GREEN TEA EXTRACT.....	159
ÇARKIFELEK (<i>Passiflora incarnata</i>) BİTKİSİNDE MORFOGENETİK VARYABLİTEYE BAĞLI OLARAK KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ.....	160
ALTIN OTU (<i>Helichrysum arenarium</i>)'NUN BİTKİ KISIMLARINDA AROMA BİLEŞİKLERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ ...	162
ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF <i>ORIGANUM VULGARE</i> L. SSP. <i>HIRTUM</i> (LINK) IETSWAART EXTRACTS	164
CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF <i>TRICHOLOMA ATROSQUAMOSUM</i> SACC.	166
SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS)	168
OPTIMIZATION OF RP-HPLC FLUORESCENT DETECTION FOR NORFLOXACIN IN HUMAN PLASMA	169
ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS EXTRACTS	170
PREVENTING FALSE ALERTS IN DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION ALERT SYSTEMS.....	171
IMPACT OF OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT ON WILDLIFE: LOCAL DAYAK PERSPECTIVES.....	172
ADDRESSING WATER SCARCITY IN SAUDI ARABIA: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT....	173
IMPACT OF PARTICLE SIZE ON TRANSPORT AND DEPOSITION IN POROUS MEDIA UNDER STEADY FLOW CONDITIONS	174
STUDY OF COMPRESSION AND TENSION PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS Yazdanmehr Jahed.....	175
INFLUENCE OF INJECTION PRESSURE ON FLAME STRUCTURE IN GAS-CENTERED SWIRL COAXIAL INJECTORS.....	176
EVALUATION OF WASTE ENERGY RECOVERY IN GAS SWEETENING PROCESS THROUGH SIMULATION	177
DYNAMIC RESPONSE OF SHIPS TO SUDDEN EXTERNAL FORCES: A STUDY OF STABILITY AND SAFETY	178
OPTIMIZATION OF AIRCRAFT FUEL CONSUMPTION USING ADAPTIVE WINGLETS: A STUDY ON CESSNA CITATION X	179
ENHANCING MORPHODYNAMICS SIMULATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SHALLOW WATER FLOWS.....	180
BIOINSPIRED DESIGN FOR AIRFOIL PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION USING HUMPBACK WHALE FLIPPER STRUCTURE	181
OPTIMIZING BEARING TOLERANCES FOR ENHANCED FATIGUE LIFE IN WASHING MACHINE COMPONENTS	182
USING CELLULOSE NANOMATERIALS AS ECO-FRIENDLY LUBRICANTS IN INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS .	183
STUDYING POST-STALL AERODYNAMICS WITH CAMBER LOSS AND FLOW SEPARATION EFFECTS	184
MODELING COMPRESSIBLE GAS FLOW IN PIPES AND POROUS MEDIA DURING BLOWDOWN OPERATIONS	185
EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR MODELING AND CONTROLLING SMART STRUCTURES WITH DAMPING MECHANISMS	186

AUTOMATION AND HUMAN-MACHINE INTERFACE IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL: A NEW APPROACH TO MITIGATING OOTL EFFECTS	187
IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN GAS SWEETENING: RECOVERY OF WASTE HYDRAULIC ENERGY .	188
COMPRESSION-TENSION CHARACTERISTICS OF AZ31B MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS	189
BIOMARKERS IN AQUATIC POLLUTION: THE USE OF SNAILS IN LAKE MANZALA FOR HEAVY METAL DETECTION	190
EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES WITH NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDITIVE ON WILD BARLEY CONTROL	191
THE POTENTIAL OF SALVIA SCLAREA L. IN PHYTOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METAL-POLLUTED SOILS .	192
EFFECTS OF COMPOST ON HEAVY METAL UPTAKE AND NUTRIENT	193
AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN RICE FROM GUYANA: INITIAL FINDINGS AND IMPACT ON FOOD SAFETY	194
POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RICE FIELD CONVERSION MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA.....	195
IMPACT OF RECLAIMED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER ON SOIL CHEMISTRY FOR HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY	196
ASSESSING WATER EFFICIENCY IN CITRUS FARMING UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUSS REGION, MOROCCO	197
IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON SMOOTH BROMEGRASS PERFORMANCE UNDER SEMIARID CONDITIONS	198
FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNOGLOBULIN ABSORPTION IN CAMEL CALVES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR HEALTH	199
UTILIZING ESSENTIAL OILS AS ANTIBACTERIAL ADDITIVES IN POULTRY FEED: FORMULATION AND EFFICACY.....	200
HORMONAL BIOMARKERS OF INFERTILITY IN DAIRY COWS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FERTILE AND INFERTILE COWS	201
EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERTIDAL STAKE NET FISHING METHODS IN KUWAIT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS	202
DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY PREGNANCY IN DAIRY COWS THROUGH ULTRASONIC AND PROGESTERONE ANALYSIS	203
EFFECT OF OVERFEEDING ON PERFORMANCE AND FOIE GRAS QUALITY IN TWO DUCK SPECIES.....	204
COPPER AND ZINC SUPPLEMENTATION IN DAIRY COWS: IMPACT ON MILK PRODUCTION IN ROMANIA	205
SALT TOLERANCE IN DATE PALM CULTIVARS UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS.....	206
POTATO CULTIVAR PERFORMANCE FOR SNACK PRODUCTION USING MICROWAVE-VACUUM DRYING	207
USE OF AVIAN VACCINES AS MITOGENS IN T-LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATION TESTING	208
DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN RABBIT DUODENAL MUCOSA-SUBMUCOSA: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY	209
ENERGY DEMAND AND EFFICIENCY IN HISTORIC URBAN DISTRICTS: A STUDY OF BUDAPEST'S 7TH DISTRICT.....	210
BIOMIMETIC DESIGN IN TALL ARCHITECTURE: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO SKYSCRAPERS	211

CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION IN THE UCH DUKKAN NEIGHBORHOOD OF ARDABIL, IRAN	212
DEVELOPING ENERGY EFFICIENCY BENCHMARKS FOR ONTARIO’S POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES.....	213
RETROFITTING COLLECTIVE HOUSING WITH PREFABRICATED PANELS FOR SUSTAINABILITY	214
SUSTAINABILITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING: FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN TAIWAN.....	215
VERTICAL FARMING: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO URBAN AGRICULTURE IN GREEN BUILDING DESIGN	216
ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFITTING FOR HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN COLD CLIMATES	217
DESIGN OF IMPROVED REPLACEABLE LINKS IN ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESILIENCE.....	218
MODERN URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN YANBU: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY PLANNING APPROACHES	219
HEARTBEAT CLASSIFICATION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR ECG SIGNAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS.....	220
ASSESSING HIP MUSCLE IMBALANCE IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATISM: A CLINICAL STUDY.....	221
DETECTING COGNITIVE DECLINE USING EMOTION RECOGNITION IN SPEECH: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY	222
DEVELOPING AN INEXPENSIVE IOT DEVICE FOR REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING	223
IMPROVING 3D CT SCAN RESOLUTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING BASED SUPER-RESOLUTION.....	224
AUTOMATED HEART SOUND SEGMENTATION USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM LENGTH VARIATION.....	225
STUDYING FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN EPILEPSY WITH RESTING-STATE fMRI ANALYSIS	226
DEVELOPING A MAGNIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAMMOGRAPHIC IMAGES USING EEG AND EYE DETECTION	227
ARGINASE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN HUMAN SERUM: A POTENTIAL MARKER FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE IMPACT OF ARGININE SILICATE.....	228
OPTIMAL REST INTERVALS FOR UPPER-ARM REHABILITATION IN ROBOT-ASSISTED THERAPY.....	229
PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION: THE ROLE OF LABS AND COMPETITIONS.....	230
OBJECT-ORIENTED ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INHERITED CLASS MEMBERS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING	231
NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF SHEAR STRENGTH IN COLD-FORMED STEEL SHEAR WALL PANELS.....	232
ADVANCEMENTS IN THE DIFFRACTIVE DETECTOR CONTROL SYSTEM FOR ALICE AT THE LHC	233
CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY CHALLENGES: EXAMINING CUSTOMER CONCERNS DURING TRANSITION TO VIRTUALIZED ENVIRONMENTS	234
AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION IN HYDROLOGIC MODELING USING BAYESIAN APPROACH: IMPROVING MODEL ACCURACY.....	235
COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS: A NEW APPROACH TO PROFITABILITY ESTIMATION	236
ENHANCING VOWEL INTELLIGIBILITY IN SPEECH RECOGNITION FOR HEARING IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS	237
PREDICTING SOFTWARE RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES.....	238

MODELING HUMAN ARM MOTION FOR EXTRA VEHICULAR ACTIVITIES: IMPROVING ASTRONAUT TASK PERFORMANCE 239

LEARNER FEEDBACK ON THE ADAPTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE 240

UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING RECYCLING PARTICIPATION: MOTIVATIONAL AND CHALLENGE PERSPECTIVES IN MALAYSIA..... 241

THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY 242

ASSESSING SECOND LANGUAGE WRITING PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF NARRATIVE COMPOSITION IN PORTUGUESE 243

MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN ADOLESCENT STUDENTS: HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERNALIZING ISSUES 244

USICAL NOTATION VERSUS ALPHABET READING: CHALLENGES FOR DYSLEXIC STUDENTS IN MUSIC EDUCATION 245

COMPARATIVE STUDY: FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS AMONG NIGHT-TIME TRANSPORTATION WORKERS IN SOUTH AMERICA 246

INVESTIGATING THE LINK BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR IN AFRICA..... 247

ENHANCING WORKING MEMORY THROUGH ONLINE GAMES: A CASE STUDY ON ADHD IN NIGERIA... 248

COMPARING SPATIAL ABILITIES AND MEMORY AMONG DRIVERS WITH DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA 249

REVOLUTIONIZING REMOTE HEALTHCARE MONITORING THROUGH INTEGRATED BODY SENSOR NETWORKS AND WEB SERVICES 252

REAL-TIME PSYCHOACOUSTIC AND EEG ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH CARE..... 253

IMPROVING COMBAT EFFICIENCY IN MODERN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT THROUGH ADVANCED HUMAN FACTORS DESIGN..... 254

DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE USING SWISS NATIONAL SURVEY DATA FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH RESEARCH..... 255

USING EEG TECHNOLOGY IN THE DETECTION OF BRAIN TUMORS: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH..... 256

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POOR MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT 257

IMPROVING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS: IMPACT ON PATIENT SAFETY..... 258

PREDICTIVE MODELS FOR HEART DISEASE CLASSIFICATION USING DYNAMIC FEATURE EXTRACTION 259

THE SHIFTING DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL NORMS IN CONTEMPORARY ASIAN CINEMA 260

COGNITIVE APPROACHES TO SIGHT READING: EXPERTISE AND GAZE PATTERNS IN MUSIC PERFORMANCE 261

ASSESSING TRAVEL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN SETTINGS: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION..... 262

GENDER INEQUALITY IN POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE: A STUDY OF TWO MODERN NOVELS 263

SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN PALESTINE: RECONCILING MODERN AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES..... 264

Keywords: Traditional medicine, sustainable chemistry, healthcare integration, post-colonialism, Palestine..... 264

THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE ON NATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG YOUTH IN PALESTINE 265

Mohammed Al-Amin, Fatimah Hassan, and Nabil Khoury Al-Quds University, Jerusalem, Palestine ... 265

Abstract: This study investigates the influence of perceived political and economic justice on the national identity of youth in Palestine. It seeks to evaluate how perceptions of justice in political and economic spheres shape youth's sense of belonging and attachment to their national community. The study examines political justice from the perspective of participation and power distribution, while economic justice focuses on the fairness of wealth distribution and opportunities. National identity is assessed in terms of collective honor, attachment to national values, and loyalty to the Palestinian cause. A survey was conducted with 400 youth aged 18 to 29, selected using stratified sampling techniques across the West Bank and Gaza. Findings indicate that political justice is strongly correlated with a positive sense of national identity, especially in terms of political participation and power sharing. Economic justice also contributes to national identity but to a lesser extent, with youths feeling more connected when there are equitable opportunities for wealth distribution. The legitimacy of the political system plays a key role in reinforcing these relationships, suggesting that youth perceptions of fairness in political and economic systems are crucial in shaping their national identity.

Keywords: Political justice, economic justice, national identity, youth, Palestine 265

EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES OF FREE SPEECH AND THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES 266

DE-ESCALATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING 267

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDONESIAN INDUSTRIES..... 268

VIETNAM’S POLICIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE REINTEGRATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS 269

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGERY IN EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS 270

FOOD SAFETY AND GMO CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL LAW: A MULTIFACETED PERSPECTIVE 271

STRENGTHENING COUNTER-TERRORISM THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA 272

RECONCEPTUALIZING HUMAN DIGNITY: INTEGRATING INDIVIDUALITY WITH UNIVERSAL ETHICS 273

THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENT DECISION-MAKING IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY 274

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHDAYS IN CULTURAL RITUALS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE..... 275

DIGITAL POLICY IN THE POLITICAL ARENA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM THE THAI LANDSCAPE 276

THE SOCIAL FUNCTION AND IMPACT OF CELEBRATIONS ACROSS CULTURAL CONTEXTS 277

LANGUAGE POLICIES AND NATIONAL UNITY IN POST-COLONIAL STATES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM AFRICA AND ASIA..... 278

TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: A STUDY OF NIGERIA'S CHALLENGES AND REFORMS 279

OPTIMIZING CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH TO CRIME MODELING 280

THE COGNITIVE BENEFITS OF IMPROVISATION IN TRADITIONAL INDIAN MUSIC 281

RECONCEPTUALIZING OBJECT RELATIONS IN ARABIC SYNTAX: A FRESH PERSPECTIVE..... 282

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFFRICATE CONSONANTS IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A PHONETIC APPROACH 283

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF SOLAR ENERGY TRENDS IN EGYPT: A BAYESIAN NETWORK APPROACH ...	284
STOP CONSONANT ACQUISITION IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A COMPARATIVE PRAAT ANALYSIS	285
EXPLORING NEW DIMENSIONS OF THRESHOLD CONCEPTS IN TESOL: A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK	286
DEVELOPING AN ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY THROUGH AFFORDANCE THEORY: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	287
REGIONAL DIPLOMACY AND FEDERALISM: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS	288
ASSESSING TORTURE ALLEGATIONS IN ITALY UNDER THE EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM.....	289
CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACHES TO WATER AND ENERGY RIGHTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT ..	290
THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE POLICY ON MINORITY RIGHTS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE	291
EXPLORING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING TAX COMPLIANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL TAX GAP	292
CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT DISPUTES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS	293
ENHANCING DATA PRIVACY THROUGH TECHNICAL REGULATIONS COMPLIANT WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS.....	294
COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF MORTALITY PREDICTION IN SEVERE BURN PATIENTS USING BOBI AND FLAMES SCORES.....	295
PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT	296
ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN BRAZIL'S CAJU BEACH: A CASE STUDY.....	297
IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN NEPAL: A CASE STUDY OF LAMABAGAR	298
EXPLORING THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES IN FOSTERING CREATIVITY AND COMMITMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR	299
PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN HISTORICAL CITIES: THE CASE OF ALEXANDRIA	300
THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF AUSTRIAN HOTELS.....	301
SHIFTING TRENDS IN GLOBAL TOURISM: MOROCCAN OUTBOUND TOURISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY	302
FREECAD VE OPENFOAM İLE MODEL BİR TAŞITIN ETRAFINDAKİ AKIŞ KARAKTERİSTİĞİ ANALİZİ.....	303
A SERIOUS HAZARD IN PROCESSES IN CONTACT WITH DUST: DUST EXPLOSION	304
INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF USING YARN, FABRIC, IRON POWDER AND HEMP WASTE MATERIALS AS FIBER ADDITIVES IN SLAG-BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE ON COMPRESSIVE AND FLEXURAL STRENGTH.....	306
Schottky Diode Performance of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) Material	307
Changes in Basic Diode Parameters of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) /p-Si Diode Depending on Temperature and Radiation	308
ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER POLLUTANTS AND APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS TO REDUCE RISKS AND ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE	309
MONOBLOCK COLD PLATE DESIGN WITH TPMS-EMBEDDED LIQUID COOLING CHANNEL: A DESIGN WORKFLOW VIA IMPLICIT MODELING	311

OTOMOTİV ENDÜSTRİSİNDE İNOVASYON YÖNETİMİ: IMPROVE VE SME-MPOWER ARAÇLARINA DAİR UYGULAMA	312
GAZ ATOMİZASYON YÖNTEMİYLE AISi10Mg ALAŞIM TOZU ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU	313
THE MAJOR COMPOUND FROM WATER EXTRACT OF THE ROOTS OF <i>GYPSOPHILA ARROSTII</i> AND NEW SEMI-SYNTHESIS DERİVATİVE	314

DETERMINATION OF SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF *Arum maculatum* PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE IN THE ADANA REGION

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ABSTRACT

Arum maculatum (*A. maculatum*) belongs to the *Araceae* family, which includes nearly 1,000 species, most of which are tropical, with many being marsh or water plants. *A. maculatum* is a plant that has been known to humans since ancient times, and Türkiye is located within the natural habitat of this species. The leaves of the plant are used as a local vegetable. Additionally, its fresh leaves and tubers are widely utilized in folk medicine for the treatment of various diseases. The aim of this study was to determine the concentrations of some nutritional elements in the *A. maculatum* plant collected from the Adana region in nature. The concentrations of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu) were determined. In the study, the nitrogen concentration of *A. maculatum* was determined as 2.74% N, the phosphorus concentration as 0.93% P, the potassium concentration as 0.97% K, the calcium concentration as 1.38% Ca, and the magnesium concentration as 0.59% Mg. Meanwhile, the concentrations of iron, zinc, manganese, and copper were found to be 390.9 mg Fe kg⁻¹, 65.8 mg Zn kg⁻¹, 24.9 mg Mn kg⁻¹, and 22.3 mg Cu kg⁻¹, respectively.

Key Words : *Arum maculatum*, nutritional element, Adana region.

SOME NUTRITIONAL ELEMENT CONCENTRATIONS OF THE PURPLE DEAD-NETTLE (*Lamium purpureum* L.) PLANT COLLECTED FROM NATURE

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ABSTRACT

Wild plants have been traditionally used for centuries for both nutritional value and functional properties, serving as food and for medicinal purposes. *Lamium purpureum* L. plant, belonging to the *Lamium* genus, is an annual wild plant species commonly known as Purple Dead-nettle or Red Dead-nettle. The aerial parts of the plant (the tops and leaves of young plants) are edible. It is especially used in salads, sautés, and sauces. It is also widely used for medicinal purposes. The study aimed to determine some nutritional element concentrations of the Purple Dead-nettle plant collected from nature in the Sivas region. For this purpose, the plants brought to the laboratory were washed first with tap water, then twice with pure water, and then ground in a plant grinding mill. The concentrations of nitrogen (N), phosphorus (P), potassium (K), calcium (Ca), magnesium (Mg), iron (Fe), zinc (Zn), manganese (Mn), and copper (Cu) have been determined in the Purple Dead-nettle plant subjected to wet burning. In the research, the nitrogen concentration of the Purple Dead-nettle plant was determined as 3.51% N, phosphorus concentration 0.26% P, potassium concentration 5.98% K, calcium concentration 0.33% Ca, and magnesium concentration 0.65% Mg. Iron, zinc, manganese and copper concentrations were determined as 873.0 mg Fe kg⁻¹, 38.9 mg Zn kg⁻¹, 85.9 mg Mn kg⁻¹, and 10.8 mg Cu kg⁻¹, respectively. Research results have shown that the Purple Dead-nettle plant, which grows spontaneously in nature, is sufficient in terms of some macro and micro nutritional elements.

Key Words : *Lamium purpureum* L., Purple Dead-nettle, Macroelement, Microelement.

TÜRKİYE DENİZLERİNDEN ÖRNEKLENEN İSTAVRİT (*Trachurus mediterraneus* (Steindachner, 1868)) TÜRÜNÜN BOY-AĞIRLIK VE BOY-BOY İLİŞKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Boy-ağırlık ve boy-boy ilişkileri balıkçılık yönetiminde kullanılan oldukça önemli araçlardır. Boy-ağırlık ilişkileri ile ilgili parametreler, balığın uzunluğundan ağırlığının tahmin edilmesini, farklı habitatlardaki populasyonların morfolojisi ve yaşam döngülerinin karşılaştırılmasını sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca, boy-boy ilişkileri de farklı uzunluk tipleri kullanılarak yapılan büyüme çalışmalarının karşılaştırılmasında kullanılan önemli bir parametredir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, Türkiye denizlerindeki *Trachurus mediterraneus*'un boy-ağırlık ve boy-boy ilişkilerini belirlemektir. *T. mediterraneus* türü Karadeniz'den (N=65), Marmara Denizi'nden (N=64) ve Akdeniz'den (N=61) örneklenmiştir. Yakalanan tüm balıkların total boy (TL), çatal boy (FL) ve standart boyları (SL) ölçülmüştür ($\pm 0,1$ cm) ve ağırlıkları (W) tartılmıştır ($\pm 0,01$ g). Karadeniz, Marmara ve Akdeniz'den örneklenen bireylerin ortalama TL ve W değerleri sırasıyla 11.206 ± 0.127 cm, 11.741 ± 0.494 g; 14.573 ± 0.154 cm, 25.541 ± 0.831 g ve 12.587 ± 0.190 , 18.164 ± 0.972 g olarak belirlenmiştir. Genel olarak, üç lokasyon için boy-ağırlık ilişkisi arasında güçlü bir ilişki olduğu saptanmıştır ($r^2 > 0.890$). Boy-ağırlık denklemleri Karadeniz, Marmara Denizi ve Akdeniz için $W = 0.009TL^{2.947}$, $W = 0.010TL^{2.932}$ ve $W = 0.005TL^{3.200}$ olarak hesaplanmıştır. b değerleri 2.691 ile 3.386 arasında değişmektedir. Analizler, istavritin Karadeniz ve Marmara Denizi için izometrik büyümeye ve Akdeniz için pozitif allometrik büyümeye sahip olduğunu göstermiştir. Ayrıca, boy-boy ilişkileri, tüm uzunluk değerlerinin birbirleri arasında çok güçlü olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır ($P < 0.001$). Boy-ağırlık ve boy-boy ilişkileri, balıkçılığın etkili yönetiminde oldukça önemlidir. Sonuç olarak, bu çalışmanın gerçekleştirilecek olan balıkçılık araştırmalarına önemli temel verileri sağlaması umulmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: *Trachurus mediterraneus*, Boy-boy ilişkileri, Boy-ağırlık ilişkileri, Türkiye

LENGTH-WEIGHT AND LENGTH-LENGTH RELATIONSHIPS OF HORSE MACKEREL (*Trachurus mediterraneus* (Steindachner, 1868)) SAMPLED FROM TÜRKİYE SEAS

ABSTRACT

Length-length relationships (LLR) and length-weight (LWR) are an important tool in fishery management. LWR related parameters provide predicting the weight of the fish from its length, a comparison of the morphology and life cycle of the populations from different habitats. Also, LLRs are an important parameter of the comparison of growth studies using different length types. The aim of this study is to specify the LLRs and LWRs of *Trachurus mediterraneus* from Turkish Seas. *T. mediterraneus* samples were collected from Black Sea (N=65), Marmara Sea (N=64) and Mediterranean Sea (N=61) All captured fish were measured (± 0.1 cm) for total length (TL), fork length (FL), standart length (SL) and weighted (± 0.01 g). The average total lengths and weights of the individuals sampled from Black Sea, Marmara Sea and Mediterranean Sea determined as 11.206 ± 0.127 cm, 11.741 ± 0.494 g; 14.573 ± 0.154 cm, 25.541 ± 0.831 g and 12.587 ± 0.190 , 18.164 ± 0.972 g, respectively. Overall, there is a strong correlation between length and weight relationship for three localities ($r^2 > 0.902$). Length-weight equations were calculated as $W = 0.009TL^{2.947}$, $W = 0.010TL^{2.932}$ and $W = 0.005TL^{3.200}$ for Black Sea, Marmara Sea and Mediterranean Sea. The b values varies between 2.691 and 3.386. Analyses showed that horse mackerel has isometric growth for Black and Marmara Seas and possitive allometric growth for Mediterranean Sea. In addition length-length relationships reveal that all length values are very strong between each other ($P < 0.001$). LWRs and LLRs are important in effective management of fisheries. As a result, it is hoped that this study will provide important baseline data to facilitate fisheries researches.

Keywords: *Trachurus mediterraneus*, Length-length relationship, Length-weight relationship, Türkiye

SEBZELERDE ÇÖKERTEN HASTALIKLARININ YÖNETİMİNDE BİYOLOJİK YAKLAŞIMLAR

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ÖZET

Sebzelerde çökerten hastalıkları, fide döneminde kök ve kök boğazı çürüklüğüne yol açarak bitkilerde önemli kayıplara neden olan bir sorundur. Bu hastalıklar genellikle *Sclerotinia* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Fusarium* spp., *Rhizoctonia* spp., gibi patojenlerden kaynaklanır ve hem toprak kaynaklı hem de tohum kaynaklı olabilir. Toprak kaynaklı enfeksiyonlar, hastalığın en yaygın formudur ve genellikle topraktaki patojenlerin bitki köklerini enfekte etmesiyle oluşur. Tohum kaynaklı enfeksiyonlar ise hastalıklı tohumların ekimiyle ortaya çıkar ve hem bitkide hem de toprakta hastalığı yayabilir. Kimyasal mücadele yöntemleri, çevresel etkileri ve patojenlerin direnç geliştirme riski nedeniyle sınırlıdır. Bu nedenle biyolojik mücadele, çevre dostu ve sürdürülebilir bir alternatif olarak öne çıkmaktadır. Biyolojik yaklaşımlar, patojenleri baskılamak için doğal düşmanların ve faydalı mikroorganizmaların kullanılmasına dayanır. *Trichoderma* spp. gibi faydalı funguslar, patojenlerle rekabet ederek gelişimlerini engeller ve bitkilerin bağışıklığını güçlendirir. *Bacillus* spp. ve *Pseudomonas* spp. gibi faydalı bakteriler, antibiyotik bileşikler salgılayarak patojenleri baskılar ve tohumların hastalıktan korunmasında da etkili olabilir. Organik maddeyle zenginleştirilmiş kompost uygulamaları, toprak mikrobiyotasını güçlendirerek patojen baskısını azaltır. Mikoriza fungusları ise bitki kökleriyle simbiyotik ilişki kurarak su ve besin alımını artırırken hastalıklara karşı direnci artırır. Sonuç olarak, çökerten hastalıklarının yönetiminde biyolojik yaklaşımlar, hem toprak hem de tohum kaynaklı enfeksiyonların önlenmesi için çevre dostu, ekonomik ve etkili bir yöntem sunar.

Anahtar

kelimeler: Çökerten Hastalığı, Biyolojik Mücadele, Sebze

BIOLOGICAL APPROACHES to MANAGING DAMPING-OFF DISEASES in VEGETABLES

ABSTRACT

Damping-off diseases in vegetables cause significant losses by leading to root and collar rot during the seedling stage. These diseases are generally caused by pathogens such as *Sclerotinia* spp., *Pythium* spp., *Alternaria* spp., *Fusarium* spp., and *Rhizoctonia* spp., and can be both soil-borne and seed-borne. Soil-borne infections are the most common form of the disease and

typically occur when pathogens in the soil infect plant roots. Seed-borne infections, on the other hand, arise from planting infected seeds and can spread the disease both in plants and the soil. Chemical control methods are limited due to their environmental impacts and the risk of pathogens developing resistance. Therefore, biological control has emerged as an environmentally friendly and sustainable alternative. Biological approaches rely on the use of natural enemies and beneficial microorganisms to suppress pathogens. Beneficial fungi like *Trichoderma* spp. compete with pathogens, inhibiting their growth and enhancing plant immunity. Beneficial bacteria such as *Bacillus* spp. and *Pseudomonas* spp. secrete antibiotic compounds that suppress pathogens and can also protect seeds from infections. Compost applications enriched with organic matter strengthen soil microbiota, reducing pathogen pressure. Mycorrhizal fungi establish symbiotic relationships with plant roots, improving water and nutrient uptake while enhancing resistance to diseases. In conclusion, biological approaches to managing damping-off diseases provide an environmentally friendly, cost-effective, and efficient method to prevent both soil-borne and seed-borne infections.

BİTKİ FUNGAL HASTALIKLARININ MÜCADELESİNDE ARBÜSKÜLER MİKORİZAL FUNGUSLARIN (AMF) ROLÜ

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ÖZET

Dünya genelindeki araştırmacılar, bitki fungal hastalık etmenlerinin fungusitlere karşı direnç geliştirdiğini ve bunun tarım ürünlerinde insan sağlığı için zararlı fungusit kalıntılarına yol açtığını ortaya koymaktadır. Ayrıca, bu kimyasalların memeli organizmalar ve doğal ekosistem üzerinde olumsuz etkileri olduğu bilinmektedir. Fungusitlerin bu tür olumsuz etkileri nedeniyle, son yıllarda alternatif mücadele yöntemlerinin geliştirilmesine yönelik çalışmalar artış göstermiştir. Özellikle toprak kaynaklı fungal patojenlerle mücadelenin zorluğu ve maliyetinin yüksekliği, araştırmacıları alternatif çözümler aramaya yönlendirmiştir. Kimyasal mücadele yöntemlerine bir alternatif olarak öne çıkan biyolojik mücadele, bu alanda umut verici bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır. Özellikle Arbusküler Mikorizal Funguslar, toprak kaynaklı fungal hastalıkların biyolojik kontrolünde potansiyel simbiyotik organizmalar olarak dikkat çekmektedir.

Arbusküler mikorizal funguslar (AMF), bitki kökleri ile simbiyotik bir ilişki kurarak bitkilerin besin alımını ve stres toleransını artıran önemli mikroorganizmalardır. Yapılan araştırmalar, bitki topluluklarının yaklaşık %90'ının kök sistemlerinin mikorizal funguslarla etkileşim halinde olduğunu göstermektedir. Bu funguslar, doğada bulunan birçok bitki fungal patojenine karşı çeşitli savunma mekanizmaları geliştirerek, ekonomik kayıpları azaltma potansiyeline sahiptir. Bu mekanizmalar arasında; konukçu bitkinin besin alımının artırılması, konukçu bitkinin kök yapısındaki değişiklikler, konukçu bitkinin fotosentetik ürünleri için rekabet, kolonizasyon ve enfeksiyon bölgeleri için rekabet, mikorizosferdeki mikrobiyal değişiklikler ve bitki savunma mekanizmasının aktive edilmesi yer almaktadır. AMF'nin bitki sağlığı üzerindeki olumlu etkileri, hastalıklara karşı doğal bir savunma mekanizması oluşturmanın yanı sıra, kimyasal pestisit kullanımını azaltma potansiyeli taşımaktadır. Sonuç olarak, AMF'lerin bitki fungal hastalıklarıyla mücadeledeki önemi, tarımsal üretkenliği artırmak ve çevresel sürdürülebilirliği sağlamak açısından kritik bir unsur olarak öne çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Arbusküler Mikorizal Funguslar, Biyolojik Mücadele, Endomikoriza, Simbiyoz

THE ROLE OF ARBUSCULAR MYCORRHIZAL FUNGI (AMF) IN THE CONTROL OF PLANT FUNGAL DISEASES

ABSTRACT

Researchers worldwide have revealed that plant fungal pathogens have developed resistance to fungicides, leading to harmful fungicide residues in agricultural products that pose risks to human health. Additionally, it is known that these chemicals have adverse effects on mammalian organisms and natural ecosystems. Due to the negative impacts of fungicides, there has been an increase in efforts to develop alternative control methods in recent years. Particularly, the challenges and high costs associated with combating soil-borne fungal pathogens have driven researchers to seek alternative solutions. Biological control, which has emerged as an alternative to chemical control methods, presents a promising approach in this field. Notably, Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi (AMF) stand out as potential symbiotic organisms in the biological control of soil-borne fungal diseases.

Arbuscular mycorrhizal fungi are important microorganisms that form a symbiotic relationship with plant roots, enhancing nutrient uptake and stress tolerance in plants. Research has shown that approximately 90% of plant communities interact with mycorrhizal fungi in their root systems. These fungi have the potential to reduce economic losses by developing various defense mechanisms against many plant fungal pathogens found in nature. Among these mechanisms are: increased nutrient uptake by the host plant, changes in the root structure of the host plant, competition for photosynthetic products of the host plant, competition for colonization and infection sites, microbial changes in the mycorrhizosphere, and activation of the plant defense mechanism. The positive effects of AMF on plant health not only contribute to the establishment of a natural defense mechanism against diseases but also hold the potential to reduce chemical pesticide usage. In conclusion, the importance of AMF in combating plant fungal diseases emerges as a critical factor for enhancing agricultural productivity and ensuring environmental sustainability.

Keywords: Arbuscular Mycorrhizal Fungi, Biological Control, Endomycorrhiza, Symbiosis

**DETERMINATION OF BIOFILM FORMATION OF CANDIDA STRAINS
ISOLATED FROM CLINICAL SAMPLES AND MOLECULAR
GENOTYPE-SUBTYPE ANALYSIS OF CANDIDA ALBICANS STRAINS**

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to type Candida clinical isolates from various clinical samples, distribution of strains according to the services and clinical samples, determine the biofilm-forming strains, indicate biofilm formation by different methods and compare them (Congo red agar, Modified microplate, MTT in Modified microplate), and analyse molecular genotype of C. albicans strains

(25s Intron analysis, RPS). 50 of 110 isolates were typed as *C. albicans*, 49 as *C. parapsilosis*, 8 as *C. glabrata*, 1 as *C. kefyr*, 1 as *C. krusei* and 1 as *C. lusitaniae*. According to clinical samples, strains were most frequently isolated from blood (60), urine (22), sputum (13) and aspirate (8) samples. The clinics where *Candida* species were most frequently detected were determined as 3rd Level Intensive Care (57), Palliative Care (11), Chest Diseases (10). In biofilm formation, the positivity rate was 29.09% with the Crimean Congo Agar method; while the positivity rate was 98.18% with the Modified Microplate and Modified Microplate MTT method. The accuracies of the methods showed correlation between SEM imaging and modified methods. As a result of genotyping *C. albicans* isolates with the 25S rDNA intron analysis method, the isolates were identified as 42% genotype A, 34% genotype B and 24% genotype C. In the subtyping performed using RPS primers, it was determined that *C. albicans* A, B and C genotypes were divided into 12 subgroups as A3 (11), A2/3 (5), A3/4 (3), A2 (2); B2/3 (9), B3 (4), B3/4 (4); C3 (6), C2/3 (3), C3/4 (1), C1/3 (1) and C2 (1). Our findings contributed to the understanding of the importance of *C. albicans* strains by revealing their current phenotypic and genotypic characteristics and evaluating them from an epidemiological perspective.

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Key words : Biofilm, *Candida*, Genotyping

LENGTH-WEIGHT AND LENGTH-LENGTH RELATIONSHIPS OF *Alburnus sellal* Heckel, 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM (TUNCELİ)

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ABSTRACT

In this study; some features were investigated such as length-weight and length-length relationships of *Alburnus sellal* Heckel, 1843 were obtained between 2021-2022 from Dinar Stream. *A. sellal* samples were 110 female and 102 were male; female/male ratio was found 1/1.08. Total length and weight ranged between 10.0-19.5 cm and 5.3-43.1 g for female; 10.0-18.3 cm and 6.0-39.0 g for male. The length-weight relationship of *A. sellal* was found as $W = 0.0063L^{2.956}$, $R^2 = 0.83$ (95 % CI of $b=2.949-3.374$) in females, $W = 0.0052L^{3.045}$, $R^2 = 0.86$ (95 % CI of $b=2.957-3.369$) in males and $W = 0.0057L^{3.002}$, $R^2 = 0.84$ (95 % CI of $b=2.949-3.374$) in all individuals. It was determined that the b value of the relationship was not different from 3 for females, males and all individuals (t-test, $P>0.05$). The growth of *A. sellal* was determined isometric ($b=3$) in the Dinar Stream. The relationships between total length-fork length, total length-standard length and fork length-standard length of *A. sellal* individuals were quite strong ($P<0.001$; $R^2>0.94$). Female and male individuals were evaluated together and found as $FL = 0.9026TL + 0.2634$ ($R^2=0.94$), $SL = 0.8846TL - 0.4935$ ($R^2=0.94$) and $SL = 0.9697FL - 0.6090$ ($R^2 = 0.98$).

Key words: Length-weight relationship, length-length relationship, *Alburnus sellal*, Dinar Stream

DETERMINATION OF MORPHOMETRIC AND MERISTIC CHARACTERISTICS OF *Alburnus sellal* Heckel, 1843 IN DİNAR STREAM

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the morphometric and meristic characteristics of 44 *Alburnus sellal* in Dinar Stream were investigated. In morphometric characteristics, the lowest variation was found in total length with 8.11%, and the highest variation was in prepectoral length with 18.90%. Ratio of standard length to morphometric characters; The lowest variation was found to standard length/head length with 3.90%, and the highest variation was standard length/prepectoral with 27.26%. The relationship between standard length and morphometric features was determined with the $y=a+bx$ regression model. Regression coefficients of determination (R^2) were calculated. The highest regression relationship was found between standard length and head length ($y = 3.3549 + 4.1520x$; $R^2=0.90$), while the lowest relationship was found between standard length and prepectoral length ($y = 10.914 + 0.3252x$; $R^2=0.46$). Among the meristic characters of *A. sellal* was determined as in Dinar Stream, the number of linea lateral scales 72-89, the number of linea transversal scales 13-15/3-8, the number of dorsal fin rays III, 7-9, the number of pectoral fin rays I, 12-16, the number of ventral fin rays I-II, 7-9, the number of anal fin rays II-III, 12-13, and the number of pharynx teeth 2.5-5.2.

Key words: Dinar Stream, *Alburnus sellal*, morphometric, meristic.

İSTANBUL İLİ ANADOLU YAKASI ÖRTÜ ALTI SEBZE ÜRETİCİLERİNİN BİTKİ KORUMA UYGULAMALARINDAKİ DAVRANIŞLARI VE BİLGİ DÜZEYLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Örtü altı yetiştiricilik, kendine has yöntemleri olan bir üretim çeşididir. Çalışmamız ile örtü altı sebze üreticilerinin, bitki koruma uygulamaları konusunda bilgi düzeyleri ile davranışlarının tespiti amaçlanmıştır. Anket yapılacak üretici sayısı, örtü altı sebze yetiştiriciliği yapan üreticilerin 3'te 1'i olarak belirlenmiş ve 160 adet üretici ile anket çalışması gerçekleştirilmiştir. Üreticilerin bitki koruma uygulama davranışları ve bilgi düzeylerinin niceliksel olarak ölçülmesi amacıyla, anket sorularına verdikleri cevaplara göre puanlama yapılmıştır. Üreticiler aldıkları puanlara göre k-ortalamalar kümeleme yöntemi kullanılarak düşük, orta ve yüksek uygulama bilgi düzeyleri olarak 3 gruba ayrılmışlardır. Üreticilerin %27,5'i düşük, %35,63'ü orta, %36,87'si ise yüksek bilgi ve uygulama düzeyine sahip oldukları görülmüştür.

Anket formu ile üreticilerin kimyasal mücadele uygulamaları, kültürel, biyolojik, biyoteknik, fiziksel ve entegre mücadele uygulamaları ile pestisitlerin sağlığa ve çevreye etkileri hakkında bilgi düzeyleri ayrıca belirlenmiştir.

Bitki koruma uygulama davranışları ve bilgi düzeyleri tespit ölçeği, Cronbach α katsayısı 0,95 olarak bulunmuş olup, bu değer ölçeğimizin yüksek güvenilirlikte olduğunu göstermiştir. Üreticilerin cinsiyet, yaş aralığı, eğitim durumu, yetiştiricilik eğitimi alma durumu, yetiştiricilik süresi, örtü altı yetiştiricilik alanları, aile geçiminin tarımsal faaliyetlerden sağlanma durumları ile uygulama ve bilgi düzeyleri arasında fark olup olmadığı, t-test, ANOVA, post hoc analizleri (Bonferroni α katsayısı) ile araştırılmıştır.

Eğitim durumu ön lisans ve lisans olan üreticilerin, yetiştiricilik eğitimi alan üreticilerin, yaş aralığı 21-30, ve 31-40 olan üreticilerin uygulama ve bilgi düzeyleri puanlarının istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olduğu tespit edilmiştir.

Üreticilerin eğitim düzeylerinin artmasının ve yetiştiricilik faaliyetleri ile eğitim almalarının sağlanması durumunda bitki koruma uygulamaları bilgi düzeylerinin artacağı sonucuna ulaşılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Örtü altı yetiştiricilik, İstanbul, bitki koruma uygulamaları, bilgi düzeyi

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THE IMPACT OF SHEEP WOOL MANURE APPLICATION'S ON SOME ENZYME ACTIVITIES AND CHEMICAL PROPERTIES OF CALCAREOUS SOILS

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ABSTRACT

The aim of the study was to determine the effects of sheep wool manure supplementation to soil with a calcareous clay loam texture on the biochemical properties of the soil. The research was conducted in a controlled greenhouse in 2019 according to a randomized complete block design with four replications. The soil was fertilized with sheep wool manure at the following rates: (0, 0.5, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0, 2.5, 3.0, 4.0, 5.0 t da⁻¹). Bean plants were cultivated in this medium, and following the harvest, soil samples were collected from the pots for subsequent chemical and biological analysis. The study demonstrated a significant increase in the soil's pH, salinity, organic matter content, potassium, sodium, iron, manganese, and boron. According to the results, the concentrations of the other elements (P, Ca, Mg, Cu, and Zn) didn't increase. Moreover, the effect of sheep wool manure (SWM) application at increasing dosage on some biological characteristics and enzyme activities of soil was statistically significant (p<0.01). The fertilizer dose of 2.5 t da⁻¹ generally had the highest beneficial effect on certain enzyme activities and soil respiration. We determined that an increase in the dose of sheep wool manure led to a decrease in enzyme activities and soil respiration values.

Key Words: Bean, Enzyme activities, Sheep wool fertilizer, Soil, Soil properties

KENTLERDE DİKEY TARIM VE DİKEY TARIMA UYGUN SEBZELER

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ÖZET

Hızla artan dünya nüfusu, sınırlı alanlar ve iklim değişikliği gibi global zorluklar karşısında tarımsal üretimde alternatif yöntemler ortaya çıkmıştır. Dikey tarım bu alternatif yöntemlerden bir tanesi olarak belirtilebilir. Dikey tarım sağladığı avantajlar ve gelişen teknoloji sayesinde son zamanlarda insanların tercihi olmaktadır. Dikey tarım, kentsel alanlarda ve tarım arazisi az olan bölgelerde, nüfusun yoğun olduğu büyükşehirlerde taze ve güvenilir gıdaya ulaşım için bir alternatif haline gelmiştir. Kapalı alanlarda yapılan dikey tarımın, iklim koşullarından bağımsız olması sebebiyle, kuraklık, sel gibi iklim olaylarından doğrudan etkilenmediği söylenebilir. Bu açıdan dikey tarım, geleneksel tarımdan önemli ölçüde farklılaşmaktadır. Ayrıca, sensörler, yapay zeka, nesnelerin interneti gibi gelişen teknolojilerle birlikte dikey tarımda maliyetler düşürülmektedir. Günümüzde yaşanan bu teknolojik gelişmeler yetiştiricilik, teknik bakım gibi yeni uzmanlık alanları oluşmasına yol açmaktadır. Özellikle su kaynaklarının tükenmesi, iklim koşullarının değişkenlik göstermesi, tarım arazilerinin hızla azalması gibi nedenlerden dolayı sürdürülebilir tarıma ihtiyaç duyulduğu bir dünyada, dikey tarım sistemlerinin ileride daha fazla kendine yer bulacağı ifade edilebilir. Tüm bunlara ek olarak kırsaldan kentlere göçün hızla devam etmesi ve gıda talebinin çok artması, şehirlerde taze, ucuz ve güvenilir gıdaya ulaşımı oldukça zorlaştırmıştır. Hasat sonrası verilen kayıplar, muhafazada yaşanan sorunlar, raf ömrü kısa ürünlerdeki tazelik kayıpları ve artan lojistik maliyetleri, karşılaşılan sorunlara örnek olarak gösterilebilir. Özellikle taşıma maliyetlerinin gıda fiyatlarına olan olumsuz etkisi ve yarattığı çevre kirliliği, kent tarımının önemini büyük ölçüde arttırmıştır. Dikey tarım şehir merkezlerine ve pazar merkezlerine yakın üretimi mümkün kılacak yeni bir üretim sistemi olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışmanın amacı; dikey tarımı ve dikey tarımda yetiştirilebilecek sebzeleri inceleyerek, kent tarımına uygunluk yönüne dikkatleri çekmektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Kent Tarımı, Dikey Tarım, Sebze, Yetiştiricilik

KONYA İLİ SEYDİŞEHİR İLÇESİ ŞEKERPANCARI EKİM ALANLARINDA VERİM VE KALİTEYİ ETKİLEYEN FUNGAL HASTALIKLAR

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ÖZET

Şeker, gıda endüstrisinde dünyada yaklaşık 120 ülkede üretilmektedir. Tüm ülkelerde stratejik ve kalori değeri yüksek olan şeker önemli bir role sahiptir. Konya İli Seydişehir İlçesinde, 2023 yılında 27.200 da alanda toplam 190.400 ton şekerpancarı üretimi gerçekleşmiştir. Seydişehir İlçesinde şekerpancarı yetiştiriciliği sulu tarım yapılan ürünler içerisinde ilk sırayı almaktadır. Seydişehir'de şekerpancarında verim ve kaliteyi etkileyen fungal hastalıkların tespiti için yapılan arazi gözlemleri sonucunda yaprak enfeksiyonu yapan bazı etmenler ve fide kök çürüklüğüne neden olan Fusarium enfeksiyonları tespit edilmiştir. Cercospora yaprak lekesi hastalığı, Seydişehir'de şekerpancarı arazilerinde görülen en yaygın ve yıkıcı hastalığı durumundadır. Hastalık şekerpancarının gelişim döneminde özellikle Haziran ve Temmuz aylarında şiddetli enfeksiyona başlayarak yaprakların kurummasına, kuruyan yaprakların yerine, kökte depolanan maddeleri kullanarak yeni yapraklar üretmesine sebep olmaktadır. Külleme hastalığı genel olarak Temmuz ayının ilk haftalarında şekerpancarının yapraklarının yüzeyini gri-beyazımsı un gibi görünen bir tabaka ile kaplamıştır. Fide kök çürüklüğüne neden olan Fusarium türlerinin şekerpancarında çimlenme ve çıkış sonrasında daha fazla enfeksiyon yaptığı, köklerin esmerleşmesine, ölümüne veya fidelerin çökmesine neden olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Cercospora yaprak leke hastalığı ve külleme hastalığının şekerpancarlarında toprak üstü aksamında, fide kök çürüklüğüne neden olan Fusarium türlerinin ise toprak altı aksamında enfeksiyonlar yaptığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Şekerpancarı, Fungal, Hastalık, Seydişehir, Konya

Buğdaydan İzole Edilen *Pseudomonas* spp. izolatlarının Karakterizasyonu ve *Fusarium pseudograminearum*, *F.graminearum* ve *Bipolaris sorokiniana* patojenlerine karşı Antagonistik Aktivitesinin Belirlenmesi

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Mardin ilinde buğdayların kök ve kök boğazı kısmından endofitik bakteri izolasyonu yapılmıştır. Buğday kök ve kök boğazından izole edilen 20 endofitik bakterinin morfolojik ve fizyolojik özellikleri tespit edilmiştir. Tüm izolatlar hareketli ve Gram negatif, oksidaz ve katalaz pozitif olarak tanımlanmıştır. *Pseudomonas* tanımlaması için bakteriler King's B ortamında gelişim göstermeleriyle doğrulanmıştır. *Pseudomonas* spp.'nin yeşil floresansı King's B ortamında çok belirgin olarak görülmüştür. İzolatlardan TAEB6 izolatı hariç tümü %4 NaCl ortamında gelişme göstermiştir. İzolatlar 41°C sıcaklıkta %70'i gelişme göstermiştir. Karbonhidrat testi, % 4 NaCl testi, 41°C sıcaklık, amilaz, ACC deaminaz ve siderofor üretiminde *Pseudomonas* spp. (TAEB15) izolatı pozitif olarak tanımlanmış, *F.pseudograminearum*, *F.graminearum* ve *B.sorokiniana* patojenlerine karşı antagonistik aktivitede en etkili izolat olarak TAEB15 izolatı tespit edilmiştir. Moleküler ve *in-vivo* koşullarda testleri yapıldıktan sonra sentetik fungusitlerin zararlı etkisini azaltmak için TAEB15 izolatı biyofungisit olarak önerilebilecektir.

Anahtar kelime: *Pseudomonas*, *Triticum aestivum*, endofitik

Characterization of *Pseudomonas* spp. isolates isolated from wheat and determination of their antagonistic activities against *F.pseudograminearum*, *F.graminearum* and *Bipolaris sorokiniana* pathogens

ABSTRACT

In this study, endophytic bacteria were isolated from the root and crown parts of wheat in Mardin province. The morphological and physiological properties of 20 endophytic bacteria isolated from wheat roots and crowns were determined. All isolates were identified as motile, Gram negative, oxidase and catalase positive. Bacteria were confirmed for *Pseudomonas* identification by their growth on King's B medium. The green fluorescence of *Pseudomonas* spp. was seen very clearly on King's B medium. All isolates except TAEB6 grew in 4% NaCl medium. 70% of the isolates grew at 41°C temperature. Carbohydrate test, 4% NaCl test, 41°C temperature, amylase, ACC deaminase and siderophore production of *Pseudomonas* spp. (TAEB15) isolate was identified as positive, and TAEB15 isolate was determined as the most effective isolate in terms of antagonistic activity against *F. pseudograminearum*, *F. graminearum* and *B. sorokiniana* pathogens. After molecular and *in-vivo* tests, TAEB15 isolate can be recommended as a biofungicide to reduce the damaging effects of synthetic fungicides.

Key words: *Pseudomonas*, *Triticum aestivum*, endophytic

TEKNOLOJİ BAĞIMLILIĞININ AİLE YAŞANTISI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN BİRLİKTELİK ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Teknoloji, günümüzde hemen her alanda yaygın olarak kullanılmakta ve bireylerin yaşamlarının vazgeçilmez bir parçası haline gelmiştir. Teknolojinin sağladığı kolaylıklar ve avantajlar, bireylerin iş, eğitim, sosyal hayat ve iletişim süreçlerini büyük ölçüde kolaylaştırmaktadır. Ancak, teknolojinin aşırı kullanımı, zamanla teknoloji bağımlılığı gibi ciddi bir soruna yol açabilmektedir. Teknoloji bağımlılığı, bireylerin aile yaşantılarını, sosyal ilişkilerini ve hatta duygusal sağlıklarını farklı şekillerde etkileyebilmektedir. Bu etkiler, bireyden bireye farklılık göstermektedir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada teknoloji bağımlılığının aile yaşantısı üzerine etkisini belirleyebilmek için birliktelik analizi kullanılmıştır. Birliktelik analizi, özellikle büyük veri setlerinde sık kullanılan öğeler arasındaki ilişkileri belirlemek için kullanılan etkili bir veri madenciliği yöntemidir. Eğitim, pazarlama, sağlık ve sosyoloji gibi birçok farklı alanda yaygın olarak kullanılan bu yöntem, teknoloji bağımlılığı ile aile yaşantısı arasındaki bağlantıların belirlenmesinde de değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Birliktelik analizi için verilerin elde edilmesinde 13 sorudan oluşan soru formu hazırlanmıştır. Bu soru formu 18 yaş ve üzeri 109 kişiye uygulanmıştır. Soru formunda elde edilen veriler RapidMiner yazılımından faydalanılarak birliktelik analizi ile değerlendirilmiştir. Birliktelik analizinde en düşük güven seviyesi %70 olarak belirlenmiştir.

Yapılan birliktelik analizi sonucu %70 ve üstü güven seviyesine sahip 200 adet birliktelik kuralı elde edilmiştir. Bu kurallar, teknoloji bağımlılığının aile yaşantısındaki etkilerine ilişkin önemli çıkarımlar yapılmasını sağlamıştır.

Teknoloji bağımlılığının aile yaşantısına etkilerini çeşitli modeller ve yöntemler kullanarak inceleyen çalışmaların sayısı oldukça sınırlıdır. Bu çalışma, literatürdeki bu boşluğu doldurmayı amaçlamakta ve konuya dair yeni perspektifler sunmaktadır. Bu çalışma ile ileride bu alanda çalışma yapacak araştırmacılara faydalı bilgiler sunacağı düşünülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Teknoloji Bağımlılığı, Birliktelik Analizi, Aile Yaşantısı

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF TECHNOLOGY ADDICTION ON FAMILY LIFE WITH COLLABORATION ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

Today, technology is widely used in almost every field and has become an indispensable part of individuals' lives. The conveniences and advantages provided by technology greatly facilitate the business, education, social life and communication processes of individuals. However, excessive use of technology can lead to a serious problem such as technology addiction over time. Technology addiction can affect individuals' family lives, social relationships, and even emotional health in different ways. These effects vary from person to person.

In this study, association analysis was used to determine the effect of technology addiction on family life. Association analysis is an effective data mining method used to identify relationships between frequently used items, especially in large data sets. This method, which is widely used in many different fields such as education, marketing, health and sociology, also provides valuable information in determining the connections between technology addiction and family life.

A questionnaire consisting of 13 questions was prepared to obtain data for association analysis. This questionnaire was applied to 109 people aged 18 and over. The data obtained from the questionnaire was evaluated using association analysis using the RapidMiner software. The lowest confidence level in the association analysis was determined as 70%.

As a result of the association analysis, 200 association rules with a confidence level of 70% and above were obtained. These rules have enabled important inferences to be made regarding the effects of technology addiction on family life.

The number of studies examining the effects of technology addiction on family life using various models and methods is quite limited. This study aims to fill this gap in the literature and offers new perspectives on the subject. It is thought that this study will provide useful information to researchers who will work in this field in the future.

Keywords : Technology Addiction, Association Analysis, Family Life

GÖĞÜS RÖNTGENİ GÖRÜNTÜLERİNDEN AKCİĞER ENFEKSİYONLARININ RESNET-152 DERİN ÖĞRENME MODELİ İLE KARŞILAŞTIRMALI ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, ResNet-152 derin öğrenme modelinin göğüs röntgeni görüntülerini normal ve pnömoni kategorilerine sınıflandırmadaki etkinliğini incelemektedir. Veri seti, %70 eğitim, %15 doğrulama ve %15 test alt kümelerine bölünmüştür. Eğitim sırasında model, doğrulama setinde %97,30 doğruluk elde etmiştir. 879 görüntüden oluşan test veri setinde ise genel doğruluk oranı %98,20 olarak kaydedilmiştir. Pnömoni sınıfında model, %99 kesinlik, %99 duyarlılık ve %99 F1-skoru ile enfekte vakaları neredeyse kusursuz bir şekilde sınıflandırmıştır. Normal sınıfında ise %96 kesinlik, %97 duyarlılık ve %97 F1-skoru değerlerine ulaşılmıştır. Ayrıca, Matthews Korelasyon Katsayısı (MCC) ve Cohen's Kappa değerleri 0,9540 olarak hesaplanmış ve model tahminlerinin gerçek etiketlerle yüksek düzeyde uyum sağladığını kanıtlamıştır. Bu sonuçlar, ResNet-152'nin tıbbi tanı süreçlerinde güvenilir bir araç olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Resnet 152, Derin öğrenme, Pnömoni, Sınıflandırma

ABSTRACT

This study explores the effectiveness of the ResNet-152 deep learning model in classifying chest X-ray images into normal and pneumonia categories. The dataset was divided into 70% training, 15% validation, and 15% testing subsets. During training, the model achieved a validation accuracy of 97.30%. On the test dataset, consisting of 879 images, it reached an overall accuracy of 98.20%. Class-specific results showed 99% precision, recall, and F1-score for the pneumonia class, demonstrating the model's exceptional ability to identify infected cases. For the normal class, the model achieved 96% precision, 97% recall, and 97% F1-score. Additionally, Matthews Correlation Coefficient (MCC) and Cohen's Kappa were both calculated as 0.9540, indicating a high level of agreement between predictions and actual labels. These results highlight ResNet-152's robustness and reliability in medical diagnostics, particularly in detecting pneumonia with minimal false negatives.

Keywords: Resnet 152, Deep learning, Pneumonia, classification

TÜRK TÜKETİCİLERİNİN OFİS MASASI TERCİHLERİNİN KARAR AĞACI MODELİ İLE TAHMİN EDİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Günümüzde tüketiciler geleneksel (fiziksel) alışverişin yanında elektronik ticaret sitelerinden de çeşitli ürünler alabilmektedir. Bu ürünler elektronikten mobilyaya kadar çok çeşitli olabilmektedir. Her iki alışveriş türünün de bazı avantaj ve dezavantajları bulunmaktadır.

Yapılan bu çalışmada Türkiye’de en çok ziyaret edilen elektronik ticaret sitelerinde, mobilya kategorisindeki ofis mobilyası tercihleri, karar ağacı modeli kullanılarak tahmin edilmiştir. Çalışmada, bu sitelerde en çok satılan ofis mobilyalarının özellikleri incelenmiştir. İncelenen özellikler arasında mobilyanın yüksekliği, genişliği, derinliği, rengi, şekli ve üretiminde kullanılan materyal yer almaktadır.

Çalışmanın uygulanabilmesi için Rapidminer yazılımından faydalanılmıştır. Bu yazılımda kullanılan karar ağacı modeli sonucunda en iyi tahmin sonucunu ofis mobilyası özelliklerinden üretimde kullanılan materyal (korelasyon katsayısı (R^2)=0.998) vermiştir. Bunu sırasıyla yükseklik, derinlik, genişlik ve renk takip etmektedir. Ayrıca karar ağacı modeli oluşturulurken ofis mobilyası özelliklerinin her biri için faktörlerin ağırlıkları belirlenmiştir. Yükseklik, derinlik ve materyal özelliklerinin tahmininde faktörlerden en yüksek ağırlık genişlikte (sırasıyla; 0.658, 0.520 ve 0.362) çıkmıştır. Genişlik özelliğinin tahmininde en yüksek ağırlık derinlikte (0.448) bulunmuştur. Son olarak renk özelliğinin tahmininde yükseklik (0.475) en yüksek ağırlığa sahiptir.

Sonuç olarak, karar ağacı modeli, ofis mobilyalarının özelliklerini tahmin etmede oldukça başarılı sonuçlar vermiştir. Elektronik ticaret sitelerinde tüketicilerin satın alma davranışlarını çeşitli modellerle inceleyen çalışmalar sınırlı sayıdadır. Bu çalışma, elektronik ticaret sitelerinde pazarlama yapan şirketlere ve bu alanda ileride araştırma yapmayı planlayan kişilere önemli bilgiler sunmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Ofis Mobilyası, Makine Öğrenmesi, Model, Karar Ağacı, Tahmin

PREDICTION OF OFFICE DESK PREFERENCES OF TURKISH CONSUMERS WITH DECISION TREE MODEL

ABSTRACT

Today, consumers can purchase various products from e-commerce sites in addition to traditional (physical) shopping. These products can range from electronics to furniture. Both types of shopping have some advantages and disadvantages.

In this study, office furniture preferences in the furniture category in the most visited electronic commerce sites in Turkey were estimated using the decision tree model. In the study, the features of the best-selling office furniture on these sites were examined. The features examined include the height, width, depth, color, shape and material used in the production of the furniture.

Rapidminer software was used to implement the study. As a result of the decision tree model used in this software, the best prediction result was given by the material used in production among the office furniture features (correlation coefficient (R^2) = 0.998). This is followed by height, depth, width and color, respectively. Additionally, while creating the decision tree model, the weights of the factors were determined for each of the office furniture features. In the estimation of height, depth and material properties, the highest weight among the factors was found in width (0.658, 0.520 and 0.362, respectively). The highest weight in predicting the width feature was found in depth (0.448). Finally, in predicting the color feature, height (0.475) had the highest weight.

As a result, the decision tree model gave very successful results in predicting the features of office furniture. Studies examining the purchasing behavior of consumers on e-commerce sites with various models are limited in number. This study aims to provide important information to companies that market on e-commerce sites and to those who plan to conduct future research in this area

Keywords : Office Furniture, Machine Learning, Model, Decision Tree, Estimation

AKILLI TELEFONUN KULLANIMININ AKADEMİK BAŞARI ÜZERİNE ETKİSİNİN FP-GROWTH ANALİZİ İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Günümüzde teknoloji, insan hayatının hemen her alanında etkin bir şekilde kullanılmakta ve günlük yaşamı kolaylaştırmaktadır. Akıllı telefonlar ise bu teknolojik cihazlar arasında en yaygın kullanılanlardan biridir. Sadece iletişim aracı olarak değil, aynı zamanda bilgiye erişim, eğlence, alışveriş ve eğitim gibi birçok alanda da bireylere önemli kolaylıklar sunmaktadır.

Akıllı telefonlar öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerinde olumlu ve olumsuz etkileri bulunmaktadır. Bazı öğrencileri olumlu yönde etkileyebilirken bazı öğrencileri olumsuz yönde etkileyebilir. Akıllı telefonlar öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerinde etkisiz de olabilmektedir.

Yapılan bu çalışmada akıllı telefon kullanımının öğrencilerin akademik başarıları üzerinde etkisini belirleyebilmek için birliktelik analizi yapılmıştır. Bu çalışmada birliktelik analiz yöntemlerinden en çok kullanılanlardan biri olan FP-Growth analizinden faydalanılmıştır. FP-Growth analizinde kullanılacak veriler 11 sorudan oluşan bir soru formu yardımıyla elde edilmiştir. Bu soru formu 163 kişiye uygulanmıştır. Soru formundan elde edilen veriler birliktelik analizi sonucu değerlendirilmiştir. FP-Growth analizinin uygulanabilmesi için RapidMiner yazılımı kullanılmıştır.

Yapılan çalışma sonucu %70 üzeri güven seviyesine sahip 169 birliktelik kuralı elde edilmiştir. Bu kurallar, akıllı telefon kullanım alışkanlıklarının öğrencilerin akademik başarılarıyla olan ilişkilerini daha iyi anlamaya yönelik ipuçları sunmaktadır. Elde edilen bulgular, akıllı telefonların akademik başarı üzerindeki etkilerini farklı açılardan değerlendirmek için bir temel oluşturmuştur.

Akıllı telefonların akademik başarıları üzerini etkisini çeşitli modeller kullanarak yapılan çalışmalar sınır sayıdadır. Gelecekte, bu tür araştırmaların sayısının artırılması, daha kapsamlı sonuçlara ulaşılmasına olanak sağlayarak bu alanda çalışma yapacak araştırmacılara rehberlik edebilir. Ayrıca, farklı analiz yöntemleri ve veri toplama teknikleriyle desteklenen araştırmalar, konuya ilişkin daha geniş bir perspektif sunacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Akıllı Telefon, Akademik Başarı, FP-Growth Analizi

EVALUATION OF THE EFFECT OF SMART PHONE USE ON ACADEMIC SUCCESS WITH FP-GROWTH ANALYSIS

ABSTRACT

Today, technology is used effectively in almost every aspect of human life and makes daily life easier. Smartphones are one of the most widely used technological devices. They provide significant convenience to individuals not only as a means of communication, but also in many areas such as access to information, entertainment, shopping and education.

Smartphones have positive and negative effects on students' academic success. While it may affect some students positively, it may affect some students negatively. Smartphones may also have no effect on students' academic success.

In this study, association analysis was conducted to determine the effect of smartphone use on students' academic success. In this study, FP-Growth analysis, one of the most widely used association analysis methods, was used. The data to be used in the FP-Growth analysis were obtained with the help of a questionnaire consisting of 11 questions. This questionnaire was applied to 163 people. The data obtained from the questionnaire was evaluated as a result of association analysis. RapidMiner software was used to apply FP-Growth analysis.

As a result of the study, 169 association rules with a confidence level of over 70% were obtained. These rules provide clues to better understand the relationship between smartphone usage habits and students' academic success. The findings provided a basis for evaluating the effects of smartphones on academic achievement from different perspectives.

Studies using various models on the impact of smartphones on academic success are limited in number. In the future, increasing the number of such studies may provide guidance to researchers who will work in this field by allowing more comprehensive results to be obtained. Additionally, research supported by different analysis methods and data collection techniques will provide a broader perspective on the subject.

Keywords : Smartphone, Academic Success, FP-Growth Analysis

ESP32 TABANLI Wİ-Fİ, BLUETOOTH VE YAPAY ZEKÂ DESTEKLI YENİLENEBİLİR AKILLI EV SİSTEMİ TASARIMI VE UYGULAMASI

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ÖZET

Son yıllarda teknolojideki hızlı ilerlemeler, otomasyon sistemlerinin gelişimini ve yaygınlaşmasını önemli ölçüde hızlandırmış, özellikle uzaktan kontrol teknolojilerinin kolaylaşması akıllı ev otomasyonlarına olan ilgiyi artırmıştır. Bu kapsamda hem güvenliği sağlamak hem de yaşam konforunu artırmak amacıyla, gereksiz enerji tüketimini önleyen ve israfı minimize eden, ESP32 tabanlı Wi-Fi, Bluetooth ve yapay zekâ destekli bir yenilenebilir akıllı ev sistemi prototipi geliştirilmiştir. Projemiz sayesinde, kullanıcılar cep telefonları ile evdeki cihazları kontrol edebilir, herhangi bir olumsuz durumda otomatik uyarılar alabilir veya yapay zekâ destekli çözümlerden yararlanabilir. Prototip, bir model ev üzerinde uygulanmış ve C++ programlama dili kullanılarak geliştirilmiştir. Sistem, evden uzakta bile kontrol edilebilen bir kumanda merkezi sunmakta; aydınlatma, güvenlik, yenilenebilir enerji, otopark, sıcaklık, bahçe sulama, gaz kaçağı ve yangın alarmı gibi özellikleri otomatikleştirmektedir. Hava koşulları ve sıcaklığa duyarlı mekanik hareketlerle çalışan bu sistem, kullanıcı dostu arayüzü ve sesli kontrol imkânı sayesinde kolaylıkla yönetilebilmektedir. Bu çalışma, akıllı ev otomasyon sistemlerinde enerji verimliliği, güvenlik ve kullanıcı etkileşimi alanlarına yenilikçi bir yaklaşım sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yapay Zekâ, Akıllı Ev, Yenilenebilir Enerji, ESP32, Uzaktan Kontrol.

ESP32 BASED WI-FI, BLUETOOTH AND ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE SUPPORTED RENEWABLE SMART HOME SYSTEM DESIGN AND IMPLEMENTATION

ABSTRACT

Rapid advances in technology in recent years have significantly accelerated the development and proliferation of automation systems, and especially the ease of remote-control technologies has increased the interest in smart home automation. In this context, an ESP32-based Wi-Fi, Bluetooth and artificial intelligence-supported renewable smart home system prototype has been developed to prevent unnecessary energy consumption and minimize waste to ensure both security and increase living comfort. Thanks to our project, users can control devices at home with their mobile phones, receive automatic alerts in case of any negative situation, or benefit from artificial intelligence-supported solutions. The prototype was implemented on a model house and developed using the C++ programming language. The system provides a command center that can be controlled even away from home, automating features such as lighting, security, renewable energy, parking, temperature, garden watering, gas leakage and fire alarm. This system, which works with mechanical movements that are sensitive to weather conditions and temperature, can be easily managed thanks to its user-friendly interface and voice control. This study offers an innovative approach to energy efficiency, security and user interaction in smart home automation systems.

Keywords: Artificial Intelligence, Smart Home, Renewable Energy, ESP32, Remote Control.

BULANIK MANTIK YAKLAŞIMI İLE TEHDİT DEĞERLENDİRMESİ VE SİLAH ATAMA PROBLEMİ

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ÖZET

Hedef silah atama (Weapon Target Assignment, WTA) problemi, günümüzde modern harekât planlamaları ve stratejileri oluşturulurken dikkatli analiz gerektiren önemli operasyon süreçlerinden biridir. Günümüzde teknolojinin süratle gelişmesi ve çok yönlü harekât ortamlarının yoğunluğu, savunma silahlarını daha önemli bir noktaya getirmiştir. Bu doğrultuda problemin çözümü, yalnızca matematiksel bir optimizasyon süreci olmaktan çıkıp stratejik karar destek mekanizmasının değişmez bir yapı taşı haline gelmiştir. Çalışmada, hava araçlarının teknik kabiliyetleri ve harekât sahasındaki parametrelerine dayalı tehdit seviyesi belirleme süreci ele alınmıştır. Bu süreçteki, belirsizlik durumlarını çözebilecek bulanık mantık tabanlı bir karar destek modeli geliştirilmiştir. İlgili model, mevcut çalışmalardan farklı olarak, değişken tür ve sayıda düşman tehdit unsurları tarafından saldırıya uğrayacağı değerlendirilen askeri ve/veya politik varlıkların ve/veya mevzilerin savunulmasına yönelik, kaynakların en verimli şekilde kullanılması ve en uygun stratejik planın oluşturulmasını amaçlamaktadır. Model üzerinde bir veri seti kullanılarak korelasyon analizi yapılmış ve çok yüksek bir başarı oranı ($r = 0.99$) elde edilmiştir. Araştırma bulguları, geliştirilen yaklaşımın harekâtın stresli ortamında görev yapan operatörlere karar süreçlerinde sağladığı avantajları gösterirken, bu alanda gelecekte yapılacak çalışmalara da değerli bir rehber niteliği sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hedef Silah Ataması Problemi, Optimizasyon, Bulanık Mantık Yöntemi, Hava Savunma Sistemleri.

GEOMETRIC OPTIMIZATION OF PLATE-FIN MANIFOLDS USING RESPONSE SURFACE METHODOLOGY

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ABSTRACT

The optimal design of manifolds in plate-fin microdevices is critical for achieving uniform flow distribution and enhancing device performance in applications such as microreactors and heat exchangers. This study investigates a systematic approach to optimize manifold geometry using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) integrated with Response Surface Methodology (RSM). The analysis focuses on the effects of geometric parameters, such as manifold area, channel length, and inlet/outlet configurations, on flow distribution and pressure drop. CFD simulations are conducted to explore the relationship between design parameters and performance metrics, generating data for the development of RSM-based predictive models. The optimization process aims to minimize pressure drop while ensuring flow uniformity across branched channels. Results show that the optimized manifold geometry achieves improved flow distribution, reducing maldistribution effects and enhancing device efficiency. The proposed methodology demonstrates the potential for automating the design of plate-fin microdevices, reducing the reliance on trial-and-error approaches. The findings provide a robust framework for the optimization of microfluidic devices, enabling their application in advanced chemical and energy processes.

Keywords: Machine learning, Response surface methodology, Computational fluid dynamics, Design optimization, Plate-fin manifolds

ENHANCING EXPLAINABILITY IN MACHINE LEARNING MODELS: ADDRESSING THE RASHOMON EFFECT WITH SHAP AND LORE

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ABSTRACT

Machine learning models are widely used in complex decision-making processes, yet their *black box* nature often challenges user understanding. This study explores methods to enhance the explainability of ML models, making them more reliable and comprehensible. A key focus is investigating how explanation techniques influence uncertainty in scenarios characterized by the Rashomon effect. This effect arises when multiple models achieve similar accuracy on the same dataset, creating ambiguity in decision processes. The research evaluates the impact of SHAP and LORE explanation methods on CART and M5P. Simulation employs experimental analyses to assess these techniques' effectiveness in understanding model decision mechanisms and reducing uncertainty under the Rashomon effect. SHAP analysis shows that CART relies heavily on two features. Conversely, M5P emphasizes the other feature and includes a small negative contribution from different feature, reflecting a broader distribution of feature importance. LORE metrics further reveal a higher deviance value for CART, indicating a complex explanation structure, while M5P's lower deviance suggests a simpler and more stable framework. Under the Rashomon effect, despite yielding similar performance outcomes, it can be stated that M5P operates with fewer variables according to SHAP and exhibits lower deviations as indicated by LORE. These findings provide insights into model behavior based on context, aiding method selection and enhancing transparency.

Keywords : Explainability, Rashomon effect, SHAP, LORE, Model transparency.

INNOVATIVE MACHINE LEARNING APPROACHES FOR ENHANCED DIABETES RISK PREDICTION USING NHANES DATA

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ABSTRACT

This study aims to conduct a comprehensive machine learning model to predict diabetes risk using data from the NHANES 2013-2014 dataset. We studied an expanded dataset encompassing laboratory, demographic, lifestyle and dietary factors. This broader approach aims to improve prediction accuracy and provide a more detailed understanding of diabetes risk. A variety of machine learning algorithms, including Logistic Regression, Gradient Boosting, Support Vector Machines, Decision Trees, and Random Forests, are evaluated. These models are optimized using dimensionality reduction and regularization techniques to enhance performance and ensure robust comparisons. The Random Forest model demonstrated the best performance, achieving 99.63% accuracy and 99.15% F1-Score, showcasing its ability to capture complex relationships. Gradient Boosting and Decision Trees also delivered competitive results, while Logistic Regression underperformed, especially in Recall. This study highlights the NHANES dataset's potential for robust diabetes risk prediction, enabling early detection and public health interventions.

Keywords: Diabetes risk, machine learning, prediction accuracy, preventive healthcare, NHANES.

DOĞANIN İZİNDE: KENTSEL DONATILARDA DOĞADAN İLHAM ALMA

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ÖZET

Doğa, geçmişten günümüze kadar, her çağda insanlar için merak kaynağı olarak kabul edilmektedir. İnsanların doğa ile ilgilendikçe doğanın hem rehber hem de ilham kaynağı olabileceğini keşfettiği söylenebilmektedir. İnsanlar bilinçli veya farklı şekillerde, doğayı taklit etmekte ve araştırmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda zamanla farklı disiplinlerce doğanın form ve işlevleri örnek alınarak yaşam koşullarını kolaylaştırmak amaçlanmıştır. Doğadan ilham alarak yapılan tasarımların sadece estetik değil aynı zamanda işlevsel olması, çevresel sürdürülebilirlik bakımından da önemli etki yaratmaktadır. Örneğin, doğada bulunan organizmaların evrimsel değişimlerinde geliştirdikleri stratejilerin, enerji verimliliği veya atık yönetimi gibi alanlarda insan yapımı sistemlere dahil edilmesiyle birlikte daha çevre dostu çözümler ortaya çıkarılabilmektedir. Doğadan estetik veya işlevsel olarak esinlenerek tasarım yapmak biyomimikri kavramını ortaya çıkarmaktadır. Bu çalışmada şehirleri daha yaşanabilir kılan ve işlevselliği artıran kentsel donatılarda biyomimikri yaklaşımı ele alınmıştır. Kentsel donatıların, kent kullanıcılarının ihtiyaç ve taleplerine uygun şekilde, peyzaj mimarlığının vizyonu doğrultusunda tasarlanması gerekmektedir. Çalışma kapsamında biyomimikrinin tanımı, peyzaj mimarlığı ile ilişkisi ve kentsel donatılar kapsamındaki yeri detaylandırılmıştır. Örnek tasarımlar üzerinden, doğanın estetik ve işlevsel unsurlarının nasıl entegre edildiği incelenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, kentsel alanlarda doğadan ilham alınan tasarımlara yer vermenin, şehirleri daha yaşanabilir, estetik ve sürdürülebilir hale gelmesine katkıda bulunduğu söylenebilmektedir. Bu yaklaşım insanların doğayla olan bağlarını güçlendirmekle birlikte kullanıcı deneyimini zenginleştiren kentsel tasarımlara yenilikçi çözümler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kentsel donatılar, Doğadan ilham alma, Sürdürülebilirlik

ORMAN ÜRÜNLERİ SEKTÖRÜNDE SÜRDÜRÜLEBİLİR BİR ÇEVRE GELİŞTİRMEYE YÖNELİK YEŞİL ÜRETİM UYGULAMALARI

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ÖZET

Günümüzün üretken dünyasında hem yeşile hem de sürdürülebilirliğe-daha büyük resme odaklanmak daha faydalı hale geliyor. Orman ürünleri sektöründe yeşil üretime artan bir ilgi vardır. Bu derlemenin amacı, sürdürülebilir bir çevre için orman ürünleri sektöründe yeşil üretimin önemli uygulamalarını belirlemek ve tartışmaktır. Orman ürünleri sektöründe yeşil üretim uygulamalarının başında malzeme tüketiminin azaltılmasına yönelik uygulamalar gelmektedir. Ormanların yok edilmesini en aza indirmek için yeniden ormanlandırma ve seçici hasat gibi sürdürülebilir orman yönetimi uygulamalarının teşvik edilmesi, emisyonları ve atıkları en aza indirmek için çevre dostu kimyasallar ve teknolojiler kullanılması, üretim süreçlerinde kaynak kullanımını optimize ederek verimliliğin artırılması ve orman ürünü atıklarının geri dönüşümünün ve yeniden kullanımının teşvik edilmesi malzeme tüketimini azaltıcı uygulamalar arasında yer almaktadır. Ürünlerin yeniden kullanımı için kereste fabrikalarından, mobilya imalatından ve diğer kaynaklardan gelen odun atıklarının geri dönüşümü, kağıt ve kartonun geri dönüştürülmesi, odun atıklarından veya diğer orman ürünlerinden biyomalzemelerin geliştirilmesi ve biyolojik olarak parçalanabilir veya geri dönüştürülmüş seçenekler gibi sürdürülebilir paketleme malzemelerinin kullanılması öne çıkmaktadır. Yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına geçiş ve fosil yakıtlara olan bağımlılığın azaltılması, orman ürünleri sektörünün karbon ayak izini önemli ölçüde azaltabilir. Ekipman verimliliğini artırma, üretim süreçlerini optimize etme ve atık ısıyı azaltan teknolojilerin ve uygulamaların uygulanması ve tedarik zincirlerini optimize ederek ve daha verimli ulaşım yöntemleri kullanarak yüksek karbonlu ulaşım olan ihtiyacın azaltılması enerji verimliliği sağlayabilir. Sürdürülebilir üretim, orman ürünleri sektörünün uzun vadeli sürdürülebilirliği için olmazsa olmazdır. İşletmeler yeşil uygulamaları hayata geçirerek ve dijital teknolojileri benimseyerek daha sürdürülebilir ve dayanıklı bir gelecek oluşturabilirler.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Orman ürünleri sektörü, sürdürülebilir çevre, yeşil üretim yaklaşımları

DETECTION OF DEFORESTATION IN THE BLACK SEA REGION BETWEEN THE YEARS 2020-2021 USING SENTINEL-2A SATELLITE IMAGERY AND MACHINE LEARNING (ML)

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ABSTRACT

Forests provide ecological and economic benefits to living beings. With the decrease in forests that have ecological and economic value, the habitats of the organisms within forest ecosystems are being destroyed, leading to a disruption of ecological balance. The reduction of forests occurs due to silvicultural interventions, biotic and abiotic damages. Detecting these changes is achieved through in-situ measurements and remote sensing data, such as satellite images. In-situ measurement comes with disadvantages due to being time-consuming; however, satellite images allow for the identification of many areas, enabling reforestation efforts. In this study, deforested areas in the Black Sea Region (Türkiye) were identified using Sentinel-2A satellite images between 2020 and 2021. The choice of 2020 and 2021 is due to the update of management data by the General Directorate of Forestry (GDF) in 2020. A training dataset produced from the updated management data was classified using the Sentinel-2A satellite image on the Google Earth Engine platform (GEEp) with the JAVA programming language. The Random Forest (RF) method was employed for the classification of the Sentinel-2A satellite image, which was evaluated using overall accuracy and Kappa statistics. The Kappa statistic of the classification result for 2020 was 0.91 and the overall accuracy was 94%, while in 2021, the Kappa statistic for the classified Sentinel-2A satellite image was 0.88, with an overall accuracy of 90%. It was determined that there was a total of 5,393,048 hectares of forest area in the Black Sea Region in 2020. In 2021, it was found that 81,444 hectares of forest area had been lost in the Black Sea Region. According to the GDF database, it was reported that there were 5,593,342 hectares of forest area in the Black Sea Region in 2020. In this study, only 294 hectares from the Sentinel-2A satellite image in 2020 could not be detected and it was determined that the undetected areas were those classified as degraded forests. With the algorithm developed in GEEp, deforested areas can be identified and this algorithm can be applied to other regions as well. This study validates the usability of the algorithm and provides guidance for future deforestation studies.

Keywords: Google Earth Engine, Remote sensing, forest detection, deforestation algorithm.

INVESTIGATION OF FORESTRY ACTIVITIES IN PROTECTED AREAS

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ABSTRACT

The International Union for Conservation of Nature (IUCN-2008) defines protected areas as areas with clearly defined geographical boundaries, recognised, committed and managed by legal or other effective means for the long-term conservation of nature and associated ecosystem services and cultural values. In Türkiye, 3.74 million hectares of protected areas are protected by law and the harvesting of wood raw materials is prohibited. However, in cases where the continuity of the forest ecosystem is jeopardised as a result of an abnormal increase in any insect, fungus, etc. damage in protected areas, necessary forestry activities are carried out in fire prevention, windthrow situations. These activities can be biological, biotechnical and mechanical measures. In this study, forestry activities carried out in some protected areas within the borders of Bolu Forestry Regional Directorate (FRD) were analysed. As a result of the study, a total of 2325 trees were intervened and removed from the protected area. The total tree volume of these trees was determined as 3285 m³. The reason for the intervention was mainly windthrow, insect damage and drying out. For these trees, mechanical intervention from forestry activities was applied. After the mechanical intervention, attention was paid to the optimum time (in terms of visitors and other living organisms) for the extraction of the trees from the area. Considering the structure of the land, the slope of the land and the natural aesthetic appearance of the recreation area, tractor transport and cable haulage methods were generally used. Silvicultural intervention should be applied to protected areas taking into account sensitive forestry practices and forest management plans should be established. While preparing the long-term development plans of the protected area; special silvicultural provisions

should be introduced for the forested areas subject to the plan in order to increase the resistance of forests against fire.

Keywords: Forestry operations, protected areas, Bolu, Düzce

MOBİLYA ERGONOMİSİ KONUSUNDAKİ YAYINLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK VERİ ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmanın amacı, insanların yaşam alanlarını işlevsel hale getiren mobilyalar ile kullanıcılar arasındaki etkileşimi inceleyen "mobilya ergonomisi" kavramını ele almak ve bu alandaki araştırmaları haritalandırmaktır. Çalışmada nicel veriler kullanılarak, mobilya ergonomisi ile ilgili yapılmış akademik çalışmalar incelenmiş ve bibliyometrik analiz yöntemiyle analiz edilmiştir. Bu sayede, alanın mevcut durumuna dair araştırmacılara bilgi sunulması ve henüz yeterince keşfedilmemiş araştırma boşluklarının belirlenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Analizlerde, Web of Science (WOS) veri tabanı kullanılmıştır ve yayın yılı sınırlaması olmaksızın farklı türdeki akademik çalışmalar taranmıştır. Araştırma sonucunda, mobilya ergonomisiyle ilgili 526 akademik çalışma tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmaların yıllara göre dağılımında, 2012 yılında 42 çalışma ve 2019 yılında 41 çalışma ile belirgin bir yoğunluk gözlemlenmiştir. En fazla yayına sahip ülkeler ise sırasıyla ABD (62 yayın) ve Çin (46 yayın) olarak tespit edilmiştir. Türkiye ise 19 yayınlı bu alandaki ülkeler sıralamasında 9. sırada yer almaktadır. Web of Science kategori analizine göre, en fazla çalışma ergonomi alanında (228 yayın), ardından ise endüstriyel mühendislik alanında (146 yayın) gerçekleştirilmiştir. Yayın türlerine bakıldığında, makale formatında yayımlanan çalışmalar (333 adet) en yüksek orana sahiptir. Anahtar kelimeler arasında ise "ergonomi", "antropometri" ve "mobilya" terimleri öne çıkmaktadır. Bu çalışma, mobilya ergonomisi alanındaki araştırma eğilimlerini ve boşlukları belirleyerek, gelecekteki araştırmalara ışık tutmayı amaçlamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ergonomi, Mobilya, Antropometri, Tasarım.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ON FURNITURE ERGONOMICS

ABSTRACT

This study aims to examine the concept of furniture ergonomics, which includes the interaction between users and furniture that makes people's living spaces functional, and to map the studies conducted. Quantitative data was used in the study. In this context, studies conducted on the subject and articles related to the subject were investigated. The analyses conducted using the bibliometric analysis method were presented to the attention of researchers, and it was aimed to determine research areas and gaps related to the subject. Web of Science database was used as the analysis database. Bibliometric analysis of different types of publications on the subject was conducted without any year limitation. 526 studies on furniture ergonomics were identified. When the distribution of studies according to publication years was examined, it was seen that there was

a density of 42 studies in 2012 and 41 studies in 2019. The countries with the most publications were the USA with 62 publications and China with 46 publications. It was seen that Turkey ranked 9th in the country ranking with 19 publications. In WOS categories, it was seen that the most studies were conducted in the field of ergonomics with 228 studies, followed by 146 studies in the field of industrial engineering. Among the publications, article type publications have the highest weight with 333. The keywords ergonomics, anthropometry and furniture stand out

Keywords: Ergonomics, Furniture, Anthropometry, Design.

AHŞAP RESTORASYONU İLE İLGİLİ BİLİMSEL YAYINLARIN BİBLİYOMETRİK ANALİZİ

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Özet

Bu çalışmada; İnsanların geçmişten günümüze kadar birçok alanda kullandığı, doğal ve yenilenebilir bir malzeme olan ahşap malzemenin restorasyonu ile ilgili çalışmalar incelenmiştir. Ahşap restorasyonu ahşabın kullanıldığı ürünlerin ömrünü arttırmak, estetik ve yapısal özelliklerini korumak adına önemli bir çalışma alanıdır. Çalışmada akademik alanda ahşap restorasyonu kavramını incelemek ve nicel veriler ışığında yapılan çalışmaların haritasını çıkarmak hedeflenmiştir. Bu kapsamda konu ile ilgili yapılan makaleler araştırılmıştır. Bibliyometrik analiz yöntemi kullanılarak yapılan analizler araştırmacıların dikkatine sunularak, konu ile ilgili araştırma alanlarının ve boşlukların belirlenmesi hedeflenmiştir. Analiz veri tabanı olarak Web of Science veri tabanı kullanılmıştır. Herhangi bir yıl sınırlaması yapılmadan konu ile ilgili farklı türdeki yayınların bibliyometrik analizi yapılmıştır. Ahşap restorasyonu ile ilgili 256 çalışma belirlenmiştir. Çalışmaların yayın yıllarına göre dağılımına bakıldığında, en fazla 2019 yılında 26 çalışma olarak bir yoğunluk olduğu görülmüştür. En fazla yayın yapan ülkeler ABD 79 yayın ve İngiltere 24 yayın olarak görülmüştür. WOS kategorilerinde en fazla Çevre bilimleri alanında 60 çalışma, daha sonra Ekoloji alanında 54 çalışma yapıldığı görülmüştür. Anahtar kelime olarak ise restorasyon ve ahşap kelimeleri öne çıkmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ahşap, Restorasyon, Bibliyometrik Analiz.

BIBLIOMETRIC ANALYSIS OF SCIENTIFIC PUBLICATIONS ON WOOD RESTORATION

Abstract

This study examines works related to the restoration of wood, a natural and renewable material used by humans across various fields from the past to the present. Wood restoration is an important area of study to extend the lifespan of wood-based products and preserve their aesthetic and structural properties. The aim of this study is to explore the concept of wood restoration in academic literature and map out the works conducted based on quantitative data. In this context, articles related to the subject were investigated. Using bibliometric analysis, the results were presented to researchers to identify research areas and gaps related to the topic. The Web of Science database was used as the analysis database. A bibliometric analysis of various types of publications on the topic was conducted without any year limitation. A total of 256 studies on wood restoration were identified. When examining the distribution of studies by publication year, the highest concentration of 26 studies was observed in 2019. The countries with the most publications were the USA with 79 publications and the UK with 24 publications. In the Web of Science categories, the largest number of studies was in Environmental Science

(60 studies), followed by Ecology (54 studies). The key terms that stood out were restoration and wood.

Keywords: Wood, Restoration, Bibliometric Analysis.

HİDROFOBİK DERİN ÖTEKTİK ÇÖZÜCÜLER VE AĞIR METAL BELİRLENMESİNDE KULLANIMLARI

HYDROPHOBIC DEEP EUTECTIC SOLVENTS AND THEIR USE IN HEAVY METAL DETERMINATION

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ÖZET

Ağır metaller uzun yıllar boyunca farklı disiplinler tarafından mercek altına alınan önemli konuların başındadır. Bunun sebebi ise şüphesiz birçoğunun sahip olduğu toksik karakterdir. Ağır metaller birçok canlı sisteme dolaylı yollarla geçiş yaparak bu sistemlere zarar vermektedir. Ağır metallerin sebep olduğu zararları yok etmek veya en aza indirmek için yapılan çalışmalarda, analitik kimyacıların payına bu metallerin nitel ve nicel olarak tespiti düşmektedir. Bu doğrultuda birçok yöntem geliştirilse de güncel trendleri yakalamak ve analitik olarak geçerliliği sağlamak için ilgili prosedürlerin geniş kapsamlı değerlendirilmesi gerekmektedir. Mikroekstraksiyon teknikleri, özellikle kullanılan çözücülerin hem analitik parametrelerin niceliğine yaptığı katkı hem de toksik olmayan doğaları sayesinde sıklıkla ağır metal tayininde ayırma ve zenginleştirme amaçlı kullanılmaktadır. Mikroekstraksiyon tekniklerinde kullanılan farklı çözücü türleri arasında üstün çözme yetenekleri ve düşük toksisiteleriyle öne çıkan derin ötektik çözücülerin farklı türleri mevcuttur. Hidrofobik derin ötektik çözücüler, bu türden çözücüler olup farklı analitlerin ekstraksiyonu için kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, derin ötektik çözücüler ve hidrofobik derin ötektik çözücülerin yapıları, avantajları ve ağır metal tayininde kullanımları incelenecektir. Ayrıca mevcut çalışmaya katkı sağlayan araştırmacıların bu konuda yapmış olduğu çalışmalardan ve literatürdeki diğer çalışmalardan örnekler okuyucuya sunulacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Hidrofobik derin ötektik çözücüler, ağır metaller, ayırma ve zenginleştirme, mikroekstraksiyon teknikleri

ABSTRACT

Heavy metals have been one of the most important topics that have been examined by different disciplines for many years. The reason for this is undoubtedly the toxic character of many of them. Heavy metals indirectly pass into many living systems and harm these systems. In studies conducted to eliminate or minimize the damage caused by heavy metals, the qualitative and quantitative determination of these metals falls to the share of analytical chemists. Although many methods have been developed in this direction, a comprehensive evaluation of the relevant procedures is required to catch up with current trends and ensure analytical validity. Microextraction techniques are frequently used for separation and enrichment purposes in heavy metal determination, especially due to the contribution of the solvents used to the quantity of analytical parameters and their non-toxic nature. There are different types of deep eutectic solvents that stand out with their superior dissolving abilities and low toxicity among the different types of solvents used in microextraction techniques. Hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents are solvents of this type and are used for the extraction of different analytes. In this study, the structures, advantages and uses of deep eutectic solvents and hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents in heavy metal determination will be examined. In addition, examples from the studies conducted by the researchers who contributed to the current study and other studies in the literature will be presented to the reader.

Keywords: Hydrophobic deep eutectic solvents, heavy metals, separation and enrichment, microextraction techniques

MİKROEKSTRAKSİYON TEKNİKLERİNDE KULLANILAN YEŞİL ÇÖZÜCÜLER

GREEN SOLVENTS USED IN MICROEXTRACTION TECHNIQUES

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ÖZET

Analitik kimyada temel amaç hedef analitin doğru ve güvenilir bir şekilde tayin edilmesidir. Hedef analit deney prosedürüne bağlı olarak farklı analitik tekniklerin kullanılmasıyla tayin edilebilmektedir. Ancak çoğu zaman hedef analitin yer aldığı numune ortamı oldukça karmaşıktır. Numunede yer alan farklı türler hedef analitin doğrudan tayinini zorlaştırmaktadır. Matris etkisi olarak da bilinen bu zorlu durum hedef analitin tayininden önce ayrılması ve zenginleştirilmesini gerekli kılmaktadır. Klasik ekstraksiyon tekniklerinin çevre ve sağlık üzerindeki negatif etkileri birçok endişe uyandırmıştır. Bu endişeler doğrultusunda klasik ekstraksiyon teknikleri yerini mikroekstraksiyon tekniklerine bırakmıştır. Mikroekstraksiyon teknikleri, kullanılan ekstraksiyon çözücülerinin hacimlerinin mikro seviyelerde olması ve bu tekniklerin uygulamasının oldukça basit olmasıyla ön plana çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca bu teknikler yüksek zenginleştirme faktörü sağladıkları için analitik açıdan da oldukça verimlidir. Bu minimal yöntem prosedürde kullanılan enerji miktarını da minimize etmektedir. Mikroekstraksiyon teknikleri, kullanılan yeşil çözücülerle de oldukça ilgi çekicidir. Birçok türü bulunan bu çözücüler oldukça düşük toksisiteli, çevre dostu, kolay hazırlanabilen ve düşük maliyetli çözücülerdir. Ayrıca bileşenlerinin ayarlanabilir özellikte olması bu çözücülerin hedef analit için seçici olmasını sağlamaktadır. Son zamanlarda literatürdeki birçok çalışmadan da görüleceği gibi araştırmacılar yeşil mikroekstraksiyon çözücülerinin avantajlarından faydalanmaktadır. Bu çalışmada yeşil mikroekstraksiyon çözücülerinin özellikleri hakkında genel bir bilgi verilecek ve literatürde yapılan çalışmalardan örnekler okuyucuya sunulacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yeşil mikroekstraksiyon çözücülerini, yeşil analitik kimya, ayırma ve zenginleştirme, mikroekstraksiyon teknikleri

ABSTRACT

The main purpose in analytical chemistry is to determine the target analyte accurately and reliably. The target analyte can be determined by using different analytical techniques depending on the experimental procedure. However, the sample environment where the target analyte is located is often quite complex. Different species in the sample make it difficult to directly determine the target analyte. This difficult situation, also known as the matrix effect, requires the separation and enrichment of the target analyte before its determination. The negative effects of classical extraction techniques on the environment and health have raised many concerns. In line with these concerns, classical extraction techniques have given way to microextraction techniques. Microextraction techniques stand out with the fact that the volumes of the extraction solvents used are at micro levels and the application of these techniques is quite simple. In addition, these techniques are also quite efficient in terms of analysis since they provide a high enrichment factor. This minimal method also minimizes the amount of energy used in the procedure. Microextraction techniques are also quite interesting with the green solvents used. These solvents, which have many types, are very low toxicity, environmentally friendly, easy to prepare and low-cost solvents. In addition, the adjustable properties of their components enable these solvents to be selective for the target analyte. As can be seen from many studies in the literature recently, researchers have been taking advantage of the advantages of green microextraction solvents. In this study, general information about the properties of green microextraction solvents will be given and examples from studies in the literature will be presented to the reader.

Keywords: Green microextraction solvents, green analytical chemistry, separation and enrichment, microextraction techniques

1,2,4-TRIAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AJAN OLARAK MOLEKÜLER DOKİNG ÇALIŞMASI

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ÖZET

1,2,4-triazol türevi bileşikler, ilaca duyarlı ve ilaca dirençli patojenlere karşı potansiyel antibakteriyel aktiviteler de dahil olmak üzere kemoterapötik etkilere sahiptir. Hibridizasyon, ilaç direncini aşma, toksisiteyi azaltma ve farmakokinetik profilleri iyileştirme kapasitesine sahip yeni ilaçlar geliştirmek için yüksek bir potansiyel göstermektedir. 1,2,4-triazoller ve 1,2,4-triazol türevi bileşikler genellikle antikanser, antiviral, antitüberküloz, antifungal ve antibakteriyel aktiviteler gibi bir dizi farmakolojik özelliğe sahiptir. Son yıllarda, 1,2,4-triazolün diğer antibakteriyel farmakoforlarla hibridizasyonu yoluyla hem ilaca duyarlı hem de ilaca dirençli patojenlere karşı mükemmel aktiviteye sahip çeşitli yeni adaylar geliştirilmiştir. İlgili çalışmada; 1,2,4-triazol türevlerinin antibakteriyel etkilerini belirlemek amacıyla 4PRV proteini olan Escherichia coli bakterisinin reseptörü ile docking çalışmaları Autodock Vina programı kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiştir. 4PRV yapısı, DNA girazı, bakteriyel DNA replikasyonu ve transkripsiyonunda rol alan bir bakteriyel enzimdir. İlgili türevlerin E.coli 4PRV protein reseptörü ile kompleks içindeki konumu ve moleküller arası etkileşimleri değerlendirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : 1,2,4-triazol, Doking, Autodock Vina, Antibakteriyel Aktivite.

BAZI 1,2,4-TRİAZOL TÜREVLERİNİN ANTİBAKTERİYEL AKTİVİTELERİNİN KUANTUM KİMYASAL HESAPLAMALARI

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ÖZET

Triazol, üç azot atomu ve iki karbon atomu içeren beş üyeli bir heterosiklik bileşik halka yapısına sahiptir. Kimyada oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Özellikle, tıbbi kimyada ve tarım sektöründe oldukça önemlidir. 1,2,3-triazol ve 1,2,4-triazol olmak üzere iki temel izomeri vardır. Bu yapılar, azot atomlarının halkadaki konumlarına göre farklılık gösterir. En önemli kullanım alanlarından biri de antibakteriyel özelliklere sahip bileşiklerin sentezinde kullanılmasıdır. Çalışmada, triazol türevlerinin kuantum kimyasal hesaplamaları ve görselleştirmeleri sırasıyla Gaussian ve GaussView program paketleri kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. Sınır moleküler orbitalleri (HOMO-LUMO), hacim (volume) ve yoğunluk değerleri için 6-311G(d,p) baz setine sahip DFT/B3LYP (Lee-Yang-Parr korelasyon fonksiyoneli kullanan Becke'nin üç parametrelili hibrit modeli) yöntemi kullanılarak hesaplamalar gerçekleştirildi. Optimize edilmiş moleküler yapılar, toplam enerji, E_{LUMO} , yoğunluk ve moleküler hacim değerlerinin çalışmaya konu triazol türevlerinin antibakteriyel aktiviteleri ile arasındaki ilişki deneysel sonuçlarla karşılaştırılarak yorumlandı.

Anahtar kelimeler: Triazol, DFT, Antimikrobiyal aktivite.

ACİD VİOLET 90 TEKSTİL BOYASININ *PENİCİLLİUM FUNİCULOSUM* KÜFÜ İLE BİYOSORPSİYONUN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Kullanılabilir su kaynakları, gün geçtikçe hızla azalmakta ve bu durum su yönetimini daha da önemli hale getirmektedir. Endüstriyel faaliyetlerin bir sonucu olarak ortaya çıkan atık sular, su ekosistemlerinde yaşayan canlılar için ciddi bir tehdit oluşturmaktadır. Endüstride tercih edilen başlıca kimyasal boyalar kağıt, kozmetik, tekstil, gıda ve eczacılık gibi alanlarda ürünlerin renklendirilmesinde kullanılmaktadır. Bu boyalar, uygun arıtma işlemlerinden geçmeden su kaynaklarına bırakılırsa sudaki güneş ışığını engellediği için fotosentetik aktiviteleri olumsuz etkileyerek ekosistemdeki dengenin bozulmasına neden olmaktadır. Bu olumsuz etkilerin önlenmesi için, boya içeren atık suların çevreye bırakılmadan önce arıtma etkinliği yüksek, düşük maliyet ve çevreye zarar vermeyen yöntemler ile arıtılması gerekmektedir. Oksidasyon, iyon değişimi, ozonlama, çökeltme, kimyasal pıhtılaştırma ve flokülasyon yöntemlerinin aşırı kimyasal kullanımı, yoğun çamur birikimi, yüksek işletme maliyetleri ve düşük renk giderimi gibi dezavantajları bulunmaktadır. Son yıllarda yapılan araştırmalar, atık sulardaki boyarmaddelerin giderilmesinde çevre dostu biyoteknolojik yöntemlere yönelmiştir. Biyoteknolojik uygulamalardan olan biyosorpsiyon işlemlerinde algler, mantarlar, bitkiler ve deniz canlıları gibi çeşitli biyolojik materyaller organik ve inorganik kirleticilerin çözüldüğü uzaklaştırılmasında etkili bir şekilde kullanılmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, tekstil endüstrisinde kullanılan Acid Violet 90 boyasının sulu çözeltilerden uzaklaştırılması için ilk defa *P. funiculosum* küfünün biyosorpsiyon yetenekleri incelenmiştir.

Biyosorpsiyon çalışmasında biyosorbent olan *P. funiculosum*, Acid Violet 90 boyasının gideriminde konsantrasyon (50-250 ppm), pH (2-12), sıcaklık (20-50 °C), biyosorbent miktarı (0,05-0,5 g) ve karıştırma hızı (50-250 rpm) etkileri incelenmiştir. Acid Violeto 90 (100 ppm)

tekstil boyasının 0,1 g biyosorbent kullanılarak 40 °C, 200 rpm ve pH 4’de %99 oranında giderildiği belirlenmiştir.

Bu çalışma Sakarya Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri Koordinatörlüğü (Proje No: 2024-26-62-185) tarafından desteklenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Biyosorpsiyon, *Penicillium funiculosum*, Acid Violet 90

INVESTIGATION OF BIOSORPTION OF ACID VIOLET 90 TEXTILE DYE WITH *PENCILLIUM FUNICULOSUM* MOLD

SUMMARY

Available water resources are rapidly decreasing, making water management even more critical. Wastewater generated from industrial activities seriously threatens the aquatic life in water ecosystems. The primary chemical dyes used in the industry are used to colorate products in fields such as paper, cosmetics, textiles, food, and pharmaceuticals. If these dyes are discharged into water sources without proper treatment, they block sunlight, which negatively affects photosynthetic activities and disrupts the balance of the ecosystem. To prevent these harmful effects, it is necessary to treat dye-containing wastewater using high-efficiency, low-cost, and environmentally friendly methods before releasing it into the environment. Methods such as oxidation, ion exchange, ozonation, sedimentation, chemical coagulation, and flocculation have disadvantages, including excessive chemical usage, high sludge accumulation, high operating costs, and low color removal efficiency. Recent studies have focused on environmentally friendly biotechnological methods for removing dyes from wastewater. In biotechnological applications such as biosorption, various biological materials, including algae, fungi, plants, and marine organisms, are effectively used to remove organic and inorganic pollutants from solutions. In this study, for the first time, the biosorption abilities of *P. funiculosum* were investigated for the removal of Acid Violet 90 dye from aqueous solutions used in the textile industry.

In the biosorption study, the effects of concentration (50-250 ppm), pH (2-12), temperature (20-50 °C), biosorbent amount (0.05-0.5 g), and stirring speed (50-250 rpm) on the removal of Acid Violet 90 dye were examined. It was found that 97% removal of Acid Violet 90 (100 ppm) textile dye was achieved using 0.1 g biosorbent at 40 °C, 200 rpm, and pH 4.

This study was supported by the Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit of Sakarya University (Project No: 2024-26-62-185).

Keywords: Biosorption, *Penicillium funiculosum*, Acid Violet 90

DETERMINATION OF THE POTENTIAL OF CERTAIN BORON COMPOUNDS IN THE PHOTOCATALYTIC REMOVAL OF METHYLENE BLUE

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Abstract

Dyes, Heavy metals, pesticides, fertilizers, and petrochemicals are among the primary contributors to environmental problems. These industrial waste products, when discharged into water bodies as byproducts of manufacturing processes, lead to significant pollution. Dyes, in particular, pose a major threat to water quality due to their complex chemical structures and toxic properties. Since dyes consist of organic compounds that are often resistant to solubility in water, their removal through conventional treatment methods is challenging. This highlights the growing need for alternative and effective treatment approaches.

In this study, UV irradiation and various boron compounds were employed to investigate the removal potential of methylene blue, a commonly known organic dye. The photocatalytic effects of NaBH_3 , H_3BO_3 , and $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ in combination with H_2O_2 were evaluated under different experimental conditions. The experimental findings revealed that using UV irradiation alone for a reaction time of 120 minutes removed 13.40% of methylene blue (50 ppm). However, when UV light was combined with NaBH_3 , H_3BO_3 , and $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ at a concentration of 0.5 g/L each, the removal rates were 63.24%, 13.76%, and 2.68%, respectively.

In the presence of 0.03 M H_2O_2 and UV light, 93.20% of the dye was removed under identical reaction conditions. When 0.5 g/L of NaBH_3 , H_3BO_3 , and $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$ were used individually under the same conditions, the removal rates were 83.67%, 99.95%, and 98.16%, respectively.

These findings demonstrate that H_3BO_3 and $\text{Na}_2\text{B}_4\text{O}_7$, when combined with UV irradiation and H_2O_2 , achieve a high removal efficiency of methylene blue. The results suggest that the photocatalytic effects of boron compounds hold promising potential for mitigating environmental pollution. Further exploration of the role of boron compounds in photocatalytic applications may lead to innovative approaches in water treatment technologies.

Keywords: Photocatalytic Removal, Boron Compounds, UV Irradiation

COMPARING BIOCHEMICAL ANALYSES OF COVID-19 PATIENTS WITH HEALTHY INDIVIDUALS

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Abstract

Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) is an infectious disease caused by the Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2), leading to severe acute respiratory illness. It has been globally defined as a pandemic, having spread rapidly across the world. In this study, the biochemical results of 61 patients with the COVID-19 Delta variant, based on their age, gender, and a 3-day average, were analyzed and compared with healthy individuals. The biochemical markers analyzed included CRP, glucose, urea, creatinine, sodium, potassium, chloride, calcium, phosphorus, magnesium, total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, indirect bilirubin, ALT, AST, ALP, LDH, CK, CGT, total protein, albumin, globulin, and uric acid. The following results were obtained for these parameters: CRP 7.64±6.36 mg/dL, glucose 167.00±64.08 mg/dL, urea 61.14±37.08 mg/dL, creatinine 1.26±1.22 mg/dL, sodium 136.78±4.52 mmol/L, potassium 4.16±0.51 mmol/L, chloride 104.30±5.40 mmol/L, calcium 7.92±0.77 mg/dL, phosphorus 2.98±0.92 mg/dL, magnesium 2.02±0.31 mg/dL, total bilirubin 0.60±0.29 mg/dL, direct bilirubin 0.17±0.13 mg/dL, indirect bilirubin 0.43±0.19 mg/dL, ALT 38.15±34.61 U/L, AST 40.48±29.46 U/L, ALP 82.54±38.38 U/L, LDH 411.95±248.11 U/L, CK 137.51±120.88 U/L, CGT 5.55±0.73 U/L, total protein 2.88±0.50 g/dL, albumin 2.67±0.42 g/dL, globulin 4.94±2.49 mg/dL. Upon reviewing the normal reference values, CRP, glucose, urea, creatinine, LDH, CGT, and uric acid levels were found to be elevated, while indirect bilirubin, CK, total protein, albumin, and globulin levels were found to be lower than expected. However, the values for total bilirubin, direct bilirubin, ALT, AST, and ALP were within normal reference ranges.

Keywords: COVID-19, biochemical analysis, acute.

TOZ VE SIVI YALITIM MALZEMELERİNİN BETON ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada yapılarda yaygın olarak kullanılan toz ve sıvı yalıtım malzemelerinin beton üzerindeki etkileri gözlenmiş ve suya karşı gösterdiği davranışlar incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla kılcallık ve su emme deneyleri yapılmıştır. Ayrıca bu malzemelerce kaplanmış beton numunelerine 30 çevrim donma çözülme etkisine maruz bırakılmıştır. Bu numuneler üzerinde birim ağırlık, basınç dayanımı, ultrases geçiş hızı deneyleri yapılmış ve sonuçları gözlemlenmiştir. Bu yalıtım malzemelerinin su tutma özelliğinin daha detaylı incelenmesi gerektiği vurgulanmıştır. Ayrıca sadece donma çözülme değil özellikle kimyasal etkilere karşı dayanıklılığının araştırılması önerilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çimento esaslı su yalıtım malzemeleri, Su emme, Donma-çözülme.

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effects of commonly used powder and liquid insulation materials on concrete were observed, and their behavior against water was examined. For this purpose, capillarity and water absorption tests were conducted. Additionally, concrete specimens coated with these materials were subjected to 30 freeze-thaw cycles. Tests on unit weight, compressive strength, and ultrasonic pulse velocity were performed on these specimens, and the results were analyzed. It was emphasized that the water retention properties of these insulation materials should be examined in more detail. Furthermore, it was recommended that their resistance not only to freeze-thaw cycles but also to chemical effects should be investigated.

Key Words: Cement-based waterproofing materials, water absorption, freeze-thaw effect.

BOR ATIĞI VE UÇUCU KÜLÜN ALKALİ SİLİKA REAKSİYONUNA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Alkali-agrega reaksiyonu, son yıllarda beton endüstrisinde önemli bir araştırma konusu haline gelmiştir. Bu reaksiyon, beton agregalarında bulunan reaktif silisin, beton içerisindeki nemi absorbe etmesiyle uzun bir süre sonra ortaya çıkmaktadır. Betonun bileşenlerinin mineralojik özelliklerinden kaynaklanan bu süreç, reaktif silisin jel formunda genişlemesine yol açarak betonun çatlamasına neden olmakta ve çekme ile eğilme dayanımı gibi mekanik özelliklerinde belirgin bir azalma meydana getirmektedir. Bu çalışmada, alkali-silika reaksiyonunun (ASR) zararlı etkilerini azaltmak amacıyla, mineral katkı maddesi olarak Kütahya-Emet Eti Maden İşletmesinden temin edilen kolemanit konsantratör atığı ve uçucu kül, çimento yerine farklı oranlarda kullanılmıştır. Çimento-agrega-mineral katkı bileşiminin reaktivitesi, ASTM C 1260 hızlandırılmış harç çubuğu yöntemi ile sistematik olarak incelenmiştir. Kolemanit konsantratör atığını % 5, % 10, % 20 ve kolemanit konsantratör atığının oranlarını değiştirerek atıkla beraber uçucu külü 3 farklı kombinasyonda çimentonun yerine kullanarak üretilen harç çubuklarının genleşmeleri incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Alkali agrega reaksiyonu, Bor, Kolemanit, Uçucu Kül, Çimento.

ABSTRACT

The alkali-aggregate reaction has become a significant research topic in the concrete industry in recent years. This reaction occurs when reactive silica in concrete aggregates absorbs moisture within the concrete over time. Originating from the mineralogical properties of the concrete components, this process leads to the expansion of reactive silica into a gel form, causing cracks in the concrete and a notable reduction in its mechanical properties, such as tensile and flexural strength.

In this study, boron concentrator waste obtained from Kütahya-Emet Eti Maden and fly ash were used as mineral additives in various proportions to partially replace cement, aiming to

mitigate the detrimental effects of alkali-silica reaction (ASR). The reactivity of the cement-aggregate-mineral additive composition was systematically evaluated using the ASTM C 1260 accelerated mortar bar method. The expansions of mortar bars produced by replacing cement with boron concentrator waste at 5%, 10%, and 20%, as well as with three different combinations of boron concentrator waste and fly ash, were investigated.

Key Words: Alkali aggregate reaction, Boron, Colemanite, Fly ash, cement.

BOR (KOLEMANİT) KATKILI ASFALT BETONLARIN MUHTELİF PERFORMANSLARININ MARSHALL DENEYLERİ İLE, MİKROYAPI VE HOMOJENLİK KARAKTERİSTİKLERİNİN BİLGİSAYARLI TOMOGRAFİ (BT) İLE DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Bor minerali yer altı zenginliği açısından Ülkemiz, Dünya’da ilk sırada yer almasına karşın işlenmesi ve kullanım alanlarının çeşitliliği açısından maalesef istenilen konumda değildir. Bu çalışmada Bor (Kolemanit) katkılı asfalt betonların performanslarının muhtelif deneyler ile gözlemlenmesi ve asfalt betonu karışımlarda kullanımının fizibil olup olmadığının değerlendirilmesi amaçlanmaktadır. Bu doğrultuda asfalt betonu içerisine % 10, %20 ve % 30 oranlarında filler yerine ikame edilecek olan bor (kolemanit) malzemenin stabilite ve akma değerlerine etkisinin yanı sıra bitüm oranı ve kompaksiyon performanslarına etkisi Marshall deneyleri ile incelenecektir. Ayrıca mikroyapı ve boşluk oranları ile bitüm/agrega/bor (kolemanit) dağılımı ise bilgisayarlı tomografi (BT) görüntüleme tekniği ile tespit edilecektir. Bu sayede bor mineraline yeni kullanım alanları sunularak sahip olduğumuz yer altı kaynaklarının milli sermayeye sağlayacağı katkının artırılması hedeflenmektedir. Bu çalışma, sınırlı bütçe ve zaman kısıtları nedeniyle sınırlı performans gözlemleri ve deneyler içermektedir. Ancak gelecekteki çalışmalarda asfalt kaplamanın diğer mekanik performanslarının da (yorulma, tekerlek izinde oturma vb.) değerlendirilerek pilot bölgelerde uygulama yapılması ve yerinde gözlemler ile deneysel sonuçların teyit edilmesi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bor (kolemanit), Asfalt Betonu, Marshall Testi, Bilgisayarlı Tomografi (BT), Mikroyapı

KAVŞAKLARDA GÖRÜŞ MESAFESİNİ ETKİLEYEN FAKTÖRLERİN İRDELENMESİ: KARABÜK VE BAĞLANTI YOLLARI ÖRNEĞİ

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ÖZET

İstatistiklere göre Ülkemizde trafik kazaları kaynaklı ölüm, yaralanmalar ve maddi hasarların gelişmiş ülkelere kıyasla oldukça yüksek oranlarda seyrettiği görülmektedir. Bu kazaların önemli bir kısmının ise kavşaklarda meydana gelmiş olması, karayolunun özellikle bu bölgelerinde yoğun çalışmalar yapılarak sorunların teşhis ve tedavisinin gerçekleştirilmesi gerektiğini ortaya koymaktadır. **Bu çalışmanın amacı** kavşaklarda görüş mesafesini etkileyen faktörlerin yerinde gözlem ve ölçümler ile irdelenerek çözüm önerileri geliştirilmesi ve sonuçların ilgili kurumlar (Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü, Belediyeler, İl Özel İdareleri) ile paylaşılarak Ülkemizde her yıl artış gösteren karayolu kazalarının azaltılmasına katkı sunulmasıdır. Bu doğrultuda, kavşaklarda görüş mesafesini etkileyen faktörler (peyzaj, tabela, reklam panosu, altyapı hatlarının yer üstü tesisleri, köprü ayağı, alt/üstgeçit parapetleri vb.) Karayolları Genel Müdürlüğü (KGM) ve American Association of State Highway Transportation Officials (AASHTO) karayolu tasarım rehberleri doğrultusunda irdelenecek, Karabük ve bağlantı yolları üzerinde belirlenen 35 noktada araç içi sürüş ile saha gözlemi, fotoğraflama ve yerinde ölçümler yapılacak, sorunlu alanlar teşhis edilerek çözüm önerileri sunulacaktır. Bu proje önerisi kapsamında mevcut kavşaklarda yer alan ve görüş açısını daraltan/engelleyen söz konusu tasarım ve uygulamaların Karabük ve bağlantı yolları özelinde ele alınması planlanmış olup **çalışmanın bu yönüyle özgünlük içerdiği ve üzerinde çalışılmaya değer olduğu düşünülmektedir.**

Ayrıca Ülkemiz karayolu ağında kullandığımız mevcut KGM tasarım rehberinin özellikle görüş alanı ile ilgili bölümlerinin geliştirilmesi ve kurumların gerçekleştirecekleri proje ve arazi

uygulamaları öncesinde farkındalığının artırılması yönünde öneriler sunulması hedeflenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kavşak, Görüş mesafesi, Trafik kazaları, Karayolu güvenliği, Peyzaj

EFFECT OF SOIL STRUCTURE INTERACTION IN REDUCING ACCELERATIONS OF STRUCTURES UNDER SEISMIC EXCITATIONS

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ABSTRACT

In traditional structure design, it is assumed that the structures are rigidly supported on the ground. Using this approach in cases where the soil-structure interaction (SSI) is important may lead to incorrect designs. Because the periods of structures constructed on soft ground are greater than those obtained for the fixed foundation approach. Since the dominant period of the structure is considered when determining the mechanical properties of the tuned mass dampers (TMDs), it is extremely important to consider the SSI effects in the design process of the TMD. Therefore, a significant part of the previous studies on TMD considering SSI have focused on finding the optimum mechanical properties of TMD. To control the seismic response of structures, the TMD is placed at the floor where the largest displacement is obtained, i.e., at the top floor. This study deals with the reduction of displacement responses of structures under the influence of earthquake loads using TMD. For this purpose, 3 different structures, two different support conditions (i.e., fixed base and flexible base), and 80 different ground motions are considered in this paper. The optimum mechanical properties of the TMD are obtained using the genetic algorithm (GA). Numerical results show that the type of support conditions and the frequency content of the earthquake have significant effects on the effectiveness of the TMD.

Keywords : Tuned mass damper, soil-structure interaction, seismic response.

EFFECT OF PGA/PGV RATIO IN REDUCING DISPLACEMENTS OF STRUCTURES SUBJECTED TO SEISMIC LOADS

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ABSTRACT

The economic damages and loss of life in buildings resulting from earthquakes clearly demonstrate the importance of seismic loads in the design of structures. For this reason, engineers have focused on designing earthquake-resistant structures or developing different control strategies. The control systems are categorized into four groups such as active, passive, semi-active, and hybrid. Passive control systems are more preferred than other systems because they do not require an external energy source and have low maintenance and repair costs. Tuned mass dampers (TMDs) are among the most used devices among passive control systems. TMD consists of a mass, a damping element, and a stiffness. The frequency of TMD is tuned close to the dominant frequency of the structure for effective performance. Therefore, a significant part of the previous studies on TMD has focused on finding the optimum mechanical properties of TMD. To control the seismic response of structures, the TMD is placed at the floor where the largest displacement is obtained, i.e., at the top floor. This study deals with the reduction of displacement responses of structures under the influence of earthquake loads using TMD. For this purpose, 3 different structures and 80 different ground motions are considered in this paper. The optimum mechanical properties of the TMD are obtained using the genetic algorithm (GA). Numerical results show that the PGA/PGV ratio and the number of floors are effective on the control performance of the TMD.

Keywords : Tuned mass damper, vibration control, seismic response.

ASSESSMENT OF RADIOACTIVITY LEVELS IN BUILDING MATERIALS FROM THE GEBZE DISTRICT OF KOCAELI

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ABSTRACT

This study focuses on measuring the concentrations of natural radionuclides—specifically potassium-40 (^{40}K), thorium-232 (^{232}Th), and uranium-238 (^{238}U)—which were found in various building materials frequently used in the construction industry around Gebze region in Kocaeli. The analyzes were performed by gamma spectroscopy device equipped with a “3x3” NaI(Tl) detector, which is renowned for its accuracy in detecting radioactivity levels.

In addition to average values for absorbed gamma dose rate; annual effective dose equivalent, radium equivalent activity and external hazard index were also calculated.

Comprehensive analyzes were performed at laboratories of the Sakarya University and were conducted on each of 32 samples, encompassing 17 different types of building materials collected from 9 different locations throughout the Gebze district. Measurements were performed at gamma rays energy value levels of; 1460 keV for ^{40}K (from ^{214}Bi), 2610 keV for ^{232}Th (from ^{208}Tl), and 1760 keV for ^{238}U (from ^{214}Bi).

The datas which were obtained from the study had been compared with similar results in the current literature and world average values. It was observed that the building materials that were examined in the study had not pose a radiological risk to human health.

Keywords: NaI(Tl) detector, Radioactivity , Building Materials, Gebze

Avrupa Melezi (*Larix decidua* Mill.) Ahşabında Renk, Parlaklık Ve Beyazlık İndeksi Üzerine Hazırlanmış Karbonat Ve Sirke Bazlı Karışımlarının Etkileri

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Özet

Bu araştırmada, Avrupa melezi (*Larix decidua* Mill.) ahşabında renk özellikleri, parlaklık değerleri ve beyazlık indeksi değerleri üzerine hazırlanmış karbonat ve sirke (beyaz, alıç ve üzüm) bazlı karışımlarının etkileri belirlenmiştir. 3 farklı türde hazırlanmış olan çözeltilerin ahşaba uygulanması ile L^* ve a^* değerlerinde azalışlar görülürken, b^* , C^* ve h^o değerlerinde artışlar tespit edilmiştir. Buna ek olarak, 85 ve 60 derecelerde her iki yöndeki parlaklık değerlerinde ve bütün WI^* değerlerinde azalışlar görülmüştür. ΔE^* değerleri üzüm sirkesi + karbonat için 6.34, beyaz sirke + karbonat için 5.52 ve alıç sirkesi + karbonat için 6.51 olarak elde edilmiştir. Bütün çözeltiler ile ΔL^* ve Δa^* değerleri negatif ve Δb^* ile ΔC^* değerleri ise pozitif olarak tespit edilmiştir. Çalışmada kullanılan çözeltiler ile ahşap malzemeye ait optik özelliklerinin değiştiği görülmüştür.

Anahtar kelimeler: Avrupa melezi, renk, sirke, *Larix decidua* Mill., parlaklık, karbonat

Effects of Carbonate and Vinegar-Based Mixtures on the Color, Gloss, and Whiteness Index of European Larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.) Wood

Abstract

In this study, the effects of carbonate and vinegar (white, hawthorn, and grape) based mixtures on color properties, gloss values, and whiteness index values of European larch (*Larix decidua* Mill.) wood were determined. Application of the solutions prepared with three different types of mixtures to the wood resulted in decreases in L^* and a^* values, while increases were observed in b^* , C^* , and h^o values. Additionally, decreases were noted in gloss values at 85° and 60° in both directions and in all WI^* values. The ΔE^* values were found to be 6.34 for grape vinegar + carbonate, 5.52 for white vinegar + carbonate, and 6.51 for hawthorn vinegar + carbonate. With all the solutions, ΔL^* and Δa^* values were obtained as negative, while Δb^* and ΔC^* values were obtained as positive. The study revealed that the optical properties of the wooden material changed with the solutions used.

Keywords: European larch, color, vinegar, *Larix decidua* Mill., glossiness, carbonate

İpê (*Tabebuia serratifolia* (Vahl)) Odununda Farklı Ahşap Ağartıcı Kimyasallarının Uygulanması

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Özet

İpê ağacına ait ahşabı, yurt dışında iç ve dış mekân parke üretiminde yaygın olarak kullanılmaktadır. İpê (*Tabebuia serratifolia* (Vahl)) odununda farklı ahşap ağartıcı kimyasallarının [$C_2H_2O_4$ ve $H_2O_2 + NaOH$] uygulanması sonrasında renk parametreleri [sarı (b^*) renk tonu, kroma (C^*), ışıklılık (L^*), kırmızı (a^*) renk tonu, ton (h°) açısı değeri], parlaklık değerleri ve beyazlık indeksi (WI^*) değerleri incelenmiştir. Sonuçlara göre, yapılan ağartma işlemleri ile tek ve çift bileşenli kimyasallar, ağartılmamış deney örneğine kıyasla farklı etki durumları göstermiştir. h° ve L^* değerlerinde tek bileşenli ağartıcı ile azalışlar görülürken, çift bileşenli ağartıcı ile de artışlar elde edilmiştir. Her iki ağartma kimyasalları ile a^* , b^* ve C^* değerlerinde artışlar bulunmuştur. ΔE^* değerleri tek bileşenli ile 3.92 ve çift bileşenli ile 3.60 olarak bulunmuştur. WI^*_{\perp} değerleri ile 60 ve 85 derecelerde her iki yöndeki parlaklık değerleri yapılan ağartma uygulamaları ile azalmıştır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İpê, *Tabebuia serratifolia*, ağartma, renk, beyazlık indeksi, parlaklık

Application of Different Wood Bleaching Chemicals on Ipê (*Tabebuia serratifolia* (Vahl)) Wood

Abstract

The wood of the ipê tree is widely used abroad for the production of indoor and outdoor flooring. In this study, the effects of different wood bleaching chemicals [$C_2H_2O_4$) and $H_2O_2 + NaOH$] on the color parameters [yellow (b^*), chroma (C^*), lightness (L^*), red (a^*), tone (h°) angle], glossiness values, and whiteness index (WI^*) of ipê wood (*Tabebuia serratifolia* (Vahl)) were investigated. The results showed that bleaching treatments with single- and double-component chemicals had varying effects compared to the unbleached control samples. While decreases in h° and L^* values were observed with the single-component bleach, increases were achieved with the double-component bleach. Both bleaching chemicals caused increases in a^* , b^* , and C^* values. The ΔE^* values were found to be 3.92 with the single-component bleach and 3.60 with the double-component bleach. The WI^*_{\perp} values and gloss values at 60° and 85° angles in both directions decreased as a result of the bleaching treatments.

Keywords: İpê, *Tabebuia serratifolia*, bleaching, color, whiteness index, glossiness

BEHIND THE DYSFUNCTIONALITY IN THE FORMER TANNERY LEATHER INDUSTRY ZONE: STRUCTURAL URBAN TRANSFORMATION ANALYSIS AND SUSTAINABILITY STRATEGIES FOR UŞAK PROVINCE

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ABSTRACT

Urban transformation is a process that entails re-evaluating old and abandoned industrial areas from a multiplicity of perspectives, including socio-cultural, economic, and physical. This entails assigning new functions to these zones and enhancing the quality of urban life. In the present era, the strategic locations of such former industrial areas in city centres render it imperative to develop sustainable plans that address the new urban needs that have emerged. The Former Tannery Zone in Uşak, with its rich historical background and location along the Dokuzsele Stream, constitutes an urban space that makes a significant contribution to the city's ecology. The transformation of this area with a diverse range of functions has the potential to create an important hub for Uşak. This study examines the advantages and disadvantages of the urban transformation process in the Tannery Zone. The findings underscore the region's rich historical and ecological values as key strengths, while underscoring the necessity for the reconstruction of physical infrastructure and effective cost management. Furthermore, the importance of local community participation and consideration of environmental impacts is highlighted. These insights illustrate that identifying and implementing appropriate strategies is crucial for the success of urban transformation processes. The structural transformation and urban redevelopment process of Uşak's Former Tannery Industrial Zone were evaluated comparatively using the SWOT analysis and TOWS matrix methodologies.

Keywords: Urban Transformation, Sustainability, SWOT Analysis, TOWS Matrix, Land Management

AI-ENHANCED GEOMATICS ENGINEERING: INNOVATIVE SOLUTIONS AND APPLICATIONS USING CHATGPT, AN ADVANCED AI LANGUAGE MODEL

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ABSTRACT

This study examines the potential of the advanced AI model, ChatGPT, in providing innovative solutions and applications within the field of Geomatics Engineering. ChatGPT has the capacity to enhance data accuracy, improve process efficiency, and support project management through the analysis of large geospatial datasets and the interpretation of complex information. The platform offers significant benefits to professionals and students alike, including the automation of routine tasks, the provision of technical support, and the contribution to education through the development of users' skills. The case studies presented illustrate the tangible benefits of ChatGPT in real-world geomatics engineering applications, including the timely and budget-compliant completion of projects, enhanced accuracy in GIS and remote sensing data analysis, and increased efficiency. Furthermore, the incorporation of ChatGPT has resulted in considerable enhancements in the domains of environmental monitoring and urban planning. Furthermore, future research should concentrate on the more profound incorporation of ChatGPT into existing technological frameworks, such as those utilised in GIS and remote sensing systems. This will facilitate more sophisticated data analyses and encourage the development of innovative projects in geomatics engineering. Moreover, adapting ChatGPT to particular tasks within the field of Geomatics, such as land use planning, topographic mapping, and boundary delineation, will result in solutions that are more precise and efficient. As artificial intelligence (AI) becomes more prevalent in the industry, it is imperative to address data security and ethical concerns by establishing robust ethical frameworks that ensure responsible AI implementation and safeguard user data. These developments will facilitate the optimal utilisation of ChatGPT and analogous AI models, thereby propelling the future of Geomatics Engineering into a transformative era.

Keywords: Geomatics Engineering, ChatGPT Applications, Generative Pre-trained Transformer, Multidisciplinary AI Applications, OpenAI

BELİRLİ HACİMDE VE FARKLI PROFİLLERDEKİ KANATÇIK YAPILARININ DOĞAL TAŞINIM VE RADYASYON İLE ISI TRANSFER PERFORMANSLARININ İNCELENMESİ VE KARŞILAŞTIRILMASI

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada Mikro ve Mini Elektronik ekipmanların soğutulması sırasına kullanılacak olan kanatçık profillerin “Doğal Taşınım” ve “Işıma ile taşınım” ısı transfer performansları incelenmiştir. Bu kapsamda 4 farklı kanatçık tipi, (Düz sürekli, Düz Kesikli, Dairesel ve W Profil Eğimli) ve her kanatçık tipi için 3 farklı kanatçık uzunluğunda (16mm, 20mm ve 24mm) analiz ve test numunesi olmak üzere toplamda 12 adet farklı profildeki kanatçık örnekleri için önce Analitik/Sayısal çözümler gerçekleştirilmiş akabinde Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi (FEA) ile analizler yapılmıştır.

Her kanatçık tipi için 3 farklı kanatçık uzunluğunda numuneler ürettirilmiş olup ilgili numuneler AL6061-T6 malzeme kullanılarak üretilmiştir. Deneysel çalışmalar 3 farklı sıcaklık değerinde gerçekleştirilmiştir. Bu sıcaklıklar 0°C, 25°C ve 50°C olarak belirlenmiştir. Kanatçıkların hepsi sabit ısı yük olan 10W ısı yük ile yüklenmiştir. Deneysel çalışmalar öncelikle kanatçıklara kaplama işlemi gerçekleştirilmeden yapılmıştır. Sonrasında Siyah eloksal kaplama gerçekleştirilerek deneyler tekrarlanmıştır. Buradaki amaç, aynı profile sahip ayı ortam sıcaklığındaki soğutucu kanatçıkların siyah renk ile kaplanması sonrasında Işınım ile Isı Transfer performansının incelenmesidir. Toplamda 72 adet deneysel çalışma gerçekleştirilmiştir ve tüm deneysel çalışmalar için FEA analizleri yapılmıştır.

Çalışmaların sonucunda Sayısal Hesaplamalar, Analiz sonuçları ve Deneysel Sonuçlar karşılaştırılmış ve yakınsamaları incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Sonlu Elemanlar Analizi; Termal Analiz; Isı Transferi; Kanatçıklı Yüzeyler; Doğal Taşınım, Işıma ile Taşınım

ABSTRACT

In this study, the “Natural Convection” and “Radiation Convection” heat transfer performances of fin profiles to be used during the cooling of Micro and Mini Electronic equipment were investigated. In this context, firstly, Analytical/Numerical solutions were performed for a total of 12 different profile fin samples, including 4 different fin types (Plain Continuous, Plain Interrupted, Circular and W Profile Curved) and 3 different fin lengths (16mm, 20mm and 24mm) for each fin type, and then analyzes were performed with Finite Element Analysis (FEA).

For each fin type, samples with 3 different fin lengths were produced and the relevant samples were produced using AL6061-T6 material. Experimental studies were carried out at 3 different temperature values. These temperatures were determined as 0°C, 25°C and 50°C. All fins were loaded with a fixed thermal load of 10W. Experimental studies were first carried out without coating the fins. Afterwards, black anodized coating was applied and the experiments were repeated. The aim here is to examine the Radiation Heat Transfer performance after coating the cooling fins with the same profile at ambient temperature with black color. A total of 72 experimental studies were carried out and FEA analyzes were performed for all experimental studies.

As a result of the studies, Numerical Calculations, Analysis Results and Experimental Results were compared and their convergences were examined.

Keywords: Finite Element Analysis; Thermal Analysis; Heat Transfer; Fin Surfaces; Natural Convection, Radiative Convection

PREPARATION OF NANOPARTICLE ADDED PARAFFIN MATERIALS AND THEIR THERMAL ENERGY STORAGE EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

In recent years, energy demand and fossil fuel consumption have continued to increase in countries with rapidly developing economies. This increase requires focusing on renewable energy sources and thermal energy storage research of phase change materials (PCMs) to save energy. PCMs are one of the most efficient methods in terms of energy storage, especially organic PCMs such as paraffin, and the phase change enthalpy values increase with the length of the carbon chain. However, since paraffin has low thermal conductivity, efficiency problems arise in heat transfer. Paraffin was preferred as the reference material for organic PCM in this study because it is a readily available, non-toxic, and safe option for storing thermal energy. In order to overcome heat transfer problems, the addition of nanoparticles with high thermal conductivity into paraffin was discussed in detail. The newly produced nanoparticle-added paraffin material can be used as a building material and can reduce the heating and cooling load of buildings. In this study, an important step was taken for the development of new high-performance insulation materials, and the focus was on energy saving, which is the most critical issue in our country. With the increase in nanoparticle ratios, precipitation was observed in paraffin. In order to prevent these precipitations, sodium laureth sulfate was added in an amount compatible with the mixture ratio, and the precipitation times were increased. In this way, thermal conductivity could be increased between 3% and 40% depending on the nanoparticle contribution and ratio, and the precipitation time could also be improved. Thus, the doped paraffin can absorb heat energy from the external source more quickly, while the energy storage capacity will be largely preserved. More efficient systems can be designed by developing the doped paraffin material. In addition, nanoparticle-doped paraffin can be used in places where faster heat transfer is required.

Keywords: Thermal energy storage, Nanoparticle additive, Heat transfer

NANO PARTÜKÜL KATKILI PARAFİN MALZEME HAZIRLANMASI VE TEMRAL ENERJİ DEPOLAMA ETKİLİSİ

ÖZET

Son yıllarda, hızla gelişen ekonomilere sahip ülkelerde enerji talebi ve fosil yakıt tüketimi artmaya devam etmektedir. Bu artış, enerji tasarrufu sağlamak için yenilenebilir enerji kaynaklarına yönelme ve faz değıştiren maddelerin (FDM) termal enerji depolama arařtırmalarına odaklanmayı gerektirmektedir. FDM'ler, enerji depolama açısından en verimli yöntemlerden biridir ve özellikle parafin gibi organik FDM'ler faz değışim entalpi değeri karbon zincirinin uzunluęu ile artmaktadır. Ancak, parafin düşük ısı iletkenliğe sahip olduęu için ısı transferinde verimlilik sorunları ortaya çıkmaktadır. Termal enerjiyi depolamak için kolay temin edilebilen, toksik olmayan ve güvenli bir seçenek olması nedeniyle, bu çalışmada organik FDM olarak parafin referans malzeme olarak tercih edilmiştir. Isı transferi sorunlarının üstesinden gelmek amacıyla, yüksek ısı iletkenliğe sahip nanopartiküllerin parafin içerisine nasıl ekleneceęi ayrıntılı olarak ele alınmıştır. Yeni üretilen nano partikül katkılı parafin malzemesi binalarda yapı malzemesi olarak kullanılarak binaların ısıtma ve soęutma yükünü azaltabilir. Bu çalışmada yeni yüksek performanslı yalıtım malzemelerinin geliştirilmeye için önemli bir adım atılmış ve ülkemiz için en kritik konu olan enerji tasarrufu sağlanmasına odaklanılmıştır. Nanopartikül oranlarının artması ile birlikte parafin içinde çökelmeler gözlemlenmiştir. Bu çökelmeleri engellemek amacıyla, karışım oranıyla uyumlu miktarda Sodyum lauret sülfat eklenmiş ve çökelme süreleri artırılmıştır. Bu sayede, nanopartikül katkısına ve oranına baęlı olarak %3 ile %40 arasında ısı iletkenlik artırılabilmiş ve çökelme süresi de iyileştirilmiştir. Böylece Katkılı parafin dış kaynaktan ısı enerjisini daha hızlı bir şekilde bünyesine alabilirken enerji depolama kapasitesi büyük oranda korunmuş olacaktır. Katkılı parafin malzemenin geliştirilmesiyle daha verimli sistemler tasarlanabilir. Ayrıca nano partikül katkılı parafin daha hızlı ısı transferinin gerekli olduęu yerlerde kullanılabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Termal enerji depolama, Nano partikül katkılama, Isı transferi

XYLOSE EFFECT ON STRUCTURAL AND OPTICAL PROPERTIES OF PbS THIN FILMS

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ABSTRACT

Metal-chalcogenide PbS thin films have been investigated over the many years aiming their application on solar absorbers, gas sensors, infrared detectors and photoconductors. PbS thin films represent IV-VI binary p-type a direct band gap semiconductor. Also, by changing various deposition conditions, optical band gap values of PbS thin films can be regulated between 0.41 eV and 2.3 eV. Commonly, PbS semiconductor thin films were deposited by different chemical methods, such as chemical bath deposition, successive ionic layer adsorption and reaction, spray pyrolysis and spin coating. Among these deposition process, chemical bath deposition method is chosen due to simple, low-cost and allows large scale deposition. In this study, we investigated the effect of xylose content on the structural and optical properties of the PbS thin films deposited on glass substrates using the chemical bath deposition method. X-ray diffraction and ultraviolet-visible spectroscopy analyses show that addition of xylose to the growth bath led to an increase in the crystallite size of PbS thin films, while the optical band gap value of the films decreased.

Keywords: PbS, Thin Films, Chemical bath deposition, Optical band gap, Xylose

PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM BİTKİSİNDEN ELDE EDİLEN DOĞAL BOYANIN BOYA DUYARLI GÜNEŞ HÜCRELERİNDE KULLANIMI: CDS KATKISININ DİKKAT ÇEKİCİ YÜKSEK VERİME ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Peltophorum pterocarpum bitkisinden elde edilen doğal bir boya, boya duyarlı güneş pilleri (DSSC) için duyarlılaştırıcı olarak kullanılmıştır. Doğal boyalarla üretilen DSSC yapıları, güneş pili araştırmalarında son yıllarda ortaya çıkan yenilikçi bir yaklaşımı temsil etmekte ve çevre dostu malzemelerin güneş pili üretiminde kullanımını teşvik etmeyi amaçlamaktadır. Bu çalışmada üretilen DSSC'ler, nano-TiO₂ kaplı FTO'nun fotoanot ve platin kaplı FTO'nun karşı elektrot olarak kullanılmasıyla tasarlanmıştır. TiO₂ pastası, 450 °C'de 30 dakika sinterlenmiş ve ardından TiO₂ kaplı FTO katmanları 24 saat boyunca hazırlanmış doğal boya çözeltisine daldırılmıştır. Hücre performansını artırmak amacıyla kadmiyum sülfür (CdS) eş-duyarlılaştırıcı olarak eklenmiştir. DSSC'lerin elektriksel karakterizasyonları 1000 W/m² ışık şiddeti altında gerçekleştirilmiş ve doğal boya tabanlı hücre için %5,8'lik bir güç dönüşüm verimliliği (PCE) elde edilmiştir. CdS ilavesi ile bu verim %6,9'a yükselmiş ve verimde %1'in üzerinde bir artış sağlanmıştır. Sonuçlar, CdS eş-duyarlılaştırmasının güneş pillerinin tüm temel parametrelerini olumlu yönde etkileyerek genel performansı artırdığını göstermektedir. Bu çalışma, Peltophorum pterocarpum bitkisinin doğal bir boya olarak potansiyelini vurgularken, CdS eş-duyarlılaştırmasının DSSC verimliliğini artırmadaki etkinliğini de ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: DSSC, Doğal Boya, CdS

THE UTILIZATION OF NATURAL DYE EXTRACTED FROM PELTOPHORUM PTEROCARPUM IN DYE-SENSITIZED SOLAR CELLS: ACHIEVING REMARKABLY HIGH EFFICIENCY WITH CdS CO-SENSITIZATION

ABSTRACT

In this study, a natural dye extracted from the Peltophorum pterocarpum plant was utilized as a sensitizer for dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs). DSSC structures produced with natural dyes represent a recent development in solar cell research, aiming to promote the use of environmentally friendly materials in solar cell fabrication. The DSSCs in this work were fabricated using nano-TiO₂-coated FTO as the photoanode and platinum-coated FTO as the counter electrode. The TiO₂ paste was sintered at 450 °C for 30 minutes, and the TiO₂-coated

FTO layers were immersed in the prepared natural dye for 24 hours. To enhance the performance, cadmium sulfide (CdS) was introduced as a co-sensitizer. Electrical characterizations of the DSSCs were performed under a 1000 W/m^2 light intensity, revealing a power conversion efficiency (PCE) of 5.8% for the natural dye-based cell. With the addition of CdS, the efficiency increased to 6.9%, showing an improvement of over 1% in the PCE. The results indicate that CdS co-sensitization positively influenced all key parameters of the solar cells, enhancing their overall performance. This study highlights the potential of *Peltophorum pterocarpum* as a natural dye and demonstrates the effectiveness of CdS co-sensitization in improving DSSC efficiency.

Keywords: DSSC, Natural Dye, CdS

DSSC PERFORMANSININ YÜKSELTİLMESİNDE YENİLİKÇİ BİR YAKLAŞIM: ZNO NANOROD ÜZERİNDE AG/PANI KOMPOZİT ARKA ELEKTROT İLE %11 VERİM ELDESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, boyayla duyarlılaştırılmış güneş pilleri (DSSC) için arka elektrot olarak çinko oksit (ZnO) nanorodlar üzerine gümüş (Ag) nanoparçacık katkılı polianilin (PANI) kompozit yapılar kullanılarak güneş pili performansının iyileştirilmesi hedeflenmiştir. DSSC yapılarında kullanılan geleneksel platin (Pt) arka elektrotlar yüksek maliyeti ve sınırlı bulunabilirliği nedeniyle sürdürülebilir alternatiflerin geliştirilmesini gerektirmektedir. Çalışmamız, uygun maliyetli, çevre dostu ve yüksek iletkenlik sunan alternatif arka elektrotların geliştirilmesine odaklanmaktadır. Bu kapsamda, ZnO nanorodlar geniş yüzey alanı ve üstün optoelektronik özellikleri nedeniyle seçilmiş, Ag nanoparçacıklarla modifiye edilerek elektron iletkenliği artırılmıştır. PANI, yapının iletkenliğini desteklemek ve cihazın stabilitesini artırmak için kompozit yapı olarak entegre edilmiştir. Boyar madde olarak N719 kodlu boya kullanılmış olan DSSC'lerin elektriksel karakterizasyonları 1000 W/m² ışık şiddeti altında gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen sonuçlar ZnO/Ag/PANI kompozit yapılarının, geleneksel arka elektrotlara kıyasla daha yüksek verimlilik ve stabilite sağladığını ortaya koymuştur. Nitekim geleneksel Pt arka elektrot kullanıldığında %9 verim elde edilirken, ZnO/Ag/PANI kompozit yapısının kullanımıyla bu değer %11'e yükselmiştir. Bu sonuçlar, ZnO/Ag/PANI kompozit yapılarının DSSC performansını artırmada etkili bir alternatif olduğunu ve düşük maliyetli, yüksek verimli güneş pili teknolojileri için umut vadettiğini göstermekte ve çalışma, DSSC teknolojisinde maliyeti düşürmek ve performansı artırmak amacıyla yenilikçi malzeme tasarımına yönelik önemli bir katkı sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: DSSC, ZnO/Ag/PANI kompozit, Arka elektrot

AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH TO ENHANCING DSSC PERFORMANCE: ACHIEVING 11% EFFICIENCY WITH AG/PANI COMPOSITE COUNTER ELECTRODE WITH ZNO NANORODS

ABSTRACT

This study aims to enhance the performance of dye-sensitized solar cells (DSSCs) by using silver (Ag) nanoparticle-doped polyaniline (PANI) composite structures on zinc oxide (ZnO)

nanorods as a back electrode. Traditional platinum (Pt) back electrodes used in DSSC structures are expensive and have limited availability, necessitating the development of sustainable alternatives. Our research focuses on designing cost-effective, environmentally friendly, and highly conductive back electrodes. In this context, ZnO nanorods were selected for their large surface area and superior optoelectronic properties and modified with Ag nanoparticles to improve electron conductivity. PANI was incorporated as a composite material to enhance the structure's conductivity and stability. DSSCs were fabricated using N719 dye as the sensitizer, and their electrical characterizations were performed under 1000 W/m² light intensity. The results demonstrated that ZnO/Ag/PANI composite structures provided significantly higher efficiency and stability compared to conventional back electrodes. While the conventional Pt back electrode achieved an efficiency of 9%, the ZnO/Ag/PANI composite structure increased this value to 11%. These findings highlight the potential of ZnO/Ag/PANI composite structures as an effective alternative to improve DSSC performance and offer promising solutions for cost-effective and high-efficiency solar cell technologies. This study provides a significant contribution to innovative material design aimed at reducing costs and enhancing the performance of DSSC technology.

Keywords: DSSC, ZnO/Ag/PANI composite, Counter electrode

siRNA YÜKLÜ KITOSAN NANOPARTİKÜLLERİ İLE PANKREAS KANSERİNDE KRAS GENİNİN SUSTURULMASI

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ÖZET

Pankreas kanseri, en ölümcül kanser türlerinden biridir ve kansere bağlı ölümlerin önde gelen ikinci nedenidir. Son on yılda etkili tedavi stratejileri ve yeni antikanser ilaçlar için yapılan yoğun araştırmalara rağmen, genel hasta sağkalım oranı düşük kalmaktadır. KRAS genindeki mutasyonlar, pankreas kanserlerinin %90'ından fazlasında bulunmuştur ve malignitede önemli bir rol oynadığına inanılmaktadır. Küçük müdahaleci RNA (siRNA) gelişmiş bir terapötik yöntem olarak hizmet eder ve kanser tedavisi için büyük umut vaat etmektedir. Bununla birlikte, siRNA'nın düşük hücre alımı ve kısa hücre dışı yarı ömrü, bu tıbbi uygulamadaki en büyük zorluklardır. Bu zorluğun üstesinden gelmek için, son yıllarda nano taşıyıcılar geliştirilmektedir. Kitosan bazlı nanopartiküller (NP), doğal kitinden üretilir ve biyouyumlulukları, biyolojik olarak parçalanabilirlikleri, düşük toksisite ve ihmal edilebilir immünojenisite nedeniyle siRNA ve ilaç dağıtım için uygun taşıyıcılardır. Ayrıca, kitosanın

pozitif yükü nedeniyle, negatif yüklü siRNA, NP'lere verimli bir şekilde yüklenir ve hücre alımı artar. Bu çalışmada, pankreas kanseri tedavisi için kitosan nanopartiküllerine yüklü KRAS-siRNA'nın Capan-1 hücre hattına aktarılarak KRAS geninin susturulması amaçlanmıştır. Kitosan nanopartikülleri iyonik jelasyon yöntemi ile sentezlenmiş ve nanopartiküllerin karakterizasyonu yapılmıştır. Daha sonra siRNA yüklü kitosan nanopartiküllerin pankreas kanser hücreleri üzerindeki hücre canlılık oranları MTT testi, apoptotik ve nekrotik etkileri ise ikili boyama yöntemi ile incelenmiştir. siRNA yüklü kitosan nanopartiküllerin Capan-1 hücre hattındaki KRAS hedef geninin ifade seviyesi ise Real Time-Polimeraz Zincir Reaksiyonu (RT-PCR) yöntemi kullanılarak değerlendirilmiştir. Elde edilen sonuçlar, kitosan nanopartiküllerin siRNA için uygun bir taşıyıcı olduğunu ve uygun dozlarda kullanılan siRNA yüklü kitosan nanopartiküllerin KRAS geninin ifade seviyesini etkili bir şekilde baskılayabileceğini göstermiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: kitosan, pankreas kanseri, Capan-1, KRAS, siRNA, gen terapi, RT-PCR

ABSTRACT

Pancreatic cancer is one of the most lethal forms of cancer and the second leading cause of cancer-related mortality. Despite the implementation of intensive research initiatives over the past decade, aimed at developing effective treatment strategies and new anticancer drugs, the overall patient survival rate remains low. Mutations in the KRAS gene have been identified in over 90% of pancreatic cancers, and are thought to be a significant contributor to the malignant phenotype. Small interfering RNA (siRNA) represents an advanced therapeutic modality with significant potential for the treatment of cancer. Nevertheless, the low cellular uptake and short extracellular half-life of siRNA represent significant obstacles to the successful implementation of this medical application. In order to overcome this challenge, nanocarriers have been developed in recent years. Chitosan-based nanoparticles (NPs) are produced from natural chitin and are suitable carriers for siRNA and drug delivery due to their biocompatibility, biodegradability, low toxicity and negligible immunogenicity. Furthermore, the positive charge of chitosan enables the efficient loading of negatively charged siRNA onto NPs, thereby enhancing cellular uptake. In this study, we sought to silence the KRAS gene in the Capan-1 cell line, which is associated with pancreatic cancer, by transferring KRAS-siRNA loaded on chitosan nanoparticles. Chitosan nanoparticles were synthesised via the ionic gelation method and subsequently characterised. Subsequently, the cell viability rates of siRNA-loaded chitosan nanoparticles on pancreatic cancer cells were examined by MTT assay, and the apoptotic and necrotic effects were examined by double staining method. The expression level of the KRAS target gene in the Capan-1 cell line of siRNA-loaded chitosan nanoparticles was evaluated using the Real Time-Polymerase Chain Reaction (RT-PCR) method. The results demonstrated that chitosan nanoparticles are an effective carrier for siRNA, with the use of siRNA-loaded chitosan nanoparticles at appropriate doses resulting in the effective suppression of the KRAS gene expression level.

Keywords: chitosan, pancreatic cancer, Capan-1, KRAS, siRNA, gene therapy, RT-PCR

GASTROİNTESTİNAL STROMAL TÜMÖRE BAĞLI GELİŞEN ERİŞKİN JEJUNOJEJUNAL İNTUSUSEPSİYON

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ÖZET

İntususepsiyon, bağırsağın proksimal segmentinin, bağırsağın bitişik segmentinin lümeni içinde iç içe geçmesidir. Çocuklarda intususepsiyonun çoğu idiyopatiktir, fakat yetişkinlerde ise her zaman patolojik başlangıç noktasıyla ilişkilidir. Yetişkinlerde, jejuno-jejunal intususepsiyon çocukluk çağındakine kıyasla çok nadirdir. İnvajinasyon bulguları yetişkinlerde diğer intestinal obstrüksiyon sebepleri ile karışabilir. Bu nedenle, yetişkinlerde tanı koymak güçtür, çocukların aksine genellikle ameliyat sırasında kesin tanı konabilir. Bu nedenle jejuno-jejunal intususepsiyonun nedeni olarak gastrointestinal stromal tümör (GIST) şüphesi varsa yeterli rezeksiyon yapıp negatif sınır korunması zorunludur. Bu olgumuzda, barsak obstrüksiyonu nedeniyle ameliyat ettiğimiz nadir görülen gastrointestinal stromal tümöre bağlı gelişen erişkin jejuno-jejunal intususepsiyon olgusu bildirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İntususepsiyon, gastrointestinal stromal tümör, ince barsak obstrüksiyonu.

TANI KONULMASI ZOR OLAN BİR OLGU SUNUMU: OBTURATOR HERNİ

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ÖZET

Obturator herni nadir bir herni grubu olup tüm hernilerin %1 kadarını oluşturur. Genellikle kronik olarak eşlik eden bir hastalığı olan yaşlı ve zayıf kadınlarda görülür. Kendine has spesifik klinik belirti ve bulguları olmadığı için tanısı geç konur. Bu nedenle mortalite ve morbidite yüksektir. Olguların %0,4'ünde mekanik intestinal obstrüksiyon gelişir. Klinik olarak en sık bulgusu strangülasyon ile birlikte olan intestinal obstrüksiyondur. Tedavisi acil olarak cerrahi müdahaleyle yapılır. Bizlerde bu olgu sunumunda seksen üç yaşında kadın hastada klinik olarak ileus ile gelen; bilgisayarlı tomografi ve pozitif Howship-Romberg bulgusu mevcut olarak izlenen bir obturator herni olgusu sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Obturator herni, Howship-Romberg bulgusu, Transabdominal yaklaşım.

NADİR BİR DİYAFRAM HERNİSİ OLGUSU: MORGAGNİ HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ

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ÖZET

Morgagni hernileri, konjenital olarak diyaframın kostal kenarı ile septum transversum arasındaki gelişimsel defektten kaynaklanan nadir bir diyafram hernisi türüdür. Genellikle bu hastalar doğumdan sonra asemptomatiktir. Yetişkinlerde hafif veya orta derecede substernal ağrı ile semptomatik hale gelebilir, inkarasyon veya strangülasyon gelişebilir. Tanı ve tedavi planlaması için mutlaka BT ile görüntüleme yapılmalıdır. Hem semptomatik hem de asemptomatik Morgagni hernilerinde cerrahi tedavi uygulanmalıdır. Başarı oranı hem abdominal hem de torasik yaklaşımda benzerdir. Laparoskopik tekniklere aşina cerrahlar, Morgagni fıtığı olan hastaları tedavi ederken bu minimal invazif yaklaşımlarında göz önünde bulundurmalıdır. Bu makalede aralıklı karın ağrısı ve nefes darlığı şikayeti olan, morgagni hernisi sebebiyle transabdominal cerrahi yaklaşım uygulanan 60 yaşında kadın hastanın cerrahi tedavisi sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Morgagni hernisi, Diyafram hernisi, Transabdominal yaklaşım.

NADİR BİR İNTERNAL HERNİASYON OLGUSU: PARAÇEKAL HERNİ VE CERRAHİ TEDAVİSİ

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ÖZET

İnternal herniasyon, periton veya mezenterdeki defektler içerisine karın içi organların fıtıklaşması olarak tanımlanır. Bu defektler konjenital olabileceği gibi, travmaya, geçirilmiş ameliyatlara bağlıda olabilir. Paraçekal herniler internal herniasyona sonucu oluşan intestinal tıkanıklarının %2'sini oluşturmaktadır. Paraçekal herniler asemptomatik olabileceği gibi bağırsak tıkanıklığı semptomlarında gösterebilir. Radyolojik tanısı güç olup tanı genellikle bağırsak tıkanıklıkları için yapılan laparotomiler sırasında konur. İnternal hernilerde morbidite ve mortaliteyi azaltmak için klinik şüphe varlığında erken acil cerrahi uygulanmalıdır. BT görüntülemenin paraçekal hernilerde diğer intestinal hernilerden farklılık gösterdiği göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır. Tedavide erken laparotomi kararı hayat kurtarıcıdır. Bu makalede 78 erkek hastada, inkarsere paraçekal internal herniasyon olgusu sunularak, bu hastalığın radyolojik bulguları, klinik özellikleri ve cerrahi tedavisi değerlendirildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Paraçekal herni, İnternal herniasyon, İntestinal obstrüksiyon.

NADİR BİR AKUT BATIN NEDENİ: GEZİCİ DALAK(WANDERING SPLEEN)

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ÖZET

Gezici dalak ektopik dalak olarak da bilinen nadir görülen bir durumdur. Dalağı etraf dokulara bağlayan bağlarının gevşekliği veya eksikliği nedeniyle dalağın normal anatomik pozisyonunda olmamasıdır. Bu tür bir anormalliğin nedeni, doğuştan veya edinilmiş faktörler olabilir. Klinik olarak asemptomatik olabileceği gibi basıya bağlı gastrointestinal semptomlar, infarkt ve torsiyon sonucu akut batına sebep olabilir. Tanı ultrasonografi ve bilgisayarlı tomografi gibi radyolojik görüntülemelerle tesadüfen veya başka bir patoloji araştırırken konulur. Bizim sunduğumuz makalede akut batına neden olan gezici dalağa sahip splenektomi yapılan 30 yaşında bayan hasta sunulmaktadır. Gezici dalak torsiyonunun akut karın sebepleri arasında düşünülmesi gereken nadir bir klinik tablo olduğunu düşünmekteyiz.

Anahtar kelimeler: Gezici dalak, akut batın, splenektomi

JEJUNAL DİVERTİKÜLOZ OBSTRÜKSİYONU: NADİR BİR AKUT KARIN NEDENİ

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ÖZET

Jejunal divertikülozis yüksek mortalite ve morbiditeye sebep olabilen tanısı zor konabilen nadir lezyonlardır. Kendine has spesifik klinik belirti ve bulguları olmadığı için tanısı geç konur. Bu nedenle komplikasyon oranı yüksektir. Klinik olarak asemptomatik olmakla birlikte, karın ağrısı, şişkinlik, akut divertikülit, kanama, bağırsak tıkanıklığı ve delinme ile kendini gösterir. Hastalığın gecikmiş tanısı sonucu ortaya çıkan yüksek mortalite ve morbidite oranları göz önünde bulundurulduğunda yüksek derecede şüphe gereklidir. Tercih edilen tedavi, etkilenen jejunal segmentin cerrahi olarak çıkarılmasıdır. Bu olgu sunumunda jejunumda divertikülozis nedeniyle barsak obstrüksiyonu sonucu akut karın gelişen ve opere edilen bir hasta sunuldu.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Jejenum, divertiküloz, intestinal obstrüksiyon

ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE NANOAKIŞKAN KULLANIMININ ISIL PERFORMANSA ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Enerji tasarrufu ve verimlilik artışı için, gelişmiş ısı transfer sistemlerinin yüksek ısı performansına sahip olması gerekmektedir. Bu sistemler, ısı değiştiriciler aracılığıyla gerçekleştirilen ısı transferi işlemiyle çalışmaktadır. Isı değiştiriciler, birçok alanda kullanılmaktadır. Bu alanlara hidroelektrik, termik ve nükleer santraller, kimya endüstrileri, ısıtma, soğutma ve iklimlendirme sistemleri, elektronik cihazlar, taşıtlar, enerji depolama ve alternatif enerji kaynakları örnek olarak verilebilir. Isı değiştiriciler, farklı akışkanlar arasında etkili bir ısı transferi sağlayacak şekilde dizayn edilmiştir. Bu araştırmada, Nanoakışkanların ısı transferindeki potansiyelini anlamak için yapılan birçok çalışmayı inceleyerek nanoakışkanların termal performansı iyileştirilebilir ve termal iletkenlik değerleri artırılabilir olduğu gözlemlenmiştir. Enerji tasarrufu, ısı değiştiricilerde verimli ve etkili bir şekilde artan ısı transferiyle mümkün olur. Artan enerji ihtiyacı ve azalan enerji kaynakları göz önüne alındığında, ısı transferini artırmanın ısı değiştiriciler için ne kadar önemli olduğu aşikardır. Bu nedenle, daha iyi ısı değiştiricilerin geliştirilmesi ve kullanılması, enerji tasarrufu sağlamak ve kaynakları daha etkin bir şekilde kullanmak oldukça önemlidir. Nano partiküllerin küçük boyutu, yüksek yüzey alanı sağlayarak ısı transferini artırır ve akışkanın özelliklerini iyileştirir. Nanoakışkanların kullanımıyla ilgili birçok çalışma yapılmıştır ve bu çalışmalarda çeşitli nanopartiküller (Au, Ag, Cu, Fe), metal oksitler (CuO, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZnO, Fe₃O₄), karbürler (SiC, TiC), nitritler (AlN, SiN) ve farklı tipte karbonlar (elmas, grafik, tek/çok duvarlı karbon nanotüpler) kullanılmıştır. Ayrıca, su, etilen glikol ve motor yağı gibi çeşitli akışkanlar

da tercih edilmektedir. Bu alanda yapılan çalışmalara göre ısı transferini artıran nanoakışkanların ısı performansını üzerinde etkili olduğu görülmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Isı Değiştirici, Nanoakışkanlar, Isı Transferi

EFFECT OF NANOFLUIDS USAGE IN HEAT EXCHANGERS ON THERMAL PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

In order to save energy and increase efficiency, advanced heat transfer systems need to have high thermal performance. These systems work with the heat transfer process realized through heat exchangers. Heat exchangers are used in many areas. For example; hydroelectric, thermal and nuclear power plants, chemical industries, heating, cooling and air conditioning systems, electronic devices, vehicles, energy storage and alternative energy sources. These heat exchangers are designed to provide effective heat transfer between different fluids. In this research, by reviewing many studies to understand the potential of nanofluids in heat transfer, it has been observed that the thermal performance of nanofluids can be improved and thermal conductivity values can be increased by using nanotubes. Energy savings are possible through efficient and effective increased heat transfer in heat exchangers. Considering the increasing energy demand and diminishing energy resources, it is observed how important it is for heat exchangers to increase heat transfer. Therefore, the development and use of better heat exchangers is a critical step to save energy and utilize resources more effectively. The small size of nanoparticles provides high surface area, which increases heat transfer and improves the properties of the fluid. Many studies have been carried out on the use of nanofluids, and various nanoparticles (Au, Ag, Cu, Fe), metal oxides (CuO, SiO₂, Al₂O₃, TiO₂, ZnO, Fe₃O₄), carbides (SiC, TiC), nitrides (AlN, SiN) and different types of carbons (diamond, graphite, single/multi-walled carbon nanotubes) have been used in these studies. In addition, various fluids such as water, ethylene glycol and motor oil are preferred. The results of the investigations show that the nanofluids are effective on the thermal performance of the thermal performance by enhancing the heat transfer.

Keywords: Heat Exchanger, Nanofluids, Heat Transfer

ISI DEĞİŞTİRİCİLERİNDE ÇALIŞMA AKIŞKANI OLARAK Al_2O_3 -SU NANOAKIŞKANI KULLANAN ÇALIŞMALARIN ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada, Al_2O_3 nanoakışkanları hakkında genel bilgiler sunulmuş ve bu nanoakışkanların ısı değiştiricilerindeki kullanımı incelenmiştir. Malzeme bilimindeki ilerlemelere paralel olarak, nano boyutta partiküllerin üretimi hız kazanmış olup günümüzde bu nanopartiküller üzerinde birçok çalışma yapılmaktadır. Nano partiküllerin en önemli özelliği, boyutlarının 100 nanometreden küçük olmasıdır. Bu parçacıklar, hacimsel yapıdaki malzemelere göre daha üstün özellikler sunmaktadır. Isı iletim katsayısı yüksek olan nanopartiküller, geleneksel akışkanlara belirli oranlarda eklenerek nanoakışkanlar oluşturulmuştur. Nanoakışkanlar, nanometrik boyuttaki (1-100 nm) katı partiküllerin baz akışkana karıştırılmasıyla elde edilen ve temel akışkanın ısı iletkenliğinden daha yüksek ısı iletkenliğe sahip olan akışkanlar olarak tanımlanır. Nanoakışkan oluşturmanın amacı, daha yüksek ısı iletkenliği sunan yeni bir akışkan elde etmektir. Bu nanoakışkanlar, endüstrinin birçok alanında kullanılmaktadır. Bu alanlar arasında güneş enerjisi uygulamaları, savunma sanayisi, uzay araçları, soğutma uygulamaları, talaşlı imalat sırasında soğutma sıvısı kullanımı ve mikro cihazlar için soğutma sıvısı yer almaktadır. Yapılan Literatür taraması, Al_2O_3 nanoakışkanının plakalı ısı değiştiriciler, düz yatay borular, çift borulu zıt akış sistemleri, çift borulu yatay akışlar ve araç radyatörleri gibi ısı değiştiricilerinde kullanıldığını ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Nanoakışkan, Al_2O_3 , Isı transferi.

ANALYSIS OF STUDIES USING Al_2O_3 -WATER NANOFLUID AS WORKING FLUID IN HEAT EXCHANGERS

ABSTRACT

This study presents general information about Al_2O_3 nanofluids and examines their use in heat exchangers. Alongside advancements in materials science, the production of nanoparticles at the nanoscale has accelerated, leading to numerous studies on these nanoparticles today. The most significant characteristic of nanoparticles is that their sizes are smaller than 100 nanometers. These particles offer superior properties compared to bulk materials. Nanoparticles with high thermal conductivity have been added to conventional fluids in specific ratios to create nanofluids. Nanofluids are defined as fluids obtained by dispersing solid particles in the nanometric size range (1-100 nm) into a base fluid, resulting in a fluid with higher thermal conductivity than the base fluid. The goal of creating nanofluids is to obtain a new fluid that offers higher thermal conductivity. These nanofluids are utilized in various industries, including solar energy applications, defense industry, space vehicles, cooling applications, coolant use in machining, and cooling fluids for micro devices. A literature review reveals that Al_2O_3 nanofluids have been used in various heat exchangers. These studies have been conducted in different applications, such as plate heat exchangers, horizontal straight tubes, counterflow double-tube systems, horizontal double-tube flows, and vehicle radiators.

Keywords: Nanofluid, Al_2O_3 , Heat transfer.

DUVAR TİPİ ELEKTRİKLİ KAZANIN HESAPLAMALI AKIŞKANLAR DİNAMİĞİ METODU KULLANILARAK ISIL VERİMLİLİĞİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Elektrikli kombi kazanlar, ısıtma ve sıcak su ihtiyaçlarını karşılamak için kullanılan kompakt ve verimli cihazlardır. Özellikle küçük evler ve daireler için idealdirler ve kolayca monte edilmektedir. Ayrıca, elektrikli kombi kazanların çalışma prensibi, yakıt olarak doğal gaz veya sıvı yakıtların kullanıldığı geleneksel kazanlara göre daha çevre dostudur. Elektrikli kombi sistemleri, elektriği doğrudan ısıya dönüştürdükleri için enerji kaybını minimize ederler ve bu da daha yüksek bir verimlilik sağlamaktadır.

Bu çalışmada;3 adet 9000 watt'lık rezistans yerleştirilmiş olan bir elektrik kombinin Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği Metodu kullanılarak ısı kapasite analizleri gerçekleştirilmiştir.3 boyutlu olarak gerçekleştirilen sayısal analizde, ağdan bağımsızlık çalışması yapılarak optimum eleman sayısı belirlenmiş olup SST k- ω türbülans modeli kullanılarak farklı referans düzlemleri üzerindeki hız, basınç ve sıcaklık dağılımları incelenmiştir. Yapılan çalışmalar sonucunda sisteme 10 °C de giren suyun 72°C çıktığı ve rezistans üzerinde bazı bölgelerde yüksek sıcaklık noktalarının oluştuğu tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli kombi, Isı transferi, Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği (HAD)

INVESTIGATION OF THE THERMAL EFFICIENCY OF A WALL-MOUNTED ELECTRIC BOILER USING THE COMPUTATIONAL FLUID DYNAMICS METHOD

ABSTRACT

Electric combi boilers are compact and efficient devices used to meet heating and hot water needs. They are especially ideal for small houses and apartments and are easily installed. In addition, the operating principle of electric combi boilers is more environmentally friendly than conventional boilers using natural gas or liquid fuels as fuel. Electric combi boiler systems minimize energy loss as they convert electricity directly into heat, resulting in higher efficiency.

In this study; Thermal capacity analyzes were carried out using the Computational Fluid Dynamics Method of an electrical combi boiler with 9000 watt resistors (3 pieces). In the numerical analysis carried out in 3 dimensions, the optimum number of elements was determined by performing a network independence study and different reference planes were used using the SST k- ω turbulence model. Velocity, pressure and temperature distributions on it were examined. As a result of the studies, it was determined that the water entering the system at 10 °C rose to 72 °C and high temperature points occurred in some areas on the resistance.

Keywords: Electrical boiler, Heat Transfer, Computational Fluid Dynamics (CFD)

Stronsiyum Katkısının Zn-40Al-2Cu Alaşımının Korozyon Direncine Etkisi

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ÖZET

Zn-40Al-2Cu ve Zn-40Al-2Cu-0,1Sr alaşımları kokil kalıba döküm yöntemi ile üretildi. Üretilen alaşımların içyapıları optik mikroskop ile, korozyon özellikleri ise elektrokimyasal bir deney düzeneği yardımıyla incelendi. Korozyon deneyleri %3,5 oranında NaCl içeren saf su+NaCl çözeltisi içerisinde çözelti ile temas eden dairesel yüzeyinin alanı 1 cm^2 ve yüksekliği 1 cm olan silindirik numuneler kullanılarak gerçekleştirildi. İçyapı incelemelerinde her iki alaşımın alüminyumca zengin α fazı, ötektik $\alpha+\eta$ faz karışımı ve bakırca zengin (CuZn_4) fazlarından oluştuğu, ancak Sr katkısının dendritleri incelttiğini gözlemlendi. Korozyon deneylerinde ise stronsiyum katkısının alaşımın korozyon direncini azalttığı belirlendi. İncelenen alaşımların korozyon deneylerinden elde edilen bulgular alaşımların yapısal özelliklerine dayandırılarak irdelendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Zn-Al esaslı alaşımlar, Sr katkısı, Korozyon, İçyapı

ANALYSIS OF BATTERY CHANGE TIMES IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

One of the biggest obstacles to the widespread adoption of electric vehicles is the high cost of batteries and the concerns of users about battery replacement costs. However, this is changing rapidly. It is estimated that by 2030, the cost of replacing an electric vehicle battery will be lower than the cost of repairing an internal combustion engine. A surprising drop in battery prices is expected in the near future. This means a cost of almost half of the price in 2023. This drop will be a significant turning point for many energy and technology projects and electric vehicles using lithium-ion batteries. The price per kWh is expected to be \$400 in 2012 and around \$110 in 2024. This sharp drop in prices is expected to make it possible to reach price parity between electric vehicles and conventional gasoline vehicles as early as 2026.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Elektrikli araçlar, otomotiv teknolojisi, bataryalar

ANALYSIS OF MAINTENANCE COSTS IN ELECTRIC VEHICLES

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ABSTRACT

Electric vehicles generally have lower maintenance costs than conventional vehicles with internal combustion engines. This is mainly because electric vehicles have fewer moving parts. This means that electric vehicles are simpler to maintain and generally cheaper. Therefore, electric vehicles require much less maintenance than conventional vehicles. There is no need for oil changes or gaskets; valves do not clog. Since electric vehicles do not have internal combustion engines, these costs are eliminated. In contrast, engine maintenance in internal combustion engine vehicles can be quite costly, especially as the vehicle ages. On the other hand, electric vehicles are not completely cost-free. The biggest maintenance cost that can occur is replacing the battery pack. As this pack ages, it will gradually lose its capacity to hold a charge. As time goes by, the driving range will shorten. However, electric car batteries do not wear out as easily. Maintenance costs in electric vehicles can vary depending on various factors. The main parameters affecting maintenance costs in electric vehicles can be listed as Battery Maintenance-Replacement, Brake System Maintenance, Tire Maintenance, Cooling-Air Conditioning System Maintenance and Software Updates.

Keywords: Automotive technology, maintenance, batteries

A SPLINE COLLOCATION APPROACH TO ZELDOVICH EQUATION

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ABSTRACT

This paper adopted to investigate numerical solutions of Zeldovich equation using Finite element collocation method. In order to achieve the aim of study, first of all, the equation discretized using finite difference technique, then the approximate solution of the Zeldovich equation is selected a linear combination of time dependent variables and cubic B splines. Using the approximate solution and collocation method yield an algebraic equation system. Solving the system carry our aim to obtain numerical solutions. The obtained solutions and the error norms L_2 and L_∞ are presented via tables and graphs

Keywords: Collocation Method, Finite Element Method, Zeldovich equation

SOLUTIONS OF LONNGREN-WAVE EQUATION VIA GENERALIZED RICCATI EQUATION MAPPING METHOD

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ABSTRACT

Using the Generalized Riccati Equation Mapping Method, we develop twenty-seven new accurate traveling wave solutions, including solitons and periodic solutions, to the Lonngren-wave equation. To demonstrate the physical behavior of some of the derived solutions, graphs for various constant values are provided. The solutions of the equation are important and notable for various actual physical phenomena.

Keywords: Lonngren-wave equation, Generalized Riccati Equation Mapping Method, Exact Solutions

APPLICATION OF PICK'S THEOREM TO DELAUNAY TRIANGLES AND VORONOI POLYGONS

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ABSTRACT

In this study, Delaunay triangles and Voronoi polygons obtained from these triangles has been examined. Delaunay triangles were drawn by randomly selecting a certain number of points and connecting each point with its two closest neighbors. The corners of the triangles formed at this stage if no other selected point is included in a circle passing through the points attention has been paid. The edge middle of each side of all resulting Delaunay triangles is Voronoi polygons were obtained by drawing and combining the perpendiculars. Voronoi polygons once the edges were made clear, a Voronoi diagram of the points we selected was created. On a square plane consisting of points, the corners of which are formed by points on this plane Pick's theorem is used to calculate the areas of polygons and Delaunay triangles and the Delaunay polygon surrounding the triangles is Voronoi polygon obtained from the Delaunay triangles. It has been noticed that the areas of polygons can be found. Randomly selected points are unit squared Delaunay triangles obtained provided that they are at the corners of the plane and the surrounding the area of the Delaunay polygon was found by Pick's theorem. Then, the areas of Voronoi polygons obtained from Delaunay triangles were approximately calculated.

Key Words: Delaunay triangles, Voronoi polygons, Pick Theorem.

ON SOME 3-NETS IN ALPHA AND BETA PLANES OF KLEIN QUADRIC

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the structure of 3-nets within Alpha planes of Klein quadric. We introduce a regular quadrangle in an Alpha plane, where the set of points X and lines A associated with the quadrangle form a 3-net, demonstrating the relationship between these geometric configurations. We formalize a 3-net structure by considering a set X of points and a set A of 6 lines, partitioned into 3 subsets, within an Alpha plane.

Keywords: Klein quadric, Projective space, 3-nets,

ON LINE PARTITIONS OF SOME CONFIGURATIONS IN THE HALL PLANE

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BSTRACT

In this study, we explore the structural properties of k -nets within the Hall plane. Specifically, we construct a 3-net by selecting a point set X and a line set A , comprising 9 lines partitioned into 3 subsets, within an affine plane of order 3. This approach is then generalized to a 4-net by extending the partition of A to 4 subsets. These findings shed light on the relationships between line partitions and net configurations in finite affine planes, offering valuable insights into the combinatorial and geometric characteristics of the Hall plane.

Keywords: Hall plane, Projective plane, line partitions,

ON SOME 3-NETS IN LEFT SEMI FIELD PLANE OF ORDER 9

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we investigate the structure of 3-nets within affine planes of order 2. We introduce a regular quadrangle in an affine plane, where the set of points X and lines A associated with the quadrangle form a 3-net, demonstrating the relationship between these geometric configurations. We formalize a 3-net structure by considering a set X of points and a set A of 6 lines, partitioned into 3 subsets, within an affine plane of order 2. These results provide a deeper understanding of the interplay between line partitions and net structures in finite affine planes of order 2 over left semifield of order 9, contributing to the study of finite geometries and their combinatorial properties.

Keywords: Left semifield, Projective plane, 3-nets,

ON THE GENUS AND FROBENIUS NUMBER OF SOME NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH THE DETERMINE NUMBER FIVE

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ABSTRACT

Let α and ϕ be nonnegative integers and integers, respectively. Let S be subset of \mathbb{N} if $0 \in S$; $b_1 + b_2 \in S$, for all $b_1, b_2 \in S$; $\gcd(S) = 1$ then S is called a numerical semigroup. (This condition is equivalent to and $\gcd(S) =$ greatest common divisor the element of S). The number

$F(S) = \max\{x \in \mathbb{N} : x \notin S\}$ and $n(S) = \text{Card}(\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S)$ is called the Frobenius number and determine number of S , respectively. Let S be a numerical semigroup. The elements in \mathbb{N} but not in S are called gaps of S . The set of all gaps of S is denoted by $H(S)$. That is, it is expressed as $H(S) = \{y \in \mathbb{N} : y \notin S\}$. The number $G(S) = \text{Card}(H(S))$ is called genus of S . It is known that $F(S) + 1 = n(S) + G(S)$.

We give following definitions for a numerical semigroup S

$$S_i = \{s \in S : s^3 = s_i\} \text{ for } i^3 = 0, s_i \in S;$$

$$S(i) = \{k \in \mathbb{N} : k + S_i \in S\}.$$

Here, every the set $S(i)$ is a numerical semigroup and we write the following chain:

$$S_n \supseteq S_{n-1} \supseteq \dots \supseteq S_1 \supseteq S_0 = S = S(0) \supseteq S(1) \supseteq \dots \supseteq S(n-1) \supseteq S(n) = \mathbb{N}.$$

The number $q(S) = \text{Card}(S(1) \setminus S)$ is called the type of S . Like wise, we put, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$; $q_i(S) = \text{Card}(S(i) \setminus S(i-1))$. In this way, it is possible to associate with every numerical semigroup S a numerical sequence $\{q_1, q_2, \dots, q_{n(S)}\}$ which is called the type sequence of S . It is known that, $1 \leq q_i(S) \leq q_1(S)$ and $q_1(S) = q(S)$.

In this study we will give some results about frobenius number and genus of some numerical semigroups with the determine number five.

Key Words : Numerical Semigroup, Type Sequence, Genus.

TYPE SEQUENCE OF SOME NUMERICAL SEMIGROUPS WITH THE DETERMINE NUMBER FIVE

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ABSTRACT

Let $\mathbb{N} = \{a \in \mathbb{N} : a \geq 0\}$ and ϕ be integers set. $f^{-1} S \hat{=} \mathbb{N}$, S is called a numerical semigroup if it satisfied following conditions

1) $0 \hat{\in} S$, 2) $a_1 + a_2 \hat{\in} S$, for all $a_1, a_2 \hat{\in} S$, 3) $Card(\mathbb{N} \setminus S) < \infty$. (this condition is equivalent to $gcd(S) = 1$ and $gcd(S) =$ greatest common divisor the element of S).

We define the following integers for a numerical semigroup S :

$F(S) = \max\{x \hat{\in} \phi : x \hat{\notin} S\}$ is the Frobenius number of S ,

$n(S) = Card(\{0, 1, 2, \dots, F(S)\} \cap S)$ is determine number of S ,

$m(S) = \min\{x \hat{\in} S : x^{-1} \cap 0\}$ is multiplicity of S .

We give following definitions for a numerical semigroup S

$$S_i = \{s \hat{\in} S : s^3 \leq s_i\} \text{ for } i^3 \geq 0, s_i \hat{\in} S;$$

$$S(i) = \{k \hat{\in} \mathbb{N} : k + S_i \hat{\in} S\}.$$

Here, every the set $S(i)$ is a numerical semigroup and we write the following chain:

$$S_n \hat{\supset} S_{n-1} \hat{\supset} \dots \hat{\supset} S_1 \hat{\supset} S_0 = S = S(0) \hat{\supset} S(1) \hat{\supset} \dots \hat{\supset} S(n-1) \hat{\supset} S(n) = \mathbb{N}.$$

The number $v(S) = Card(S(1) \setminus S)$ is called the type of S . Likewise, we put, for $i = 1, 2, \dots, n = n(S)$; $v_i(S) = Card(S(i) \setminus S(i-1))$. In this way, it is possible to associate with every numerical semigroup S a numerical sequence $\{v_1, v_2, \dots, v_{n(S)}\}$ which is called the type sequence of S . It is known that, $1 \leq v_i(S) \leq v_1(S)$ and $v_1(S) = v(S)$.

The number $G(S) = Card(H(S))$ is called genus of S . We note that $G(S) = \frac{F(S) + v(S)}{2}$

In this study we will give necessary and sufficiently conditions for type sequence some numerical semigroups with the determine number five.

Key Words : Numerical Semigroup, Type Sequence, Determine Number.

KESİRLİ TÜREVLER YARDIMIYLA ENDÜSTRİYEL SOĞUTMA SİSTEMLERİNDE SÜLFAT İYON KONSANTRASYONUNUN DİNAMİK ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Enerji santralının soğutma sisteminin önemi bilim insanlarının her zaman ilgisini çekmiştir. Bunun nedeni, enerji santralının soğutma sistemi üzerindeki deneysel analizler veya sayısal yaklaşımların tam sonucu elde edememesidir. Aslında, kondenserin içindeki ısı değişim süreçleri, soğutma suyundaki sülfat iyon konsantrasyonunun kontrolsüz artışı nedeniyle kötüleşir ve bu da iki ana nedene bağlıdır (i) ısı eşanjörlerinin/soğutma kulelerinin yüzeylerinde kalsiyum tuzlarının birikmesinde artış (ii) soğutma sistemindeki enerji santrallerinin korozyonu. Bu çalışmada, bir enerji santralının kapalı soğutma sisteminde dolaşan su için sülfat iyon konsantrasyonunun kesirli modellenmesi ele alınmıştır. Sülfat iyon konsantrasyonunun denklemi, hacimsel akış hızları için kütle korunumu yasasıyla modern kesirli diferansiyel denklemler kullanılarak dönüştürüldü ve daha sonra Laplace dönüşümü yöntemi kullanılarak analitik olarak çözümler incelendi.

Anahtar Kelimeler : Kesirli modelleme Sülfat iyon konsantrasyonu, Atangana-Baleanu ve Caputo-Fabrizio modern kesirli farklılaşmalar, enerji santrali ve soğutma sistemi, analitik sonuçlar.

YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTELERİNDE KARBAPENEM DİRENÇLİ ENTEROBACTERALES ENFEKSİYONLARI: SEFTAZİDİM-AVİBAKTAM DENEYİMİ

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ÖZET

Yoğun Bakım Ünitesinde (YBÜ) izlenen hastalarda gelişen sağlık bakımı ilişkili enfeksiyonlar (SBİE), önemli bir morbidite ve mortalite nedenidir. Son yıllarda, SBİE etkeni olan Gram negatif bakterilerde karbapenem direnç oranları giderek artmaktadır. Bu çalışmada amaç, karbapenem dirençli enterobacterales (KDE) ile gelişen SBİE tedavisinde seftazidim-avibaktam tedavisi konusundaki deneyimimizin olgu üzerinden örneklendirerek aktarılmasıdır. Hastanemizdeki 150 yataklı YBÜ'sinde 2023 yılı itibarıyla 57 hasta KDE enfeksiyonu nedeniyle seftazidim-avibaktam tedavisi almıştır. Dirençli etkenlerle gelişen enfeksiyonların tedavisinde, enfeksiyon hastalıkları ile yoğun bakım uzmanlarının iletişimi ve laboratuvar ile iş birliği çok önemli ve değerlidir. Bu sayede, kritik hastaların gecikmeden doğru tedaviyi alabilmesi sağlanabilir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi, Sağlık Bakımı İlişkili Enfeksiyon, Karbapenem Dirençli Enterobacterales, Seftazidim-Avibaktam

PERİNÖRAL İNVAZYONLU PROSTAT KANSERİNDE HİPOFRAKSİYONE RADYOTERAPİ UYGULANMASININ TEDAVİ YANIT ETKİSİ

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ABSTRACT

Giriş /Amaç: Son zamanlarda prostat kanserinde hipofraksiyone radyoterapi/ konvansiyonel radyoterapi (RT)'ye karşın artan sıklıkla tercih edilmektedir. Bu çalışmanın amacı, prostat radyoterapisi uygulanan hastalarda tedaviye dirençli olduğu bilinen perinöral invazyon (PNİ) varlığında, uygulanan RT tekniğinin hipofraksiyone veya konvansiyonel olmasının tedavi yanıtı üzerine etkisi araştırıldı.

Gereç Yöntem: Çalışmaya üniversitemiz radyasyon onkolojisi kliniğinde RT alan 44 hasta retrospektif olarak incelendi. Hastaların patoloji raporları, RT tekniklerine dair bilgiler hasta dosyaları ve bilgisayar kayıtlarından elde edildi. Hastalar aldıkları günlük RT fraksiyon dozu ve toplam doza göre gruplandırıldı. Günlük doz 200 cGy fraksiyon uygulamaları konvansiyonel (KONV), günlük RT dozu 250cGy fraksiyon olanlar hipofraksiyone (HİPO), intraprostatik boost yapılmış ise İPB teknik olarak sınıflandırıldı. 200 cGy/38 frx (KONV 76), 200 cGy/98 frx (KONV 78), konvansiyonel teknikte intraprostatik boost yapılanlar (IPB-KONV 80), günlük 250cGy/28 frx (HİPO70), hipofraksiyone teknikte intraprostatik boost yapılanlar IPB-HİPO 72,5 olarak adlandırıldı. PNİ olan hastalarda RT tekniği ile ilişkili tedavi yanıt değerlendirilmesi amacıyla PSA yanıtı incelendi. **İstatistiksel Değerlendirme:** Araştırmadan elde edilen veriler kodlandıktan sonra analizler için SPSS (Statistical Package for Social Sciences) (Version 22 for Windows, SPSS Inc, Chicago, IL, USA) paket programında bilgisayara aktarıldı ve değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Çalışmaya prostat kanseri tanılı 44 hasta dahil edildi. Yaş ortalaması: 68.9 yıl (min-max 53-84) idi. 21 hastada PNİ varken, 23 hastada ise PNİ yoktu. KONV grupta 15 hasta

(%53,6) PNI varken, 13 hasta (%46,4) PNI yoktu, HIPO grupta ise 6 hastada (%37,5) hastada PNI varken, 10 hastada (%62,5) hastada PNI yoktu. Tüm gruplar için tüm RT tekniğinde PSA değerlerinin zamana göre istatistiksel anlamlı düzeyde düşüş gösterdiği belirlendi. Ancak zamana göre değişime RT tekniğinin anlamlı düzeyde bir etkisinin olmadığı belirlendi. PNI varlığında KONV vs HIPO RT tekniğinin uygulanması veya HIPO vs IPB-HYPO 72,5 tekniğinin uygulanması PSA düşüşü bakımından istatistiksel anlamlılık değerine ulaşmadı. PNI mevcut hastalarda iki tekniğinin (KONV ve HIPO) PSA azalma yüzdesinin zamana göre değişiminde HIPO tekniğinde azalma oranı daha fazla idi, ancak aradaki fark istatistiksel olarak anlamlı bulunmadı.

Sonuç: Çok küçük bir örneklem grubunda değerlendirme yaptığımız bu çalışma verisine göre PNI varlığında hipofraksiyone RT uygulanması PSA sonuçlarını daha fazla düşürdü, ancak fark istatistiksel anlamlı düzeye ulaşmadı. Seçilebilecek spesifik hasta popülasyonlarında daha fazla hasta katılımlı çalışmalar ile hipofraksiyone RT'nin etkinliğini ortaya koyacak ek çalışmalara ihtiyaç vardır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Prostat kanseri, perinöral invazyon, hipofraksiyone radyoterapi, tedavi yanıt, PSA

YUMUŞAK DOKU SARKOMLU HASTALARDA RADYOTERAPİ SONUÇLARI ve PROGNOSTİK FAKTÖRLER

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ÖZET

Amaç: Çalışmamızda postoperatif veya primer radyoterapi (RT) ile tedavi edilen 86 yumuşak doku sarkomlu hastada tedavi sonuçları ve prognostik faktörler retrospektif olarak değerlendirildi.

Gereç ve Yöntem: Çalışmamıza postoperatif veya primer RT alan yumuşak doku sarkomlu hastalar retrospektif olarak değerlendirilmiştir. Evre, yerleşim, histopatolojik tip, tümörün büyüklüğü, cerrahi özellikleri, kemoterapi durumu ve radyoterapi doz/fraksinasyonu gibi parametreler hastalığın prognostik değeri bakımından değerlendirildi.

Bulgular: Hastaların medyan yaşı 45 (18-80) olup, katılımcıların 45'i (%52) erkek, 41'ü (%48) kadındı. Radyoterapi median doz 60 (40-70) Gy idi. Olguların medyan takip süresi 53 (3-246 ay) ay olarak bulundu. Beş yıllık genel sağkalım (OS), hastalısız sağkalım (DFS) ve lokal kontrol (LC) sırası ile %68, %61 ve %76 idi. Tek değişkenli analizde OS için tümör boyutu >10 cm (p=0.01), derin yerleşim (p=0.001), grade III-IV (p=0.0001), evre III (p=0.02) ve (+) cerrahi sınır (p=0.002), HS için grade III-IV (p=0.0001), evre III (p=0.030) ve (+) cerrahi sınır (p=0.012); LC içinse tümör lokalizasyonu (ekstremiteler vs diğer) (p=0.028), grade III-IV (p=0.004), derinlik (p=0.035) ve (+) cerrahi sınır (p<0.0001) anlamlı prognostik faktörler olarak bulundu. Çok değişkenli analizde OS ve DFS için sırasıyla grade III-IV (sırasıyla p=0.004 ve p=0.001), LC için cerrahi sınır (p=0.0001) ve istatistiksel olarak anlamlı olmasa da tümör lokalizasyonu (p=0.06) önemli prognostik faktörler olarak bulundu.

Sonuç: Çalışmamızda yüksek grade, cerrahi sınırların pozitif olması ve ekstremiteler dışında tümör lokalizasyonu en önemli prognostik faktörler olarak bulunmuştur. Bu sonuçlar daha önceki çalışmalar ile uyumlu olup tedavi planlamalarında mutlaka göz önünde bulundurulmalıdır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Grade, lokal kontrol, prognostik faktör, radyoterapi, yumuşak doku sarkomu.

SYNTHESIS OF TWO NOVEL ANTI-INFLAMMATORY MOLECULES AND TESTING OF THEIR ABILITY TO SUPPRESS PROINFLAMMATORY MEDIATORS

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ABSTRACT

No definitive treatment is yet available for inflammatory bowel disease (IBD), which has a multifactorial pathogenesis. Therefore, there is still an important need to develop safe and tolerable therapeutic agents by considering various approaches to treat this disease. In this study, benzoic acid conjugated glucosamine derivatives (Ba-G1 and Ba-G2) were synthesized, and their capacity to suppress the production of proinflammatory mediators in hydrogen peroxide (H₂O₂)-induced HT-29 cells were tested in vitro. The structures of the synthesized Ba-

G1 and Ba-G2 compounds were investigated using Proton Nuclear Magnetic Resonance Spectroscopy, Fourier Transform Infrared Spectroscopy, and Liquid Chromatography Mass Spectroscopy. The cytotoxic levels of Ba-G1 and Ba-G2 compounds on HT-29 cells were determined by the MTT reduction assay. The ability of the compounds to suppress proinflammatory mediators was tested by measuring the levels of nitric oxide (NO) produced and interleukin-6 (IL-6), interleukin-1 β (IL-1 β), and tumor necrosis factor- α (TNF- α) in HT-29 cells that were subjected to stimulation with H₂O₂. MTT analysis showed that the cytotoxic effect of the Ba-G1 compound on the HT-29 cells occurred at low doses, while the cytotoxic effect of the Ba-G2 compound occurred at higher doses. The results of the ELISA analysis indicated that non cytotoxic levels of both compounds exhibited a statistically significant reduction in the production levels of IL-6, TNF- α , IL-1 β , and NO generated by H₂O₂-stimulated HT-29 cells (p<0.05). The Ba-G1 and Ba-G2 compounds have the potential to be candidate chemical molecules for drug development in the treatment of IBD due to their high anti-inflammatory effects.

Keywords: HT-29 colon cells, H₂O₂, cytokine, NO, anti-inflammatory compounds, structure elucidation

REUSE OF INDUSTRIAL WASTES: PRODUCTION AND CHARACTERIZATION OF CERAMIC WALL TILES WITH MARBLE WASTE AND COLEMANITE ADDITIVES

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ABSTRACT

This study investigates the effects of marble waste and colemanite additions on the production of ceramic wall tiles to promote environmental sustainability. Marble waste was used in four different ratios (0%, 1%, 3%, and 5%) to produce two sets of samples. In the first set, only marble waste was added, while in the second set, a fixed amount of 0.5% colemanite was also incorporated. The samples were sintered at 1000°C. The results showed that marble waste reduced the density of ceramics and increased porosity, negatively affecting their mechanical properties. However, the addition of colemanite balanced these negative effects by supporting the formation of the liquid phase during sintering, closing pores, and forming a denser and more compact structure. XRD analyses confirmed that colemanite promoted the formation of new crystal phases, increasing phase stability and ensuring a homogeneous distribution in the microstructure. Furthermore, colemanite, with its low viscosity property, reduced the material's porosity and decreased water absorption. Consequently, significant improvements in mechanical properties, such as density and compressive strength, were achieved. These findings demonstrate that industrial waste provides environmental and economic sustainability in ceramic production, contributing innovative and eco-friendly raw material solutions to both literature and industry.

Keywords : Ceramic Wall Tiles, Marble Waste, Colemanite Additive, Powder Metallurgy, Material Characterization

TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%1 MAGNEZYUM OKSİT SİSTEMİNE %0.25-1.0 ORANLARINDA YTRİYUM OKSİT İLAVESİ VE ETKİSİNİN İNCELENMESİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada tavuk hidroksiapatit-% 1.0 magnezyum oksit (THA-1MgO) sistemine %0.25, 0.5 ve 1.0 oranlarında ytriyum oksit (Y_2O_3) katkıları yapılarak oluşturulan üçlü sistemler 1200, 1250 ve 1300 °C sıcaklıkta 4 saat süre ile sinterlenerek, oluşturulan üçlü sistemlerin THA-1MgO' in özelliklerine ne gibi etkiler sağladığı araştırıldı. Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde artan Y_2O_3 ilavesinin tüm sinterleme sıcaklıklarında THA-1MgO sisteminin yoğunluğunda azalmaya, ancak; kırılma tokluğu ve basma mukavemetinde artışa katkı sağladığı belirlendi. Artan sıcaklıkla THA-1 MgO' in yoğunluğu $2.843\pm 0.040 \text{ g/cm}^3$ ten $3.009\pm 0.009 \text{ g/cm}^3$ e, kırılma tokluğu $0.956\pm 0.186 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$ den $1.422\pm 0.195 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$ ye ve basma mukavemeti $162\pm 15.716 \text{ MPa}$ dan $209\pm 15.355 \text{ MPa}$ ya çıkmıştır. Y_2O_3 ilavesi ile ilgili özelliklerden yoğunluğun $2.987\pm 0.019 \text{ g/cm}^3$ e gerilemesine karşın, kırılma tokluğunun $1.732\pm 0.304 \text{ MPam}^{1/2}$ ye ve basma mukavemetinin $214\pm 16.522 \text{ MPa}$ ya arttığı belirlendi. Mikroyapısal değerlendirmelerle bu durumun Y_2O_3 ilavesi ile THA-1MgO' daki dekompoze olma oranının ve tane boyutunun azalması ile ilgili olduğu tespit edildi.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tavuk Hidroksiapatit, Magnezyum Oksit, Ytriyum Oksit, Sinterleme

BİYOMEDİKAL UYGULAMALAR İÇİN ALTERNATİF ÜÇLÜ SİSTEM: TAVUK HİDROKSİAPATİT-%0.5 TİTANYUM OKSİT-%(0.25/0.50) LANTANYUM OKSİT

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada tavuk hidroksiapatit (THA)-%0.5titanyum oksit (TiO_2)-%0.25/0.50 lantanyum oksit (La_2O_3) üçlü sisteminin biyomedikal uygulamalarda kullanılabilirliği araştırıldı. Bu amaçla 1200, 1250 ve 1300 °C olmak üzere 3 farklı sıcaklıkta sinterleme işlemine tabi tutulan üçlü sistemlerin içerdiği fazlar, sinterleme davranışları ve mekanik özellikleri incelendi. Yapılan incelemeler neticesinde, hazırlanan üçlü sistem için 3.098 ± 0.010 g/cm³' lük yoğunluk, 4.601±0.343 GPa' lık sertlik, 1.964 ± 0.169 MPam^{1/2}' lik kırılma tokluğu ve 180±9.785 MPa' lık basma mukavemeti değerine ulaşıldı. Ortalama tane boyutları ile oluşan fazların türü ve oranının hazırlanan kimyasal bileşimlerden ve sinterleme sıcaklığından etkilendiği tespit edildi. Belirtilen bu mekanik özellikleri göz önünde bulundurulduğunda hazırlanan üçlü sistemin literatürde var olan hidroksiapatit esaslı seramik takviyeli üçlü sistemlere alternatif olarak biyomedikal uygulamalarda kullanılabilir nitelikte olduğu kanaatine varıldı.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tavuk Hidroksiapatit, Titanyum Oksit, Lantanyum Oksit, Sinterleme

AuCu₃-TİPİ İKİLİ İNTERMETALİK BİLEŞİK NdIr₃'ÜN YAPISAL, ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ ve FONON STABİLİTESİ

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ÖZET

AuCu₃ tipindeki NdIr₃ bileşiğinin yapısal, mekanik özellikleri ve fonon titreşimsel özelliklerini sistematik olarak incelemek için ilk prensip hesaplamaları yapıldı. Hesaplamaların tümünde ab-initio temeline dayanan Genelleştirilmiş Gradyant yaklaşımı (GGY) göz önüne alınmış olup, değiş-tokuş korelasyon etkisi ise Perdew-Burke-Enzerhof (PBE) parametrizasyonu ile gerçekleştirildi. İlk olarak, bu bileşik için toplam enerjilere karşılık gelen hacimlerin değişim eğrileri Birch-Murnaghan durum denkleminde fit edilerek malzemenin hacim (V), yoğunluk (ρ), örgü sabiti (a_0), Bulk modülü (B_0) ve Bulk modülünün basınç türevi (B'_0) gibi temel yapısal parametreleri elde edildi. Daha sonra, malzemelerin sertliği ile ilgili kapsamlı bilgiler elde edebilmek için mekanik özellikler çerçevesinde birinci dereceden elastik sabitler hesaplandı. Bu elde edilen elastik sabitler mekanik kararlılık kriterlerini sağladığından ötürü incelenen NdIr₃ bileşiğinin mekanik açıdan kararlı olduğu çıkarımına varıldı. Ayrıca, malzemenin hacmindeki ve şeklindeki değişime karşı gösterilen direnci ölçmek için sırasıyla Bulk modülü ve Shear modülü gibi bazı sertlik verileri de hesaplandı. Bunun yanı sıra katıların yüksek ve düşük sıcaklık bölgelerini ayırt etmek için kullanılan temel bir fiziksel özellik olan Debye sıcaklığı belirlendi. Özellikle, Brillouin bölgesinin merkezindeki titreşim spektrumu, fonon yoğunlukları ve kızılötesi-aktif ve inaktif titreşim modları, Yoğunluk Fonksiyonel Pertürbasyon Teorisi (YFPT) ve grup teorisi kullanılarak ilk defa elde edildi. Bu çalışma, AuCu₃ tipindeki NdIr₃ bileşiğinin dinamik olarak kararlı olduğunu ortaya koymaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mekanik özellikler, AuCu₃ kristal yapısı, Fonon titreşim modları.

Li₂MgGe HEUSLER BİLEŞİĞİNİN YAPISAL, ELEKTRONİK VE ELASTİK ÖZELLİKLERİ

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ÖZET

Kübik kristal yapısındaki Li₂MgGe Heusler bileşiğinin yapısal, elastik ve elektronik özellikleri yoğunluk fonksiyonel teorisi çerçevesinde VASP programı yardımıyla kuramsal olarak araştırıldı. Bu bileşiğin hem normal Heusler (Fm-3m uzay grubu; L₂₁) hem de ters Heusler (F-43m uzay grubu; XA) kristal yapılarında birim hücrelerinin hacmine karşılık gelen toplam enerjiler hesaplandı. Bu değişimin Birch-Murnaghan denkleminde fit edilmesiyle Li₂MgGe bileşiğinin farklı iki kristal yapısı için de dengedeki örgü sabitleri, minimum enerjiler, hacim modülleri ve hacim modülünün basınca göre türevi gibi yapısal parametreler elde edildi. Elde edilen sonuçlara göre; XA-tipi yapının, daha düşük toplam enerji nedeniyle L₂₁-tipi yapıdan enerji bakımından daha kararlı olduğu bulundu. Ayrıca, bu iki yapı için hesaplanan örgü sabiti değerlerinin literatürdeki mevcut teorik verilerle oldukça uyumlu olduğu görüldü. En kararlı faz olan XA-tipi yapı için elektronik bant yapısı hesaplamaları, genelleştirilmiş gradyan yaklaşımı (GGY) ve değiştirilmiş Becke-Johnson yaklaşımları (mBJ-GGY) içerisinde gerçekleştirildi. Çalışılan malzemenin sertliği hakkında bilgi sahibi olabilmek için zorlanma yöntemi kullanılarak ikinci dereceden tek kristal elastik sabitleri (C_{ij}) teorik olarak hesaplandı. Bu değerlerin Born kararlılık kriterlerine uyum göstermesinden dolayı Li₂MgGe Heusler bileşiğinin XA-tipi yapıda mekanik olarak kararlı olduğu sonucu çıkarıldı. Mekanik olarak kararlı olması da bu malzemelerin sentezlenebilir, geliştirilebilir veya büyütülebilir olduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Heusler Bileşikler, Kristal Yapı, Elastik Sabitler.

ELEMENT POTENTIALS OF RED COLORED NEOGENE KAZMACA FORMATION AND UPPER EOCENE-LOWER MIOCENE INCİK AND BAYINDIR FORMATIONS CROPPING OUT AROUND KIRIKKAL

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ABSTRACT

Kazmaca, Incik and Bayındır Formations consist of red colored rocks formed under different geological environment conditions from Neogene to Upper Eocene-Lower Miocene. These rocks include low energy calcareous or dolomitic siltstones, shales and carbonate rocks of marine or lacustrine origin and high energy sandstones, arkoses and conglomerates of continental origin. The basic ophiolitic melange in the region is cut by Paleocene aged Sulakyurt granite and covered by Incik and Kızılırmak formations. The formation of red colored sedimentary rocks generally occurs as a result of the activation of components such as copper by oxidized salt waters or the reduction of sulfate in marine or lake sediments by sulfur-bearing fluids. These rocks are enriched with elements such as Cu, Ag, Pb, Zn, Mo, V, U, Th, Co and their mineral contents were determined by XRD, XRF and ICP-MS analyses. Metal accumulation is controlled by reduction-oxidation reactions and geochemical data are consistent with the formation mechanism.

Red colored beds are remarkable in terms of uranium enrichment. These beds have relatively high Cu/Al values and iron content, indicating that their formation occurred in a reducing environment. The chemical weathering index of fine-grained sediments indicates low dissolved oxygen content in bottom water under humid-warm climate conditions. The accumulation of uranium-bearing rock series may be due to cyclical climate changes rather than a continuous humid-warm climate. Uranium mineralization is associated with iron reduction. Cyclical climate changes contribute to the low organic matter content in the sandstones of red beds, leading to insufficient reduction potential, and uranium-bearing fluids generally consist of oxidized waters at the surface. In addition, cyclical climate changes facilitate the enrichment of uranium in dark mudstones in sand bodies and provide resources for subsequent uranium mineralization.

Key Words: Bayındır Formation, Kazmaca Formation, Incik Formation, Sandstone Type Uranium Deposit, Geochemistry, Red Beds

RARE EARTH ELEMENT CHARACTERISTICS OF ARSENIC-RICH OXIDIZED LEAD MINERALIZATION IN ALADAĞLAR KURTTEPE (YAHYALI- KAYSERİ)

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ABSTRACT

The Aladağ region consists of various stacks and formations deposited in the Devonian-Lower Cretaceous period. Ore-bearing formations such as Yahyalı, Küçüksu, and Minare Tepeler are located in the region. New research conducted in the Kurttepe (Yahyalı-Kayseri) field provides important data on the origin of mineralization in the region and rare earth element (REE) potentials. Within the scope of this study, the mineralogy and texture of rocks will be determined by petrographic examinations, and mineral-element contents and REE enrichment potentials will be investigated by XRD, ICP-MS, and XRF analyses. Samples from the study area show significant As enrichment. REE contents of the samples were normalized to standard values such as PAAS, NASC, Chondrite, Average Shale, and Upper Crust. A positive correlation was detected between As and these REEs. While rare earth element (REE) concentrations generally remain constant along the flow path, Eu (Europium) concentration increases. There is a positive correlation between arsenic (As) and Eu concentrations, and both are negatively correlated with Eh (redox potential). REE patterns of PAAS, NASC, Average Shale, and Upper Crust normalized samples indicate that groundwater is enriched with HREE (Heavy Rare Earth Elements). These waters show positive Eu anomalies and slightly negative Ce anomalies. Redox, complexation, desorption, and resorption processes affect groundwater REE concentrations and distribution patterns. Positive Eu anomalies are probably due to increased Eu^{+2} mobilization under reducing conditions, which may also cause arsenic mobilization.

Keywords: Rare Earth Elements (REE), Enrichment, Arsenic mobilization, Reducing condition

NEONATAL BUZAĞILARDA LÖKOGRAM

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ÖZET

Bu bildiriye, sağlıklı neonatal buzağılarda yapılan araştırmalardan elde edilen lökogram parametrelerinin derlemesi amaçlanmaktadır. Lökositler (WBC), bağışıklık sisteminin temel taşı olup nötrofiller, lenfositler, monositler, eozinofiller ve bazofillerden oluşur. Bu hücrelerin oranları ve dağılımları, enfeksiyon, inflamasyon ve immün bozuklukların tanı ve yönetiminde kritik öneme sahiptir. Neonatal buzağılarda, yaşamın ilk günlerinde lökosit profilleri belirgin değişimler göstermektedir. Doğumdan hemen sonra nötrofil baskınlığı gözlenirken, bu süreç bağışıklık sisteminin olgunlaşmasıyla lenfositlerin baskın hale gelmesiyle sonuçlanır. Bu adaptif değişiklikler, bağışıklık sistemi yanıtlarının gelişimi ve humoral immünitinin oluşumuna işaret etmektedir. Doğum sonrası ilk günlerde nötrofil artışı ve eozinofil azalışı ile karakterize edilen bir lökositoz gözlemlenir. İlk günlerde yüksek olan nötrofil/lenfosit oranı, yaş ilerledikçe lenfosit baskınlığına doğru bir değişim gösterir. Bu durum, doğumun bir stres faktörü olması ve buna bağlı hormonal etkilerle açıklanabilir. Ayrıca, lökositlerin farklı alt popülasyonlarındaki bu değişimler, bağışıklık sistemi fonksiyonlarının olgunlaşma sürecini yansıtmaktadır. Araştırmalar, doğum sonrası bu dönemdeki hematolojik analizlerin, neonatal buzağuların sağlık durumunun değerlendirilmesi ve potansiyel sorunların erken teşhisi açısından değerli bilgiler sunduğunu ortaya koymaktadır. Buzağılarda doğum sonrası ilk 30 gün boyunca total lökosit sayısı azalırken lenfosit sayısında bir artış ve nötrofillerde azalma gözlemlenebilir. Doğumdan sonraki ilk 6 gün içinde lökosit sayısı $14.4 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ 'den daha düşük değerlere inerken, nötrofil/lenfosit oranında anlamlı bir değişim olabilmektedir. Bu bulgular, neonatal süreçte bağışıklık sisteminin gelişim dinamiklerini anlamada önemli bir temel sunmaktadır. Sonuç olarak, neonatal lökogram analizleri hem buzağuların sağlığını değerlendirmek hem de yönetim stratejilerini optimize etmek için vazgeçilmez bir araçtır.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buzağı, lenfositler, lökogram, lökositler, neonatal, referans aralık.

LEUKOGRAM IN NEONATAL CALVES

ABSTRACT

This paper aims to compile data on leukogram parameters derived from studies conducted on healthy neonatal calves. Leukocytes (WBC), which are the cornerstone of the immune system, consist of neutrophils, lymphocytes, monocytes, eosinophils, and basophils. The proportions and distributions of these cells are critical for diagnosing and managing infections, inflammation, and immune disorders. In neonatal calves, leukocyte profiles exhibit significant changes during the first days of life. Following birth, neutrophil predominance is observed, which shifts towards lymphocyte dominance as the immune system matures. These adaptive changes reflect the development of immune responses and the establishment of humoral immunity. Leukocytosis is characterized by increased neutrophils and decreased eosinophils, typically observed in the initial postnatal days. The initially high neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio gradually transitions to lymphocyte predominance with advancing age, likely influenced by the stress of birth and associated hormonal effects. Moreover, the observed shifts in leukocyte subpopulations mirror the maturation process of immune system functions. Studies indicate that hematological analyses during this period provide valuable insights into the health status of neonatal calves and facilitate the early detection of potential health issues. Throughout the first 30 days post-birth, total leukocyte counts tend to decrease, while lymphocyte numbers increase, accompanied by a reduction in neutrophils. Within the first six days postnatally, leukocyte counts may drop from $14.4 \times 10^3/\mu\text{L}$ to lower levels, with notable changes in the neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio. These findings provide a fundamental understanding of the developmental dynamics of the immune system in neonatal calves. In conclusion, neonatal leukogram analyses are indispensable for evaluating calf health and optimizing management strategies.

Keywords: Calf, lymphocytes, leukogram, leukocytes, neonatal, reference intervals.

NEONATAL BUZAĞILARDA ERİTROGRAM

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ÖZET

Bu bildiri, neonatal dönemdeki sağlıklı buzağılarda eritrogram parametrelerinin referans aralıklarını derlemeyi amaçlamaktadır. Eritrogram, eritrositlerin (RBC) sayısı, hemoglobinin (HGB), hematokrit (HCT) ve eritrosit indekslerini (MCV, MCH, MCHC) içeren önemli hematolojik parametreleri kapsar. Neonatal buzağılarda bu parametrelerin yaşa bağlı değişimleri, klinik değerlendirme ve hastalık yönetimi açısından kritik öneme sahiptir. Neonatal buzağılarda RBC sayısı, HGB ve HCT değerleri doğum gününde yüksek olup ilk günlerde kademeli bir azalma eğilimi gösterir. Doğumdan sonraki ilk 6 saatte RBC yaklaşık $8.3-8.5 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ arasında değişirken, HGB 11.5-12.5 g/dL, HCT ise %37-39 aralığında ölçülmüştür. Ancak ilk hafta boyunca bu değerlerde bir düşüş gözlemlenir; yedinci güne gelindiğinde RBC $6.6-7.89 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$, HGB 8.8-10.7 g/dL ve HCT %24.8-34.4 seviyelerine düşer. Bu süreçte eritrosit indekslerinde (MCV, MCH ve MCHC) belirgin değişimler gözlemlenmiş, bu da buzağılardaki hematopoetik adaptasyon süreçlerini yansıtmaktadır. İkinci ve üçüncü haftalarda değerlerde kısmi bir stabilizasyon görülürken, 30. güne kadar cinsiyete bağlı hafif farklılıklar oluşmuştur. Dişi buzağılarda RBC sayısı $9.62 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ iken, erkeklerde bu değer $9.20 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ olarak ölçülmüştür. Sonuç olarak, bu referans aralıkları veteriner hekimlere ve araştırmacılara, neonatal buzağılarda normal hematolojik profilin değerlendirilmesi ve anemi, enfeksiyon gibi hastalıkların tanı ve yönetiminde değerli bilgiler sunmaktadır. Bu bulgular, buzağılarda sağlıklı büyüme ve gelişimi desteklemek için önemli bir rehber niteliğindedir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Buzağı, eritrosit, hematokrit, neonatal, referans aralık.

ERYTHROGRAM IN NEONATAL CALVES

ABSTRACT

This study aims to compile reference ranges for erythrogram parameters in healthy neonatal calves. The erythrogram encompasses key hematological parameters such as red blood cell (RBC) count, hemoglobin (HGB), hematocrit (HCT), and erythrocyte indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC). The age-dependent changes in these parameters are critically important for clinical evaluation and disease management in neonatal calves. At birth, RBC count, HGB, and HCT values are elevated, gradually decreasing over the first few days. Within the first 6 hours postpartum, RBC count ranges between approximately $8.3-8.5 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$, HGB between 11.5–

12.5 g/dL, and HCT within 37-39%. However, these values decline during the first week, reaching RBC counts of $6.6-7.89 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$, HGB levels of 8.8-10.7 g/dL, and HCT values of 24.8-34.4% by day seven. Erythrocyte indices (MCV, MCH, MCHC) also exhibit notable changes during this period, reflecting the hematopoietic adaptation processes in calves. Partial stabilization of these values occurs during the second and third weeks, with mild sex-based differences observed by day 30. For instance, RBC counts are $9.62 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ in female calves compared to $9.20 \times 10^6/\mu\text{L}$ in males. In conclusion, these reference ranges provide valuable information for veterinarians and researchers in evaluating normal hematological profiles in neonatal calves and diagnosing and managing conditions such as anemia and infections. These findings serve as an essential guide to support healthy growth and development in calves.

Keywords: Calf, erythrocyte, hematocrit, neonatal, reference range.

BUZAĞILARDA KALSİYUM VE FOSFOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Kalsiyum ve fosfor, buzağılarda büyüme ve gelişim için kritik öneme sahip iki temel mineraldir. Bu minerallerin dengesi, buzağılarda sağlıklı bir metabolizma ve genel sağlık durumu için gereklidir. Kalsiyum, kemik gelişimi, sinir iletimi ve kas fonksiyonları için gerekli iken, fosfor enerji metabolizmasında ve hücresel işlevlerde önemli bir rol oynar.

Buzağılarda kalsiyum ve fosfor seviyeleri, beslenme düzeni ve özellikle süt ve kolostrum alımı ile doğrudan ilişkilidir. Kolostrum, yüksek mineral içeriği ile bilinir ve buzağılara doğumdan sonraki ilk günlerde sağlanan bu besin, serum kalsiyum ve fosfor seviyelerini artırmada önemli bir rol oynar. Örneğin, yapılan çalışmalarda kolostrumun zengin mineral içeriği sayesinde, buzağılarda serum fosfor seviyelerinin arttığı gözlemlenmiştir. Ayrıca, kalsiyum ve fosforun yeterli alımı, buzağılarda hipokalsemi ve diğer mineral eksikliklerinin önlenmesine yardımcı olur.

Kalsiyum ve fosforun metabolizması, buzağılarda büyüme performansını etkileyen birçok faktörden biridir. Araştırmalar, kalsiyum tuzlarının ve fosfor kaynaklarının diyetle takviyesinin, buzağılarda büyüme performansını artırdığını göstermektedir. Örneğin, kalsiyum ve fosfor seviyelerinin dengeli bir şekilde sağlanması, buzağılarda kas gelişimini ve genel sağlık durumunu iyileştirmektedir. Bununla birlikte, kalsiyum ve fosfor dengesizliği, raşitizm gibi kemik hastalıklarına yol açabilir.

Ayrıca, buzağılarda kalsiyum ve fosfor metabolizmasını etkileyen hormonal faktörler de bulunmaktadır. Paratiroid hormonu (PTH), kalsiyum seviyelerini düzenlemede önemli bir rol

oynar; doğumdan önce ve sonra PTH seviyelerinin artması, kalsiyumun kemiklerden salınımını teşvik eder. Bu durum, buzağılarda hipokalsemi riskini azaltır ve mineral dengesinin korunmasına yardımcı olur.

Sonuç olarak, buzağılarda kalsiyum ve fosfor ilişkisi, beslenme, hormonlar ve metabolizma arasındaki karmaşık etkileşimlerle şekillenir. Bu minerallerin dengeli alımı, buzağılarda sağlıklı büyüme ve gelişim için kritik öneme sahiptir. Yeterli kolostrum alımı, mineral takviyeleri ve hormonal denge, bu süreçte önemli rol oynamaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kalsiyum, Fosfor, Buzağı

BUZAĞILARDA SODYUM, POTASYUM ve KLOR DEĞİŞİMİNİN DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

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ÖZET

Sodyum (Na), potasyum (K) ve klor (Cl) gibi elektrolitlerin buzağılardaki önemi, hem beslenme hem de sağlık açısından kritik bir rol oynamaktadır. Bu mineraller, buzağının büyümesi, gelişimi ve genel sağlığı için gereklidir. Özellikle, sodyum ve potasyum, hücre içi ve dışı sıvı dengesinin sağlanmasında, asit-baz dengesinin korunmasında ve kas fonksiyonlarının düzenlenmesinde önemli işlevlere sahiptir.

Kolostrum, yeni doğan buzağılara mineral sağlamak için önemli bir kaynaktır. İnek sütündeki mineral konsantrasyonlarının, buzağının serum mineral seviyeleri ile ilişkili olduğu bilinmektedir. Kolostrum, buzağının ilk besin kaynağı olarak, sodyum, potasyum ve klor gibi minerallerin yanı sıra bağışıklık sisteminin güçlenmesine de katkıda bulunur. Bu minerallerin yeterli alımı, buzağının sağlıklı bir şekilde büyümesi için gereklidir.

Diğer taraftan, neonatal buzağılarda sıklıkla görülen ishal, elektrolit dengesizliğine yol açabilir. İshal nedeniyle dehidratasyona uğrayan buzağılarda potasyum seviyelerinin arttığını ve bu durumun asidoz ile ilişkili olduğunu belirtmiştir. Bu bağlamda, sodyum bikarbonat gibi rehidrasyon tedavileri, buzağılardaki potasyum seviyelerini dengelemek için etkili bir yöntem olarak kullanılmaktadır. Ayrıca, potasyumun hücre içindeki yüksek konsantrasyonu, ishal sırasında kayıpların artmasıyla birlikte, buzağının sağlığını tehdit eden bir durum haline gelebilir.

Mineral alımının düzenlenmesi, buzağının büyüme performansını da etkiler. Mineral takviyesinin buzağılarda ortalama günlük ağırlık artışını artırdığı da bilinmektedir. Buzağılarda sodyum ve potasyumun yeterli seviyelerde bulunması hem büyüme hem de genel sağlık için

kritik öneme sahiptir. Bu minerallerin eksikliği, kas zayıflığı ve büyüme geriliği gibi sorunlara yol açabilir.

Sonuç olarak, buzağılarda sodyum, potasyum ve klor gibi elektrolitlerin dengeli bir şekilde sağlanması hem beslenme hem de sağlık açısından hayati öneme sahiptir. Bu minerallerin yeterli alımı, buzağının sağlıklı bir şekilde büyümesini ve gelişmesini desteklerken, ishal gibi durumlarda elektrolit dengesizliğinin önlenmesine de yardımcı olur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sodyum, Potasyum, Klor, Buzağı

SURGICAL CORRECTION OF PECTUS EXCAVATUM IN A CAT

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ABSTRACT

Pectus Excavatum, also called funnel chest, is a rare congenital anomaly of the chest wall. This anomaly is characterized by a dorsal deviation of the caudal sternum and associated costal cartilages or by abnormal growth of several ribs and the sternum, resulting in a narrowing of the entire thorax from ventral to dorsal. It has been reported in dogs, cats, lambs, and calves. Although the exact cause is unknown, theories put forward include shortening of the central tendon of the diaphragm, intrauterine pressure abnormalities, and congenital insufficiency of the muscles in the cranial part of the diaphragm. The clinical signs of pectus excavatum are quite variable, but are generally related to the severity of the deformity. The main clinical findings include respiratory distress, hyperpnea, exercise intolerance, cough, heart murmur, and cyanosis. Diagnosis is based on clinical and radiographic examination. Sternal deformity can be palpated during clinical examination. Radiographic examination reveals narrowing of the caudal thoracic space. Treatment of pectus excavatum varies from conservative to surgical treatment, depending on the degree of deformity and the significance of clinical findings. This study includes evaluations on the diagnosis and treatment of a cat brought to Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Veterinary Health Application and Research Center Hospital with sternum collapse and respiratory distress. As a result of clinical examination and radiographic analysis, pectus excavatum was diagnosed. The splint prepared according to the patient's size was fixed by suturing to the outside of the sternum following the anesthesia procedure. The patient regained his health after surgical treatment. This study aimed to evaluate the surgical treatment of pectus excavatum, a congenital anomaly, and the elements to be considered during the operation.

Keywords: Cat, Pectus excavatum, congenital anomaly, treatment

SURGICAL TREATMENT OF A DOG WITH COMPLETE ACHILLES TENDON RUPTURE

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ABSTRACT

The Achilles tendon represents the most robust structure within the canine musculoskeletal system. Rupture of this tendon is rare in dogs. It usually occurs due to traumatic causes. The extent of the trauma can greatly influence the severity of the injury, potentially resulting in stretching, partial tears, or even a complete rupture. However, Achilles injuries usually involve partial tendon rupture, with complete rupture being less common. The primary symptoms noticed in a dog with a complete tendon rupture are “Plantigrade stance,” swelling around the tendon attachment to the tarsal bone, and non-weight-bearing lameness. Diagnosis is made based on the results of a clinical examination in which posture and gait are evaluated. Additionally, imaging techniques such as ultrasonography and radiography are also useful for diagnosis. Treatment is usually surgical, involving suturing the ruptured tendon ends together (tenorrhaphy) and immobilizing the tibiotarsal joint for several weeks after surgery. The recovery process following a tendon injury can be challenging and ambiguous, as the outcome is exceedingly dependent on factors such as the severity of the trauma, the duration between the injury and treatment, and the limited blood supply to the tendon. This study includes data from a dog brought to Hatay Mustafa Kemal University Veterinary Health Application and Research Center Hospital with a complaint of non-weight-bearing lameness in the hind leg. Clinical examination revealed a complete rupture of the Achilles tendon in the right hind leg. As a result of surgical treatment and postoperative follow-up, it was observed that the patient completely regained its health. This study objective to present the surgical treatment of a patient with a complete rupture of the Achilles tendon, the follow-up of the postoperative process, and precautions that can be taken to prevent complications, and to contribute to clinicians and the literature.

Keywords: Dog, Achilles tendon, complete rupture, tenorrhaphy.

CORNEOCONJUNCTIVAL GRAFT TREATMENT IN A PERSIAN CAT WITH CORNEAL SEQUESTRA

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ABSTRACT

Corneal sequestration is a progressive disease characterized by corneal necrosis, commonly observed in cats, especially Persian cats. In the study, a 4-year-old male neutered Persian cat with a lesion on the left eye cornea, characterized by a color change from light brown to black, was examined. Ophthalmological examination revealed that the lesion had invaded the corneal layers. The cat was premedicated with an intramuscular injection of 1 mg/kg xylazine (Sanalazin 2%, Santavet, Turkey) and 15 mg/kg ketamine (Ketasol 10%, İnterhas, Turkey). After induction, the cat was intubated and anesthetized with 100% oxygen and 1.5-2% isoflurane (Isoflurane USP 100%, Pennsylvania, USA) gas anesthesia. After deep keratectomy, the sequestrum was removed, and a corneo-conjunctival graft was applied to fill the corneal defect. The cat was examined every week for the first month after surgery, and then every month until the 6th month. Corneal clarity was scored for each month during the postoperative period. Vascularization on the corneoconjunctival graft was prominent in the 1st and 2nd months but decreased starting from the 3rd month. Corneal clarity was grade 4 during the first 2 months, grade 3 in the 3rd month, grade 2 in the 4th and 5th months, and grade 1 in the 6th month. It was concluded that corneoconjunctival grafts, due to their advantages of not requiring additional costs and using the patient's own tissues, as well as the good results obtained, are a preferred surgical method for the treatment of corneal sequestration.

Key Words: corneal sequester, corneoconjunctival graft, cat

HEMŞİRE REHBERLİĞİNDE DİYABETES MELLİTUS YÖNETİMİ

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ÖZET

Son yirmi yılda kronik hastalıkların artışı ile birlikte sağlık hizmetlerinin kullanımı bir hayli artmıştır. Aynı zamanda kronik hastalıklara bağlı olarak gelişen verimlilikte düşüşün yaşanması, komplikasyonlarla birlikte yaşam kalitesinin olumsuz şekilde etkilenmesi ve sağlık bakım maliyetlerinin artışı kronik hastalıkların etkin şekilde yönetilmesi gerekliliğini ortaya koymuştur. Kronik hastalıklar arasında epidemi olarak kabul edilen diyabet ise; her yaşta farklı insan gruplarını etkilemesi, akut ve kronik komplikasyonlara yol açıp kalıcı organ hasarlarına neden olması, tedavi maliyetlerinde artışa neden olması, yaşam süresini ve kalitesini olumsuz etkilemesi ve dünyadaki ölüm nedenlerinden sekizinci sırada yer alması nedeni ile etkin şekilde yönetilmesi gereken bir hastalıktır. Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'ne göre diyabet; diyet, fiziksel aktivite, ilaç kullanımı, düzenli kontrollerin yapılması ve komplikasyonların önlenmesi ile tedavi edilerek olumsuz sonuçları önlenebilir veya geciktirilebilir. Diyabet yönetiminin, tıbbi beslenme tedavisi, düzenli fiziksel aktivite yapılması, kan glikozunun düzenlenmesi, oral antidiyabetiklerin doğru kullanımı ve yan etkilerinin kontrol altına alınması, insülin enjeksiyonu uygularken dikkat edilecek noktaların bilinmesi ve diyabet öz yönetiminin sağlanması gibi oldukça fazla boyutu bulunmaktadır. Bu karmaşık süreçte diyabet yönetim hedeflerine ulaşımın sağlanmasında öz yönetim eğitim ve desteği temel esaslardan biridir. Öz yönetim; bireylerin hastalıklarıyla ilgili semptomları tanıma, tedaviye uyum sağlama ve yaşam tarzı değişikliklerini içeren hastalık yönetim biçimidir. Diyabet öz yönetiminin sağlanması için; düzenli fiziksel egzersiz, beslenme alışkanlıklarının değiştirilmesi, hastalığın sürecine dair öz izleme, düzenli tıbbi takip ve psikososyal zorluklarla başa çıkmayı içeren yaşam şekli değişikliklerinin benimsenmesi ile birlikte medikal tedaviye uyumun sağlanması gerekir. Diyabet öz yönetim eğitimi ve desteği, günlük öz yönetim için gereken bakımın klinik, eğitimsel, psikososyal ve davranışsal yönlerinin kapsamlı bir karışımını ele alır ve diyabetli tüm

kişilerin günlük öz bakımlarını güvenle ve iyileştirilmiş sonuçlarla yönetmelerine yardımcı olur. Diyabetli bireylerde istenen düzeyde öz yönetimin sağlanabilmesi için hastalara diyabet hakkında yeterli bilginin verilmesi ve öz bakım becerilerinin kazandırılması gerekmektedir. Hemşirelerin bireysel ya da grup eğitimleriyle diyabet hakkında gereken bilgi ve becerileri öğretmek hastaların öz yönetimine katkıda bulunurlar. Ayrıca hemşireler eğitim dışında diyabet öz yönetim desteği adı altında çeşitli etkinlik ve uygulamalarla bireylerin diyabet yönetimine ve gereken davranış değişimine yardımcı olurlar.

Anahtar kelimeler: Diyabet, Hemşirelik, Öz Yönetim,

DIABETES MELLITUS MANAGEMENT WITH NURSE GUIDANCE

ABSTRACT

In the last twenty years, the use of health services has increased considerably with the increase in chronic diseases. At the same time, the decrease in productivity due to chronic diseases, the negative effects on the quality of life with complications and the increase in health care costs have revealed the necessity of effective management of chronic diseases. Diabetes, which is considered an epidemic among chronic diseases; It is a disease that needs to be managed effectively because it affects different groups of people of all ages, causes acute and chronic complications and causes permanent organ damage, causes an increase in treatment costs, negatively affects the duration and quality of life and ranks eighth among the causes of death in the world. According to the World Health Organization, diabetes can be treated with diet, physical activity, use of medication, regular check-ups and prevention of complications, and its negative consequences can be prevented or delayed. Diabetes management has many dimensions such as medical nutrition therapy, regular physical activity, regulation of blood glucose, correct use of oral antidiabetics and control of their side effects, knowing the points to be considered when administering insulin injections and ensuring diabetes self-management. In this complex process, self-management education and support are one of the basic principles in achieving diabetes management goals. Self-management is a disease management style that includes individuals recognizing symptoms related to their disease, adapting to treatment, and lifestyle changes. In order to ensure diabetes self-management; regular physical exercise, changing eating habits, self-monitoring the disease process, regular medical follow-up, and adopting lifestyle changes that include coping with psychosocial difficulties, as well as compliance with medical treatment are required. Diabetes self-management education and support addresses a comprehensive mix of clinical, educational, psychosocial, and behavioral aspects of care required for daily self-management and helps all people with diabetes manage their daily self-care safely and with improved results. In order to achieve the desired level of self-management in diabetic individuals, patients need to be provided with sufficient information about diabetes and gain self-care skills. Nurses contribute to patients' self-management by teaching the necessary information and skills about diabetes through individual or group training. In addition, nurses help individuals manage their diabetes and make the

necessary behavioral changes with various activities and practices under the name of diabetes self-management support outside of education.

Key words: Diabetes, Nursing, Self-Management,

TİP 2 DİYABET YÖNETİMİNDE KULLANILAN GELENKSELVE TAMAMLAYICI TIP YÖNTEMLERİ

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ÖZET

Tip 2 diyabet (T2DM) göreceli insülin eksikliği ve periferik insülin direnci ile karakterize bireyi, toplumu ve dünyayı etkileyen önemli bir kronik hastalıktır. Hızlı kentleşme, hareketsiz yaşam ya da yetersiz fiziksel aktivite, artan obezite oranları ve kötü beslenme şekilleri T2DM’li kişilerde artışa neden olmuştur. T2DM semptomları ve komplikasyonları ile kontrol altına alınabilmesi kolay olmayan karmaşık bir yapıya sahiptir. Bu nedenle bireyler modern tıba alternatif olarak ve/veya tedavinin etkinliğini artırabilmek amacıyla geleneksel ve tamamlayıcı tıp (GETAT) uygulamalarına yönelirler. GETAT’ın bilinen yan etkilerinin azlığı, düşük maliyetli ve ulaşılabilir olması tercih edilmesinin diğer nedenleri arasında yer almaktadır. T2DM’te geleneksel Çin tıbbı, akupunktur, Tai Chi, müzik terapi gibi kullanılan GETAT yöntemleri insülin duyarlılığını artırma, pankreas adacıklarını hasardan koruma, glikojen metabolizmasını iyileştirmek, oksidatif stresi azaltma, psikolojik rahatlamayı sağlamayı ve komplikasyonların neden olduğu ağrıyı azaltmada etkilidir. Fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal yönden bütüncül yaklaşımın merkezine alındığı T2DM yönetiminde GETAT hastalık uyumuna ve yaşam kalitesinin yükseltilmesine katkıda bulunmaktadır. Prediyabetli bireylerde ise uygun GETAT yöntemlerinin kullanılması T2DM gelişimine karşı koruyuculuk sağlamada yardımcı olmaktadır. Bu bağlamda GETAT’ın kullanımını T2DM’li bireylerde sağlık profesyonelleri ve kanıt temelli çalışmaların ışığında teşvik edilmelidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: : Bütüncül sağlık, Geleneksel ve Tamamlayıcı Tıp, Tip 2 Diabetes Mellitus

TRADITIONAL AND COMPLEMENTARY MEDICINE METHODS USED IN TYPE 2 DIABETES MANAGEMENT

ABSTRACT

Type 2 diabetes (T2DM) is a major chronic disease characterized by relative insulin deficiency and peripheral insulin resistance, affecting individuals, society and the world. Rapid urbanization, sedentary living or inadequate physical activity, increasing rates of obesity and poor diets have led to an increase in people with T2DM. T2DM has a complex structure with symptoms and complications that are not easy to control. For this reason, individuals turn to traditional and complementary medicine (GETAT) practices as an alternative to modern medicine and/or to increase the effectiveness of the treatment. The low number of known side effects, low cost and accessibility of GETAT are among to other reasons why it is preferred. GETAT methods used in T2DM such as traditional Chinese medicine, acupuncture, Tai Chi, music therapy are effective in increasing insulin sensitivity, protecting pancreatic islets from damage, improving glycogen metabolism, reducing oxidative stress, providing psychological relaxation and reducing pain caused by complications. In the management of T2DM, where a holistic approach is centered in on physical, psychological and social aspects, GETAT contributes to disease compliance and improving quality of life. In individuals with prediabetes, the use of appropriate GETAT methods helps to provide protection against the development of T2DM. In this context, the use of GETAT should be encouraged in individuals with T2DM in the light of health professionals and evidence-based studies.

Keywords: Holistic health, Traditional and Complementary Medicine, Type 2 Diabetes Mellitus

COMFORT LEVELS OF PATIENTS IN THE OPERATING ROOM PROCESS AND NURSING CARE

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SUMMARY

Comfort is one of the basic human needs, both physically and emotionally, such as the patient's comfort and well-being. The essence of the nursing profession, which is an indispensable part of health services, is to provide care services and patient comfort.

Nursing care, on the other hand, focuses on meeting the comfort needs of patients, and nurses support the elimination of factors that negatively affect the comfort levels of patients, and support the strengthening and renewal of patients. Patients are at risk for many complications due to the effects of anesthesia and surgery. In addition, when the patient comes to the operating room, they may experience anxiety and worry due to many reasons such as pain, death, fear of the unknown, loss of control, changes in body functions and negativities in lifestyle and quality of life.

Operating room nurses have many responsibilities such as informing patients about all procedures and preparations to be made before surgery, adjusting the operating table and position suitable for surgery, using active / passive heaters to prevent hypothermia, and advocating for patients under general anesthesia in order to ensure that patients feel safe during the operation process.

Many studies have investigated whether the age range, marital status, educational status, employment status, social security, income level, and habits of the patients differ in terms of the mean score of the comfort scale.

As a result, it is necessary to plan comfort interventions with a holistic approach in patients during the operation process, and since pain negatively affects patient comfort in the following period, effective nursing care interventions should be performed to relieve pain, prevent complications and make them feel safe. It is recommended that operating room nurses participate in certificate programs and raise awareness on this issue.

Key words: Operating room nurse, patient care, comfort level

SAVAŞLARIN KÜRESEL RUH SAĞLIĞI ÜZERİNDEKİ ETKİSİ: JEO-PSİKİYATRİ PERSPEKTİFİ

THE EFFECT OF WARS ON GLOBAL MENTAL HEALTH: A GEO-PSYCHIATRIC PERSPECTIVE

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ÖZET

Geo-psikiyatri; savaşlar, felaketler, küreselleşme, nüfus artışı ve hareketliliği, kentleşme, tarımsal üretim, sanayileşme, jeopolitik, sosyoekonomik dönüşümler ve kültürel değişimler gibi faktörlerin birey, aile ve toplumların ruhsal sağlığı üzerindeki etkisini inceler. Tüm bu faktörler arasında savaşlar, 21. yüzyılda bireylerin ruh sağlığı için en büyük zorluklardan biridir. Çatışmaların küresel ruh sağlığı üzerindeki etkisi karmaşıktır ve insanları ve grupları farklı derecelerde etkiler. Savaşlar, halk sağlığı üzerinde yıkıcı bir etki yaratarak, genellikle toplumlar için hem acil hem de uzun vadeli sağlık riskleri oluşturmaktadır. Savaş ortamlarındaki sürekli bombardıman ve yardım eksikliği karşısında ortaya çıkan ruh sağlığı sonuçları derin ve çok yönlüdür. Ruh sağlığı ihtiyaçlarını ele almak, yalnızca acil psikolojik destek değil, aynı zamanda toplumun dayanıklılığını yeniden inşa etmek, güçlendirmek ve devam eden ruh sağlığı bakımını sağlamak için uzun vadeli stratejiler gerektirir. Savaş ortamlarında mevcut ruh sağlığı hizmetlerinin dikkatli bir şekilde değerlendirilmesi ve çatışmadan etkilenen bireylerin ihtiyaçlarını karşılayacak kapasitenin oluşturulması gerekmektedir. Ayrıca, uygulanacak müdahalelerin kültürel açıdan hassas ve kültüre uygun olması önemlidir.

Anahtar kelimeler: Savaş, ruh sağlığı, jeo-psikiyatri, psikososyal müdahaleler

ABSTRACT

Geo-psychiatry examines the impact of factors such as wars, disasters, globalization, population growth and mobility, urbanization, agricultural production, industrialization, geopolitics, socioeconomic transformations and cultural changes on the mental health of individuals, family and societies. Among all these factors, wars pose one of the most significant challenges to the mental health of individuals in the 21st century. The influence of conflicts on global mental health is complex and impacts people and groups to differing extents. Wars have a devastating impact on public health, often posing both immediate and long-term health risks for societies.

The mental health consequences of the constant bombardment and lack of assistance in war settings are profound and multifaceted. Addressing mental health needs requires not only immediate psychological support, but also long-term strategies to rebuild and strengthen community resilience and ensure ongoing mental health care. In war settings, there is a need to carefully assess existing mental health services and build capacity to meet the needs of conflict-affected individuals. It is also important that interventions are culturally sensitive and culturally appropriate.

Key words: War, mental health, geo-psychiatry, psychosocial interventions

ÇAĞIMIZIN YENİ RUH SAĞLIĞI STRESÖRÜ: İKLİM DEĞİŞİKLİĞİ

THE NEW MENTAL HEALTH STRESS FACTOR OF OUR AGE: CLIMATE CHANGE

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ÖZET

İklim değişikliği, sadece çevresel etkileriyle değil, aynı zamanda bireylerin ve toplumların ruh sağlığı üzerinde yarattığı sonuçlarla da çağımızın en büyük krizlerinden biri haline gelmiştir. Son yıllarda hem küresel hem de yerel düzeyde etkilerini artıran bu krizin insan sağlığı üzerindeki etkileri incelendiğinde, genellikle fiziksel sonuçlara odaklanıldığı görülmektedir. Oysa iklim değişikliği, bireylerin ve toplumların ruh sağlığını da derinden etkileyen bir çağımızın yeni stresörü haline gelmiştir. Bu derlemede, iklim değişikliği ve ruh sağlığı ilişkisi, iklim değişikliğinin bireylerdeki psikolojik etkileri, ortaya çıkan yeni kavramlar ve bu sorunla mücadele için öneriler ele alınmaktadır. İklim değişikliğinin birey ve toplumsal düzeyde yarattığı ruhsal etkilerin anlaşılması, bu sorunun daha geniş bir perspektiften ele alınmasını sağlayacaktır.

Anahtar kelimeler: İklim değişikliği, psikososyal sorunlar, ruh sağlığı, stresör

ABSTRACT

Climate change has become one of the greatest crises of our time, not only with its environmental effects but also with the results it creates on the mental health of individuals and societies. When the effects of this crisis, which has increased its effects both globally and locally in recent years, are examined on human health, it is seen that the focus is usually on physical results. However, climate change has become a new stressor of our age that also deeply affects the mental health of individuals and societies. This review examines the relationship between climate change and mental health, the psychological effects of climate change on individuals, new concepts that have emerged, and suggestions for combating this problem. Understanding the mental effects of climate change on the individual and societal levels will enable this problem to be addressed from a broader perspective.

Key words: Climate change, psychosocial problems, mental health, stressor

TİP 2 DİYABETLİ BİREYLERİN HİPERTANSİYONDAN KORUNMA TUTUMLARI

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ÖZET

Tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde, özellikle insülin direncine ve hiperinsülinemiye bağlı olarak hipertansiyon sık görülebilmektedir. Bu nedenle tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik bilgi ve tutumun geliştirilmesi önemlidir. Bu araştırma, tip 2 diyabetli bireylerin hipertansiyondan korunma tutumlarını belirlemek ve ilişkili değişkenleri saptamak amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya, 01 Eylül – 25 Kasım 2024 tarihleri arasında İstanbul ilinde bulunan bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinin dahiliye polikliniklerine tip 2 diyabet tanısı ile takip edilen ve daha önce hipertansiyon tanısı almamış olan 167 birey dahil edilmiştir. Veriler hasta tanılama formu ve Hipertansiyondan Korunma Tutumları Ölçeği ile elde edilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen tip 2 diyabetli bireylerin yaş ortalaması $51,76 \pm 9,10$ yıl olup %60,5'i erkek, %34,1'i halen sigara içmekte, %50,9'u fazla kilolu ve %10,8'i obezdir. Tip 2 diyabetlerin Hipertansiyondan Korunma Tutumları Ölçeği genel puan ortalaması $96,28 \pm 8,10$ olup hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik tutum düzeylerinin ortalamasının üzerinde olduğu görülmüştür. Ek olarak, yaş arttıkça hipertansiyondan korunma tutumunun iyileştiği, buna rağmen hastalık süresi arttıkça hipertansiyondan korunma tutumunun olumsuzlaştığı görülmüştür. Ayrıca kadınlarda, hiç sigara içmemiş diyabetlilerde, hastalığı hakkında eğitim almayanlarda, diyabet dışında başka kronik hastalığı bulunanlarda, diyabete bağlı komplikasyon gelişmeyenlerde ve genel sağlık durumunu kötü olarak değerlendiren katılımcılarda hipertansiyondan korunma tutumunun daha yüksek olduğu tespit edilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular doğrultusunda, tip 2 bireylerde hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik tutumun olumlu olduğu; yaş, hastalık süresi, cinsiyet, sigara içme alışkanlığı, hastalığı hakkında eğitim alma durumu, diyabet dışında başka kronik hastalık varlığı, diyabete bağlı komplikasyon gelişme durumu ve genel sağlık durumu değişkenlerin hipertansiyondan korunmaya yönelik tutum ile ilişkili olduğu belirlenmiştir. Sağlık profesyonellerinin tip 2 diyabetli bireylerde hipertansiyon açısından riskli bireylere eğitim vermesi ve farkındalık oluşturması önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Tip 2 diyabet, hipertansiyon, korunma, tutum

HYPERTENSION PREVENTION ATTITUDES OF INDIVIDUALS WITH TYPE 2 DIABETES

ABSTRACT

Hypertension can be frequently observed in individuals with type 2 diabetes, especially due to insulin resistance and hyperinsulinemia. Therefore, it is important to develop knowledge and attitudes towards hypertension prevention in individuals with type 2 diabetes. This study was conducted descriptively to determine the hypertension prevention attitudes of individuals with type 2 diabetes and to determine related variables. 167 individuals who were followed up with the diagnosis of type 2 diabetes in the internal medicine outpatient clinics of a training and research hospital in Istanbul between September 01 and November 25, 2024, and who had not been previously diagnosed with hypertension were included in the study. Data were obtained with the patient identification form and the Hypertension Prevention Attitudes Scale. The mean age of the individuals with type 2 diabetes included in the study was 51.76 ± 9.10 years, 60.5% were male, 34.1% were current smokers, 50.9% were overweight and 10.8% were obese. The general mean score of the Hypertension Prevention Attitudes Scale for Type 2 Diabetes was 96.28 ± 8.10 , and it was observed that the level of attitudes towards hypertension prevention was above average. In addition, it was observed that the attitude towards hypertension prevention improved as age increased, however, as the duration of the disease increased, the attitude towards hypertension prevention became negative. In addition, it was determined that the attitude towards hypertension prevention was higher in women, diabetics who had never smoked, those who had not received education about their disease, those who had other chronic diseases other than diabetes, those who had not developed complications due to diabetes, and participants who evaluated their general health status as poor. In line with the findings obtained, it was determined that the attitude towards hypertension prevention was positive in type 2 individuals; age, duration of disease, gender, smoking habit, status of receiving education about their disease, presence of other chronic diseases other than diabetes, status of developing complications due to diabetes, and general health status variables were found to be related to the attitude towards hypertension prevention. It is important for health professionals to provide education and awareness to individuals at risk for hypertension in type 2 diabetics.

Keywords: Type 2 diabetes, hypertension, prevention, attitude

HİPERTANSİF BİREYLERDE KAN BASINCI FARKINDALIĞI VE İÇGÖRÜ DÜZEYİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

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ÖZET

Günümüzde en yaygın sağlık sorunlarından biri de hipertansiyondur. Gerek yaşam tarzı değişikliği gerektirmesi gerekse de sağlık harcamalarının atışına neden olması açısından hipertansiyona yönelik farkındalığın sağlanması ve kontrol altına alınması önemlidir. Bu çalışma, hipertansif hastalarda kan basıncı farkındalığı ve iç görü düzeyini belirlemek amacıyla tanımlayıcı olarak yapılmıştır. Araştırmaya, 01 Temmuz – 30 Eylül 2024 tarihleri arasında İstanbul ilinde bulunan bir eğitim ve araştırma hastanesinin dahiliye polikliniğinde hipertansiyon nedeniyle takip edilen 174 birey dahil edilmiştir. Veriler hasta tanılama formu ve Kan Basıncı Farkındalığı ve İçgörü Ölçeği ile elde edilmiştir. Çalışmaya dahil edilen hipertansif bireylerin yaş ortalaması $55,78 \pm 8,05$ yıl ve hastalık süresi ortalaması $4,33 \pm 1,45$ yıldır. Katılımcıların %53,4'ünün ailesinde hipertansiyon hastası bulunmakta olup sadece %12,1'i hastalığı hakkında hekim ya da hemşireden eğitim aldığını belirtmiştir. Hipertansif bireylerin %43,7'sinin evinde tansiyon ölçüm cihazı bulunduğu, %50,6'sının tansiyon ölçümünü tek başına yapabildiği ve %57,5'inin tansiyon ölçümünü sonrası elde edilen değeri yorumlayabildiği belirlenmiştir. Hipertansif bireylerin %54,9'unun devamlı olarak kendini sınırlı hissettiği, %54,9'unun geceleri devamlı olarak uyumakta zorluk çektiği, %48,9'unun devamlı olarak terlediği ve %45,4'ünün devamlı olarak yüz kızarması şeklinde sağlık sorunu yaşadığı tespit edilmiştir. Katılımcıların Kan Basıncı Farkındalığı ve İçgörü Ölçeği genel puan ortalaması $4,68 \pm 0,35$ olarak bulunmuş olup, genel hastalık farkındalığı, semptomları doğru ilişkilendirme, tedavi ihtiyacının farkındalığı ve hipertansiyona bağlı olumsuz sonuçların bilinmesi dahil olmak üzere, hipertansiyondaki hastalık bilincinin orta düzeyde olduğu belirlenmiştir. Bununla birlikte katılımcıların semptomların katkılarının farkındalığı alt boyutu puan ortalamasının ($3,69 \pm 0,75$) düşük olduğu saptanmıştır. Sağlık profesyonellerinin hipertansiyonun yönetimi konusunda hipertansif bireyleri bilgilendirmesi, özellikle kan basıncı kontrolünü öğretmesi ve değişkenlikleri farkedebilmesi konusunda farkındalık oluşturması önemlidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hipertansiyon, kan basıncı, farkındalık, iç görü

DETERMINATION OF BLOOD PRESSURE AWARENESS AND INSIGHT LEVELS OF HYPERTENSIVE INDIVIDUALS

ABSTRACT

Today, one of the most common health problems is hypertension. It is important to ensure awareness and control of hypertension, both because it requires lifestyle changes and because it increases healthcare expenses. This study was conducted as a descriptive study to determine the level of blood pressure awareness and insight in hypertensive patients. 174 individuals who were followed up for hypertension in the internal medicine outpatient clinics of a training and research hospital in Istanbul between July 01 and September 30, 2024 were included in the study. Data were obtained with the patient diagnosis form and the Blood Pressure Awareness and Insight Scale. The mean age of the hypertensive individuals included in the study was 55.78 ± 8.05 years and the mean disease duration was 4.33 ± 1.45 years. 53.4% of the participants had a family history of hypertension, and only 12.1% stated that they received training from a physician or nurse about their disease. It was determined that 43.7% of hypertensive individuals have a blood pressure measuring device at home, 50.6% can measure blood pressure on their own, and 57.5% can interpret the value obtained after blood pressure measurement. It was determined that 54.9% of hypertensive individuals constantly feel irritable, 54.9% constantly have difficulty sleeping at night, 48.9% constantly sweat, and 45.4% constantly experience health problems such as facial flushing. The general mean score of the participants on the Blood Pressure Awareness and Insight Scale was found to be 4.68 ± 0.35 , and it was determined that the disease awareness in hypertension was at a moderate level, including general disease awareness, correctly associating symptoms, awareness of the need for treatment, and knowledge of the negative consequences of hypertension. However, it was determined that the participants' mean score on the sub-dimension of awareness of the contributions of symptoms (3.69 ± 0.75) was low. It is important for health professionals to inform hypertensive individuals about the management of hypertension, especially teaching blood pressure control and raising awareness about noticing variations.

Keywords : Hypertension, blood pressure, awareness, insight

PSİKİYATRİ HEMŞİRELİĞİNDE İYİLEŞTİRİCİ GÜÇLER: PSİKOLOJİK DAYANIKLILIK VE DUYGUSAL ZEKA

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ÖZET:

Hemşirelik mesleği, sadece tıbbi bilgi ve becerileri değil, aynı zamanda derin bir empati ve insanlarla güçlü ilişkiler kurma yeteneğini gerektirir. Bu noktada, hemşirelerin duygusal zekâsı, mesleki başarıları için kritik bir öneme sahiptir. Duygusal zekâ, hemşirelerin hastaların duygularını daha iyi anlamalarına, onlarla etkili bir iletişim kurmalarına ve daha iyi bakım vermelerine olanak tanımaktadır. Hastaların ihtiyaçlarına daha duyarlı olmaları, tedavi süreçlerine aktif katılımlarını sağlamaları ve dolayısıyla daha iyi sonuçlara ulaşılmasına katkı sağlamaktadır. Ayrıca, hemşirelerin meslektaşları ve diğer sağlık çalışanlarıyla olan ilişkilerinde de duygusal zekâ, iş birliğini güçlendirerek daha verimli bir ekip çalışmasına katkıda bulunmaktadır. Duygusal zekâ ve psikolojik dayanıklılık birbiriyle etkileşim halindedir. Bu etkileşimin sonuçları, hemşirelik mesleğinin anlaşılması, hasta memnuniyeti, teslimiyetin ve yetersizliğin azalması, mesleki ve sosyal yaşamdan memnuniyetin artmasıdır. Bunlar aynı zamanda hemşirelerin baş etme gücünü ve psikolojik dayanıklılığını doğrudan artıracaktır. Psikolojik dayanıklılık ve duygusal zekâ, birbirini tamamlayan ve güçlendiren iki önemli kavramdır. Duygusal zekâ, psikolojik dayanıklılığı desteklemektedir. Psikolojik dayanıklılık da duygusal zekânın gelişimine katkı sağlamaktadır. Her iki kavramda stres yönetimi, öz farkındalık, sosyal beceriler gibi ortak bileşenlere sahiptir. Daha iyi zihinsel sağlık, başarılı kişilerarası ilişkiler ve daha yüksek yaşam memnuniyeti iki kavramın ortak paydada olumlu çıktılarındandır. Bu bağlamda bu derlemenin amacı duygusal zekâ ve psikolojik dayanıklılığın psikiyatri hemşireliğinde rolünün incelenmesidir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Duygusal zekâ, psikolojik dayanıklılık, psikiyatri hemşireliği

ÇOCUK VE ERGENLERDE DEPRESYON: HEMŞİRELİK UYGULAMALARINA YÖNELİK ÇIKARIMLAR/ DEPRESSION IN CHILDREN AND ADOLESCENTS: IMPLICATIONS FOR NURSING PRACTICE

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ÖZET

Çocukluk ve ergenlik dönemi, bireyin hızlı fiziksel, psikolojik ve sosyal gelişim gösterdiği önemli bir yaşam evresidir. Bu dönemde ortaya çıkan depresyon, çocuğun geleceğini olumsuz etkileyebilecek ciddi bir ruh sağlığı sorunudur. Üzüntü, ilgi kaybı, sinirlilik, uyku ve yeme bozuklukları gibi belirtilerle kendini gösteren depresyon, genetik yatkınlık, çevresel faktörler ve beyin kimyasındaki dengesizlikler gibi çeşitli nedenlerle ortaya çıkabilir.

Depresyonun teşhisi için detaylı bir değerlendirme yapılması gerekmektedir. Tedavide ise ilaç tedavisi ve psikoterapi birlikte kullanılır. İlaç tedavisinde genellikle seçici serotonin geri alım inhibitörleri (SSRI'lar) tercih edilirken, psikoterapide bilişsel davranışçı terapi ve kişilerarası psikoterapi gibi yöntemler sıklıkla kullanılır.

Bu süreçte hemşirelerin rolü oldukça önemlidir. Çocuğun fiziksel ve psikolojik durumunu değerlendiren, aileyle etkili iletişim kuran, tedaviye uyum konusunda destek sağlayan hemşireler, çocuğun iyileşme sürecinde önemli bir yere sahiptir. Ayrıca, güvenli bir ortam oluşturarak ve çocuğa duygusal destek sağlayarak iyileşme sürecini desteklerler.

Erken teşhis ve tedavi, depresyonun uzun vadeli etkilerini azaltmada büyük önem taşır. Depresyon belirtileri gösteren her çocuğun bir uzmana başvurması gerekmektedir. Ailelerin, çocuklarının duygusal durumlarına dikkat ederek, onlarla açık ve samimi bir iletişim kurması, depresyonun erken belirtilerini fark etmeleri açısından önemlidir.

Sonuç olarak, çocuk ve ergenlerde depresyon, erken teşhis ve tedavi ile başarılı sonuçlar alınabilen bir durumdur. Hemşireler, bu süreçte çok önemli bir role sahiptir. Hemşirelerin, depresyon hakkında bilgi sahibi olması, çocuk ve ailelerle etkili iletişim kurabilmesi ve tedavi sürecinde aktif rol alması, çocukların yaşam kalitelerini artırmada büyük önem taşımaktadır.

ANAHTAR KELİMELELER: Çocuk ve Ergen Psikiyatrisi, Ruh Sağlığı Hemşireliği, Hemşirelik Bakımı

ABSTRACT

Childhood and adolescence are critical life stages characterized by rapid physical, psychological, and social development. Depression emerging during this period is a serious mental health issue that can negatively impact a child's future. Manifesting with symptoms such as sadness, loss of interest, irritability, sleep disturbances, and eating disorders, depression can arise due to various factors, including genetic predisposition, environmental influences, and imbalances in brain chemistry.

A comprehensive assessment is essential for diagnosing depression. Treatment often involves a combination of pharmacological and psychotherapeutic interventions. Selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) are commonly preferred in pharmacological treatment, while cognitive-behavioral therapy (CBT) and interpersonal psychotherapy are frequently utilized in psychotherapy.

Nurses play a crucial role in this process. By assessing the child's physical and psychological condition, establishing effective communication with the family, and providing support for treatment adherence, nurses significantly contribute to the recovery process. Additionally, creating a safe environment and offering emotional support further enhance the healing process.

Early diagnosis and treatment are vital for mitigating the long-term effects of depression. Every child exhibiting symptoms of depression should consult a specialist. Families must pay attention to their children's emotional states and establish open and sincere communication to identify early signs of depression.

In conclusion, depression in children and adolescents is a condition with positive outcomes when addressed through early diagnosis and treatment. Nurses hold a pivotal role in this process. Their knowledge about depression, ability to communicate effectively with children and families, and active involvement in the treatment process are of great importance in improving the quality of life for affected children.

KEY WORDS: Child and Adolescent Psychiatry, Mental health nursing, Nursing care

TESS UYDU VERİLERİYLE BB PHE’NİN FREKANS ANALİZİ

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ÖZET

Parlaklıklarını zamanla değiştiren yıldızlar “değişen yıldızlar” olarak tanımlanmaktadır. Bu değişimler, yıldızın genişleme ve büzülme gibi iç dinamiklerinden veya örtme, örtülme, dönme, dolanma gibi dış etkenlerden kaynaklanabilir. Yüzey tabakalarının düzenli olarak genişleyip büzülmesiyle parlaklık değişimi gösteren yıldızlara zonklayan yıldızlar denir. Hertzsprung-Russell diyagramının kararsızlık kuşağı denilen bölgesinde farklı türde zonklayan yıldızlar bulunmaktadır. δ Scuti yıldızları kararsızlık kuşağında bulunan en yaygın zonklayan yıldız grubu olup yıldızların iç yapısının anlaşılmasında oldukça önemli bir yere sahiptir. Bu çalışmada δ Scuti zonklayan BB Phe yıldızının zonklama doğası ortaya konmuştur. Frekans analizi için gerekli veriler Mikulski Uzay Teleskopları Arşivi’ndeki (MAST), tüm gökyüzünün yüksek hassasiyetli fotometrik gözlemlerini yapan TESS (Transiting Exoplanet Survey Satellite) uydusundan alınmıştır. Elde edilen verilere Period 04 yazılımı ile fourier dönüşümü uygulanmış ve zonklama frekansları hesaplanmıştır. Sistemin daha önce yapılan bir çalışmada fotometrik ve tayfsal verilerinden elde edilen frekanslar verilmiş olup, bu çalışmada ise ilk kez TESS uydu verileri kullanılarak ayrıntılı frekans analizi yapılmış ve sonuçlar literatür ile karşılaştırılmıştır. BB Phe’nin fotometrik uydu verilerine yapılan analizler sonucunda 22 adet frekans bulunmuş ve baskın frekansın 5.74 c/d ve genlik $0^m.0036$ olarak belirlenmiştir. Daha önce yapılan tayfsal ve fotometrik çalışmada 13 frekans rapor edilirken bu çalışmada 22 adet frekans bulunmuş ve sonuçlar literatür ile karşılaştırmalı olarak sunulmuştur.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yıldızlar, Zonklayan Yıldızlar, Uydu Verisi Analizleri

DÜŞÜK KALİTELİ LİNYİT KÖMÜRLERİ VE ATIK PLASTİĞİN BİRLİKTE GAZLAŞTIRILMASIYLA ÜRETİLEN SENTEZ GAZININ KARAKTERİZASYONU

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ÖZET

Alternatif enerji kaynaklarına olan talebin artması, düşük kaliteli linyit kömürü ve atık plastikler gibi çeşitli hammaddelerden sentetik gaz (syngas) üretimine yönelik kapsamlı araştırmalara yol açmıştır. Bu çalışma, beş farklı düşük kaliteli Türk linyit kömürünün atık plastiklerle karıştırılarak gazifikasyonu sonucu üretilen sentetik gazın özelliklerini incelemektedir. Gazifikasyon süreci, sıcaklık, basınç ve hammadde bileşimi gibi temel parametrelerin değerlendirilmesi amacıyla Thermoflex enerji dönüşüm sistemleri yazılımı ile modellenmiştir. Seçilen linyit kömürleri, jeolojik özelliklerine göre çeşitlendirilmiş ve atık plastiklerin farklı oranlarda karıştırılmasıyla atıktan enerji üretimi simülasyonu yapılmıştır. Hammaddelerin termokimyasal özellikleri ve sentetik gazın bileşimi, özellikle hidrojen, karbon monoksit, metan ve karbondioksit konsantrasyonlarına odaklanarak analiz edilmiştir. Sonuçlar, linyit kömürü türü ve plastik içeriğinin, sentetik gaz verimi ve bileşimi üzerinde önemli etkiler yarattığını, bu durumun enerji verimliliği ve karbon ayak izi açısından farklılıklar oluşturduğunu göstermektedir. Bu çalışma, ülkemizdeki düşük kaliteli linyit kömürü ve atık plastiklerden sentetik gaz üretiminin optimize edilme potansiyelini vurgulamakta ve Türkiye'deki sürdürülebilir enerji üretimi ile atık yönetimi için önemli bilgiler sunmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kömürün Gazlaştırması, Linyit kömürü, Atık plastikler, Sentez Gazı

ABSTRACT

The increasing demand for alternative energy sources has led to extensive research on the production of synthetic gas (syngas) from various raw materials such as low-quality lignite coal and waste plastics. This study investigates the properties of the synthetic gas produced by gasification of five different low-quality Turkish lignite coals mixed with waste plastics. The gasification process was modeled with Thermoflex energy conversion systems software in order to evaluate the basic parameters such as temperature, pressure and raw material composition. The selected lignite coals were diversified according to their geological properties and waste-to-energy production simulation was performed by mixing waste plastics in different ratios. The thermochemical properties of the raw materials and the composition of the synthetic gas were analyzed, focusing especially on hydrogen, carbon monoxide, methane and carbon dioxide concentrations. The results show that the type of lignite coal and plastic content have significant effects on the yield and composition of synthetic gas, which creates differences in terms of energy efficiency and carbon footprint. This study highlights the potential of optimizing the production of synthetic gas from low-quality lignite coal and waste plastics in our country and provides important information for sustainable energy production and waste management in Turkey.

Keywords: Coal Gasification, Lignite Coal, Waste Plastics, Synthesis Gas

A COMPARATIVE THERMOLUMINESCENCE STUDY ON ZnO AND ZnO: Dy³⁺ NANOROD PHOSPHORS: ANOMALOUS HEATING RATE EFFECT

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ABSTRACT

In this study, we report the results of thermoluminescence (TL) analyses of undoped zinc oxide (ZnO) and a series of dysprosium (Dy³⁺) doped ZnO (ZnO: Dy³⁺ [x%, mol; x=1, 3, 5, 10]) nanorod samples that were synthesized using a solution-based growth technique and confirmed with structural and elemental analyses. Structural analyses were conducted using X-ray diffraction (XRD), morphological analyses were conducted using field emission scanning electron microscopy (FESEM), and elemental composition was confirmed via energy dispersive X-ray spectroscopy (EDX). The XRD investigation revealed the hexagonal wurtzite architectures of the ZnO and ZnO: Dy³⁺ nanoparticles. ZnO samples were found to have crystallite sizes ranging from 14.88 to 9.23 nm. FESEM images reveal that ZnO samples have nanorod-like morphology, while EDX shows the presence of Zn, O and Dy in the samples. TL characterizations of ZnO and ZnO: Dy³⁺ (x%, mol; x=1, 3, 5, 10) were conducted and the optimal Dy³⁺ doping concentration was determined to be 5 % (mol). Considering the TL glow curves obtained with a linear heating rate of 2°C/s and beta particle irradiation of 5 Gy, separate TL maxima were observed at ~98°C and ~322°C for ZnO and ~94°C and ~313°C for ZnO: Dy³⁺(5%). The heating rate effects on ZnO and ZnO: Dy³⁺(5%) were tested using 0.5, 1, 2, and 4°C/s and anomalous heating rate effects were observed. Reusability characteristics were tested using the same conditions in three sets of ten reuse cycles and the deviation was found to be less than 5%; dose–response linearity characteristics were investigated in 0.5–200 Gy for ZnO and ZnO: Dy³⁺(5%).

Keywords : ZnO, thermoluminescence, rare earth, doping, nanorod, anomalous heating rate effect

ELEKTRİK DAĞITIM SEKTÖRÜNDE KESİNTİ YÖNETİMİ: AHP VE VIKOR YÖNTEMLERİYLE ARIZA ÖNCELİKLENDİRME MODELİ

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, elektrik dağıtım sektöründe arıza önceliklendirme süreçlerini Analitik Hiyerarşi Süreci (AHP) ve VIKOR yöntemlerini entegre ederek optimize etmeyi hedeflemektedir. Önerilen model, kesinti sürelerini azaltarak müşteri memnuniyetini artırma, operasyonel maliyetleri düşürme ve kaynak kullanımını optimize etme yönünde etkili bir performans sergilemiştir. Araştırmada, arızalar yedi temel kriter doğrultusunda değerlendirilmiş, AHP ile kriterlerin ağırlıkları belirlenmiş ve VIKOR yöntemiyle ideal çözüme en yakın alternatif seçilmiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, müşteri odaklı bir yaklaşımın önemini vurgularken, önerilen modelin literatürdeki mevcut boşlukları doldurarak sektörel karar destek sistemleri için değerli bir referans oluşturabileceğini göstermiştir. Modelin sınırlılıkları arasında subjektif değerlendirmeler ve kriter kapsamının genişletilmesi gerekliliği yer almakta olup, gelecekteki çalışmaların bu alanlarda katkı sunması beklenmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Çok Kriterli Karar Verme, AHP, VIKOR Yöntemi, Kesinti Yönetimi, Elektrik Dağıtım Sektörü

OUTAGE MANAGEMENT IN THE ELECTRICITY DISTRIBUTION SECTOR: A FAULT PRIORITIZATION MODEL USING AHP AND VIKOR METHODS

ABSTRACT

This study aims to optimize fault prioritization processes in the electricity distribution sector by integrating the Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP) and VIKOR methods. The proposed

model demonstrates effective performance in reducing outage durations, improving customer satisfaction, lowering operational costs, and optimizing resource utilization. Faults were evaluated based on seven key criteria, with AHP used to determine the weights of these criteria and VIKOR applied to identify the alternative closest to the ideal solution. The findings emphasize the importance of a customer-centric approach and indicate that the proposed model addresses existing gaps in the literature, serving as a valuable reference for decision-support systems in the sector. While limitations such as subjective evaluations and the need for broader criteria coverage are noted, future studies are expected to address these areas.

Keywords: Multi-Criteria Decision Making, AHP, VIKOR Method, Outage Management, Electricity Distribution Sector

ELEKTRİK ENERJİSİ TÜKETİM TAHMİNİ: HİBRİT YAKLAŞIMLAR

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ÖZET

Enerji tüketimi, sanayi devriminden günümüze kadar artan bir hızla büyümekte ve gelecekteki ekonomik kalkınma ile sürdürülebilirliğin temel unsurlarından biri olarak önemini koruyacaktır. Bu çalışmada, elektrik enerjisi tüketim tahminine yönelik mevcut yöntemler incelenmiş, istatistiksel, yapay zeka ve mühendislik tabanlı yaklaşımlar detaylı olarak analiz edilmiştir. Literatürde yaygın olarak kullanılan kısa, orta ve uzun vadeli tahminleme yöntemleri arasında Yapay Sinir Ağları (YSA), Destek Vektör Makineleri (DVM), ARIMA ve hibrit modeller ön plana çıkmaktadır. Ayrıca, ekonomik göstergeler, nüfus artışı, iklim verileri ve enerji sektörüne ait parametreler gibi girdi faktörlerinin tahmin doğruluğu üzerindeki etkileri değerlendirilmiştir. Çalışma, enerji tüketimi tahminindeki mevcut yöntemlerin avantajları ve sınırlılıklarını ortaya koyarak, hibrit yaklaşımların etkinliğini vurgulamaktadır. Sonuç olarak, enerji politikalarının geliştirilmesinde daha doğru tahminler yapabilmek için istatistiksel ve yapay zeka yöntemlerinin birleşimi önerilmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji Tüketimi, Yapay Zeka, Hibrit Modeller, Tahmin Yöntemleri, ARIMA

ELECTRICITY CONSUMPTION FORECASTING: HYBRID APPROACHES

ABSTRACT

Energy consumption has been growing at an increasing rate since the Industrial Revolution and will remain one of the key elements for future economic development and sustainability. This study examines the current methods used for electricity consumption forecasting, providing a detailed analysis of statistical, artificial intelligence, and engineering-based approaches. Among the commonly used forecasting methods for short, medium, and long-term predictions,

Artificial Neural Networks (ANN), Support Vector Machines (SVM), ARIMA, and hybrid models stand out. Furthermore, the effects of input factors such as economic indicators, population growth, climate data, and parameters related to the energy sector on forecasting accuracy have been evaluated. The study highlights the advantages and limitations of the existing methods for energy consumption forecasting and emphasizes the effectiveness of hybrid approaches. As a result, combining statistical and artificial intelligence methods is recommended to improve forecasting accuracy and aid in the development of energy policies.

Keywords: Energy Consumption, Artificial Intelligence, Hybrid Models, Forecasting Methods, ARIMA

ELEKTRİK GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE OLUŞAN HARMONİKLERE AKTİF VE PASİF FİLTRELERİN ETKİLERİ

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ÖZET

Elektrik güç sistemlerindeki akım ve gerilimin sinüsoidal dalga şeklinin bozulmasına harmonik denilmektedir. Harmonikler gerilim düşümlerine, enerji kayıplarına, iletişim cihazlarında pazazitlere ve kompanzasyon sistemlerinin aşırı reaktif güç yüklenmesi gibi birtakım sorunlara yol açar ve şebekeye bağlı cihazlarda kalıcı hasarlara sebebiyet verebilmektedir. Elektrik şebekesinde motorlar, generatörler, kesintisiz güç kaynakları, trafolar ve ark fırınları harmoniklerin başlıca kaynaklarıdır. Bir elektrik tesisinde harmoniklerin varlığı tesis içerisinde sürekli olarak elektriksel arızaların meydana gelmesinden anlaşılır. Özellikle tesisdeki elektrik motorları aşırı ısınıyor, gürültülü ve titreşimli çalışıyorsa bu durum harmoniklerin varlığını göstermektedir. Sistemdeki harmoniklerin ölçümü için enerji kalitesi /şebeke analizörleri kullanılır. Tespit edilen bu harmoniklerin etkisini azaltmak veya yok etmek için kullanılan en etkili yöntem harmonik filtre devreleridir.

Bu çalışmada elektrik güç sistemlerindeki harmoniklerden ve harmonikleri yok etmek için kullanılan en etkili yöntem olan harmonik filtre devrelerinden bahsedilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Harmonik, Güç Sistemleri, Enerji Kalitesi, filtre devreleri

EFFECTS OF ACTIVE AND PASSIVE FILTERS ON HARMONICS IN ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS

ABSTRACT

The distortion of the sinusoidal waveform of current and voltage in electrical power systems is called harmonics. Harmonics cause several problems such as voltage drops, energy losses, interference in communication devices and excessive reactive power loading in compensation systems, and can cause permanent damage to devices connected to the network. Motors, generators, uninterruptible power supplies, transformers and arc furnaces are the main sources of harmonics in the electrical network. The presence of harmonics in an electrical facility is understood from the constant occurrence of electrical faults. In particular, if the electric motors in the facility are overheating, and operating with noise and vibration, this indicates the presence of harmonics. Energy quality/network analysers are used to measure harmonics in the system. The most effective method used to reduce or eliminate the effect of these detected harmonics

is harmonic filter circuits.

This study discusses harmonics in electrical power systems and harmonic filter circuits, which are the most effective methods to eliminate harmonics.

Key Words: Harmonics, Power Systems, Energy Quality, filter circuits

ELEKTRİK GÜÇ SİSTEMLERİNDE VERİMLİLİK ARTIRMA YÖNTEMİ: FACTS KONTROLÖRLER

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ÖZET

Elektrik güç sistemelerindeki en önemli sorunlardan bazıları reaktif gücün kontrol edilmesi, şebekedeki gerilim değeri ve iletilebilen güç kapasitesidir. Tüm dünyada ve ülkemizde olduğu gibi elektrik enerjisi ihtiyacı hızla artmaktadır. Bu artan enerji talebi ile birlikte; mevcut enerji sistemlerinin veriminin maksimuma çıkarılması gerekmektedir. Sistem verimliliğini maksimuma çıkarmak için uygulanan bazı yöntemler mevcuttur. Bu yöntemlerden birisi de güç elektroniği tabanlı yeni bir teknoloji olan Esnek Alternatif Akım İletim sistemleri (FACTS, Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems) olarak karşımıza çıkmaktadır. Güç elektroniği tabanlı uygulama olan FACTS kontrolörler geleneksel mekanik kontrolörlere göre (faz kaydırıcı, şönt kapasitör v.s) daha hızlı tepki vermektedir. Uygulamada çeşitli FACTS kontrolörler kullanılmaktadır. Bunların içinde en sık kullanılanı STATCOM (Statik Kompansatör), SVC(Statik Var Kompansator) ve Kombine Güç Akışı Kontrolörü (UPFC) dir. Bu çalışmada FACTS kontrolör ve çeşitlerinden bahsedilerek avantajları ve dezavantajları detaylandırılarak açıklanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Enerji verimliliği, Kompanzasyon, FACTS kontrolörler

A METHOD OF INCREASING EFFICIENCY IN ELECTRICAL POWER SYSTEMS: FACTS CONTROLLERS

ABSTRACT

Some of the most important problems in electric power systems are controlling reactive power, voltage value in the network and power capacity that can be transmitted. As in all over the world and in our country, the need for electrical energy is increasing rapidly. To this growing energy demand; the efficiency of existing energy systems must be maximised. There are some methods applied to maximise system efficiency. One of these methods is Flexible Alternating Current Transmission Systems (FACTS), a new technology based on power electronics. FACTS controllers, which are power electronics-based applications, respond faster than traditional mechanical controllers (phase shifter, shunt capacitor etc.). Various FACTS controllers are used in the application. The most commonly used of these are STATCOM (Static Compensator), SVC (Static Var Compensator) and Combined Power Flow Controller (UPFC). In this study, FACTS controllers and their varieties are mentioned and their advantages and disadvantages are explained in detail.

Key Words: Energy efficiency, Compensation, FACTS controllers

INVERSE DESIGN OF A 5.8 GHZ/5.9 GHZ ANTENNA FOR ELECTRIC VEHICLE APPLICATIONS: A RANDOM FOREST ALGORITHM APPROACH

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ABSTRACT

In this study, the proposed antenna structure based on the decagon, hexagon, and square shapes are initially analyzed the antenna performance parameters for 5.8 or 5.9 GHz electric vehicle (EV) applications. The main aim of this study is to investigate the efficacy of the inverse design methodology for 5.8 GHz/5.9 GHz EV applications. The overall dimension of the proposed antenna is calculated as $18 \times 18 \times 1.6 \text{ mm}^3$. Rogers 5880 with the permittivity of 2.2 is utilized as substrate material. The substrate material thickness of the proposed antenna is used for parametric analysis. Thus, the dataset for the random forest algorithm approach is simulated based analysis. The proposed dataset contains 4004 instances with seven attributes. Among seven attributes, one is utilized for the output parameter namely substrate thickness, which are 0.25 mm, 0.5080 mm, 0.7870 mm, 1.5750 mm, respectively. 80% of the dataset is selected as train process and remains are attained for test procedure. The evaluation metrics are obtained as Correlation Coefficient (CC) of 0.9991, Mean Absolute Error (MAE) of 0.0075, Root Mean Squared Error (RMSE) of 0.0222. The evaluation metrics indicate that the proposed method is particularly beneficial for inverse design, as it allows the researchers and scientists to reliably determine substrate thickness with minimal error, potentially reducing the need for further optimization.

Keywords: Inverse antenna design, electrical vehicle application, random forest algorithm.

ORGANIC AGRICULTURE IN THE SOLUTION OF CLIMATE CHANGE DUE TO GLOBAL WARMING

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ABSTRACT

Due to various reasons, the environment and atmosphere are polluted to a great extent with rapidly increasing greenhouse gases, and the warming tendency of the air is gradually increasing. Although some of the greenhouse gases are formed naturally, about 90% of them are formed as a result of human activities. Over the last 100 years, the global climate has warmed by about 0.5°C due to greenhouse gas emissions from anthropogenic activities. As a result, humanity is faced with the problem of global climate change. As a result of the destruction caused and still being caused by human beings, the composition of soil, water and air is significantly degraded. The share of methane emissions in total greenhouse gas emissions in Turkey is around 11-12%. The main sources of these emissions are agriculture, energy, waste and industry. Especially agricultural factors such as fertilisation, animal husbandry, paddy production, land clearing for agricultural purposes, deforestation and desertification are among the important sources of methane. For this reason, in reducing methane gas emissions from agricultural sources, we need to increase the spread of sustainable agricultural systems such as organic agriculture, which does not pollute the air, soil and water, does not harm human health, and has positive effects on climate change by reducing global warming. In order to meet all dimensions of sustainable agriculture and to ensure positive effects on climate change, organic agriculture should be carried out in accordance with the philosophy and principles of organic agriculture. For this purpose, in this article, the effect and application of organic agriculture on the reduction of greenhouse gas emissions from agricultural sources and the solution of global warming will be discussed.

Key words: Organic agriculture, Sustainable agriculture, Greenhouse gas emissions, Global warming, Climate change

The First Detections of Damage Caused by The Boxwood Moth (*Cydalima perspectalis* (Walker) (Lepidoptera: Crambidae, Spilomelinae) in Tekirdağ in the Thrace region

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ÖZET

Cydalima perspectalis originates from East Asia and is considered an invasive species in Turkey. The box tree moth, an exotic species for our country, was first detected in 2011 in parks and gardens in the Sarıyer district of Istanbul. It was first reported in Europe in 2007 in Germany and the Netherlands. In the central district of Tekirdağ, insect damage on *Buxus sempervirens* was detected starting in late April 2024. As the pest was in its pupal stage, samples of pupae and damaged plant parts were collected and taken to the laboratory. The collected pupae were kept in an insect rearing chamber at 25°C to monitor adult emergence. The pest feeds on the leaves, preventing the plant from performing photosynthesis, gnaws on the bark of the shoots, damages the cambium layer, and consequently causes the drying of boxwood shoots and branches. *C. perspectalis* larvae are harmful not only to *Buxus* species used as ornamental plants in parks and gardens but also to trees in natural boxwood forests, where they feed on the leaves. The larvae not only damage the leaves but also cause harm to the tree bark, leading to the drying of the trees and, eventually, their death. This study represents the first documented occurrence of *Cydalima perspectalis* in Tekirdağ Province. The pest poses a significant threat to *Buxus sempervirens*, commonly used in urban parks and gardens throughout the region. To prevent its spread, it is very important to regularly monitor its population and take preventive measures.

Anahtar Kelimeler : *Cydalima perspectalis*, Tekirdağ, Şimşir güvesi

ÜZÜM VE NAR ÇEKİRDEĞİ UNUNUN MAKARNA ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIMI VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Önemli tahıl ürünlerinden birisi olan makarna birçok ülkede tüketilmektedir. Gelişmemiş ve gelişmekte olan ülkelerde karbonhidrat kaynağı olarak tüketilmektedir. Buğday irmiğine suyun karıştırılıp yoğrulması ardından da şekil verilip kurutulması sonucu elde edilen makarnaların birçok çeşidi mevcuttur. Bu çalışmada üzüm ve nar çekirdekleri yağsızlaştırılıp öğütüldükten sonra 3 farklı oranda (% 5.0, 10 ve 15) makarna üretiminde kullanılmıştır. Üretilen makarnaların kimyasal (kurumadde, kül, protein), teknolojik (pişme suyuna geçen kurumadde, pişme süresi, ağırlık artışı), renk ve fonksiyonel (toplam fenolik madde ve toplam antioksidan kapasite) parametreleri belirlenmiştir. Üzüm ve nar çekirdeği tozu ilavesi makarna örneklerinin kül içeriklerini arttırmış, protein içeriğini ise düşürmüştür. Teknolojik özelliklerini ise olumlu yönde etkilemiştir. Pişme süresi ve pişme suyuna geçen kurumadde miktarı azalmış, ağırlık artışı ise yaklaşık %32 oranında artmıştır. Üzüm ve nar çekirdeği tozu ilavesi makarna örneklerinin toplam fenolik madde içeriğini ve toplam antioksidan kapasite düzeyini arttırmıştır. Duyusal açıdan değerlendirilen makarna örneklerinde %5 düzeyine kadar nar çekirdeği ve %10 düzeyine kadar üzüm çekirdeği ilavesinin genel beğeni düzeyini düşürmediği ve tat ve lezzette olumsuzluğa neden olmadığı tespit edilmiştir. Sonuç olarak makarnaların zenginleştirilmesinde üzüm ve nar çekirdeği tozunun makarnanın besinsel ve fonksiyonel özelliklerini iyileştirdiği tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Üzüm çekirdeği, Nar Çekirdeği, Makarna, Fonksiyonel

THE USE OF GRAPE AND POMEGRANATE SEED FLOUR IN PASTA PRODUCTION AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY PARAMETERS

ABSTRACT

Pasta, one of the most important cereal products, is consumed in many countries. It is consumed as a source of carbohydrates in underdeveloped and developing countries. There are many types of pasta, which are made by mixing water with wheat semolina, kneading, shaping and drying. In this study, grape and pomegranate seeds were defatted and ground and used in pasta production at 3 different ratios (5.0, 10 and 15 %). Chemical (dry matter, ash, protein),

technological (dry matter transferred to cooking water, cooking time, weight gain), colour and functional (total phenolic content and total antioxidant capacity) parameters of the pasta produced were determined. The addition of grape and pomegranate seed powder increased the ash content and decreased the protein content of the pasta samples. The technological properties were positively influenced. The cooking time and the amount of dry matter transferred to the cooking water decreased and the weight gain increased by about 32%. The addition of grape and pomegranate seed powder increased the total phenolic content and the total antioxidant capacity of the pasta samples. It was found that the addition of pomegranate seeds up to 5% and grape seeds up to 10% did not reduce the overall flavour level and had no negative effect on the taste and flavour of the sensory evaluated pasta samples. It was concluded that grape and pomegranate seed powder improved the nutritional and functional properties of pasta.

Keywords: Grape Seed, Pomegranate Seed, Pasta, Functional

MEŞE PALAMUDU UNUNUN GLUTENSİZ TARHANA ÜRETİMİNDE KULLANIMI VE KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNE ETKİSİ

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ÖZET

Meşe palamudu biyoaktif madde bakımından zengin, önemli minör ve majör mineral maddeleri ve vitaminleri içeren bir orman ürünüdür. Protein ve nişasta içeriği yüksek olan meşe palamudu insan tüketimine uygun bir gıda maddesidir. Çölyak, bilinen tıbbi bir tedavisi olmayan ve ömür boyu sıkı bir glutensiz diyetle bağlı kalan önemli bir enteropatidir. Yüksek düzeyde protein, lif, vitamin, mineral ve mikro bileşenlere, iyi bir amino asit dengesine sahip olan meşe palamudu glutensiz ürünlerde kullanılabilir. Tarhana, en eski geleneksel Türk fermente tahıl-yoğurt karışımlarından biridir. Bu çalışmada 4 farklı oranda meşe palamudu unu (%10, 30, 50 ve 100) ve karragenan gam (KG) ve guar gam (GG) ilave edilerek glutensiz tarhana üretimi gerçekleştirilmiş ve üretilen tarhanaların kimyasal, besinsel, fonksiyonel ve duyusal özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Meşe palamudu unu tarhana örneklerinin protein ve kül içeriklerinde artışa neden olmuştur. Ayrıca tarhana örneklerinin toplam fenolik madde ve antioksidan kapasitelerini arttırmıştır. Meşe palamudu unu ilavesi tarhanaların L* değerinde düşmeye neden olduğu belirlenmiştir. Glutensiz tarhanalarda yaşanan kıvam sorunu hidrokolloid ilavesi ile azaltılmaya çalışılmış ve örneklerin viskozite değerleri tespit edilmiştir. %30 ve %50 meşe palamudu unu ilave edilen tarhanalar tat, aroma ve genel kabul edilebilirlik açısından en yüksek puanı almıştır. Çalışma glutensiz tarhana üretiminde meşe palamudu ununun %50 düzeyine kadar kullanım imkanı olduğunu, tarhanaların besinsel özelliklerinin iyileştiğini ve duyusal yönden kabul edilebilir düzeyde bulunduğunu göstermektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Fonksiyonel, Glutensiz, Meşe palamudu, Tarhana

THE USE OF ACORN FLOUR IN THE PRODUCTION OF GLUTEN-FREE TARHANA AND ITS EFFECT ON QUALITY PARAMETERS

ABSTRACT

Acorns are a forest product rich in bioactive compounds and contain important minor and major minerals and vitamins. With a high protein and starch content, acorns are suitable for human consumption. Celiac disease is a serious enteropathy with no known medical cure and requires lifelong adherence to a strict gluten-free diet. Acorns are high in protein, fibre, vitamins, minerals and trace elements and have a good balance of amino acids and can be used in gluten-free products. Tarhana is one of the oldest traditional Turkish fermented cereal

yoghurt blends. In this study, gluten-free tarhana was prepared by adding acorn flour (10, 30, 50 and 100%) and carrageenan gum (KG) and guar gum (GG) at 4 different ratios and the chemical, nutritional, functional and sensory properties of tarhana were determined. Acorn flour increased the protein and ash content of tarhana samples. It also increased the total phenolic content and antioxidant capacity of tarhana samples. The addition of acorn flour was found to decrease the L^* value of the tarhana samples. The viscosity values of the samples were determined and an attempt was made to reduce the consistency problem in gluten-free tarhana by adding hydrocolloid. Tarhana samples with 30% and 50% acorn flour were the best in terms of taste, flavour and general acceptability. The study shows that acorn flour can be used up to 50% in the production of gluten-free tarhana, the nutritional properties of tarhana are improved and the sensory properties are acceptable.

Keywords: Functional, Gluten-free, Acorn, Tarhana

THE IMPACTS OF CLIMATE CHANGE ON SEAFOOD QUALITY

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ABSTRACT

As a result of the rapid increase in the world population and the decrease in land areas due to urbanization, animal production is insufficient to meet the current need. Seafoods, particularly fish, constitute an important alternative to meet food demand. However, the increase in temperature and acidity, variations in salinity due to global climate change seriously affect life in the oceans. The fact that global warming causes variations in the lipid and fatty acid content of plankton, which constitutes the first link of the food chain, shows that the food composition of fish through the food chain may also change. In this sense, physical and chemical changes in aquatic environments due to climate change may cause changes in the nutritional quality of aquatic organisms such as protein, lipid, fatty acids (eicosapentaenoic acid, 20:5 ω 3, EPA; docosahexaenoic acid, 22:6 ω 3, DHA; polyunsaturated fatty acids, PUFA), vitamins, minerals and other micronutrients as well as affecting aquaculture and fisheries. Recent studies have demonstrated that rising ocean temperatures increase heavy metal bioaccumulation in seafood suggests that seafood as a food source is at risk. In this study, the effects of global climate change on protein, fatty acid, vitamin and mineral composition and odour of seafoods are investigated and possible future risks are discussed.

Keywords: Seafood quality, EPA, DHA, fatty acids, global climate change, ocean warming

THE EFFECT OF DRYING TEMPERATURE ON THE STRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF ZINC OXIDE NANOPARTICLES SYNTHESIZED USING GREEN TEA EXTRACT

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In recent years, the synthesis of nanoparticles using environmentally friendly and sustainable methods has become an important area of research. Zinc oxide nanoparticles (ZnONPs) synthesised from plant extracts have attracted considerable attention due to their biocompatibility and low toxicity. This study investigates the effect of different drying temperatures on the morphological and structural properties of ZnONPs

In the study, ZnONPs were synthesised from zinc acetate salt using the green synthesis method with green tea extract. The synthesised nanoparticles were dried at 40 °C and 100 °C. Characterisation studies were made using TEM (transmission electron microscopy), XRD (X-ray diffraction), DLS (dynamic light scattering) and zeta potential analyses. TEM images showed that the nanoparticles exhibited needle-like and flower-like morphology. XRD analysis was used to investigate the changes in crystal structure at different temperatures, and Scherrer's equation was used to calculate the crystal sizes, which were found to be 18.1 nm at lower temperature and 20.09 nm at higher temperature. The zeta potential, which gives an idea about the stability of the nanoparticles, was found to be -22 ± 0.5 mV at 40 °C and 21.3 ± 0.2 mV at 100 °C. The results show that the drying temperature plays a crucial role in determining the morphology and structural properties of ZnONPs. This study highlights the importance of drying temperature as a critical parameter for optimising the properties of green-synthesised nanoparticles.

Keywords: Zinc oxide nanoparticles, characterization, green tea, green synthesis

ÇARKIFELEK (*Passiflora incarnata*) BİTKİSİNDE MORFOGENETİK VARYABİLİTEYE BAĞLI OLARAK KALİTE PARAMETRELERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ

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ÖZET

Passiflora, tropik ve subtropik iklimlerde yetiştirilebilen, her dem yeşil, sarılıcı ve tırmanıcı bir bitki olup, zengin biyokimyasal içeriğe sahip olan meyveleri besleyici özelliktedir. Bitki bünyesinde çeşitli alkaloidler, vitaminler, mineraller ve polifenolik maddeler bulunmakla birlikte kuvvetli antioksidan aktivite sergilemektedir. Mevcut kalite parametrelerinin sağlığa faydalarına yönelik in vitro, in vivo ve klinik çalışmalar bulunmakta olup bitkiden elde edilen ekstratlar tıpta kullanılmaktadır. Taze olarak tüketiminin yanı sıra farklı bitki kısımları eczacılık ve gıda gibi endüstri dallarında değerlendirilmektedir.

Bu çalışmada, *Passiflora incarnata* bitkisinde morfogenetik varyabilite (çiçek, yaprak, meyve eti, meyve kabuğu ve tohum) dikkate alınarak farklı çözücülerin (metanol ve etanol) kullanılmasıyla elde edilen ekstraktlarda antioksidan aktivite ve toplam fenolik madde miktarları tespit edilmiştir. Antioksidan aktivite etkinliği ve toplam fenolik madde miktarı için meyve kabuğu, meyve eti ve tohumda metanollü özütlerde çiçek ve yaprakta ise etanollü özütlerde daha yüksek sonuçlar kaydedilmiştir. Toplam fenolik madde miktarı bakımından yüksekten düşüğe doğru sıralama meyve eti, yaprak, tohum, çiçek ve meyve kabuğu şeklinde gerçekleşmiştir. En fazla antioksidan aktivite yaprakta belirlenirken onu sırasıyla tohum, meyve eti, çiçek ve meyve kabuğu takip etmiştir. Mevcut çalışmada, *Passiflora*'da bitki kısımları ve ekstraksiyon yapılan çözücüye bağlı olarak antioksidan aktivite ve toplam fenolik madde miktarının değişim gösterdiği belirlenmiştir. Bu konu üzerine yürütülecek olan çalışmalarda kullanım alanına bağlı olarak uygun bitki kısımlarının belirlenmesi ve etkili çözücü seçiminde araştırmamızın sonuçlarından faydalanılabilecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Antioksidan aktivite, Morfogenetik varyabilite, *Passiflora*, Toplam fenol

CHANGES IN QUALITY PARAMETERS DEPENDING ON MORPHOGENETIC VARIABILITY IN PASSION FRUIT (*Passiflora incarnata*) PLANT

ABSTRACT

Passiflora is an evergreen, climbing and wrapping plant that can be grown in tropical and subtropical climates, and its fruits with rich biochemical content are nutritious. The plant contains various alkaloids, vitamins, minerals and polyphenolic substances, and exhibits strong antioxidant activity. There are in vitro, in vivo and clinical studies on the health benefits of current quality parameters, and the extracts obtained from the plant are used in medicine. In addition to fresh consumption, different plant parts are evaluated in industrial branches such as pharmacy and food.

In this study, antioxidant activity and total phenolic substance amounts were determined in extracts obtained by using different solvents (methanol and ethanol) by considering the morphogenetic variability (flower, leaf, fruit flesh, fruit peel and seed) in the *Passiflora incarnata* plant. For antioxidant activity and total phenolic content, higher results were recorded in fruit peel, fruit flesh and seed in methanolic extracts and in flower and leaf in ethanolic extracts. In terms of total phenolic content, the order from highest to lowest was fruit flesh, leaf, seed, flower and fruit peel. The highest antioxidant activity was determined in the leaf, followed by seed, fruit flesh, flower and fruit peel. In the current study, it was determined that antioxidant activity and total phenolic content in *Passiflora* varied depending on the plant parts and the solvent used for extraction. In studies to be conducted on this subject, the results of our research can be used in determining suitable plant parts and selecting effective solvents depending on the area of use.

Key Words: Antioxidant activity, Morphogenetic variability, *Passiflora*, Total phenol

ALTIN OTU (*Helichrysum arenarium*)'NUN BİTKİ KISIMLARINDA AROMA BİLEŞİKLERİNİN DEĞİŞİMİ

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ÖZET

Helichrysum cinsine ait *Helichrysum arenarium* türü ülkemizde altın otu, ölmez çiçek, mayasıl otu gibi isimlerle anılmaktadır. Avrupa kökenli bir bitki olan altın otu sarı renkli çiçekli, 40 cm'ye kadar boylanabilen çok yıllık otsu yapıdadır. Bitkinin içeriğinde uçucu yağ, acı madde, rezin, kumarin ve flavon türevleri bulunmaktadır. Türkiye'de Kuzey Anadolu, Orta ve Doğu Anadolu ile Doğu Akdeniz Bölgelerinde geniş yayılım gösteren *Helichrysum* türleri geleneksel olarak halk hekimliğinde kullanılmaktadır. İnsan sağlığına birçok faydası bulunan bitkinin çiçekleri aynı zamanda kozmetikte, cilt bakım ürünlerinde, doğal boyamacılıkta, aromaterapide ve sabun yapımında değerlendirilmektedir.

Bu araştırmada, Artvin ili Şavşat ilçesinde doğal floradan toplanan *Helichrysum arenarium* bitkisi çalışma materyali olarak kullanılmıştır. Altın otu bitkisinin farklı kısımlarındaki (tüm bitki, yaprak, sap ve çiçek) aroma bileşiklerinin değişimi Katı Faz Mikro Ekstraksiyon (SPME) yöntemi kullanılarak Gaz Kromatografisi - Kütle Spektroskopisi (GC-MS) cihazı ile tespit edilmiştir. Bitkinin tüm herbasında toplam 32 adet aroma bileşiği tespit edilmekle birlikte ana bileşik 6-hexadecenoic acid (%36.63) olurken onu sırasıyla methyl palmitate (%10.92), methyl myristate (%5.98), α -patchoulene (%5.07) ve Germacrene D (%4.44) takip etmiştir. Ancak bitkinin kısımlarına bağlı olarak aroma bileşikleri ve miktarları değişiklik göstermiştir. Elde edilen bulgular, altın otunda aroma bileşikleri ile ilgili yürütülecek çalışmalarda en uygun bitki kısmının seçilmesi için belirleyici olacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Aroma bileşikleri, GC-MS, *Helichrysum arenarium*

CHANGES IN AROMA COMPOUNDS IN PLANT PARTS OF GOLDEN HERB (*Helichrysum arenarium*)

ABSTRACT

Helichrysum arenarium species belonging to the *Helichrysum* genus is known in our country as gold herb, immortelle flower, mayasıl herb. Golden herb, a plant of European origin, is a perennial herbaceous structure with yellow flowers that can grow up to 40 cm in length. The plant contains volatile oil, bitter substance, resin, coumarin and flavone derivatives. *Helichrysum* species, which are widely distributed in the Northern Anatolia, Central and Eastern Anatolia and Eastern Mediterranean Regions of Turkey, have been traditionally used in folk medicine. The flowers of the plant, which have many benefits for human health, are also used in cosmetics, skin care products, natural dyeing, aromatherapy and soap making.

In this study, *Helichrysum arenarium* plant collected from the natural flora in Şavşat district of Artvin province was used as the study material. The changes in aroma compounds in different parts of the helichrysum plant (whole plant, leaves, stems and flowers) were determined by Gas Chromatography - Mass Spectroscopy (GC-MS) device using Solid Phase Micro Extraction (SPME) method. A total of 32 aroma compounds were detected in the whole herb of the plant, and the main compound was 6-hexadecenoic acid (36.63%), followed by methyl palmitate (10.92%), methyl myristate (5.98%), α -patchoulene (5.07%) and Germacrene D (4.44%). However, aroma compounds and their amounts varied depending on the parts of the plant. The findings obtained will be decisive for the selection of the most appropriate plant part in studies to be conducted on aroma compounds in helichrysum.

Keywords: Aroma compounds, GC-MS, *Helichrysum arenarium*

ANTIMICROBIAL AND ANTIOXIDANT ACTIVITY OF *ORIGANUM VULGARE* L. SSP. *HIRTUM* (LINK) IETSWAART EXTRACTS

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ABSTRACT

Origanum vulgare L. ssp *hirtum* (Link) *Ietswaart* is a perennial aromatic plant that is a member of the Lamiaceae family. This plant has biological activities such as antimicrobial, antioxidant, anti-proliferative, anti-nociceptive, anti-platelet, anti-melanogenic, anxiolytic, anti-inflammatory, cytotoxic. The antimicrobial and antioxidant activities of methanol extracts made from the aerial a part of *O. vulgare* ssp. *hirtum* were investigated in this study. Pathogenic microorganisms *Escherichia coli*, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Bacillus megaterium*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, *Candida albicans*, and *Epidermophyton*, *Trichophyton* sp. were examined for antimicrobial activity. Total antioxidant value (TAS), total oxidant value (TOS), and 2,2-diphenyl-1-picrylhydrazil (DPPH) radical scavenging capability were used to determine antioxidant activity. According to the results, methanol extract was found to have the highest antimicrobial effect (30 mm) against *K. pneumoniae* and *C. albicans*. The antimicrobial activity of the methanol extract against *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *B. megaterium*, *Epidermophyton* sp. and *Trichophyton* sp. was determined in differt rates (18-26 mm). The methanol extract's TAS value was 3.22 mmol, TOS value was 8.03 µmol. Methanol extract of *Origanum vulgare* was found to have increasing DPPH radical scavenging effects with increasing concentration.

Keywords: *Origanum vulgare* ssp. *hirtum*, Antimicrobial, Antioxidant, Aromatic plant.

ORIGANUM VULGARE L. SSP. HIRTUM (LİNK) IETSWAART EKSTRAKTLARININ ANTİMİKROBİYAL VE ANTİOKSİDAN AKTİVİTESİ

ÖZET

Origanum vulgare L. ssp. *hirtum* (Link) Ietswaart, Lamiaceae familyasına ait çok yıllık aromatik bir bitkidir. Bu bitkinin antimikrobiyal, antioksidan, antiproliferatif, antinosiseptif, antiplatelet, antimelanojenik, anksiyolitik, antiinflamatuvar, sitotoksik gibi biyolojik aktiviteleri bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada, *O. vulgare* ssp. *hirtum*'un toprak üstü kısmından elde edilen metanol ekstraktlarının antimikrobiyal ve antioksidan aktiviteleri araştırılmıştır. Patojenik mikroorganizmalar *E. coli*, *K. pneumoniae*, *B. megaterium*, *S. aureus*, *C. albicans*, *Epidermophyton* sp. ve *Trichophyton* sp. antimikrobiyal aktivite açısından incelendi. Antioksidan aktiviteyi belirlemek için toplam antioksidan değeri (TAS), toplam oksidan değeri (TOS) ve 2,2-difenil-1-pikrilhidrazil (DPPH) radikal süpürücü kapasitesi kullanıldı. Sonuçlara göre metanol ekstraktının *K. pneumoniae* ve *C. albicans*'a karşı en yüksek antimikrobiyal etkiye (30 mm) sahip olduğu bulundu. Metanol ekstraktının *S. aureus*, *E. coli*, *B. megaterium*, *C. albicans*, *Epidermophyton* sp. ve *Trichophyton* sp. 'ye karşı antimikrobiyal aktivitesi farklı oranlarda (18-26 mm) belirlendi. Metanol ekstraktının TAS değeri 3.22 mmol, TOS değeri ise 8.03 µmol olarak bulundu. *Origanum vulgare*'nin metanol ekstraktının artan konsantrasyon bağlı olarak artan DPPH radikal temizleyici etkileri olduğu bulundu.

Anahtar kelimeler: *Origanum vulgare* ssp. *hirtum*, Antimikrobiyal, Antioksidan, Aromatik bitki.

CYTOTOXIC EFFECT OF ETHANOL EXTRACT OF *TRICHOLOMA ATROSQUAMOSUM* SACC.

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ABSTRACT

Cancer is one of the most important health problems of our age, resulting from uncontrolled cell proliferation. Therefore, the treatment methods and drugs used in the fight against this disease are very important. Especially when the side effects of drugs used in recent years are considered, the need for alternative treatments is increasing. Mushrooms are natural products used in the treatment of various diseases throughout history. Today, it is known that mushrooms are used as supportive food supplements in cancer treatments in Far Eastern countries. Therefore, in this study, the cytotoxic effect of ethanol extract of *Tricholoma atrosquamosum* Sacc. against HeLa cell line was determined at concentrations of 400 µg and 200 µg. 3-(4,5-dimethylthiazol-2-yl)-2,5-diphenyl tetrazolium bromide (MTT) method was used to determine the cytotoxic effect. The results obtained showed that the ethanol extract of *T. atrosquamosum* at 400 µg/mL and 200 µg/mL concentrations showed significant cytotoxic effects of $13.08 \pm 0.04\%$ and $14.07 \pm 0.24\%$ at 48 hours, respectively. The cytotoxic results obtained with *T. fracticum* extract against HeLa cell line may be significant and further studies are required to add this species, which is less studied among *Tricholoma* species, to the literature.

Keywords: Mushroom, *Tricholoma atrosquamosum*, MTT, Cytotoxic effect

***TRICHOLOMA ATROSQUAMOSUM* SACC.'IN ETANOL EKSTRESİNİN SİTOTOKSİK ETKİSİ**

ÖZET

Kanser, kontrolsüz şekilde hücrelerin çoğalması sonucu ortaya çıkan ve çağımızın en önemli sağlık sorunlarından biridir. Bu nedenle bu hastalıkla mücadelede kullanılan tedavi yöntemleri ve ilaçlar oldukça önemlidir. Özellikle son yıllarda kullanılan ilaçların yan etkileri düşünüldüğünde alternatif tedavilere duyulan ihtiyaç giderek artmaktadır. Mantarlar tarih boyunca çeşitli hastalıkların tedavisinde kullanılan doğal ürünlerdendir. Günümüzde Uzak doğu ülkelerinde kanser tedavilerinde mantarların destekleyici takviye gıda olarak kullanıldığı bilinmektedir. Bu nedenle bu çalışmada *Tricholoma atrosquamosum* Sacc.'ın etanol ekstresinin HeLa hücre hattına karşı 400 µg ve 200 µg konsantrasyonlardaki sitotoksik etkisi belirlenmiştir. Sitotoksik etkinin tespit edilmesi için 3-(4,5-dimetiltiazol-2-iy)-2,5-difenil tetrazolyum bromür (MTT) yöntemi kullanılmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlarda *T. atrosquamosum*'un etanol ekstresinin 400 µg/mL ve 200 µg/mL konsantrasyonda 48. saatte sırasıyla %13.08 ± 0.04 ve %14.07 ± 0.24 önemli sitotoksik etki göstermiştir. *T. atrosquamosum* ekstresinin HeLa hücre hattına karşı elde edilen sitotoksik sonuçlarının önemli olabileceğini ve *Tricholoma* türleri arasında daha az çalışılan bu türün literetüre kazandırılması için daha fazla çalışılması gerekmektedir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mantar, *Tricholoma atrosquamosum*, MTT, Sitotoksik etki

SELECTIVE REMOVAL OF CARBAMAZEPINE FROM AQUEOUS SOLUTIONS USING MOLECULAR IMPRINTED POLYMERS (MIPS)

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Abstract:

The removal of trace contaminants from water systems, especially pharmaceuticals like carbamazepine, has become an urgent environmental concern. This study investigates the use of molecularly imprinted polymers (MIPs) to selectively extract carbamazepine from aqueous solutions. The MIPs were synthesized by polymerizing methacrylic acid (MAA) as the monomer, toluene as the porogen, and a crosslinker in various ratios. The most effective MIP was produced with a template-to-crosslinker ratio of 1:20. The optimized MIPs showed a high carbamazepine recovery rate of 93% from a landfill leachate containing caffeine and salicylic acid. A comparative study revealed that non-imprinted polymers (NIPs) achieved only 75% recovery under similar conditions. Further, the MIPs demonstrated a significantly higher adsorption capacity (93-96%) compared to activated carbon (73%). The selected MIPs also exhibited good reusability for at least five cycles, proving their efficiency for long-term applications. These findings emphasize the potential of MIPs for the selective removal and recovery of carbamazepine from contaminated waters.

Keywords: Carbamazepine, molecularly imprinted polymers, water purification, adsorption, reusability.

OPTIMIZATION OF RP-HPLC FLUORESCENT DETECTION FOR NORFLOXACIN IN HUMAN PLASMA

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Abstract:

A novel reverse-phase high-performance liquid chromatography (RP-HPLC) method with fluorescent detection has been developed and optimized for the quantification of Norfloxacin in human plasma. Several parameters were tested, including mobile phase composition, extraction methods, and detection wavelengths. The optimized mobile phase was composed of 14% acetonitrile in a buffer solution of citric acid, sodium acetate, and triethylamine. The RP-HPLC system was equipped with a C18 column and operated with fluorescence detection at excitation and emission wavelengths of 330 nm and 440 nm, respectively. A calibration curve was established, showing linearity within the concentration range of 0.156–20 µg/mL. The assay demonstrated a detection limit of 0.078 µg/mL, with excellent precision and accuracy. The method proved to be rapid, with a retention time of 0.99 minutes, making it suitable for pharmacokinetic studies. The developed method holds great promise for Norfloxacin monitoring in clinical and pharmaceutical settings.

Keywords: Norfloxacin, RP-HPLC, fluorescent detection, pharmacokinetics, analytical method.

ANTIBACTERIAL ACTIVITY OF PLUMERIA ALBA PETALS EXTRACTS

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Abstract:

The methanolic extracts of *Plumeria alba* (Frangipani) petals were evaluated for their antibacterial activity against various pathogenic bacteria, including *Escherichia coli*, *Staphylococcus aureus*, and *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, using the disk diffusion method. The highest antibacterial activity was observed with 80% extract concentration, particularly against *Escherichia coli*, which showed a 14.3 mm inhibition zone. Additionally, significant antibacterial effects were noted against *Staphylococcus saprophyticus*, *Proteus vulgaris*, and *Serratia marcescens*, though not exceeding the inhibition zones of positive control antibiotics. Notably, *Klebsiella pneumoniae*, *Pseudomonas aeruginosa*, and *Enterococcus faecalis* were resistant to the extract. The antibacterial efficacy of Frangipani extracts was comparable to Streptomycin, indicating its potential as an antimicrobial agent. The findings suggest that *Plumeria alba* has promising antibacterial properties, especially against Gram-negative bacteria like *Escherichia coli*.

Keywords: *Plumeria alba*, antibacterial activity, antimicrobial, *Escherichia coli*, natural products.

PREVENTING FALSE ALERTS IN DRUG-DRUG INTERACTION ALERT SYSTEMS

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Abstract:

The high rate of false alerts in drug-drug interaction (DDI) alert systems presents significant challenges to healthcare providers. This study aims to identify and reduce false alerts by employing proactive identification strategies. The research involved a retrospective analysis of prescription databases using MySQL and Java to calculate false alert rates. The results indicated a false alert rate of 17%, with hospitals experiencing a higher rate (37%) than clinics. The study emphasizes the importance of not only detecting drug names in the alerts but also considering drug frequency, route of administration, and patient-specific factors to reduce false alerts. The findings suggest that refining DDI systems through these proactive measures can enhance their accuracy, leading to more effective clinical decision-making and improved patient safety.

Keywords: Drug-drug interaction, false alerts, healthcare informatics, alert systems, clinical decision support.

IMPACT OF OIL PALM DEVELOPMENT ON WILDLIFE: LOCAL DAYAK PERSPECTIVES

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Abstract:

This study investigates the impact of oil palm plantation development on local wildlife from the perspective of the Dayak indigenous communities in West Kalimantan, Indonesia. The research focuses on the communities around the NTYE oil palm plantation, examining their perceptions of wildlife loss or gain due to plantation expansion. Surveys were conducted with 74 respondents using structured interviews and Likert-scale assessments. Findings reveal that while the Dayak community has observed changes in wildlife populations, these alterations have had minimal impact on their cultural and economic activities, as they have adapted through alternative resources. The study also found that education level was a significant determinant in shaping the community's perceptions of wildlife changes. The research highlights the complex relationship between indigenous communities and biodiversity in the context of large-scale agricultural development.

Keywords: Oil palm, Dayak community, biodiversity, indigenous knowledge, wildlife conservation.

ADDRESSING WATER SCARCITY IN SAUDI ARABIA: STRATEGIES FOR SUSTAINABLE MANAGEMENT

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Abstract:

Saudi Arabia faces a growing water crisis, with agriculture consuming approximately 87% of the country's water resources. This study reviews the current challenges in water management in Saudi Arabia and suggests strategies for sustainable solutions. The use of treated wastewater for irrigation remains limited despite its potential for expansion. This research proposes an integrated water management plan, emphasizing the reuse of municipal wastewater and improving current water management practices. The study also explores the potential for expanding non-conventional water sources, such as desalination, to meet agricultural demands. The research concludes that a sustainable solution to the water crisis in Saudi Arabia requires a multi-pronged approach that combines better resource management, the development of alternative water supplies, and the promotion of water conservation practices.

Keywords: Water crisis, Saudi Arabia, water management, treated wastewater, agriculture.

IMPACT OF PARTICLE SIZE ON TRANSPORT AND DEPOSITION IN POROUS MEDIA UNDER STEADY FLOW CONDITIONS

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Abstract:

This study investigates the effects of solid particle size on the transport and deposition in porous materials subjected to steady-state flow conditions, with a focus on applications for cooling systems in high-temperature environments. Transpiration cooling, integrated with regenerative cooling, is a promising technique for cooling porous walls in ramjet combustion chambers. The process involves fuel flowing through the chamber's porous walls, which can lead to pyrolysis of the fuel at high temperatures, generating solid coke particles. These particles reduce material permeability, negatively impacting the cooling efficiency. This experimental investigation uses a high-pressure autoclave to simulate the flow of various particle sizes through sintered porous materials. The study reveals that particle size plays a significant role in both the transport and deposition behaviors within the material, which directly affects the system's cooling performance.

Keywords: Particle transport, permeability, deposition, porous media, pyrolysis.

STUDY OF COMPRESSION AND TENSION PROPERTIES OF MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS

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Abstract:

Magnesium (Mg) alloys, known for their lightweight properties, are gaining attention for various applications, especially where large strain conditions are involved. To expand the usability of Mg alloys in material processing methods, an understanding of their behavior under large strain is crucial. This paper examines the compression-tension (C-T) behavior of AZ31B-H24 rolled sheets, focusing on large strain values up to 10.5%. The study utilizes an anti-buckling fixture coupled with digital image correlation (DIC) to evaluate the stress-strain curves under compression and tension. The research compares these results to data obtained from cubic sample tests, highlighting a negligible effect of anti-buckling on the stress-strain response at higher strain values. This study provides insights into the material properties of Mg alloys under complex loading conditions.

Keywords: Compression-tension, large strain, magnesium alloys, stress-strain curve, DIC.

INFLUENCE OF INJECTION PRESSURE ON FLAME STRUCTURE IN GAS-CENTERED SWIRL COAXIAL INJECTORS

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Abstract:

This research investigates how different injection pressures influence the flame structures within gas-centered swirl coaxial injectors used in liquid rocket engines. The study employs gaseous oxygen and liquid kerosene as propellants, with variations in injector design and oxidizer injection pressures. The goal is to understand the effects of these parameters on combustion instability and flame characteristics. The results show that as the differential pressure between the propellant injection and combustion chamber increases, the intensity of combustion instability rises. Flame structures are analyzed using a high-speed camera to observe CH* chemiluminescence intensity, revealing that changes in injection conditions significantly alter the flame morphology and combustion stability. These findings are crucial for optimizing injector designs to improve engine performance.

Keywords: Combustion instability, flame structure, injection pressure, liquid rocket engine, high-speed camera.

EVALUATION OF WASTE ENERGY RECOVERY IN GAS SWEETENING PROCESS THROUGH SIMULATION

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Abstract:

This study presents a simulation of a gas sweetening process using methyl-di-ethanol-amine (MDEA) solution, aiming to explore the recovery of waste hydraulic energy. The simulation, performed using Aspen HYSYS software, integrates a commercial gas sweetening unit with real-world data from the South Pars Gas Complex (SPGC) for validation. The simulation identifies significant energy potential in the pressure difference between the absorber and regenerator columns, which can be harnessed through a power recovery turbine (PRT). The study further investigates various methods for recovering waste hydraulic energy, proposing strategies for improving overall process efficiency and reducing environmental impact.

Keywords: Gas sweetening, simulation, energy recovery, MDEA, power recovery turbine.

DYNAMIC RESPONSE OF SHIPS TO SUDDEN EXTERNAL FORCES: A STUDY OF STABILITY AND SAFETY

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Abstract:

The dynamics of ships under complex and sudden external forces are crucial for understanding accidents caused by storms and impacts. This study focuses on the movement and stability of vessels under sudden loading changes, such as cargo loading, wind forces, and shifts in cargo position. A system of differential equations of motion is used to model the ship's dynamics and the external forces acting on the hull. The Runge-Kutta method is applied for numerical integration. Results indicate that high-altitude vessels experience lower dynamic deviations under external forces. The study evaluates the risk of ship overturning and flooding under difficult conditions, offering valuable insights into improving ship design for enhanced stability and safety.

Keywords: Ship dynamics, external forces, stability, Runge-Kutta method, flooding risk.

OPTIMIZATION OF AIRCRAFT FUEL CONSUMPTION USING ADAPTIVE WINGLETS: A STUDY ON CESSNA CITATION X

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Abstract:

This research explores the use of adaptive winglets in the Cessna Citation X to optimize fuel consumption during cruise flights. Unlike traditional fixed winglets, which are optimized for a specific cruise condition, adaptive winglets change shape during flight to match varying altitudes and conditions. This study develops a methodology to determine the optimal positions of adaptive winglets for each flight condition, with the aim of reducing drag and improving fuel efficiency. The winglet's design parameters, including tip chord, sweep, and dihedral angles, are adjusted to enhance performance. Simulation results show that adaptive winglets can reduce fuel consumption by up to 2.12%, highlighting their potential for improving the aerodynamic efficiency of aircraft.

Keywords: Adaptive winglets, Cessna Citation X, fuel consumption, aerodynamics, morphing wing.

ENHANCING MORPHODYNAMICS SIMULATION WITH ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE IN SHALLOW WATER FLOWS

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Abstract:

Modeling sediment transport in shallow water flows presents significant challenges due to the complexity of fluid-sediment interactions and bed topography. This study integrates a hybrid numerical approach combining traditional depth-averaged models with an artificial neural network (ANN) to simulate sediment transport processes more accurately. A fully coupled shallow water model is used, incorporating a first-order scheme to solve the governing equations for flow and sediment continuity. For sediment discharge estimation, an artificial neural network (ANN) trained using empirical data replaces conventional formulas, offering a more precise approach to sediment transport modeling. The proposed model is tested under various flow conditions, including transcritical flows, flow discontinuities, and non-prismatic channels, demonstrating its ability to handle complex flow and sediment transport scenarios. The integration of the ANN not only improves the model's performance but also reduces computational time, making it a promising tool for simulating real-world morphodynamic problems, such as dam-break flows in alluvial channels. This approach proves to be effective in capturing flow discontinuities and wetting/drying phenomena in both complex geometries and movable bed conditions.

Keywords: Artificial Neural Network, Sediment Transport, Morphodynamic Modeling, Shallow Water Equations

BIOINSPIRED DESIGN FOR AIRFOIL PERFORMANCE OPTIMIZATION USING HUMPBACK WHALE FLIPPER STRUCTURE

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Abstract:

The bioinspired design of airfoils has garnered attention for improving aerodynamic performance, particularly in reducing drag and enhancing lift. Drawing inspiration from the humpback whale flipper, this research proposes a meta-model for optimizing wing planform design with a wavy leading edge. A cascade-forward artificial neural network (ANN) is employed to analyze the effects of sinusoidal leading-edge configurations on the aerodynamic performance of the wing. The trained ANN model is coupled with a genetic algorithm (GA) to optimize the wing geometry. The performance of both an optimized rectangular wing and a bioinspired flipper-shaped airfoil is evaluated using computational fluid dynamics (CFD) simulations, employing the Lam-Bremhorst low Reynolds number turbulence model. Lift and drag coefficients are calculated, and the flow physics around the airfoils are analyzed. The results demonstrate the effectiveness of the proposed design methodology, showing improvements in aerodynamic performance, particularly in reducing drag at lower Reynolds numbers. This study provides a fast and reliable design tool for preliminary wing design with wavy leading edges, offering potential benefits in applications ranging from aviation to renewable energy.

Keywords: Bioinspired Design, Artificial Neural Network, Aerodynamics, Wing Planform Optimization

OPTIMIZING BEARING TOLERANCES FOR ENHANCED FATIGUE LIFE IN WASHING MACHINE COMPONENTS

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Abstract:

Fatigue failure in critical components of washing machines, such as the drum shaft, can lead to costly repairs and performance issues. This study explores the optimization of tolerance grades between the drum shaft and its bearings to improve fatigue life and reduce maintenance costs. A multibody dynamic model of the washing machine is developed to calculate dynamic loading on the shaft and bearings, followed by finite element analysis to determine stress distribution. The relationship between fatigue life and tolerance bands is established, with optimization techniques applied to find the ideal tolerance grades for extended component life. Experimental data is used to validate the numerical predictions, ensuring the reliability of the model. This study highlights the importance of precise tolerance control in reducing wear and tear on dynamic components, ultimately improving the durability of washing machines. The optimized tolerance grades result in an enhanced fatigue life for the drum shaft and bearings, contributing to better performance and reduced failure rates.

Keywords: Fatigue Life, Bearing Tolerances, Finite Element Analysis, Dynamic Loading

USING CELLULOSE NANOMATERIALS AS ECO-FRIENDLY LUBRICANTS IN INDUSTRIAL APPLICATIONS

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Abstract:

The demand for sustainable lubricants has led to the exploration of natural materials as alternatives to conventional petroleum-based products. This study investigates the use of cellulose nanocrystal (CNC) suspensions as water-based lubricants for slurry pump gland seals. The tribological performance of CNC suspensions was evaluated through tribometer testing, measuring the coefficient of friction between stainless steel shafts and gland seal packing materials. The addition of CNC suspensions significantly reduced friction and wear, as the aligned nanoparticles acted as lubricating agents. The suspension's chiral nematic liquid crystal properties were observed under high concentrations, contributing to enhanced lubrication in boundary conditions. The results were compared to conventional lubricants, demonstrating that CNC suspensions offer a viable, environmentally friendly alternative for water-based lubrication in industrial applications. This research provides insights into the potential of CNC as an additive in reducing wear and improving the efficiency of mechanical systems such as slurry pumps.

Keywords: Cellulose Nanocrystals, Water-Based Lubricants, Tribology, Sustainable Lubrication

STUDYING POST-STALL AERODYNAMICS WITH CAMBER LOSS AND FLOW SEPARATION EFFECTS

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Abstract:

This research focuses on the dynamic aerodynamics of wings experiencing post-stall conditions, incorporating camber loss due to flow separation. A coupled quasi-steady vortex lattice method (VLM) and decambering technique are employed to simulate the unsteady flow behavior during post-stall. The study investigates the evolution of aerodynamic characteristics, particularly the time-averaged coefficient of lift and its variations with angles of attack beyond stall. The wake structure is modeled as discrete lattices that move with the free-stream after separation, allowing the prediction of flow unsteadiness and roll-up effects over time. Multiple solutions are observed at post-stall angles, with distinct fluctuations in the lift coefficient distribution and vortex behavior across the wing span. These findings reveal the significant impact of flow separation and camber loss on aerodynamic performance in post-stall regimes, with implications for wing design and stability analysis in high-performance aircraft. The results are validated through experimental comparisons and demonstrate the importance of incorporating unsteady flow effects in aerodynamic models.

Keywords: Post-Stall Aerodynamics, Camber Loss, Flow Separation, Vortex Lattice Method

MODELING COMPRESSIBLE GAS FLOW IN PIPES AND POROUS MEDIA DURING BLOWDOWN OPERATIONS

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Abstract:

The study presents a numerical model to simulate the blowdown of compressible gases through pipes and porous media, focusing on pressure and temperature variations in different configurations. A one-dimensional approach based on the finite element method (FEM) is used to solve the transient flow equations, accounting for mass, momentum, and energy conservation. The model is validated against experimental data for various scenarios, demonstrating its accuracy in predicting the behavior of gases during blowdown operations. Couplings between pipe and porous media flows are analyzed, and the impact of different gas properties on the system's performance is explored. The results provide insights into the dynamics of gas release and flow behavior in complex systems, with potential applications in industries such as natural gas transportation and chemical engineering. This work contributes to improving the design and operation of blowdown systems by offering a robust predictive tool for pressure and temperature management during gas releases.

Keywords: Gas Flow, Blowdown Operations, Compressible Flow, Finite Element Method

EFFECTIVE METHODS FOR MODELING AND CONTROLLING SMART STRUCTURES WITH DAMPING MECHANISMS

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Abstract:

Smart structures, which integrate advanced sensing and control mechanisms, offer significant potential in mitigating vibrations and ensuring stability in various engineering applications. In this study, two mathematical models are proposed to simulate and control damping in flexible structures. The first method utilizes a finite element approach where the structure is represented by a reduced number of nodes, forming a super-element model. The second method applies state-space representation, capturing the system's dynamic behavior through a set of partial differential equations. Both models incorporate damping coefficients to simulate the attenuation of vibrations, especially when excited at the structure's first natural frequency. A control strategy is developed and implemented to minimize the resulting vibrations, comparing the effectiveness of both techniques. The study demonstrates how both modeling approaches can be effectively employed to design active control systems for enhancing the vibration attenuation in smart structures.

Keywords: Smart structures, damping, finite element method, state-space model.

AUTOMATION AND HUMAN-MACHINE INTERFACE IN AIR TRAFFIC CONTROL: A NEW APPROACH TO MITIGATING OOTL EFFECTS

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Abstract:

As the air traffic control industry embraces higher levels of automation, the role of air traffic controllers (ATCOs) is shifting toward a more passive monitoring approach. This shift can result in Out-Of-The-Loop (OOTL) effects, such as reduced vigilance and decreased situational awareness. To address these challenges, this study presents an experimental setup designed to monitor and mitigate OOTL effects during air traffic control operations. The system incorporates a Task Environment (TE) simulator for controlling air traffic scenarios, alongside a Vigilance and Attention Controller (VAC) that tracks the ATCO's focus and vigilance levels using electroencephalography (EEG) and eye-tracking technology. The data collected from these sensors triggers adaptive automation within the TE to maintain optimal performance and avoid OOTL degradation. The experimental setup's development is discussed, including pre-test results and design iterations aimed at improving system functionality. This study highlights the potential of adaptive automation to support ATCOs in maintaining high levels of operational efficiency in automated environments.

Keywords: Automation, vigilance, air traffic control, OOTL, human-machine interface, EEG, adaptive automation.

IMPROVING ENERGY EFFICIENCY IN GAS SWEETENING: RECOVERY OF WASTE HYDRAULIC ENERGY

Faisal Al-Omari, Tariq Al-Hammadi, Ahmed Jassim
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Abstract:

The gas sweetening process is a critical step in natural gas treatment, often involving the use of methyl-di-ethanol-amine (MDEA) for removing acidic gases. This study focuses on the simulation of a commercial gas sweetening unit using Aspen HYSYS software and investigates the potential for recovering waste hydraulic energy in the system. The simulation was compared with operational data from the South Pars Gas Complex (SPGC) to evaluate the performance. The results revealed that the pressure difference between the absorber and regenerator columns generates significant energy potential, which can be harnessed through a power recovery turbine (PRT). This study calculates the amount of waste hydraulic energy available for recovery and explores methods for its utilization, aiming to improve the overall energy efficiency of the gas sweetening process.

Keywords: Gas sweetening, energy recovery, hydraulic energy, MDEA, power recovery turbine.

COMPRESSION-TENSION CHARACTERISTICS OF AZ31B MAGNESIUM ALLOYS UNDER LARGE STRAIN CONDITIONS

Mohammad Saeed Ghasemi

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Abstract:

Magnesium alloys, particularly AZ31B, are increasingly used in industries where lightweight materials are required. Understanding their mechanical behavior at large strains is essential for improving their processing capabilities. This study investigates the compression-tension (C-T) behavior of AZ31B rolled sheet under large strain conditions up to 10.5%. Using an anti-buckling fixture and digital image correlation (DIC) for strain measurement, the study compares the stress-strain curves obtained from this setup to those from cubic samples tested under similar conditions. The results show that the anti-buckling fixture has a minimal effect on the stress-strain curves, especially at higher strain values. These findings are significant for applications that involve processes requiring large strain data, such as shot peening and hole cold expansion, and contribute to enhancing the material's performance in real-world applications.

Keywords: Magnesium alloys, large strain, compression-tension, AZ31B, digital image correlation.

BIOMARKERS IN AQUATIC POLLUTION: THE USE OF SNAILS IN LAKE MANZALA FOR HEAVY METAL DETECTION

Josefina Alvarez, Carlos Rivera, Laura Gutierrez

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Abstract:

Biomphalaria alexandrina snails are recognized as effective bioindicators of environmental pollution, particularly in aquatic ecosystems contaminated with heavy metals. This study investigates the impact of chemical mixtures consisting of heavy metals (zinc, copper, and lead) and persistent organic pollutants (Aroclor 1254 and Decabromodiphenyl ether) on the liver and kidney functions, antioxidant enzymes, and tissue histology of snails. The snails were exposed to varying concentrations of these pollutants, and the resulting physiological changes were analyzed. Copper exhibited the highest toxicity, with the lowest lethal concentration (LC50) among the metals tested. The study also explores the bioaccumulation of pollutants in snail tissues, observing significant increases in enzyme activity and alterations in hemocyte counts. Histopathological analysis revealed degeneration and necrosis in snail tissues, providing valuable insight into the environmental status of Lake Manzala. These findings highlight the potential of snails as pollution biomarkers in aquatic environments.

Keywords: *Biomphalaria alexandrina*, heavy metals, pollution biomarkers, bioaccumulation, histopathology.

EFFECTIVENESS OF HERBICIDES WITH NITROGEN FERTILIZER ADDITIVE ON WILD BARLEY CONTROL

Mohammad Alavi, Reza Tabrizi
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Abstract:

This study evaluates the effectiveness of three herbicides in controlling wild barley (*Hordeum spontaneum* C. Koch) at different growth stages, with and without nitrogen fertilizer additives. The experiment was conducted in a greenhouse using a split-plot design, with herbicide treatments applied at the 2-4 leaf stage of wild barley. The results indicated significant reductions in wild barley growth, especially with the herbicides Apirus and Total, although the plants were not completely eliminated. The study found no significant difference in herbicide effectiveness between treatments with and without nitrogen additive, suggesting that the addition of nitrogen did not significantly enhance herbicide efficacy. This research contributes to understanding the interaction between herbicides, growth stages, and fertilizers in managing wild barley populations.

Keywords: Herbicide effectiveness, nitrogen fertilizer, wild barley, growth stages.

THE POTENTIAL OF *SALVIA SCLAREA L.* IN PHYTOREMEDIATION OF HEAVY METAL-POLLUTED SOILS

Yuriko Tanaka, Hiroshi Nakamura, Mei Lin,
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Abstract:

This research investigates the potential of *Salvia sclarea L.* for phytoremediation in soils contaminated with heavy metals. The study was conducted in an agricultural area near the Ulaanbaatar, Mongolia, which had been impacted by industrial activities. The concentration of heavy metals in different parts of *Salvia sclarea L.*, including roots, stems, leaves, and flowers, was measured using Inductively Coupled Plasma (ICP) spectrometry. The plant was found to be tolerant to heavy metal contamination and could grow in the polluted soil without significant impact on its development. *Salvia sclarea L.* demonstrated hyperaccumulation of lead (Pb) and accumulation of cadmium (Cd) and zinc (Zn), making it a promising candidate for phytoremediation. The essential oil extracted from the plant did not show significant contamination from the metals, indicating the possibility of utilizing this plant for both environmental clean-up and essential oil production. These results suggest that *Salvia sclarea L.* can play a key role in the reclamation of contaminated soils and contribute to sustainable agricultural practices.

Keywords: *Salvia sclarea*, heavy metals, phytoremediation, polluted soils.

EFFECTS OF COMPOST ON HEAVY METAL UPTAKE AND NUTRIENT DISTRIBUTION IN ORIENTAL TOBACCO GROWN IN POLLUTED SOIL

Rashid Shams, Khaliq Abdullah, Amina Rahman,
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Abstract:

This study explores the effects of compost application on the uptake of heavy metals, nutrient distribution, and the quality of Oriental tobacco *Krumovgrad 90*. The field experiment was conducted in a tobacco farm near the Kardzali, Bulgaria, an area affected by lead and zinc pollution from a nearby smelter. The application of compost significantly reduced the uptake of heavy metals like cadmium (Cd), lead (Pb), and zinc (Zn) in the tobacco leaves, with reductions of 36%, 12%, and 6%, respectively. Compost also enhanced the levels of essential nutrients such as potassium (K), calcium (Ca), and magnesium (Mg), which are crucial for improving the burning properties of the tobacco. However, the compost led to changes in the morphological features of the leaves, making them darker, less fleshy, and broader. Furthermore, the compost increased mineral substances, nicotine, and nitrogen content, which negatively impacted the overall quality of the tobacco, particularly in the third and fourth harvests. These findings highlight the dual nature of compost application, enhancing nutrient uptake but potentially reducing tobacco leaf quality under certain conditions.

Keywords: Compost, tobacco, heavy metals, nutrient allocation, quality.

AFLATOXIN CONTAMINATION IN RICE FROM GUYANA: INITIAL FINDINGS AND IMPACT ON FOOD SAFETY

Carlos Sanchez, Alejandro Rivera, Juan Pineda,
University of Porto Novo - Benin

Abstract:

A study was conducted in Guyana's five rice-producing regions to detect aflatoxins in rice fractions during the 2015 growing season. The study analyzed multiple rice fractions, including paddy, steamed paddy, cargo rice, white rice, and parboiled rice, using High-Performance Liquid Chromatography (HPLC) and enzyme-linked immunosorbent assay (ELISA). Among 186 samples, 16 exceeded the U.S. FDA's recommended aflatoxin limit of 20 ppb, with three samples surpassing the European Union's maximum threshold for aflatoxin B1. These findings suggest localized aflatoxin contamination rather than a widespread issue in Guyana's rice. The study indicates the importance of monitoring aflatoxins for food safety purposes, especially in rice-processing practices, and recommends measures to address contamination in affected areas.

Keywords: Aflatoxins, rice, food safety, HPLC, ELISA.

POLICY RECOMMENDATIONS FOR RICE FIELD CONVERSION MANAGEMENT IN SOUTH SULAWESI, INDONESIA

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University of Dar-es-Salaam - Tanzania

Abstract:

This study examines strategies for managing rice field conversion in Pangkep Regency, South Sulawesi, Indonesia, amid rising demands for rice and increasing land use changes. The research identifies key internal and external factors influencing the conversion, including land quality, workforce absorption, and economic pressures. Data from farmers applying land conversion revealed low productivity in rice fields, with a lower total economic value compared to embankment land. A SWOT analysis highlighted strategies for controlling rice-field conversion, including improving land productivity, applying location-specific cultivation techniques, enhancing irrigation systems, and enforcing regulations on land use change. The study's recommendations are crucial for maintaining rice production and mitigating the adverse environmental and social impacts of land conversion.

Keywords: Land conversion, rice farming, South Sulawesi, strategy, policy.

IMPACT OF RECLAIMED AGRO-INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER ON SOIL CHEMISTRY FOR HERBACEOUS CROP IRRIGATION IN SOUTHERN ITALY

Giovanni Di Luca, Franco Tancredi,
University of Kinshasa - Democratic Republic of the Congo

Abstract:

A study was conducted to evaluate the long-term impact of reclaimed agro-industrial wastewater on the chemical properties of soil in an intensive agricultural region of Southern Italy. Over four years, crops like tomatoes and broccoli were irrigated with either groundwater or treated wastewater. The wastewater, which had undergone an activated sludge process, sedimentation filtration, and UV radiation, contained high levels of several chemical parameters. Despite the increased concentration of chemicals in the irrigation water, the soil's chemical characteristics showed minimal differences between the two treatments. This suggests that, while treated wastewater provides a sustainable water source, it does not drastically alter the soil's chemical balance, making it a viable option for irrigation in regions facing water scarcity.

Keywords: Agro-industrial wastewater, irrigation, soil chemistry, tomato, broccoli.

ASSESSING WATER EFFICIENCY IN CITRUS FARMING UNDER CLIMATE CHANGE IN THE SOUSS REGION, MOROCCO

Jamil Ahmed, Rafik Ali,
University of Addis Ababa - Ethiopia

Abstract:

This study investigates the water use efficiency of citrus farming in the Souss region of Morocco, an area severely affected by water scarcity. The research surveyed 65 citrus farms with varying land sizes to assess water productivity and the impact of irrigation methods under changing climate conditions. Results indicated that farms using surface irrigation showed significantly lower water productivity (1.2 kg/m^3) compared to those using drip irrigation (3.8 kg/m^3). The use of technical support and irrigation control tools further improved water productivity by 25%. These findings underscore the need for efficient water management techniques, particularly drip irrigation, to maintain citrus productivity in the face of climate change and water scarcity.

Keywords: Citrus farming, water efficiency, irrigation, climate change, water productivity.

IMPACT OF AGRICULTURAL PRACTICES ON SMOOTH BROMEGRASS PERFORMANCE UNDER SEMIARID CONDITIONS

Zayd M. Hassan, Al-Mansoura University- Sudan

Ali R. Ahmed, University of Zawia- Libya

Abstract:

This study aims to evaluate the growth performance and yield potential of smooth brome grass lines in semi-arid conditions, specifically in the Konya region. The trial was conducted over three growing seasons from 2011 to 2013, employing a randomized complete block design (RCBD) with four replications. The results revealed that the smooth brome grass lines exhibited significant variability across various traits such as stem length, node count, internode length, and herbage yield. The average main stem length ranged between 71.6 cm and 79.1 cm, and herbage yield ranged from 221.3 kg/da to 354.7 kg/da. Despite this, the study found no significant effect of the main stem length and node count on overall yield. These findings underscore the importance of selecting appropriate brome grass varieties to enhance productivity under the challenging conditions of semi-arid regions, where environmental stress factors significantly influence agricultural output.

Keywords: Semi-arid regions, smooth brome grass, yield potential, agricultural practices.

FACTORS AFFECTING IMMUNOGLOBULIN ABSORPTION IN CAMEL CALVES AND ITS IMPLICATIONS FOR THEIR HEALTH

Lina A. Hossain, University of Khartoum- Sudan
Mohamed A. Taha, University of Alexandria- Egypt

Abstract:

The survival of newborn camel calves is critically dependent on the timely absorption of immunoglobulins from colostrum. This study investigates the optimal timing for immunoglobulin (IgG) absorption in newborn camel calves and the physiological factors that may affect this process. The experiment involved eleven pregnant camels, with calves sampled at various intervals post-birth to assess IgG levels and hormone concentrations, including cortisol and thyroxin. The results indicated that the highest IgG levels in calf serum were recorded within the first 24 hours post-suckling, after which the concentration declined. The turnover rate of serum IgG was found to average 3.22 days. However, no significant correlation was observed between cortisol or thyroxin levels and IgG concentration. This research provides valuable insights into the health management of camel calves, particularly regarding the timing of colostrum feeding to ensure optimal immune function in the early stages of life.

Keywords: Camel calves, immunoglobulin, cortisol, thyroxin, colostrum absorption.

UTILIZING ESSENTIAL OILS AS ANTIBACTERIAL ADDITIVES IN POULTRY FEED: FORMULATION AND EFFICACY

Mehmet J. Kambiz, Tashkent Institute of Technology- Uzbekistan
Khaled A. Jamil, Juba University- South Sudan

Abstract:

This study focuses on the development of an antibacterial phytobiotic for use as a feed additive in poultry farming, formulated with essential oils known for their antimicrobial properties. Essential oils from thyme, Monarda, and clary sage were incorporated into a water-soluble powder to test their efficacy against both gram-positive and gram-negative bacterial strains. The study involved developing nine different formulations using various surfactants to enhance solubility and evaluating their antimicrobial effectiveness. The final composition, based on biopharmaceutical analysis, was determined to be a mixture of essential oils in a 2:1:1 ratio, supplemented with licorice extract and lactose. The study highlights the potential of these phytobiotics as a sustainable alternative to antibiotics in poultry production, offering a natural solution to reduce bacterial infections and improve animal health.

Keywords: Essential oils, phytobiotics, poultry, antimicrobial, feed additives.

HORMONAL BIOMARKERS OF INFERTILITY IN DAIRY COWS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF FERTILE AND INFERTILE COWS

Farouk B. Khalil, University of Kinshasa- Democratic Republic of Congo
Mahmoud I. Omer, University of Cairo- Egypt

Abstract:

This research examines the relationship between hormonal levels and infertility in dairy cows, with a specific focus on inhibins (A and B), nitric oxide (NO), and reproductive hormones. The study involved 40 Holstein cows, of which 21 were infertile and 19 fertile. Hormonal concentrations of FSH, LH, E2, testosterone, inhibins A and B, and NO were measured at different stages of the estrous cycle using ELISA and Griess reagent methods. Significant differences were observed in the concentrations of FSH, LH, E2, and NO, with infertile cows exhibiting higher FSH and lower LH, E2, inhibin A and B, and NO compared to fertile cows. The results suggest that hormonal imbalances, particularly in inhibins and NO, may serve as effective biomarkers for diagnosing infertility in dairy cows. This study offers valuable insights into the hormonal regulation of fertility in dairy cattle, which can assist in improving reproductive management practices.

Keywords: Dairy cows, infertility, inhibins, nitric oxide, reproductive hormones.

EFFECTIVENESS OF INTERTIDAL STAKE NET FISHING METHODS IN KUWAIT: A COMPREHENSIVE ANALYSIS

Yassir M. Zain, Al-Mustansiriyah University- Iraq
Abdullah A. Rami, University of Basra- Iraq

Abstract:

The study investigates the intertidal fixed stake net trap (Hadhrah) fishery in Kuwait, a traditional method of fish capture that has been used for centuries in the Arabian Gulf. Data was collected from October 2001 to December 2002, with over 37,000 fish and other marine species sampled from three sites along Kuwait's coast. The findings revealed that the average catch rate varied significantly across different regions, with Kuwait Bay showing the highest yield of 62 kg/sir-day, dominated by commercial species. The study also noted that 40% of the catches were juvenile fish, highlighting the importance of these intertidal zones as nursery habitats. To ensure sustainable fishing practices and preserve marine biodiversity, the study recommends the removal of fixed stake net traps from sensitive areas like Kuwait Bay, with potential expansion of this approach to other areas in the future.

Keywords: Intertidal fishing, Hadhrah, species composition, catch rates, marine conservation.

DIAGNOSIS OF EARLY PREGNANCY IN DAIRY COWS THROUGH ULTRASONIC AND PROGESTERONE ANALYSIS

Suresh A. Kumar, Assam Agricultural University- India
Nasser I. Al-Maqbool, Sultan Qaboos University- Oman

Abstract:

This research evaluates the use of ultrasonography and plasma progesterone levels for diagnosing early pregnancy in dairy cows. The study involved monitoring the corpus luteum (CL) size and plasma progesterone concentrations on days 14 and 20-23 post-insemination in both pregnant and non-pregnant Holstein cows. The results indicated that while no significant difference was found on day 14, a clear distinction was observed between pregnant and non-pregnant cows on days 20-23, with pregnant cows showing larger CL areas and higher progesterone levels. The study also established a significant correlation between CL size and progesterone levels in non-pregnant cows, suggesting that ultrasonography can be a reliable method for early pregnancy diagnosis in dairy cows, offering a non-invasive alternative to blood tests.

Keywords: Ultrasonography, corpus luteum, progesterone, early pregnancy diagnosis, dairy cows.

EFFECT OF OVERFEEDING ON PERFORMANCE AND FOIE GRAS QUALITY IN TWO DUCK SPECIES

Carlos Oliveira, João Silva

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Abstract:

In this study, 60 male mule ducks and 60 male Muscovy ducks were divided into three groups ($n = 20$) to investigate the effects of overfeeding with two and four meals per day versus ad libitum feeding on productive performance, foie gras production, organ weights, and blood parameters. The results revealed that overfeeding with four meals significantly increased body weight, weight gain, and gain percentage when compared to two meals. Both overfeeding treatments (two or four meals) resulted in higher body weight and carcass weight than ad libitum feeding; however, carcass percentage was higher in the ad libitum group. Mule ducks exhibited higher weight gain than Muscovy ducks. Additionally, the four-meal regime resulted in higher liver weight and foie gras quality, with a higher percentage of grade A foie gras (62.5%) compared to the two-meal regime. Overfeeding did not significantly alter blood parameters but increased organ weights, especially liver and abdominal fat. Notably, Muscovy ducks had a higher mortality rate (22.5%) compared to mule ducks (0%).

Keywords: Foie gras, overfeeding, ducks, productive performance.

COPPER AND ZINC SUPPLEMENTATION IN DAIRY COWS: IMPACT ON MILK PRODUCTION IN ROMANIA

Ana Popescu, Marian Ionescu

University of Bucharest, Bucharest - Romania

Abstract:

A feeding trial was conducted over 20 weeks with 40 Holstein-Friesian lactating cows, divided into four groups (copper, zinc, copper-zinc, and control) to examine the effects of copper and zinc supplementation on milk production and health indicators. The results demonstrated that copper and zinc supplementation significantly increased plasma levels of these minerals ($P < 0.05$), particularly during the peak lactation period. Cows receiving the supplements showed improved milk yield, peak yield, fat, and crude protein content. A positive correlation ($P = 0.007$, $r = +0.851$) was found between plasma zinc levels and milk production. Furthermore, supplemented cows exhibited fewer somatic cells in milk, indicating better health and milk quality. The study suggests that improving the cows' nutritional status with copper and zinc supplementation enhances both milk production and overall health.

Keywords: Copper, dairy cows, health, milk production, zinc

SALT TOLERANCE IN DATE PALM CULTIVARS UNDER CONTROLLED CONDITIONS

Yusuf Al-Farsi, Rami Zayed
Sultan Qaboos University, Muscat - Oman

Abstract:

This study investigated the salt tolerance of five tissue-cultured date palm varieties—Al-Ahamad, Nabusaif, Barhee, Khalas, and Kasab—under greenhouse conditions with varying irrigation water salinity (1.6, 5, 10, and 20 dS/m). The control salinity level was 1.6 dS/m. Results indicated that Khalas, Kasab, and Barhee were able to tolerate salinity levels up to 10 dS/m, while Khalas showed the highest tolerance, surviving even at 20 dS/m. In contrast, Nabusaif was the least tolerant. As salinity increased, palm height and the number of fronds decreased. These findings provide valuable insights into the salinity tolerance of different date palm cultivars, which is crucial for agricultural sustainability in saline environments.

Keywords: Date palm, salinity, tissue culture, salt tolerance, Kuwait.

POTATO CULTIVAR PERFORMANCE FOR SNACK PRODUCTION USING MICROWAVE-VACUUM DRYING

Prof. Dr. Chike Obi, Dr. Nneka Eze
University of Nigeria, Nsukka - Nigeria

Abstract:

This study aimed to evaluate the effects of different potato cultivars on the quality of dried potato chips and sticks using a microwave-vacuum drying method. Potatoes were pre-blanching in oil and water at 180°C and 85°C, respectively, before drying. Parameters such as moisture content, crispiness, color (CIE *Lab**), ascorbic acid content, carotenoids, and fat content were analyzed. Among the cultivars tested, Gundega showed the highest ascorbic acid and carotenoid content, along with low fat and acrylamide content. It also exhibited better crispiness, particularly in the production of sticks. These findings highlight the importance of cultivar selection for producing high-quality potato-based snacks using advanced drying techniques.

Keywords: Potato, chips, sticks, vacuum-microwave drying, cultivar.

USE OF AVIAN VACCINES AS MITOGENS IN T-LYMPHOCYTE ACTIVATION TESTING

Ahmed El-Din, Farida Boushaki

University of Constantine, Constantine - Algeria

Abstract:

This study investigated the use of avian tuberculin, tetanus immunoglobulin, and DPT vaccines as in vivo T-lymphocyte mitogens in *Gallus domesticus* broiler chickens. Five replicates of each vaccine concentration (0.05 IU) were tested using skin indurations and lymphoblast percentages in bone marrow lymphocytes as evaluation parameters. The results showed that tuberculin, tetanus immunoglobulin, and DPT vaccine concentrations induced varying degrees of mitogenicity. Tetanus immunoglobulin showed the highest skin indurations, followed by DPT and tuberculin. These findings suggest that these vaccines can be used as mitogens for evaluating T-lymphocyte activation in avian species.

Keywords: DPT, Mitogenicity, Tetanus, immunoglobulin, Tuberculin.

DEVELOPMENTAL CHANGES IN RABBIT DUODENAL MUCOSA-SUBMUCOSA: A MORPHOLOGICAL STUDY

Mohammad Ali, Samira Tarek
University of Cairo, Cairo - Egypt

Abstract:

This research examined the sequential morphological changes in the duodenal mucosa-submucosa of rabbits, from the primordial stage to maturity. The study was conducted using light, scanning, and transmission electron microscopy on 15 fetal rabbits and 21 newborns. The duodenum developed from a simple tube of stratified epithelium to one containing villus and intervillus regions of simple columnar epithelium. The first rudimentary villi appeared by day 21 of gestation, and true villi by day 24. The Crypts of Lieberkuhn developed postnatally, with histological maturity occurring one month after birth. These developmental changes support the duodenum's physiological needs for extrauterine life.

Keywords: Duodenum, mucosa, submucosa, morphogenesis, rabbit.

ENERGY DEMAND AND EFFICIENCY IN HISTORIC URBAN DISTRICTS: A STUDY OF BUDAPEST'S 7TH DISTRICT

Sami Temesgen, Miriam Tesfaye, Halimah Musa
Addis Ababa University - Ethiopia

Abstract:

The 7th district of Budapest, formerly known as the Jewish Quarter, is characterized by high-density, multi-story tenement buildings that date back to historical periods. This district faces significant energy challenges due to its architectural style and population density. The study explores energy consumption patterns in the area and assesses how building structures contribute to overall energy demand. Using Geographic Information System (GIS) tools, we analyzed the energy efficiency of these buildings and estimated carbon emissions. Our findings highlight the potential for energy reduction through integrated rehabilitation strategies that include both structural and energetic improvements. A key outcome of the research is the creation of an energy intensity map, which provides a visual representation of energy consumption and offers a basis for targeted interventions to optimize energy use in this historic district.

Keywords: energy demand, energy efficiency, carbon emissions, historic buildings, GIS, energy intensity map, Budapest.

BIOMIMETIC DESIGN IN TALL ARCHITECTURE: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO SKYSCRAPERS

Lec. Khalil Badr, Dr. Rania Nabil
Cairo University - Egypt

Abstract:

This paper presents an innovative approach to sustainability in tall architecture through the integration of biomimetic design principles. The study highlights how the study of nature can provide solutions to the challenges faced by high-rise buildings in terms of energy use and environmental impact. By drawing parallels between natural organisms and building systems, the research explores how biomimetic structures can improve energy efficiency, structural integrity, and environmental responsiveness. Through the concept of Vital Sustainability, which refers to the dynamic interplay between a building's internal functions and its external environment, we propose new structural forms that mimic natural systems. The case study of the sustainable super-tall 3Ts building illustrates the application of these principles, showcasing how biomimetic design leads to more resilient, energy-efficient high-rise structures.

Keywords: biomimicry, sustainable architecture, tall buildings, energy efficiency, high-rise design, Vital Sustainability.

CULTURAL AND ARCHITECTURAL PRESERVATION IN THE UCH DUKKAN NEIGHBORHOOD OF ARDABIL, IRAN

Javad Vali, Nazanin Ehsan

University of Isfahan - Iran

Abstract:

The Uch Dukkan neighborhood in Ardabil, Iran, is a culturally rich area that reflects the historical and social transformations of the region. This paper examines the preservation of this neighborhood, which has undergone various changes over the years due to urbanization and modern interventions. The research investigates the effects of these transformations on the neighborhood's social sustainability and environmental quality. Using archival research and field surveys, the study explores the physical and social changes that have affected the collective memory and social identity of the area. It highlights the role of historical urban patterns in fostering community engagement and social sustainability. The findings underscore the importance of integrating the preservation of both physical spaces and social memories in maintaining the vitality and cultural heritage of urban neighborhoods.

Keywords: social sustainability, urban preservation, cultural heritage, neighborhood transformation, collective memory, Iran.

DEVELOPING ENERGY EFFICIENCY BENCHMARKS FOR ONTARIO'S POST-SECONDARY EDUCATION FACILITIES

Ibrahim Hassan, Maria Khanna
University of Jordan - Jordan
Nepal Engineering College - Nepal

Abstract:

With growing concerns about carbon emissions and energy consumption, the importance of establishing energy benchmarks for buildings is increasing. This study utilizes publicly available energy data from Ontario's Ministry of Energy to develop energy and emissions benchmarks for post-secondary institutions. By analyzing mandatory energy and emissions reporting data, the research aims to create a dynamic building load profile that can inform energy-efficient design and urban energy modeling. The study focuses on residences in Ontario's educational institutions, identifying key factors such as building age, size, and occupancy schedules that affect energy use. Our findings emphasize the need for robust data cleaning, statistical analysis, and model validation to ensure that the benchmarks are accurate and effective in guiding future energy policies.

Keywords: energy benchmarks, carbon emissions, energy consumption, data analysis, Ontario, building archetypes.

RETROFITTING COLLECTIVE HOUSING WITH PREFABRICATED PANELS FOR SUSTAINABILITY

Tarek Ahmed, Laila Mohamed
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National University of Mongolia - Mongolia

Abstract:

In Romania, a significant portion of the urban population lives in residential buildings constructed with large prefabricated concrete panels, a design that dates back to the 1960s. These buildings are now energy-inefficient and inadequate for modern living standards. This paper explores an adaptive design solution to retrofit these buildings, focusing on energy efficiency improvements while meeting current living requirements. By introducing solar energy systems on the roofs and enhancing the thermal envelope, the proposal aims to transform outdated buildings into energy-efficient units. Additionally, the integration of smart grid technology is discussed, allowing these buildings to participate in micro-generation and energy storage systems. The study highlights the potential for adaptive reuse of existing infrastructure to achieve sustainability goals while improving residents' quality of life.

Keywords: energy efficiency, prefabricated panels, retrofitting, adaptive design, sustainability, smart grid.

SUSTAINABILITY IN PUBLIC HOUSING: FINANCIAL AND OPERATIONAL PERSPECTIVES IN TAIWAN

Chen Wei, Hiroshi Tanaka

National Taiwan University - Taiwan

Nagoya University - Japan

Abstract:

In Taiwan, public housing projects from the 1980s have experienced significant deterioration due to a lack of maintenance and design foresight. This paper presents a design evaluation method to assess the sustainability of public housing, focusing on financial and property management perspectives. The methodology incorporates operational factors such as spatial organization and circulation, as well as financial analyses of operational costs, maintenance expenses, and rental income. Using the ongoing Chung-Li Public Housing Project as a case study, the paper demonstrates how design schemes can be evaluated for long-term feasibility. The research highlights the need for a balanced approach to design and management in public housing to ensure both operational efficiency and financial sustainability.

Keywords: public housing, sustainability, design evaluation, property management, financial feasibility, Taiwan.

VERTICAL FARMING: A SUSTAINABLE APPROACH TO URBAN AGRICULTURE IN GREEN BUILDING DESIGN

Aminata Toure, Rasha Khoury,

Tarek Alim University of Nairobi – Kenya

Abstract:

This paper explores the role of vertical farming in promoting urban sustainability through green building practices. In the face of rapid urbanization and the challenges of food security, vertical farming is presented as a transformative solution. By utilizing hydroponic and aeroponic systems within multi-story buildings, vertical farming reduces the spatial limitations typically associated with traditional agriculture. The integration of green building principles ensures that vertical farms can operate efficiently, utilizing renewable energy sources such as solar power and water recycling systems. The study highlights the potential of vertical farming to contribute to urban food security, reduce food miles, and improve the environmental sustainability of cities. This method not only supports urban agriculture but also serves as a model for developing sustainable, self-sufficient cities in the future. The paper concludes with recommendations for policy implementation to foster vertical farming in urban design.

Keywords: Vertical farming, sustainable urban agriculture, green building, food security.

ENERGY EFFICIENCY RETROFITTING FOR HERITAGE BUILDINGS IN COLD CLIMATES

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Nikolai Samarin University of Cape Town – South Africa

Abstract:

The challenge of retrofitting Kazakhstan's aging residential buildings, constructed during the Soviet era, for energy efficiency is explored in this paper. Most of these structures, built 35 to 60 years ago, are poorly insulated and fail to meet modern standards of comfort and energy efficiency. The study examines strategies to retrofit buildings constructed prior to 1989, with a focus on the specific challenges posed by the cold climate of Kazakhstan. Using two-dimensional heat transfer analysis, the authors evaluate various insulation and energy-efficient solutions that can be applied to improve the building envelope while maintaining the structural integrity of these historic homes. The findings suggest a combination of modern insulating materials, window replacements, and energy-efficient HVAC systems as practical solutions for extending the lifespan and improving the energy performance of these buildings.

Keywords: Energy efficiency, retrofitting, Kazakhstan, cold climate, building envelope.

DESIGN OF IMPROVED REPLACEABLE LINKS IN ECCENTRICALLY BRACED FRAMES FOR EARTHQUAKE RESILIENCE

Rajesh Kumar, Yung Yoon Kim, Li Wei Zhang Seoul National University of Science and Technology – South Korea

Abstract:

Eccentrically braced frames (EBFs) are widely recognized for their superior performance during seismic events due to their high elastic stiffness, stable inelastic response, and excellent energy dissipation capacity. This paper introduces a new design for replaceable links in EBFs, focusing on the reduction of web section to enhance performance and ease of maintenance post-earthquake. The study proposes design equations for these links, which aim to improve the EBF's performance during and after seismic events by allowing for easy replacement of damaged components. A nonlinear finite element analysis was conducted to assess the behavior of the proposed links under earthquake-induced loads. The results demonstrate that these improved replaceable links could significantly reduce the maintenance costs and downtime associated with post-earthquake repairs, thus enhancing the overall resilience of the structure.

Keywords: Earthquake resilience, eccentrically braced frames, replaceable links, seismic design.

MODERN URBAN DEVELOPMENT IN YANBU: A COMPARATIVE STUDY OF TRADITIONAL AND CONTEMPORARY PLANNING APPROACHES

Mona Al Shamma

, Ahmed Hossam University of Cairo – Egypt

Abstract:

The urban development of Yanbu, Saudi Arabia, presents a unique case study of the integration of traditional architectural practices with modern city planning principles. Over the past century, the rapid expansion of urban areas around historical settlements like Yanbu has led to significant changes in urban structures. This paper examines how the modern city planning approach, with its focus on technological innovation and economic growth, contrasts with the traditional urban design rooted in cultural and environmental considerations. It delves into the socio-economic implications of these changes, analyzing how new developments have altered the living conditions of the local population. The study also highlights the challenges of reconciling traditional norms such as gender segregation and environmental harmony with the demands of globalization. Ultimately, the paper calls for a balanced approach that integrates the strengths of both traditional and modern urban planning to ensure the long-term sustainability of cities like Yanbu. **Keywords:** Yanbu, urban planning, traditional architecture, Saudi Arabia, sustainability.

HEARTBEAT CLASSIFICATION USING CONVOLUTIONAL NEURAL NETWORKS FOR ECG SIGNAL ANALYSIS IN MEDICAL DIAGNOSIS

Lec. Dr. Ahmad Raza,

Fatima Al-Salem University of Bahrain – Bahrain

Abstract:

The application of convolutional neural networks (CNN) in the classification of heartbeats from electrocardiogram (ECG) signals is explored in this paper. With cardiovascular diseases being a leading cause of death globally, the need for efficient diagnostic tools is paramount. Traditional manual methods for ECG signal analysis are time-consuming and prone to human error. This study evaluates the performance of various deep learning models in classifying heartbeats into five distinct categories using the MIT-BIH Arrhythmia dataset. The results show that the ResNet-50 CNN model outperforms other models, achieving a recall score of 98.88% and an F1 score of 98.87%. Additionally, the 1-D CNN model displayed the highest average precision. These findings suggest that deep learning algorithms, particularly CNNs, offer a promising approach to automating ECG signal analysis and improving diagnostic accuracy in medical settings. **Keywords:** ECG signals, heartbeat classification, convolutional neural networks, medical diagnostics.

ASSESSING HIP MUSCLE IMBALANCE IN PATIENTS WITH RHEUMATISM: A CLINICAL STUDY

Lina Liao,

Han Zhiqiang Zhejiang University of Technology – China

Abstract:

This clinical study investigates the presence of hip muscular imbalances in patients with chronic rheumatism, a condition known to impair mobility and muscle function. The study involved 15 participants, including 10 patients with rheumatism and five healthy controls, aged between 45 and 65 years. Muscle activity was measured through electromyography (EMG) from the rectus femoris and vastus lateralis muscles on both sides of the hip. Key parameters such as maximum voluntary contraction (MVC%) and muscle fatigue were analyzed. The findings revealed significant imbalances in the muscle activation patterns of patients compared to the control group. Notably, patients exhibited higher MVC values and more pronounced muscle fatigue. These results underscore the need for targeted therapeutic interventions to address hip muscular imbalances in rheumatism patients and improve their mobility and quality of life.

Keywords: Rheumatism, hip muscular imbalance, electromyography, muscle fatigue, clinical study.

DETECTING COGNITIVE DECLINE USING EMOTION RECOGNITION IN SPEECH: A LONGITUDINAL STUDY

Jinwoo Kim, Yoonhee Park, Sungho Lee, Minseok Choi

Seoul National University of Science and Technology, South Korea

Abstract:

Alzheimer's disease (AD) is a degenerative disorder that impairs cognitive function and results in difficulties with routine tasks. Early detection and continuous monitoring are crucial to manage its progression. In this study, we explore the potential of speech emotion recognition (SER) as a longitudinal biomarker for assessing the cognitive decline in AD patients. The primary focus is on detecting levels of frustration during picture-description tasks, as an indicator of cognitive difficulty. We employ an SER model trained on the IEMOCAP dataset, applying it to the DementiaBank data for longitudinal analysis. The study examines the correlation between frustration levels and Mini-Mental State Examination (MMSE) scores, demonstrating that SER can serve as a cost-effective, non-invasive method for monitoring disease progression. Our findings suggest that incorporating SER alongside traditional assessments like MMSE may enhance the accuracy of tracking AD's impact on cognitive function.

Keywords: Alzheimer's disease, Speech Emotion Recognition, cognitive monitoring, biomarkers, longitudinal study.

DEVELOPING AN INEXPENSIVE IOT DEVICE FOR REMOTE HEALTH MONITORING

Rafael Oliveira, Pedro Costa, Clara Santos
Federal University of Pernambuco, Brazil

Abstract:

The advancement of telemedicine offers an effective solution to address the limitations of traditional healthcare, especially in underserved areas. This study proposes an affordable IoT-based health monitoring device for remote patient care. The device, equipped with multiple sensors and an Arduino microcontroller, collects biometric data such as heart rate, blood pressure, and oxygen levels. These data are transmitted to a cloud-based system, enabling real-time monitoring by healthcare professionals and family members. The system's compact design, with dimensions of $11 \times 10 \times 10$ cm³ and a weight of 500g, makes it highly portable and cost-efficient. Additionally, the device is equipped with a GPS module to ensure patient location tracking in emergencies. This research emphasizes the device's ability to reduce healthcare costs while improving accessibility to medical services for patients in remote locations.

Keywords: IoT, telemedicine, health monitoring, Arduino, cloud computing, GPS, remote healthcare.

IMPROVING 3D CT SCAN RESOLUTION WITH MACHINE LEARNING BASED SUPER-RESOLUTION

Liu Yang

Shandong University of Science and Technology, China

Abstract:

Accurate airway segmentation from CT scans plays a vital role in early lung disease detection, particularly for conditions such as lung cancer. This research introduces a machine learning-based 3D super-resolution technique to improve the quality of CT scans without the need for thin-slice imaging. We developed a set of algorithms to enhance the resolution of thicker CT scans, using heterogeneous dimensions. The performance of the super-resolution algorithms was evaluated through metrics such as Peak Signal-to-Noise Ratio (PSNR) and Structural Similarity Index (SSIM). Results show that the proposed approach significantly improves airway segmentation accuracy, which could lead to more accessible and cost-effective methods for diagnosing lung diseases. This method holds promise for reducing reliance on high-resolution CT scans, making early detection more affordable.

Keywords: 3D super-resolution, airway segmentation, machine learning, CT scans, lung cancer detection.

AUTOMATED HEART SOUND SEGMENTATION USING PHONOCARDIOGRAM LENGTH VARIATION

Assis. Prof. DR. Samuel Barros, Assoc. Prof. Dr. Diogo Almeida
University of São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

Heart sound analysis remains a significant tool in diagnosing cardiovascular diseases, but automatic segmentation remains a challenge. This study proposes a novel approach for robust segmentation of heart sounds using Phonocardiogram (PCG) signals. By analyzing the variation in length of the PCG signal over time, we generate a sawtooth-shaped intermediate signal, which is then processed with the positive derivative function to create a binary signal. A Recurrent Neural Network (RNN) is trained to identify key events in the heart cycle, such as the first and second heart sounds and the systolic and diastolic phases. Testing on a large database of PCGs and simultaneous Electrocardiograms (ECGs) demonstrated high sensitivity and specificity, with average sensitivity of 76% and specificity of 94%. This approach enhances the automation of heart sound analysis, making it a valuable tool for cardiovascular diagnostics.

Keywords: Heart sounds, PCG segmentation, Recurrent Neural Networks, automated diagnostics, cardiac auscultation.

STUDYING FUNCTIONAL CONNECTIVITY IN EPILEPSY WITH RESTING-STATE fMRI ANALYSIS

Yuki Tanaka, Haruto Watanabe, Rika Kato
Kyoto University of Medical Sciences, Japan

Abstract:

Resting-state functional magnetic resonance imaging (rsfMRI) has emerged as an important tool for understanding brain activity, particularly in neurological conditions such as refractory epilepsy. This paper investigates the functional connectivity of rsfMRI data in both patients with refractory epilepsy and healthy controls, aiming to uncover abnormal brain network properties that could assist in diagnosis. By using Independent Component Analysis (ICA), the study identifies significant functional networks, such as the default mode and dorsal attention networks, that exhibit abnormal activity in epilepsy patients. These findings were validated through statistical tests such as two-sample t-tests and chi-square tests based on the fractional amplitude of low-frequency fluctuations (fALFF). This approach demonstrates that rsfMRI connectivity analysis provides a promising avenue for the diagnosis and understanding of refractory epilepsy.

Keywords: Resting-state fMRI, epilepsy, functional connectivity, Independent Component Analysis, brain network analysis.

DEVELOPING A MAGNIFICATION SYSTEM FOR MAMMOGRAPHIC IMAGES USING EEG AND EYE DETECTION

Kenta Matsumoto, Hiroshi Yoshida
Tokyo University of Health Sciences, Japan

Abstract:

Mammographic analysis requires high precision in detecting microcalcifications, but image magnification typically relies on manual adjustments, which can be cumbersome. This study explores a more efficient system that integrates eye detection and electroencephalography (EEG) to control image magnification. Through experiments involving eye-detection accuracy and EEG-driven magnification times, we show that the system can significantly reduce the fatigue and distraction caused by traditional methods. The system's accuracy in detecting eye movements ensures that the magnified area aligns with the viewer's focus, while EEG-based control allows for faster magnification of regions of interest. Although variations were observed in EEG response times, this approach demonstrates that combining eye detection with EEG offers a practical solution for improving the efficiency of mammographic image analysis.

Keywords: Mammography, EEG, eye-detection, image magnification, medical imaging.

ARGINASE ENZYME ACTIVITY IN HUMAN SERUM: A POTENTIAL MARKER FOR COGNITIVE FUNCTION AND THE IMPACT OF ARGININE SILICATE

Yasmin Chen, Lee Ho-Jin, He Ji, Kang Sang-Sun

Seoul National University of Science and Technology - South Korea

Abstract:

This study investigates the effects of an inositol-stabilized arginine silicate (ASI) supplement on arginase activity and its potential influence on cognitive function. Arginase, an enzyme present in human serum, plays a critical role in the conversion of arginine into ornithine and urea, thus impacting the urea cycle. Maintaining low arginase activity is essential for optimizing arginine availability, which is vital for nitric oxide production and cognitive health. We tested various combinations of ASI, L-arginine, and Inositol to determine their effects on arginase activity in serum samples from healthy individuals. The results showed that inositol, especially when combined with ASI, led to a significant reduction in arginase activity, particularly at a dose of 0.5 g. This combination supports cognitive performance, including improved reaction time, executive function, and concentration. Our findings indicate that moderate levels of inositol, when paired with ASI, provide an optimal approach for maintaining arginine levels and supporting cognitive function.

Keywords: Arginine, nitric oxide, cognitive function, inositol, serum.

OPTIMAL REST INTERVALS FOR UPPER-ARM REHABILITATION IN ROBOT-ASSISTED THERAPY

Liya Mendez, Adam Simha, Tamir Mohamed
University of Tashkent – Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This research explores the impact of varying rest intervals on muscle activation during robot-assisted rehabilitation of the biceps brachii. The goal was to identify the most effective rest period for maximizing muscle activation while reducing fatigue. Four different rest intervals (30, 60, 90, and 120 seconds) were tested across a sample of 15 participants with no disabilities, using an exoskeleton-based rehabilitation protocol. The results indicated that a 60-second rest interval led to optimal muscle activation, as opposed to shorter or longer intervals. These findings suggest that robot-assisted rehabilitation systems benefit from a rest period of around 60 seconds to maintain effective muscle engagement. This study enhances the understanding of muscle fatigue dynamics in rehabilitation and contributes to improving the design of exoskeleton systems.

Keywords: Rehabilitation, muscle activation, robot therapy, biceps brachii, muscle fatigue.

PROMOTING CYBERSECURITY AWARENESS THROUGH EDUCATION: THE ROLE OF LABS AND COMPETITIONS

Rami Kassem, Mona Fouad, Bassam Ali, Tarek El-Mahdy
University of Khartoum – Sudan

Abstract:

As cybersecurity threats continue to rise, it is essential to educate the next generation of professionals in this critical field. This paper highlights the importance of integrating hands-on learning through cybersecurity laboratories and competitions into academic programs. By offering real-world scenarios and challenges, students gain practical skills that are crucial for tackling cyber threats. This approach not only boosts student engagement but also prepares them for the cybersecurity workforce. The study emphasizes the role of interactive labs and competitions in fostering a proactive attitude toward cybersecurity among students, ensuring they are well-prepared to address the growing complexities of the digital world.

Keywords: Cybersecurity education, awareness, competitions, workforce development, hands-on learning.

OBJECT-ORIENTED ACCOUNTING METHODS FOR INHERITED CLASS MEMBERS IN SOFTWARE ENGINEERING

Ali Karim, Sara Hossain, Faisal Nasser, Karim Al-Mansoor
University of Aden - Yemen

Abstract:

In object-oriented (OO) design, class inheritance is an essential mechanism for code reuse and simplification. However, accounting for inherited class members, including both attributes and methods, is critical for certain software applications. This paper examines methods for managing inherited class members, focusing on their integration and usage in software engineering projects. The research explores techniques for ensuring that inherited attributes and methods are accounted for in the final class implementation, emphasizing the importance of both internal and external quality attributes. Through an analysis of common OO applications, we propose improved practices for handling inherited class members to maintain code efficiency and consistency.

Keywords: Object-oriented programming, inheritance, class design, software engineering, code quality.

NUMERICAL ANALYSIS OF SHEAR STRENGTH IN COLD-FORMED STEEL SHEAR WALL PANELS

Khaled Daoud, Hassan Moustafa, Nabil Rassoul, Faiq Bahri
University of Dar es Salaam - Tanzania

Abstract:

Cold-formed steel (CFS) shear wall panels are widely used in structural design due to their lightweight and high strength characteristics. This study investigates the shear strength of CFS shear wall panels (SWP) subjected to lateral loads, such as those caused by wind or seismic forces. Two methods for assessing shear strength were compared: a simplified strip modeling approach and a more detailed micro-modeling technique using Abaqus software. Results indicated that the micro-modeling method provided more accurate predictions of shear strength, although the strip method was simpler and faster to apply. The findings suggest that both methods can be used depending on the required precision and available resources.

Keywords: Shear strength, cold-formed steel, shear wall panels, Abaqus, structural analysis.

ADVANCEMENTS IN THE DIFFRACTIVE DETECTOR CONTROL SYSTEM FOR ALICE AT THE LHC

Carlos Navarro, Mariana Valdés, Esteban Rodríguez, Juan Antonio González
Universidad Técnica Federico Santa María - Chile

Abstract:

The ALICE experiment at the Large Hadron Collider (LHC) has developed new detector systems to enhance its ability to observe diffractive events. The second phase of ALICE (RUN-II) introduces the AD0 detector, which requires a robust and efficient Detector Control System (DCS) for operation. This paper discusses the development and implementation of the AD0 DCS, which is designed to manage over 200 parameters critical for the detector's function, including power supply levels, photomultiplier tube thresholds, and safety protocols. By integrating this system with ALICE's global control infrastructure, the AD0 detector's performance has been optimized for high-quality data acquisition. The system's success highlights the importance of advanced control systems in large-scale particle physics experiments.

Keywords: ALICE, detector control system, LHC, AD0, particle physics.

CLOUD COMPUTING SECURITY CHALLENGES: EXAMINING CUSTOMER CONCERNS DURING TRANSITION TO VIRTUALIZED ENVIRONMENTS

Yusuf Baloch, Farida Nasser, Mohammed Idris, Alisha Karina
University of Dar es Salaam - Tanzania

Abstract:

This research explores the security concerns faced by customers as companies transition from traditional physical business environments to virtualized systems through cloud computing platforms. A particular focus is placed on WHSmith's adoption of NetSuite, a cloud-based solution for integrating business processes. As organizations shift towards cloud models, one of the key challenges is addressing security issues that arise during this transformation. The privacy concerns associated with virtualized systems often stem from a lack of understanding or oversight of security protocols, leading to user dissatisfaction and mistrust. This study utilizes content analysis from 120 online bloggers, including data from popular review sites like TRUSTPILOT, to capture the nature of these concerns. The findings suggest that while cloud-based systems promise innovation and flexibility, they also introduce significant risks to data security. The paper provides practical insights on how businesses can mitigate these risks to foster secure and customer-friendly cloud environments. These findings have important implications for both theory and practice in the field of cloud computing, particularly in customer relationship management and security.

Keywords: Cloud computing, security, privacy concerns, virtualization, customer experience.

AUTOMATIC CALIBRATION IN HYDROLOGIC MODELING USING BAYESIAN APPROACH: IMPROVING MODEL ACCURACY

Lamine Ben Ali, Amal Fadil, Najib Cherif
University of Tunis El Manar - Tunisia

Abstract:

The accurate simulation of hydrologic and hydraulic systems is a critical challenge for urban stormwater management. Despite the availability of automatic calibration techniques, many hydrologic models still fail to deliver accurate results due to errors in parameter estimation and model configuration. This paper proposes a novel framework for automatic calibration of hydrologic models using Approximate Bayesian Computation (ABC), a technique for Bayesian inference when traditional likelihood methods are computationally expensive. The framework, implemented in the R platform, focuses on four key calibration parameters: initial loss, reduction factor, time of concentration, and time-lag. Using data from three small urban catchments in Tunis, the performance of the ABC-based model is compared to conventional methods such as MIKE URBAN software. Results show that ABC produces reliable predictions, with posterior distributions providing a quantification of uncertainty, unlike point estimates from traditional software. This paper demonstrates the feasibility and benefits of using ABC for hydrologic model calibration, highlighting its potential for improving decision-making in water management.

Keywords: Hydrologic modeling, automatic calibration, Bayesian computation, uncertainty quantification, water management.

COST-BENEFIT ANALYSIS IN STRATEGIC INVESTMENTS: A NEW APPROACH TO PROFITABILITY ESTIMATION

Jorge Fernandes, Isabel Costa, Ricardo Lima, Tânia Almeida
Federal University of Pernambuco - Brazil

Abstract:

Strategic investments in businesses often involve significant long-term commitments, and accurate profitability estimation is crucial for ensuring that investments deliver value. This paper discusses a new methodology for estimating profitability, focusing on a cost-benefit analysis approach. Developed at the Institute of Management Cybernetics at the University of São Paulo, the method integrates non-monetary factors with financial considerations to provide a holistic evaluation of investments. The method, known as the Profitability Estimation Focused on Benefits (PEFB), was applied in a series of workshops that gathered over 96 cost aspects and 122 benefit aspects relevant to strategic investments. These aspects were analyzed based on risk levels, and for the first time, a comprehensive distribution of costs and benefits was provided, helping organizations better assess the potential impacts of their investments. This approach, combining data science and IT solutions, enhances decision-making processes, particularly in uncertain environments, making it a valuable tool for business leaders looking to optimize their investment strategies.

Keywords: Cost-benefit analysis, strategic investment, risk analysis, data science, decision-making.

ENHANCING VOWEL INTELLIGIBILITY IN SPEECH RECOGNITION FOR HEARING IMPAIRED INDIVIDUALS

Carlos Navarro, Sofia Hernández
National University of Bogotá - Colombia

Abstract:

Improving the intelligibility of speech in noisy environments is a critical issue in the field of speech enhancement, especially for individuals with hearing loss. This paper introduces a novel method to enhance the formants (key frequency components) in vowel sounds, improving their audibility for hearing-impaired listeners. The approach leverages the Kaiser window to enhance formants and uses pitch and formant frequency analysis to restore the representation of speech sounds at the midbrain level. The method incorporates techniques like autocorrelation, zero-crossing, and magnitude difference functions to detect and enhance these speech components. A MATLAB-based implementation of this system provides an efficient, low-complexity solution for real-time speech enhancement. This study contributes to the development of more effective speech enhancement systems by improving vowel intelligibility, thus offering new possibilities for speech recognition applications designed for the hearing-impaired. **Keywords:** Speech enhancement, vowel intelligibility, formant enhancement, hearing loss, pitch detection.

PREDICTING SOFTWARE RELIABILITY PERFORMANCE USING DATA MINING TECHNIQUES

Tariq Zaman, Abdullah Khan
University of Karachi - Pakistan

Abstract:

Software reliability prediction plays a crucial role in enhancing software quality and guiding resource allocation during the development process. This study evaluates three popular data mining techniques—CART, TreeNet, and Random Forest—in predicting software reliability. The models are compared to the Cascade Correlation Neural Network (CCNN) using empirical data from the Data and Analysis Center for Software. The goal is to assist project managers in minimizing software failures by focusing testing efforts where they are most needed. The results demonstrate that the CART model consistently outperforms the other models, achieving superior accuracy across all datasets. The study also highlights the potential of these models in providing more accurate predictions of software reliability, enabling better planning and risk management in software development projects.

Keywords: Software reliability, data mining, predictive modeling, CART, Random Forest, TreeNet.

MODELING HUMAN ARM MOTION FOR EXTRA VEHICULAR ACTIVITIES: IMPROVING ASTRONAUT TASK PERFORMANCE

Arun Sharma, Deepak Kumar
Indian Institute of Space Technology - India

Abstract:

Astronauts performing Extra Vehicular Activities (EVAs) during space missions face unique challenges that require precise and efficient movements, especially when interacting with spacecraft and other space systems. This paper presents a computational model of human arm motion to simulate and improve astronaut task performance during EVAs. The study uses a physics-based methodology to model joint movements and torque during tasks such as handling orbital replaceable units. The model is developed using ADAMS/LifeMOD® simulation software, which accounts for physiological limits in joint range and provides a more accurate representation of human motion compared to traditional methods. The results are validated using Newton-Euler-based simulations and demonstrate that the virtual model improves the realism of previous EVA simulations. This work offers significant advantages over physical simulations, providing more cost-effective and efficient training for astronauts.

Keywords: Biomechanics, EVA, human motion modeling, multibody dynamics, astronaut training.

LEARNER FEEDBACK ON THE ADAPTED RORSCHACH COMPREHENSIVE SYSTEM: A CRITICAL PSYCHOLOGICAL PERSPECTIVE

Zainab Kamara, Malik Alhassan

University of Nairobi - Kenya

Abstract:

This study explored the responses of learners using the Adapted Rorschach Comprehensive System (ARCS) through a critical psychology lens. The objective was to investigate how participants, particularly from diverse cultural backgrounds, engaged with the ARCS, considering the shortcomings of Western psychological practices. A qualitative research methodology was adopted, employing a case study design within an interpretivist framework. Six learners, aged 14 years, from a socioeconomically disadvantaged school in Nairobi, Kenya, participated in the study. Data collection included biographical surveys, semi-structured interviews, direct observation, and ARCS administration. The findings highlighted key factors influencing response rates, such as cultural language, the seating arrangement, drawing, and participants' descriptions. The study emphasizes the need for psychological test designers to consider cultural and local worldview factors in their designs to improve response accuracy and reliability.

Keywords: Adapted Rorschach Comprehensive System, critical psychology, cultural factors, learner responses.

UNDERSTANDING FACTORS INFLUENCING RECYCLING PARTICIPATION: MOTIVATIONAL AND CHALLENGE PERSPECTIVES IN MALAYSIA

Lina Ali, Shahinur Chowdhury, Mariah Sultana

University of Dhaka - Bangladesh

Abstract:

Recycling participation remains suboptimal in Malaysia, with only 10.5% of solid waste being recycled, far below international standards. This study aimed to identify the motivations and challenges that impact recycling behaviors among the public in Kota Kinabalu, Malaysia. Using an open-ended questionnaire format, data were collected from 484 participants. Thematic analysis revealed key motivators for recycling, including environmental awareness, societal and individual benefits, and social influence. Conversely, barriers such as lack of knowledge, inconvenience, poor infrastructure, and insufficient enforcement were identified as significant obstacles. These findings highlight the need for targeted interventions to improve recycling rates through better facilities, education, and community engagement.

Keywords: Recycling participation, public motivations, barriers, sustainable waste management.

THE IMPACT OF METAPHOR THERAPY ON DEPRESSION AMONG FEMALE STUDENTS: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Nina Surkhe, Dr. Otabek Khamidov
Tashkent State University - Uzbekistan

Abstract:

This research investigates the effectiveness of metaphor therapy in reducing depression among female students. A total of 60 female students, diagnosed with depression, were selected through simple random sampling and divided into two groups: experimental and control. The Beck Depression Inventory was utilized for pre- and post-test assessments. The experimental group underwent eight sessions of metaphor therapy, while the control group received no intervention. Data analysis using MANCOVA revealed that metaphor therapy significantly reduced depressive symptoms in the experimental group compared to the control group. The findings suggest that metaphor therapy is a promising approach for addressing depression in adolescent female students.

Keywords: Metaphor therapy, depression, female students, intervention, psychological therapy.

ASSESSING SECOND LANGUAGE WRITING PERFORMANCE: A STUDY OF NARRATIVE COMPOSITION IN PORTUGUESE

Andrés Mendoza, Valentina Reyes, Sofia Ramírez
Pontifical Catholic University of Chile - Chile

Abstract:

This study investigates second language (SL) learners' writing performance in Portuguese, focusing on narrative essay composition. A sample of 102 learners, aged 7 to 17, were assessed on six linguistic components: vocabulary, grammar, syntax, socio-linguistics, discourse, and strategy. The research aimed to determine the challenges faced by students with different linguistic backgrounds, particularly those whose first languages were Indo-Aryan or Mandarin. Results indicated that language proximity influenced writing proficiency, with Indo-Aryan speakers scoring lower than their peers. Additionally, home language instruction was found to be a critical factor in cognitive mapping, affecting academic performance. This study highlights the importance of integrating home language support in SL education. **Keywords:** Second language writing, Portuguese language, linguistic challenges, immigrant students, narrative composition.

MODELING COGNITIVE AND BEHAVIORAL CHALLENGES IN ADOLESCENT STUDENTS: HIERARCHICAL ANALYSIS OF INTERNALIZING ISSUES

Tariq Hossain, Muna Ibrahim
University of Addis Ababa - Ethiopia

Abstract:

This research examines cognitive and behavioral challenges faced by early adolescents, focusing on internalizing problems like anxiety and depression. A sample of 1,975 adolescents was analyzed using the Achenbach System of Empirically Based Assessment (ASEBA). The study employed hierarchical regression models to explore the relationship between background variables, academic performance, and internalizing issues. The results revealed that socio-demographic factors, such as family environment and academic performance, significantly predicted anxiety and depressive symptoms. These findings suggest that interventions targeting academic performance and mental health support could mitigate the risk of internalizing problems in adolescents.

Keywords: Cognitive challenges, behavioral problems, anxiety, depression, hierarchical regression models.

USICAL NOTATION VERSUS ALPHABET READING: CHALLENGES FOR DYSLEXIC STUDENTS IN MUSIC EDUCATION

Karla Jiménez, Pedro Martínez
University of Buenos Aires - Argentina

Abstract:

This paper explores whether dyslexic individuals face unique challenges in reading musical notation compared to alphabetic text. Through a case study of students diagnosed with dyslexia, the paper compares the reading processes of musical notes and alphabetic texts. Findings suggest that music reading, being a multi-sensory activity, can be effectively taught to dyslexic students if approached correctly. Music notation, being a logical system of symbols, does not inherently pose a challenge for dyslexic learners. The study highlights successful teaching strategies, particularly when combining sight, sound, and movement, which engage multiple senses and support cognitive learning.

Keywords: Dyslexia, music education, multisensory learning, music notation, teaching methods.

COMPARATIVE STUDY: FATIGUE AND DROWSINESS AMONG NIGHT-TIME TRANSPORTATION WORKERS IN SOUTH AMERICA

Juan Morales,

Universidade Estadual do Maranhão - Brazil

Abstract:

This study investigates the impact of fatigue and drowsiness on long-shift drivers working at night in the passenger transportation industry. Using a comprehensive survey, the research focused on the sleep habits, drowsiness, and fatigue levels of taxi and bus drivers in a large city. The survey targeted 127 taxi drivers and 40 bus drivers, evaluating their nap duration, frequency of drowsiness while driving, and overall work conditions. Findings revealed that taxi drivers typically nap less frequently than bus drivers, and report higher rates of drowsiness. The analysis also suggests that while bus drivers are subjected to a two-driver rotation system, it does not significantly reduce the fatigue levels experienced by them. The working environment for taxi drivers seems to contribute more to long-term fatigue accumulation compared to bus drivers, leading to heightened safety concerns and possible health risks.

Keywords: Fatigue, Drowsiness, Night Shifts, Taxi and Bus Drivers.

INVESTIGATING THE LINK BETWEEN JOB SATISFACTION AND ORGANIZATIONAL CITIZENSHIP BEHAVIOR IN AFRICA

Amina Diouf,

University of Dakar - Senegal

Abstract:

This study explores the correlation between job satisfaction, motivation, and organizational citizenship behavior (OCB) in the public sector of Senegal. A structured survey was conducted with 152 public servants to analyze how motivation and job satisfaction influence five distinct factors of OCB: Altruism, Conscientiousness, Sportsmanship, Courtesy, and Civic Virtue. The results highlight that all OCB factors, except for Civic Virtue, show a strong positive correlation with both motivation and job satisfaction. This suggests that managers should focus on enhancing motivation and job satisfaction to improve OCB outcomes. Furthermore, the study emphasizes the need for future research to incorporate additional variables such as organizational culture and leadership styles to better understand the nuances in the relationship between OCB factors and employee satisfaction.

Keywords: Job Satisfaction, Motivation, Organizational Citizenship Behavior, Public Sector, Senegal.

ENHANCING WORKING MEMORY THROUGH ONLINE GAMES: A CASE STUDY ON ADHD IN NIGERIA

Assoc. Prof. Dr. Tunde Olayinka,

University of Ibadan - Nigeria

Abstract:

This paper presents a case study that investigates the effectiveness of online games as a tool to improve working memory in children with ADHD. Over the past decade, there has been a noticeable increase in ADHD diagnoses, and working memory deficits have been identified as one of the core issues for these individuals. The study employs free online games designed to improve cognitive functions related to memory, attention, and impulsivity. A 13-year-old female diagnosed with ADHD participated in this after-school intervention, where her cognitive abilities were assessed before and after the use of these online games. Results indicate significant improvements in attention and impulsivity levels, although no substantial changes were observed in her general cognitive abilities. This suggests that online games could be a viable and accessible method for supporting children with ADHD, specifically in enhancing attention and reducing impulsive behaviors.

Keywords: ADHD, Working Memory, Attention, Impulsivity, Online Games, Cognitive Training.

COMPARING SPATIAL ABILITIES AND MEMORY AMONG DRIVERS WITH DIFFERENT PROFESSIONAL EXPERIENCE IN AFRICA

Gwandoya Chika,

University of Lagos – Nigeria

Abstract:

The objective of this study was to examine the relationship between spatial abilities, memory, intellect, and professional driving experience. A total of 85 participants were divided into four groups based on their level of driving experience: no experience, inexperienced, skilled, and professional drivers. The research focused on the development of spatial navigation skills and memory retention as professional experience increased. The findings revealed that with higher levels of experience, drivers showed notable improvements in spatial navigation abilities and nonverbal memory. However, the ability for mental rotation did not show a significant correlation with experience, supporting the theory that spatial abilities are distinct from other types of cognitive intelligence. Furthermore, professional drivers, particularly those engaged in racing, demonstrated superior directional sense compared to skilled drivers. These results suggest that while driving experience enhances certain cognitive skills, different types of spatial abilities may be influenced by different factors.

Keywords: Spatial Abilities, Memory, Driving Experience, Cognitive Skills, Professional Drivers, Africa.

ASSESSING THE QUALITY OF PHARMACY SERVICES IN HOSPITALS IN EAST AFRICA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY

Fatima Amini,

University of Dar es Salaam – Tanzania

Abstract:

This study assesses the quality of pharmacy services in hospitals affiliated with the University of Dar es Salaam in Tanzania. A cross-sectional survey was conducted using a standardized questionnaire, which was filled out across 17 hospital pharmacies in both teaching and non-teaching hospitals. The findings reveal that many hospital pharmacies fall short of international standards, with compliance rates as low as 0% for inventory control and 23% for proper drug delivery to patients. Other areas, such as pharmacy store conditions, ordering procedures, and storage practices, were also found to be inadequately managed. The study emphasizes the need for targeted improvements in hospital pharmacy operations to ensure better pharmaceutical care and adherence to standards, ultimately enhancing patient safety and healthcare delivery in Tanzania.

Keywords: Pharmacy Quality, Hospital Standards, Pharmaceutical Care, Tanzania, Inventory Control.

OPTIMIZING LIGHT COMMUNICATION SYSTEMS THROUGH THE INTEGRATION OF NATURAL LIGHT IN MOROCCO

Samir Elkhadraoui,

University of Fes – Morocco

Abstract:

Visible Light Communication (VLC) technology offers several benefits, such as low energy consumption and immunity to radio frequency interference. However, its performance can be compromised by environmental factors, particularly the availability and reliability of natural light. This study analyzes the integration of natural light into VLC systems, focusing on how different meteorological conditions and reflective surfaces affect system performance. The research evaluates VLC systems in various room sizes and environmental setups to determine how natural light influences communication quality. Results suggest that natural light can significantly enhance the effectiveness of VLC systems under specific conditions, leading to improved performance in applications such as health-centered communication, where minimizing interference with biomedical devices is critical.

Keywords: Visible Light Communication, Natural Light, Performance Optimization, Communication Systems, Morocco.

REVOLUTIONIZING REMOTE HEALTHCARE MONITORING THROUGH INTEGRATED BODY SENSOR NETWORKS AND WEB SERVICES

Ahmed Ibrahim Ali
University of Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract:

The integration of Wireless Body Area Networks (WBAN) with Web services (WS) has the potential to revolutionize healthcare delivery by enabling the continuous and remote monitoring of patients' physiological parameters. These technologies offer a cost-effective solution to address the challenges of healthcare systems, such as limited access, high costs, and an aging population. This paper discusses a prototype system that combines WBAN with WS to monitor patients' vital signs and recommend diagnostic services in real time. The system uses WBAN sensors embedded in wearable devices and an Android smartphone as a personal server. Data, such as SpO₂ levels and heart rate, are transmitted over the internet to a Medical Health Server for analysis. Medical professionals can access this data via a web application, facilitating timely interventions for elderly patients and those in rehabilitation. This system enables ubiquitous healthcare access and significantly reduces service costs by eliminating the need for patients to visit healthcare facilities.

Keywords: WBAN, Web Services, Remote Monitoring, Healthcare Technology, Android, Medical Health Server.

REAL-TIME PSYCHOACOUSTIC AND EEG ANALYSIS FOR IMPROVED MENTAL HEALTH CARE

Nguyen Minh Tu
University of Danang, Vietnam

Abstract:

Psychoacoustics, the study of the psychological effects of sound, has gained prominence due to its applications in mental health, particularly for addressing disorders like sleep disturbances and depression. This study explores the use of Electroencephalography (EEG) in real-time to analyze the brain's response to auditory stimuli. Six participants used an EMOTIV EEG neuro headset to capture brainwave activity while listening to specific acoustic patterns. The acquired EEG data were analyzed using EMOTIV test bench software, EDF browser, and EEGLAB, revealing significant changes in brain activity across different frequency bands. These findings correlate strongly with the participants' subjective reports of their experiences. The results suggest that this methodology can be used as a non-invasive tool for diagnosing and treating mental health conditions, such as depression and insomnia.

Keywords: EEG, Psychoacoustics, Mental Health, Brain Activity, Non-invasive Technology, Depression.

IMPROVING COMBAT EFFICIENCY IN MODERN FIGHTER AIRCRAFT THROUGH ADVANCED HUMAN FACTORS DESIGN

Assis. Prof. Dr. Rui Costa
University of Lisbon, Portugal

Abstract:

The increasing complexity of modern fighter aircraft, which are designed for multiple combat roles, has led to the need for a deeper understanding of human factors in military aviation. While technology advancements have significantly enhanced aircraft performance in areas such as speed, stealth, and firepower, less attention has been given to the impact of these advancements on pilots. This paper explores how emerging technologies, such as cooperative knowledge-based systems and advanced simulation technologies, can improve the decision-making process and overall performance of fighter pilots. Furthermore, the paper examines how integrated life support systems, including advanced protection technologies, are essential in ensuring pilot safety and mission success. Human reliability and performance during critical missions are also assessed through system safety analysis.

Keywords: Fighter Aircraft, Human Factors, Military Technology, Pilot Safety, Decision Making, System Safety Analysis.

DEVELOPING A COMPREHENSIVE DATABASE USING SWISS NATIONAL SURVEY DATA FOR NUTRITION AND HEALTH RESEARCH

Fola Ogunleye
University of Lagos, Nigeria

Abstract:

This study focuses on integrating the Swiss Nutrition National Survey (menuCH) and the Swiss Health National Survey 2012 databases for the purpose of data mining and identifying trends in food consumption linked to lifestyle diseases. The integration of these large datasets, which include demographic data from approximately 23,500 respondents, enables a more robust analysis of nutritional habits and their correlation with chronic diseases. The integrated database, which is pre-processed and cleaned, is used to explore critical food consumption patterns and their impact on public health. This research aims to enhance the understanding of how dietary habits contribute to the prevalence of lifestyle diseases and to inform future health interventions.

Keywords: Data Mining, Public Health, Nutrition, Swiss National Survey, Chronic Diseases, Lifestyle Patterns.

USING EEG TECHNOLOGY IN THE DETECTION OF BRAIN TUMORS: AN INNOVATIVE APPROACH

Nashit Haroon, Zara Khan
University of Dhaka, Bangladesh

Abstract:

Brain tumors pose a significant threat to human health due to their impact on intracranial pressure and brain function. This paper examines the role of Electroencephalography (EEG) in detecting abnormalities caused by brain tumors. EEG technology, which measures electrical activity in the brain, provides a non-invasive method for identifying irregular brain activity that could indicate the presence of a tumor. The paper discusses EEG patterns commonly associated with brain tumors and explores the diagnostic value of EEG in comparison with traditional imaging techniques. Additionally, the paper highlights the potential of EEG to assist physicians in early tumor detection, improving patient outcomes and treatment planning.

Keywords: Brain Tumor, EEG, Early Detection, Neurology, Brain Abnormalities, Non-invasive Diagnostics.

ASSESSING THE IMPACT OF POOR MEDICAL WASTE MANAGEMENT ON PUBLIC HEALTH AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Mustafa Al-Mansour, Amina Jibril
University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract:

Improper medical waste management (MWM) represents a serious threat to both human health and the environment, particularly in developing countries. This review examines the hazardous nature of medical waste, including infectious, radioactive, and sharps materials, and the associated risks to public health. Poor MWM practices in healthcare facilities, including improper disposal and mixing with municipal waste, can lead to disease transmission and environmental contamination. The review highlights challenges such as financial constraints, lack of awareness, and insufficient regulatory frameworks. It also provides recommendations for improving MWM practices, including the adoption of better technologies, staff training, and stronger enforcement of waste management policies.

Keywords: Medical Waste, Public Health, Environmental Risks, Waste Management, Healthcare Facilities, Policy Recommendations.

IMPROVING MAINTENANCE STRATEGIES AND RELIABILITY OF MEDICAL EQUIPMENT IN HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS: IMPACT ON PATIENT SAFETY

Dr. Amina Adama, Dr. Babar Mujeeb
University of Karachi, Pakistan

Abstract:

This study explores the relationship between the reliability of critical medical equipment (CME) and the efficacy of maintenance strategies in improving patient safety outcomes across 100 hospitals in Pakistan. The research focuses on maintenance practices, reliability, and patient outcomes, emphasizing the importance of maintenance management systems in public healthcare settings. The framework examines six key variables: maintenance strategy types, equipment reliability, service effectiveness, practice consistency, associated costs, and patient safety. Findings highlight the importance of regular maintenance and how different strategies can significantly affect the reliability of life-saving medical devices, particularly in resource-constrained environments. Notably, hospitals that adopted a proactive maintenance strategy reported better patient safety outcomes, with equipment failure rates substantially lower than those relying on reactive measures. Decision-makers in healthcare institutions can apply these insights to optimize CME management practices, ensuring enhanced safety and care for patients.

Keywords: Critical medical equipment, maintenance strategy, patient safety, reliability.

PREDICTIVE MODELS FOR HEART DISEASE CLASSIFICATION USING DYNAMIC FEATURE EXTRACTION

Dr. Sergio Rocha
University of São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

The healthcare sector is rich in data but often lacks tools to effectively analyze this information. In this research, we present a dynamic feature extraction method to predict coronary heart disease (CHD) using data mining techniques. Heart disease remains one of the leading causes of death worldwide, making it a critical issue for global healthcare systems. This study proposes the use of rough sets and dynamic programming to optimize feature selection from coronary heart disease datasets, improving prediction accuracy. The proposed methodology utilizes Random Forest (RF) decision trees to classify patients at risk of heart disease. A large dataset, including the medical profiles of 600 adults, was used for model training and evaluation. Additionally, expert knowledge of disease risk factors was incorporated to refine the feature selection process. The results demonstrate that the dynamic feature extraction model outperforms traditional methods, offering a robust tool for early identification of high-risk patients.

Keywords: Heart disease classification, data mining, dynamic feature extraction, rough sets, Random Forest.

THE SHIFTING DYNAMICS OF SOCIAL NORMS IN CONTEMPORARY ASIAN CINEMA

Hien Mai, Kwon Jae Hyun

Institution: Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Abstract:

In recent years, Asian cinema has seen a dramatic rise in comedy films that not only reflect but also challenge traditional social norms. This paper explores the growing trend of comedy in China and its impact on societal values. These films often contain subversive humor that critiques traditional Confucian and socialist ideals, which have long been integral to Chinese society. Despite their commercial success, these movies are often criticized for undermining moral values and promoting materialism. By examining four top-grossing comedy films in China, this study seeks to understand how humor serves as a vehicle for both reinforcing and challenging social expectations. The paper applies hegemony theory to explain the contradiction between the high box office earnings of these films and their public backlash, ultimately exploring how the erosion of traditional values contributes to both the films' popularity and their eventual criticism. Additionally, the paper considers how these films' happy endings act as a superficial restoration of societal norms.

Keywords: Social norms, materialism, Confucianism, comedy cinema, China.

COGNITIVE APPROACHES TO SIGHT READING: EXPERTISE AND GAZE PATTERNS IN MUSIC PERFORMANCE

Siti Rahmah, Jung Min

Institution: University of Indonesia, Indonesia

Abstract:

This study investigates the gaze patterns of expert and novice pianists when reading musical scores, with a focus on key and time signatures. Sight reading is a complex skill requiring cognitive processing of musical patterns, and this research sheds light on the cognitive differences between skilled and unskilled sight readers. Twenty pianists were observed while performing a series of sight-reading tasks, each varying in complexity with different key and time signatures. The findings reveal that expert pianists spend significantly more time fixating on key and time signatures, particularly during two-hand tasks, while novices demonstrate shorter and less frequent fixations. For simpler tasks, experts' gaze patterns are more efficient, indicating a reduced need for prolonged attention. This study highlights the cognitive processes involved in expert sight reading and the ways in which more complex scores demand greater focus, ultimately providing insight into the mechanisms that distinguish expert musicians from novices.

Keywords: Sight reading, cognitive processes, gaze patterns, music performance, expertise.

ASSESSING TRAVEL BEHAVIOR IN URBAN SETTINGS: POLICY IMPLICATIONS FOR IMPROVING SUSTAINABLE TRANSPORTATION

Lea Nguyen, Hassan Al-Mahmoud, Ahmad Youssef

Institution: University of Cairo, Egypt

Abstract:

Urban transportation systems are crucial to ensuring sustainable mobility in rapidly growing cities. This study analyzes the travel behavior of residents in Cairo, Egypt, to identify key factors influencing transportation mode choices and propose policies to enhance travel satisfaction. Using a Multinomial Logit Model (MNL), this study examines how demographic variables, travel characteristics, and personal attributes impact the selection of transportation modes. The research incorporates advanced models, including Support Vector Machine (SVM) and Multi-Layer Perceptron (MLP), to evaluate the effectiveness of proposed policies. Findings show that factors such as age, income, gender, and car ownership significantly influence travel behavior. The study recommends strategies to reduce traffic congestion, including improved public transportation infrastructure and incentives for non-motorized travel. After applying these measures, the study found a noticeable shift towards increased public transportation usage and a decrease in private car usage, contributing to a more sustainable urban transportation system.

Keywords: Urban transportation, travel behavior, policy evaluation, sustainable mobility, Egypt.

GENDER INEQUALITY IN POSTCOLONIAL LITERATURE: A STUDY OF TWO MODERN NOVELS

Fatin Abdul Rahman, Gustavo Pereira

Institution: University of Mozambique, Mozambique

Abstract:

This paper explores the themes of patriarchy and gender discrimination in two significant works of postcolonial literature: Ahdaf Soueif's *In the Eye of the Sun* (1992) and Pramoedya Ananta Toer's *The Girl from the Coast* (2002). The novels provide a profound critique of patriarchal structures and the resulting gender inequality that pervades both Egyptian and Indonesian societies. By employing feminist theory and psychoanalytic criticism, this research examines how these novels portray the struggles of women under oppressive gender norms. The study highlights the social constraints placed on female characters in both novels, which reflect broader societal issues of gender-based discrimination. Both authors utilize narrative techniques to reveal the emotional and psychological impacts of these patriarchal forces, emphasizing the need for cultural shifts to achieve gender equality. The paper also considers the role of colonial history in shaping these gender dynamics, offering insights into how postcolonial societies continue to grapple with entrenched gender inequalities.

Keywords: Gender inequality, patriarchy, postcolonial literature, feminist theory, psychoanalysis.

SUSTAINABLE HEALTHCARE SYSTEMS IN PALESTINE: RECONCILING MODERN AND TRADITIONAL PRACTICES

Ali Shoukry, Maha Al-Farouq

Institution: University of Jordan, Jordan

Abstract:

This paper examines the integration of sustainable chemistry principles within the healthcare system of Palestine, focusing on the interplay between traditional medicine and modern healthcare practices. Palestine, like many post-colonial societies, faces significant challenges in healthcare access and policy development. This study explores the role of traditional medicine and healers in Palestinian healthcare, particularly in the context of a health system influenced by both modern Western practices and historical colonial impacts. By reviewing the current healthcare policy landscape, the paper underscores the importance of a pluralistic approach to healthcare that values both modern and traditional knowledge systems. Using an Afrocentric lens, the study discusses how traditional healing practices are marginalized despite their relevance to the local population. The research concludes by advocating for a more inclusive healthcare policy that respects indigenous knowledge while addressing the continuing effects of colonialism on public health in Palestine and the broader region.

Keywords: Traditional medicine, sustainable chemistry, healthcare integration, post-colonialism, Palestine.

THE IMPACT OF POLITICAL AND ECONOMIC JUSTICE ON NATIONAL IDENTITY AMONG YOUTH IN PALESTINE

**Mohammed Al-Amin, Fatimah Hassan, and Nabil Khoury
Al-Quds University, Jerusalem, Palestine**

Abstract:

This study investigates the influence of perceived political and economic justice on the national identity of youth in Palestine. It seeks to evaluate how perceptions of justice in political and economic spheres shape youth's sense of belonging and attachment to their national community. The study examines political justice from the perspective of participation and power distribution, while economic justice focuses on the fairness of wealth distribution and opportunities. National identity is assessed in terms of collective honor, attachment to national values, and loyalty to the Palestinian cause. A survey was conducted with 400 youth aged 18 to 29, selected using stratified sampling techniques across the West Bank and Gaza. Findings indicate that political justice is strongly correlated with a positive sense of national identity, especially in terms of political participation and power sharing. Economic justice also contributes to national identity but to a lesser extent, with youths feeling more connected when there are equitable opportunities for wealth distribution. The legitimacy of the political system plays a key role in reinforcing these relationships, suggesting that youth perceptions of fairness in political and economic systems are crucial in shaping their national identity.

Keywords: Political justice, economic justice, national identity, youth, Palestine

EXPLORING THE CHALLENGES OF FREE SPEECH AND THE ROLE OF THE STATE IN ASIAN COUNTRIES

Kiyoko Sato, Rajesh Kumar
National University of Singapore, Singapore

Abstract:

This study examines the complexities surrounding free speech and the role of the state in shaping freedom of expression across Asian countries. It investigates the tensions between individual rights and the interests of the state, with a focus on the different legal approaches to free speech in Asian jurisdictions. The research highlights key cases and legislative developments that balance these competing interests, offering a comparative analysis of countries like India, China, Japan, and Singapore. By assessing judicial interpretations, socio-political conditions, and cultural factors, the study provides a nuanced understanding of how free speech is framed in different legal systems. The findings reveal a diverse set of challenges facing Asian countries, from censorship and media control to emerging calls for greater individual expression. This research underscores the importance of developing legal frameworks that protect free speech while addressing the legitimate concerns of national security and public order.

Keywords: Free speech, censorship, state control, Asian legal systems, human rights

DE-ESCALATION AND COMMUNICATION STRATEGIES IN LAW ENFORCEMENT TRAINING

Hiroshi Takeda, Jamil Khatri
University of Tokyo, Japan

Abstract:

This research explores the evolving understanding of de-escalation strategies among students in law enforcement training programs, with a focus on communication techniques. Following the implementation of new policing policies worldwide, de-escalation has become a critical component in law enforcement training. The study surveys students enrolled in police academies in Japan, measuring their understanding of de-escalation techniques before and after specialized coursework in conflict resolution and non-violent communication. The findings show a significant shift in students' approaches after completing the program, highlighting the importance of structured, theory-based training to replace media-driven misconceptions. Moreover, the research emphasizes the need for law enforcement curricula to integrate practical de-escalation skills that are essential for maintaining public safety without resorting to force. This study contributes to the global conversation on reforming law enforcement practices by promoting peaceful resolution strategies in high-stress situations. **Keywords:** De-escalation, law enforcement training, conflict resolution, communication strategies, police reform

THE ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL IMPACTS OF GLOBALIZATION ON INDONESIAN INDUSTRIES

Arief Santoso

University of Indonesia, Jakarta, Indonesia

Abstract:

This study investigates the socioeconomic impacts of globalization on Indonesia's emerging industries, focusing on the structural changes within the country's economy and society. It analyzes data from various governmental and non-governmental sources, including the Ministry of Industry and local labor unions, to understand the shifts in industrial practices during the late 20th century. The research reveals that globalization has facilitated the growth of new industries in Indonesia, but also led to the decline of traditional sectors, such as agriculture and textiles, which have been unable to compete with foreign imports. The consequences of this shift include rising unemployment, particularly in rural areas, and a widening gap between skilled and unskilled workers. Furthermore, the study highlights how globalization has influenced public policy, encouraging industrial modernization but also exacerbating social inequalities.

Keywords: Globalization, emerging industries, socioeconomic inequality, industrial policy, Indonesia

VIETNAM'S POLICIES AND CHALLENGES IN THE REINTEGRATION OF HUMAN TRAFFICKING SURVIVORS

Dr. Dewi Kartini

Gadjah Mada University, Yogyakarta, Indonesia

Abstract:

This study examines the Vietnamese government's policies aimed at the reintegration of survivors of human trafficking. By analyzing a combination of governmental reports, NGO documents, and interviews with survivors, this research evaluates the efficacy of Vietnam's reintegration strategies, which include social support, education, and vocational training programs. The study highlights the challenges faced by survivors in overcoming social stigma, economic instability, and psychological trauma. It further explores the collaboration between governmental agencies and non-governmental organizations in providing a comprehensive support system. Findings suggest that while Vietnam has made strides in creating policies for survivors, gaps remain in the implementation of these policies, especially in rural areas where resources are limited. The paper concludes by offering recommendations for enhancing the effectiveness of reintegration programs and ensuring that survivors are provided with long-term support to rebuild their lives.

Keywords: Human trafficking, survivor reintegration, social services, government policies, Vietnam

THE ROLE OF ENVIRONMENTAL IMAGERY IN EXTREMIST PROPAGANDA: A CROSS-CULTURAL ANALYSIS

Alina Ionescu
University of Bucharest, Romania

Abstract:

This study explores the strategic use of environmental imagery as an emotive tool in extremist propaganda. The research investigates how environmental themes, such as land, water, and natural resources, are used in violent extremist rhetoric to mobilize support and justify violence. Using natural language processing tools and frame analysis, the study compares propaganda from two major extremist groups targeting Western and Middle Eastern audiences. The findings indicate that environmental triggers, such as references to natural resources and their protection, are frequently employed to provoke emotional responses and justify violent actions. The study further explores how these environmental frames contribute to the ideological narratives of extremist groups and how they can influence both local and global audiences. This research offers new insights into the role of environmentalism in extremist discourse and provides a foundation for developing counter-propaganda strategies aimed at deconstructing these emotive triggers.

Keywords: Environmental imagery, extremist propaganda, natural language processing, counter-terrorism, ideological narratives

FOOD SAFETY AND GMO CHALLENGES IN AGRICULTURAL LAW: A MULTIFACETED PERSPECTIVE

Yunus Al-Mohammed,
University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract:

This study examines food safety through two distinct layers: the basic safety standards and the advanced requirements for quality and purity. Despite stringent regulations, foodborne illnesses remain a concern, highlighting the importance of maintaining high safety standards. A key issue in food safety is the production of genetically modified organisms (GMOs), which poses legal challenges. The research includes case studies addressing unresolved liability issues related to GM crop production and explores the encroachment of non-GMO farming systems, which threatens food sovereignty. The concept of coexistence—where organic, conventional, and GM farming systems operate side by side—is examined and critiqued for its impracticality due to biophysical limitations such as cross-pollination. This paper advocates for a comprehensive legal framework to address food security and safety concerns, drawing on national and international legal standards. The study emphasizes the role of agri-environmental measures in enhancing food safety and sustainability, ensuring that agricultural products meet both legal and environmental standards.

Keywords: Food law, food safety, GMO, food security, agri-environmental measures, Ethiopia.

STRENGTHENING COUNTER-TERRORISM THROUGH REGIONAL COOPERATION IN SOUTHEAST ASIA

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University of Jakarta, Indonesia
Leila Amini,
University of Kuala Lumpur, Malaysia

Abstract:

This paper investigates the strategic importance of the "Our Eyes Initiative" (OEI) in combating terrorism within the ASEAN region. Initiated by the Indonesian Ministry of Defence, OEI fosters intelligence-sharing among ASEAN member states, such as Indonesia, Malaysia, and the Philippines, while integrating efforts from military, law enforcement, and intelligence agencies. Through qualitative content analysis, this study explores how OEI can strengthen regional counter-terrorism strategies by enhancing governmental cooperation, bolstering legitimacy, and creating a robust legal framework for information exchange. It highlights the need for strategic optimization of OEI to address the increasingly complex and transnational nature of modern terrorism. The findings propose that OEI, through its multinational intelligence-sharing framework, can play a pivotal role in reducing terrorism in Southeast Asia, while ensuring compliance with international counter-terrorism laws.

Keywords: Counter-terrorism, ASEAN, intelligence sharing, regional cooperation, OEI.

RECONCEPTUALIZING HUMAN DIGNITY: INTEGRATING INDIVIDUALITY WITH UNIVERSAL ETHICS

Zenhua Li,
Fudan University, China
Thabo Nkosi,
University of Cape Town, South Africa

Abstract:

This paper revisits Immanuel Kant's conception of human dignity, which traditionally views it as a universal attribute of rational beings, and critiques its failure to incorporate individual uniqueness. By deconstructing Kant's original texts and examining contemporary interpretations, the study identifies gaps in his framework. In the constructive phase, insights from thinkers such as Aristotle, John Stuart Mill, and Hannah Arendt are integrated to enhance Kant's model, proposing that human dignity should also account for the individuality of each person. This paper suggests that Kant's framework can be enriched by balancing universal norms with the respect for individual singularity, thus fostering a more comprehensive understanding of human dignity. The conclusion advocates for an updated perspective that recognizes the moral significance of individuality while preserving universal ethical principles.

Keywords: Kant, human dignity, universal ethics, individuality, normative philosophy.

THE ROLE OF INTELLIGENT DECISION-MAKING IN PROMOTING SUSTAINABILITY

Juma Dovla,
University of Nairobi, Kenya
Fahima Abdullahi,
University of Dar es Salaam, Tanzania

Abstract:

This study explores the role of thoughtful intelligence in decision-making processes aimed at promoting sustainability. Thoughtful intelligence involves an awareness of how decisions impact long-term outcomes for individuals, communities, and the environment. This paper proposes the integration of thoughtful intelligence into Decision Support Systems (DSS) to enhance sustainable decision-making. It introduces a Thoughtful Decision Support System (TDSS) that integrates three key competencies: awareness of long-term impacts, a strong sense of purposeful action, and deep connectivity with others and the environment. The paper also explores seven supportive competencies including mindfulness and nurturing. Using Focused Group Discussions and the Delphi method, the study reveals a gap in existing DSS frameworks, suggesting that the integration of thoughtful intelligence can improve sustainable decision-making in leadership contexts. This approach is proposed as a critical tool for top leaders seeking to make responsible and forward-thinking decisions.

Keywords: Thoughtful intelligence, sustainability, decision support systems, leadership, TDSS.

THE SIGNIFICANCE OF BIRTHDAYS IN CULTURAL RITUALS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Haruto Nakamura,
University of Kyoto, Japan

Abstract:

This paper provides a theoretical analysis of the global significance of birthdays, exploring the rituals, customs, and social dynamics associated with this universally recognized event. While historically reserved for royalty and aristocracy, birthdays have evolved into a global tradition celebrated across diverse cultures. The study examines birthday customs from multiple regions, including Jewish traditions where birthdays are seen as particularly significant, and explores the social roles they play in fostering belonging and identity. The analysis suggests that birthdays are not merely personal celebrations, but also serve as important markers in human development and socialization. Additionally, the paper highlights how birthday celebrations contribute to social cohesion, reinforcing a sense of unity and identity within groups. The study concludes by proposing that the positive psychological and social benefits of birthday celebrations could be leveraged in interventions aimed at fostering social belonging and empowerment.

Keywords: Birthdays, cultural rituals, social dynamics, identity, belonging.

DIGITAL POLICY IN THE POLITICAL ARENA: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM THE THAI LANDSCAPE

Hassan Karim,
University of Lahore, Pakistan
Nguyen Minh,
University of Hanoi, Vietnam

Abstract:

This paper explores the growing importance of digital policy in contemporary political discourse, focusing on Thailand's political landscape ahead of the 2023 elections. The study analyzes the Digital Policy Insight (DPI) initiative, which surveys candidates' perspectives on digital policy, and compares these with traditional political issues through the existing 'VoteSmart' platform. The research employs dimensionality reduction techniques to assess discrepancies between conventional and digital policy positions across different political parties. Findings indicate a higher degree of consensus on digital issues compared to traditional policy matters, with parties demonstrating less polarization on digital topics. Additionally, the study reveals that political parties with consistent conventional stances exhibit lower unity on digital issues, whereas those with more varied positions show greater cohesion on digital policies. This paper suggests that digital policy discussions are more harmonious than traditional politics, with implications for future electoral strategies.

Keywords: Digital policy, political discourse, Thailand, electoral strategy, political parties.

THE SOCIAL FUNCTION AND IMPACT OF CELEBRATIONS ACROSS CULTURAL CONTEXTS

Yusuf Nasser, Mei Li Institution: Beijing Foreign Studies University, China

Abstract:

Celebrations play an essential role in fostering social ties and cultural identity across societies, especially in the context of globalization. Birthdays, as one of the most widely celebrated events, offer insights into how different cultures perceive milestones and social interactions. This study explores the social functions of birthday celebrations through a comparative analysis of rituals in various cultural settings. The research examines how different societies, from Western cultures to Eastern traditions, imbue birthday customs with specific social and symbolic meanings. In countries such as China and Brazil, birthdays carry distinct personal and familial significance, often celebrated with communal gatherings and rituals unique to the local culture. The study emphasizes the role of these celebrations in strengthening individual identities and fostering group cohesion. Additionally, the research delves into the evolution of birthday customs, from simple familial gatherings to large social celebrations, and discusses their psychological impacts. The findings suggest that birthday celebrations serve not only as personal milestones but also as significant social events that enhance communal ties and cultural identity.

Keywords: Birthday celebrations, cultural identity, social cohesion, rituals, social functions

LANGUAGE POLICIES AND NATIONAL UNITY IN POST-COLONIAL STATES: A COMPARATIVE STUDY FROM AFRICA AND ASIA

Fola Adeyemi, Ravi Kumar
Institution: University of Nairobi, Kenya

Abstract:

Language policies in post-colonial nations are instrumental in shaping the social and political landscape of diverse societies. This paper investigates how language policies have influenced nation-building in multicultural states, particularly focusing on countries in Africa and Asia. Through the comparative analysis of India, Nigeria, and Malaysia, the study examines the long-term effects of language policy decisions on national unity and ethnic relations. The research highlights the role of a common national language in bridging ethnic divides and fostering a shared identity. While some states have successfully implemented inclusive language policies, others have faced challenges that hinder national integration. The study argues that an effective language policy must balance the promotion of a national language with the protection of minority languages, creating an inclusive environment for all citizens. The paper concludes by discussing the broader implications of language policy in building cohesive, stable societies in post-colonial contexts.

Keywords: Language policy, post-colonial states, nation-building, ethnic diversity, national identity

TACKLING CORRUPTION IN THE PUBLIC SECTOR: A STUDY OF NIGERIA'S CHALLENGES AND REFORMS

Lamine Kamara, Fatimah Sadiq
Institution: University of Ibadan, Nigeria

Abstract:

Corruption in the public sector remains a major obstacle to effective governance in Nigeria. This paper explores the nature, causes, and significant effects of corruption in Nigeria's public sector, with a focus on the impact of anti-corruption reforms. Through an analysis of historical and contemporary case studies, the study identifies the key factors that perpetuate corruption and the challenges faced by governmental institutions in curbing this issue. It also examines the effectiveness of anti-corruption programs, such as the establishment of the Economic and Financial Crimes Commission (EFCC) and other reforms, and provides a critical evaluation of their outcomes. The research highlights the interplay between political, social, and economic factors that fuel corruption and suggests that long-term success requires a systemic approach involving policy changes, political will, and public accountability. The study offers recommendations for improving governance and strengthening anti-corruption efforts in Nigeria.

Keywords: Corruption, governance, public sector reforms, Nigeria, anti-corruption

OPTIMIZING CRIME PREVENTION STRATEGIES: A GOAL-ORIENTED APPROACH TO CRIME MODELING

Tariq Al-Naimi, Sara Ahmed
Institution: University of Cairo, Egypt

Abstract:

Effective crime prevention strategies are vital for improving public safety and security. This study examines the role of crime modeling, specifically crime scripting, in developing targeted situational crime prevention (SCP) strategies. It focuses on the challenges faced by security analysts in creating accurate crime scripts and proposes a goal-oriented framework for enhancing these models. The framework integrates comprehensive analyses of criminal behavior and environmental factors, allowing for the identification of specific vulnerabilities that can be addressed by preventive measures. By applying this innovative approach, analysts can improve the quality and precision of crime scripts, leading to more effective crime prevention interventions. The study uses real-world crime data and expert feedback to validate the framework's practical utility, demonstrating its potential to refine crime analysis and inform evidence-based policy-making.

Keywords: Crime modeling, crime scripting, situational crime prevention, crime analysis, security

THE COGNITIVE BENEFITS OF IMPROVISATION IN TRADITIONAL INDIAN MUSIC

Dr. Sofia Ribeiro

Institution: University of São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

The relationship between music and cognitive development has been a topic of extensive research, with studies highlighting the benefits of musical engagement on learning and brain function. This paper investigates the cognitive impact of improvisational practices in Carnatic music, a traditional form of Indian classical music known for its intricate raga system and extensive use of microtones. Focusing on Manodharmam, the improvisational component of Carnatic music, the study examines how these practices enhance cognitive functions such as memory, problem-solving, and attention. The research explores the mathematical techniques employed by musicians during improvisation and how these techniques stimulate neural pathways, promoting cognitive flexibility. The paper also analyzes the mental discipline required for creating improvisations in real-time and how this contributes to both intellectual and emotional development. Findings suggest that Carnatic music's complex improvisational framework offers a unique model for cognitive enhancement, with implications for music-based educational programs.

Keywords: Carnatic music, improvisation, cognitive development, music education, raga

RECONCEPTUALIZING OBJECT RELATIONS IN ARABIC SYNTAX: A FRESH PERSPECTIVE

Ibrahim Jalloh

Institution: University of Liberia, Liberia

Abstract:

In syntactic theory, understanding the grammatical relation of the object is crucial to analyzing sentence structure. This paper explores the treatment of object relations in Arabic syntax, focusing on the distinctions between canonical and non-canonical objects. The study examines various syntactic constructions, including monotransitive and double-object constructions, to identify how objects are represented in Arabic compared to other languages. The research challenges traditional views by demonstrating that in Arabic, indirect objects exhibit a closer resemblance to the canonical object than direct objects, particularly in cases involving transitive verbs. Through an analysis of sentence structure and syntactic patterns, the paper offers new insights into the role of objects in Arabic syntax and their grammatical identification. It also proposes revised criteria for analyzing non-canonical objects and discusses the implications for broader syntactic theory.

Keywords: Arabic syntax, object relations, canonical objects, syntactic analysis, direct object

COMPARATIVE STUDY OF AFFRICATE CONSONANTS IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A PHONETIC APPROACH

By: Ivan Dimitrov, Li Mei
Lomonosov Moscow State University, Russia

Abstract:

This research investigates the phonetic characteristics of affricate consonants in both Mandarin and Slovak languages, with a focus on the challenges faced by Slovak learners when acquiring Mandarin pronunciation. Through an analysis of affricate consonants, this study emphasizes the impact of phonetic differences on pronunciation errors. The study utilizes Praat software to analyze voice onset time (VOT) data from native Mandarin speakers and Slovak learners at different proficiency levels. The findings reveal common pronunciation challenges such as misplacement of articulation and incorrect VOT values, offering insight into specific difficulties that Slovak learners encounter while mastering Mandarin. These results contribute to a deeper understanding of cross-linguistic phonetic interference and provide potential strategies for improving pronunciation accuracy in second language acquisition. Keywords: Mandarin, Slovak, affricate consonants, pronunciation challenges, phonetic analysis

PREDICTIVE MODELING OF SOLAR ENERGY TRENDS IN EGYPT: A BAYESIAN NETWORK APPROACH

By: Ahmed Zayed, Patricia K. Alvarado
University of Cairo, Egypt

Abstract:

This study applies a dynamic Bayesian network model to predict solar energy trends in Egypt by 2035. The research focuses on identifying key factors that influence the growth of the solar energy sector, using probabilistic models and historical data to estimate future market share scenarios. The study applies Chebyshev's inequality theorem and the Z-distribution method to calculate the probabilities of solar energy market expansion. The findings suggest that Egypt's solar energy market has the potential to exceed 10% of the total energy consumption by 2035, with the highest likelihood in the best-case scenario. In addition, policy analysis within the Bayesian framework indicates that external variables, such as technological advancements and governmental regulations, significantly impact the market's development. This study provides valuable insights for policymakers seeking to expand Egypt's renewable energy infrastructure. Keywords: Bayesian network, solar energy, forecasting, market trends, policy analysis

STOP CONSONANT ACQUISITION IN MANDARIN AND SLOVAK: A COMPARATIVE PRAAT ANALYSIS

By: Katarina Novak, Zhen Wei
National University of Mongolia, Mongolia

Abstract:

This research examines the acquisition of stop consonants in Mandarin Chinese and Slovak, emphasizing the articulation challenges faced by Slovak learners of Mandarin. Using the Praat software for acoustic analysis, the study compares voice onset times (VOT) of stop consonants in the speech of both native Mandarin speakers and Slovak learners at various proficiency levels. The results highlight significant discrepancies in the VOT measurements between the two groups, with Slovak learners often struggling with the production of Mandarin stops. These difficulties are attributed to differences in phonetic structures between the two languages, suggesting that Slovak learners may benefit from targeted phonetic training to improve their Mandarin pronunciation.

Keywords: Mandarin, Slovak, stop consonants, Praat, phonetic acquisition

EXPLORING NEW DIMENSIONS OF THRESHOLD CONCEPTS IN TESOL: A COMPREHENSIVE FRAMEWORK

Olga Petrova, John K. Obeng

Al-Farabi Kazakh National University, Kazakhstan

Abstract:

This study explores the application of Threshold Concepts in TESOL, offering a fresh perspective on how these key concepts influence learners' engagement with disciplinary content and their entry into professional communities. The research identifies and categorizes eight fundamental Threshold Concepts that shape effective TESOL practices. Through thematic analysis, the paper presents an integrated framework that connects these concepts with pedagogical strategies, thus enhancing both teacher education and professional development. The proposed framework shifts the traditional view of Threshold Concepts as discrete elements of the discipline, instead framing them as interconnected principles that support the development of TESOL expertise. This study has important implications for TESOL curriculum design, emphasizing the need for educators to address these core concepts to improve both initial teacher training and ongoing professional development.

Keywords: TESOL, Threshold Concepts, professional development, teacher education, curriculum design

DEVELOPING AN ARCHITECTURAL TYPOLOGY THROUGH AFFORDANCE THEORY: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Carla Moretti, Emilio Rojas
University of São Paulo, Brazil

Abstract:

This study explores the development of a new architectural typology grounded in affordance theory. By integrating ecological perspectives with architectural design, the paper investigates how the theory of affordance can inform the creation of meaningful and functional spaces. The research identifies 16 unique affordance typologies, categorizing them based on their potential to enhance user interaction with the built environment. Through a two-phase experimental approach—diagnostic and evaluative—the study assesses these typologies in various architectural settings, considering emotional responses and architectural criteria such as aesthetics, functionality, and cost-efficiency. The findings suggest that different typologies evoke diverse user interactions and can be used strategically to optimize environmental experiences. The study provides architects with a practical toolkit for applying affordance theory in real-world design projects.

Keywords: Affordance theory, architectural typologies, environmental design, emotional response, user interaction

REGIONAL DIPLOMACY AND FEDERALISM: EXPLORING THE ROLE OF PROVINCIAL GOVERNMENTS IN INTERNATIONAL AFFAIRS

Sung Ho Kim, Min Jae Park, and Kyung Hee Choi

Institution: Seoul National University, South Korea

Abstract:

This paper examines the involvement of provincial governments in South Korea in international diplomacy, focusing on the various factors influencing their participation in global affairs. The study addresses the following research questions: 1) What motivations drive regional governments in South Korea to engage internationally? 2) How does federalism shape the foreign policy initiatives of provincial governments? 3) What variations exist in the levels of international engagement among these regions, and how have these evolved over time? 4) How do regional governments institutionalize their interactions with foreign countries? 5) How do these provincial governments perceive their roles and capacities in the international arena? The analysis demonstrates that provincial governments' increased international involvement is fueled by growing global interdependence, decentralization of power, and regional democratization. The paper further explores the institutional structures supporting these international activities, including agreements between provinces and foreign governments. In conclusion, the study offers insights into the perceptions of provincial governments in South Korea regarding their role in international relations and their ability to engage globally. Keywords: Federalism, regional diplomacy, provincial governments, international relations, South Korea.

ASSESSING TORTURE ALLEGATIONS IN ITALY UNDER THE EUROPEAN HUMAN RIGHTS SYSTEM

Giovanni Moretti, Alessandra Rossi, and Luca Bianchi

Institution: University of Florence, Italy

Abstract:

Article 3 of the European Convention on Human Rights (E.C.H.R.) prohibits torture, inhuman, or degrading treatment, a principle upheld by Italy's national legal framework under Article 13 of the Italian Constitution. This paper explores Italy's compliance with this prohibition, focusing on the country's adherence to international standards concerning torture allegations. The study specifically analyzes judgments from the European Court of Human Rights (E.C.t.H.R.) related to Italy's handling of torture claims between 2010 and 2015. It identifies key groups frequently subject to torture or ill-treatment, including migrants and individuals suspected of organized crime. The study further examines the evolution of Italy's legal response to these issues in the context of broader European human rights frameworks. Despite limited sanctions against Italy, the findings reveal an alarming trend in the rise of torture allegations and the inadequacy of national measures to address these violations. **Keywords:** European Convention on Human Rights, European Court of Human Rights, Italy, torture, human rights violations.

CONSTITUTIONAL APPROACHES TO WATER AND ENERGY RIGHTS IN SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT

Jiraporn Sritong, Wanlop Suwan, and Natthawan Amornrat
Institution: Chulalongkorn University, Thailand

Abstract:

This research explores the constitutional dimensions of water and energy rights within the context of sustainable development, focusing on the legal recognition of these rights. The study delves into the evolving nature of the right to water, recognized as a third-generation human right, and the right to energy, which is increasingly considered a fourth-generation right. The paper discusses the importance of these rights in promoting environmental sustainability and social equity, especially as climate change and energy access continue to challenge global development goals. It emphasizes the need for robust legal frameworks that protect citizens' access to both water and energy, ensuring that sustainable development goals are achieved in line with the principle of the "rule of law." The findings suggest that both national and international legal systems must be enhanced to support the fulfillment of these essential rights. Keywords: Constitutional law, water rights, energy rights, sustainable development, climate change.

THE IMPACT OF LANGUAGE POLICY ON MINORITY RIGHTS: A GLOBAL PERSPECTIVE

Nashit Bahar, Ismail Ahmed, and Ranya Mohamed
Institution: University of Addis Ababa, Ethiopia

Abstract:

This paper investigates the role of language in the protection of minority rights, with an emphasis on how language policies impact ethnic and cultural identities. Language is not only a vital marker of ethnic identity but also a powerful tool for both integration and exclusion. The suppression of minority languages often leads to discrimination and marginalization. The paper explores how language policies in multinational states, such as those in India, Switzerland, and South Africa, affect minority groups. It highlights the challenges faced by these groups in maintaining their linguistic and cultural identities in the face of dominant national languages. Additionally, the paper examines the importance of inclusive language policies in fostering social cohesion and ensuring that minority communities are not disenfranchised. The findings underscore the need for more comprehensive approaches to language rights as part of broader human rights protection frameworks.

Keywords: Language rights, minority rights, ethnicity, cultural identity, discrimination.

EXPLORING THE FACTORS INFLUENCING TAX COMPLIANCE IN THE CONTEXT OF THE GLOBAL TAX GAP

Nuri Abdullayeva, Mehmet A. Dincer
Institution: Baku State University, Azerbaijan

Abstract:

Tax authorities worldwide strive to reduce the "tax gap," the difference between taxes owed and taxes collected, through various compliance strategies. This study presents a novel analysis of the factors influencing tax compliance, particularly in the context of Azerbaijan, by using an innovative approach to tax gap assessment. The research identifies key constraints that limit the effectiveness of tax compliance measures, arguing that these limitations are inherent to the tax system itself and not merely due to resource shortages. By applying logistic mapping and analyzing compliance trends, the paper provides a dynamic model of non-compliance over time. It draws parallels with tax gap studies conducted in other countries, such as the United States, and suggests new approaches to improve compliance rates. The paper also offers recommendations for policymakers on addressing these constraints and enhancing tax collection efforts in Azerbaijan and beyond.

Keywords: Tax compliance, tax gap, income tax, policy reform, tax system.

CONFIDENTIALITY AND PUBLIC INTEREST IN FOREIGN INVESTMENT DISPUTES: CHALLENGES AND SOLUTIONS

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Abstract:

With the rise of foreign investments globally, disputes arising from international investments often end up in arbitration, which is preferred for its efficiency and impartiality. However, the principle of confidentiality, a hallmark of arbitration, often comes into conflict with the public interest, particularly when such disputes affect national citizens. This study examines the challenges of maintaining confidentiality while ensuring transparency in foreign investment arbitration. The paper evaluates the role of transparency in protecting the public's right to be informed about decisions that impact national resources and policy. Drawing from case studies and international frameworks, such as those from the United Nations and World Bank, the research proposes effective solutions for balancing confidentiality and public interest. The study underscores the need for regulatory reforms to make arbitration processes more transparent while safeguarding sensitive commercial information.

Keywords: Arbitration, foreign investment, transparency, confidentiality, public interest.

ENHANCING DATA PRIVACY THROUGH TECHNICAL REGULATIONS COMPLIANT WITH INTERNATIONAL STANDARDS

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Abstract:

Data privacy is increasingly recognized as a key human right, particularly in light of technological advancements that enable widespread data collection. This study explores how technical regulations can be improved to ensure the protection of personal data while adhering to international human rights standards. Focusing on Malaysia, the paper investigates the country's legal landscape concerning data privacy, emphasizing the role of encryption and other technical safeguards in enhancing data protection. By using a qualitative research methodology, data was collected through a detailed literature review, examining existing regulatory frameworks. The findings suggest that while Malaysia has made strides in aligning its data protection laws with global privacy standards, there remain gaps in enforcement and awareness, particularly in relation to encryption practices. The study argues for the adoption of more stringent technical regulations to ensure compliance with human rights, reinforcing the need for robust data protection measures to safeguard personal information.

Keywords: Data privacy, human rights, encryption, Malaysia, regulatory frameworks

COMPARATIVE EVALUATION OF MORTALITY PREDICTION IN SEVERE BURN PATIENTS USING BOBI AND FLAMES SCORES

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Abstract:

Severe burn injuries are a major global health concern, often leading to critical complications and death, particularly in regions with limited healthcare resources. Accurate mortality prediction is crucial for effective patient management and resource allocation. This study compares the effectiveness of the FLAMES (Fatality by Longevity, APACHE II score, Measured Extent of Burn, and Sex) score and the BOBI (Belgian Outcome in Burn Injury) score in predicting mortality in burn patients. Conducted at the Kabul University of Medical Sciences Burn Unit, this research included 150 patients with severe burns from 2023 to 2024. Data was collected on demographics, burn severity, and inhalation injuries. Results indicated that the FLAMES score outperformed the BOBI score, with a receiver operating characteristic (ROC) curve area of 0.97, suggesting superior accuracy in predicting patient outcomes. The study concludes that FLAMES is more reliable in forecasting mortality, offering valuable insights for healthcare professionals managing severe burn cases in resource-constrained settings. Keywords: Mortality prediction, burns, FLAMES, BOBI, healthcare

PRESERVING CULTURAL HERITAGE TO PROMOTE SUSTAINABLE TOURISM DEVELOPMENT

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Abstract:

Cultural heritage plays a vital role in fostering tourism, offering visitors a deep understanding of a region's history and traditions. This paper investigates the connection between cultural heritage preservation and sustainable tourism development. The study emphasizes the importance of safeguarding both tangible and intangible cultural assets, particularly in indigenous communities and archaeological sites. Focusing on regions in Latin America, the research explores how heritage tourism can serve as a tool for both economic development and cultural preservation. Through a literature review and case studies, the study identifies best practices in managing cultural sites to ensure long-term sustainability. The findings underscore the need for balanced tourism strategies that promote education, conservation, and economic benefits, while mitigating negative impacts on local cultures and environments. **Keywords:** Cultural heritage, sustainable tourism, preservation, indigenous communities, Latin America

ECOLOGICAL IMPACTS OF TOURISM IN BRAZIL'S CAJU BEACH: A CASE STUDY

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Abstract:

Tourism can significantly alter the ecological balance of natural environments, leading to both short-term and long-term impacts on ecosystems. This study examines the ecological impacts of tourism at Caju Beach in Palmas, Brazil. Using a mixed-methods approach, the research combines field observations, environmental impact matrices, and photographic documentation to assess the degradation of the beach's environment from 2017 to 2019. Findings reveal that increased tourist activity, combined with inadequate waste management infrastructure, has led to severe ecological damage, including soil erosion, water contamination, and loss of biodiversity. The study highlights the need for improved waste management practices and the development of sustainable tourism strategies to mitigate the environmental footprint. The authors propose the integration of local communities in conservation efforts to promote eco-friendly tourism practices and ensure the long-term sustainability of Caju Beach.

Keywords: Ecological impacts, tourism, environmental degradation, Brazil, sustainability

IMPACT OF SUSTAINABLE FOREST MANAGEMENT ON RURAL LIVELIHOODS IN NEPAL: A CASE STUDY OF LAMABAGAR

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Abstract:

Non-Timber Forest Products (NTFPs) have become essential in supporting rural economies and promoting biodiversity conservation. This study explores the sustainable management of NTFPs in Lamabagar, Nepal, and assesses their role in enhancing rural livelihoods. The research employs a combination of vegetation sampling, household surveys, and community interviews to examine how NTFPs contribute to local income and well-being. The study identifies 28 key NTFP species, including medicinal plants, fodder, and food products. It reveals that over 60% of households depend on NTFPs for daily subsistence, while others engage in local market sales. Despite positive developments in forest management post-community handover, challenges such as limited access to markets and declining availability of certain species, including medicinal herbs, remain. The research emphasizes the importance of strengthening community-led conservation initiatives, improving infrastructure, and promoting access to technology to enhance the role of NTFPs in rural livelihood improvement. Keywords: NTFPs, rural livelihoods, sustainable forest management, Nepal, medicinal plants

EXPLORING THE ROLE OF LEADERSHIP STYLES IN FOSTERING CREATIVITY AND COMMITMENT IN THE HOSPITALITY SECTOR

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Abstract:

Leadership plays a critical role in influencing employee creativity and organizational commitment in the hospitality industry. This study investigates the impact of various leadership styles on employee performance and commitment in hotels in Vientiane, Laos. By focusing on six leadership styles—democratic, autocratic, laissez-faire, transformational, transactional, and ethical—the study explores their effects on fostering creativity and commitment among hotel staff. The research utilizes a survey methodology, gathering responses from 250 employees in four-star hotels. The analysis shows that transformational and democratic leadership styles are strongly associated with higher levels of creativity and commitment. In contrast, autocratic leadership negatively affects these outcomes, while laissez-faire leadership has minimal impact. The findings suggest that hotel managers should adopt more participative and inspirational leadership approaches to improve employee morale and enhance organizational performance. **Keywords:** Leadership styles, creativity, organizational commitment, hospitality industry, Laos

PROMOTING SUSTAINABLE TOURISM IN HISTORICAL CITIES: THE CASE OF ALEXANDRIA

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Abstract:

Alexandria, a city rich in historical and cultural heritage, is a testament to Egypt's diverse civilizations and architectural legacy. This paper explores sustainable tourism strategies for Alexandria, considering the city's immense archaeological and cultural significance from the ancient Egyptian, Greek, Roman, Coptic, and Islamic periods. Despite its historical wealth, Alexandria's tourism sector remains underdeveloped, with many of its cultural assets not fully integrated into the tourism infrastructure. The study analyzes the urban development of Alexandria, comparing ancient urban layouts with modern infrastructure, while identifying underutilized heritage sites. This research proposes a sustainable tourism framework focused on balancing heritage preservation and tourism development. The framework includes practical solutions for enhancing the visibility of Alexandria's historical landmarks, such as the Alexandria Library, sunken monuments, and other archaeological sites. By promoting environmentally friendly tourism practices and involving local communities in preservation efforts, this study aims to offer a roadmap for boosting tourism without compromising the city's cultural identity. The paper concludes with a set of recommendations for creating tourism routes that highlight Alexandria's historical sites and natural attractions, ensuring both economic and cultural benefits for the region.

Keywords: Sustainable tourism, cultural heritage, urban development, Alexandria, Egypt, tourism strategy.

THE ROLE OF ELECTRONIC CUSTOMER RELATIONSHIP MANAGEMENT IN ENHANCING THE HOSPITALITY INDUSTRY: A STUDY OF AUSTRIAN HOTELS

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Abstract:

The hospitality industry faces growing competition globally, pushing businesses to adopt innovative solutions to maintain a competitive edge. One such solution is electronic customer relationship management (e-CRM) systems, which enhance interactions with customers and improve operational efficiency. This study focuses on the implementation of e-CRM in two hotels in Austria, evaluating its impact on customer satisfaction, business performance, and market competitiveness. The research employs a combination of surveys and interviews with hotel managers and customers to assess the effectiveness of e-CRM strategies. Results indicate that e-CRM systems significantly contribute to improving customer loyalty, optimizing marketing efforts, and streamlining customer service operations. Moreover, e-CRM facilitates data-driven decision-making, allowing hotels to better understand customer preferences and tailor their services accordingly. The study underscores the need for Austrian hospitality businesses to adopt advanced technologies to remain competitive in an increasingly digitalized market. The paper concludes with recommendations for integrating e-CRM into the broader strategic planning of hotels to maximize its benefits.

Keywords: E-CRM, hospitality industry, customer satisfaction, business performance, competitive advantage, Austria.

SHIFTING TRENDS IN GLOBAL TOURISM: MOROCCAN OUTBOUND TOURISM IN THE 21ST CENTURY

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Abstract:

Outbound tourism from Morocco has witnessed notable shifts in recent years, reflecting broader global tourism trends. While international tourism is increasingly viewed as a marker of social mobility and progress, the majority of Moroccans still face significant barriers to accessing global destinations due to financial constraints and restrictive visa policies. This paper examines the emerging patterns in Moroccan outbound tourism, focusing on changes in travel behavior, motivations, and destination choices. The study analyzes data from 60 travel agencies across Morocco, offering insights into the demographic profiles of outbound travelers and their travel preferences. It also identifies key challenges facing Moroccan tourists, such as high travel costs, visa restrictions, and limited access to international destinations. The research highlights the growing demand for travel to Europe and the Middle East, as well as shifts in the motivations of Moroccan travelers, including increased interest in leisure tourism. The study concludes with recommendations for policy changes that could facilitate more equitable access to international travel, emphasizing the need for improved visa facilitation and broader tourism industry reforms.

Keywords: Outbound tourism, Morocco, travel trends, visa restrictions, tourism behavior, global tourism shifts.

FREECAD VE OPENFOAM İLE MODEL BİR TAŞITIN ETRAFINDAKİ AKIŞ KARAKTERİSTİĞİ ANALİZİ

FLOW CHARACTERISTICS ANALYSIS AROUND A MODEL VEHICLE WITH FREECAD AND OPENFOAM

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ÖZET

Bu çalışmada standart ölçülere sahip küçük detayları kaldırılmış model bir taşıtın (ahmed model-ahmed body) aerodinamik davranışı hesaplamalı akışkanlar dinamiği analizi ile araştırılmıştır. Analiz için simülasyon programı olarak OpenFoam yazılımı kullanılmıştır. FreeCad yazılımında model çizimi yapılmış, yine FreeCad üzerinde Cfmesh algoritması kullanılarak ağ yapısı oluşturulmuştur. Akış alanı yapısı, akışkan özellikleri ve sınır şartları FreeCad üzerinde belirlendikten sonra OpenFoam üzerinde simülasyonlar tamamlanmıştır. Elde edilen sonuçlar ParaView yazılımı ile görselleştirilmiştir. Çalışmada sırasıyla 15 m/s, 30 m/s ve 60 m/s (54 km/sa, 108 km/sa ve 216 km/sa) hızlar için 30°'lik arka yüzey eğimi ile simülasyonlar tekrarlanmıştır. Elde edilen hız dağılım sonuçları ve akış yapısı literatürden elde edilen deneysel veriler ve diğer yazılımlarda elde edilen simülasyon sonuçları ile karşılaştırılarak doğrulanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FreeCad, OpenFoam, ParaView, Ahmed modeli, Aerodinamik, Akış Analizi

ABSTRACT

Using computational fluid dynamics analysis, the aerodynamic behavior of a model vehicle (Ahmed body) with standard dimensions and minor details eliminated was examined in this paper. The simulation program used for the analysis was OpenFoam software. The model was drawn using FreeCad software, and once more, the Cfmesh algorithm was used to construct the mesh structure on FreeCad. Simulations were carried out on OpenFoam following the determination of the flow characteristics, fluid properties, and boundary conditions on FreeCad. The obtained results were visualized with ParaView program. In the study, simulations were repeated with a 30° slant angle for speeds of 15 m/s, 30 m/s, and 60 m/s (54 km/h, 108 km/h, and 216 km/h), respectively. The obtained velocity distribution results and flow structure were verified by comparing them with experimental data and simulation results obtained in other softwares from the literature.

Anahtar Kelimeler: FreeCad, OpenFoam, ParaView, Ahmed body, Aerodynamic, Flow Analysis

A SERIOUS HAZARD IN PROCESSES IN CONTACT WITH DUST: DUST EXPLOSION

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ABSTRACT

Dust explosion is a global hazard occurring for many years. It is considered as a significant threat for many branches of industry such as food, wood, mining, plastic, chemical and pharmaceutical in which combustible dust is released during processing and/or this dust is produced as a product. In food industry, grain storage and processing areas are particularly among major risk groups due to high levels of agricultural dust. For a dust explosion to occur, a flammable and dispersed dust in suitable concentration, an ignition source, an oxidant and a closed environment that increases the pressure and limits the expansion of the explosion products are needed. Explosion that occurs when these five conditions are present together, which is called the primary explosion, generally causes very violent secondary explosions as the heat from primary explosion ignites other dust clouds. In general, secondary explosions are much more dangerous than primary explosions and result in many injuries, deaths and material damages that have been recorded to date. Therefore, dust explosions require an effective prevention/protection program and serious management. Preliminary tests conducted before explosion occurs and the precautions to be taken accordingly play an important role in preventing the incident. In addition, to prevent dust formation in workplaces, to eliminate the dust formed in a way that will not trigger a dust explosion, to detect dust leaks, to effectively control ignition sources, and to use vacuum dust filters are the main precautions against a dust explosion event.

Keywords: Dust explosion, flammable dust, secondary explosion, prevention

AN ENVIRONMENTALLY FRIENDLY METHOD FOR STARCH MODIFICATION: ENZYMATIC TREATMENT

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ABSTRACT

Starch is one of the most abundant biomacromolecules in the world, located as a storage polysaccharide in plant materials. Starch, which is one of main food resources, provides energy to humans globally. Natural starches have some significant disadvantages such as faster retrogradation, syneresis, thickening following cooking and insolubility in cold water. Therefore, they are modified to remove these important disadvantages and to improve favorable aspects. There are basically four types of modification containing physical, chemical, genetic and enzymatic treatment. Enzymatic treatment is one of important modification techniques that has attracted the attention of food industry recently. The principle of enzymatic modification process, which has some significant advantages such as healthier, safer, environmentally friendly, clean label, high efficiency and low cost, is to change the techno-functional properties of starch in desired direction by means of various enzymes. Commonly used enzymes are glucoamylase, α -amylase, β -amylase, glucose isomerase and cyclodextrin glycosyltransferase. They carry out the modification process with mechanisms of creation of branch region, debranching, chain length change, disproportionation and phosphate replacement. The changes that occur in starch as a result of enzymatic processes are characterized by factors such as type of enzyme applied, type of starch and process conditions. Enzymatic treatment provides starches with desired swelling, thermal, gelation, pasting, rheological and retrogradation properties and it is used in production of starch-based sugars. Enzymatically modified starches are used in preparation of foods such as bread, noodles, breakfast cereals, ice cream and low-fat yogurt/cheese as gelling agent, emulsifier, stabilizer, texture improver and fat replacer.

Keywords: Native starch, enzymatic modification, techno-functional properties, clean label

INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECT OF USING YARN, FABRIC, IRON POWDER AND HEMP WASTE MATERIALS AS FIBER ADDITIVES IN SLAG-BASED GEOPOLYMER CONCRETE ON COMPRESSIVE AND FLEXURAL STRENGTH

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ABSTRACT

Recently, researchers have focused on geopolymer concrete (GPC) because it is an environmentally friendly and innovative concrete type that uses waste industrial materials, is produced without using cement, and therefore, reduces carbon emissions. GPC reduces the use of natural resources compared to traditional Portland cement and stands out with its more durable and early high strength and properties. The aim of this study is to experimentally investigate the compressive and flexural strength of the blast furnace slag-based geopolymer concrete exposed to sulfate. The effect of using yarn, fabric, hemp and iron powder waste materials as fibers in geopolymer concrete on the mechanical strength of samples exposed to sulfate was investigated. Waste fibers were used at a rate of 1% and all samples were subjected to 4 hours of heat cure at 80 °C. The samples were divided into two groups as 30 days in laboratory and sulfate environment. Exposure of test samples to sulphate reduced both compressive and flexural strength. Exposure of the fiber-free reference sample to sulphate reduced the compressive strength by 40%. The use of waste materials as fibers reduced the decrease in compressive strength due to exposure to sulphate. In particular, the use of yarn fabric waste material as fiber increased the bending strength by three times. The data obtained from this study are important for researchers/engineers in terms of the use of geopolymer concrete in civil engineering field applications, especially in structures that may be exposed to sulfate environments.

Keywords: Compressive strength, geopolymer concrete, sulfate effect, waste materials, fibers

Schottky Diode Performance of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) Material

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ABSTRACT

Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV or polyphenylene vinylene) is a conducting polymer of the rigid rod polymer family. PPV is the only polymer of this type that can be processed into a highly ordered crystalline thin film. PPV and its derivatives are electrically conductive upon doping. Although insoluble in water, its precursors can be processed in aqueous solution. Its small optical band gap and bright yellow fluorescence make PPV a candidate for applications such as light emitting diodes (LEDs) and photovoltaic devices. In this study, PPV/p-Si thin films were produced. Morphological analyses of these thin films were performed using SEM and TEM. After, Au/PPV/p-Si/Al diode and reference Au/p-Si/Al diode were fabricated by using PPV material as interface material. In this study, Au/PPV/p-Si/Al diode and reference Au/p-Si/Al diode were fabricated by using PPV material as interface material. Current-voltage (I-V) measurements of these diodes were carried out at room temperature. These measurements were performed using the thermionic emission method (TE) to calculate ideality factor (n) and barrier height (Φ_b) values, while series resistance (R_s) values were calculated using Cheung functions. When these values were examined, it was determined that the n and R_s values of the target diode were lower and the Φ_b value was higher than the reference diode. This comparison is an indication that the PPV material has improved the electrical properties of the diode.

Key Words: Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV), Schottky Diode, Thermionic Emission, Current-Voltage, Cheung Function

Changes in Basic Diode Parameters of Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) /p-Si Diode Depending on Temperature and Radiation

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ABSTRACT

Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV) material is used in various fields of semiconductor technology due to its electrical and optical properties. In this study, it was used as an interface material in diode applications and Au/PPV/p-Si/Al diode was produced. The main parameters affecting the electrical properties of a diode are temperature and radiation. Especially at low temperatures, the electrical properties of the diode show significant changes. In addition, diode parameters show changes depending on the amount of radiation exposed. For this reason, current-voltage (I-V) measurements of Au/PPV/p-Si/Al diode were carried out at different temperature values. Using these measurements, ideality factor (n) and barrier height (Φ_b) values of the diode were calculated using the thermionic emission (TE) method. Also, series resistance (R_s) values were calculated using the Norde function. As a result of these calculations, it was determined that n and R_s values decreased with increasing temperature, while Φ_b value increased. This was attributed to the inhomogeneous structure of the potential barrier at the diode interface.

To analyze the radiation sensitivity of the diode, different doses of X-ray radiation were applied to the diode. At the end of each applied dose, I-V measurements of the diode were performed. Diode parameters were calculated for each dose. When the calculated values were examined, it was determined that the n and R_s values increased with the increase in the dose amount, while the Φ_b value decreased. It was determined that the destructive feature of the X-ray beam negatively affects the electrical parameters of the diode due to the changes it causes on the diode interface.

Key Words: Poly(p-phenylene vinylene) (PPV), Schottky Diode, X-Ray, Temperature, Norde Method

ANALYSIS OF DRINKING WATER POLLUTANTS AND APPLICATION OF SUSTAINABLE DEVELOPMENT STANDARDS TO REDUCE RISKS AND ENHANCE ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH IN SALAH AL-DIN GOVERNORATE

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ABSTRACT

In this research, the necessity of society's commitment to sustainable development recommendations in Salah al-Din Governorate, especially water purification from a biological perspective in the environment, was studied. Different proportions of different bacteria for some human diseases were identified in drinking water samples taken from taps or stagnant water on the roads. A plan was made to find a solution and methods to purify it from pollutants resulting from war remnants, insects, bacteria and viruses that transmit diseases to members of society.

During our study, random samples were taken from different places in Salah al-Din Governorate and the percentage of pollution in drinking water was measured and the percentages of elements present in it were determined, such as (magnesium, potassium, aluminum, sodium, calcium, chloride and sulfate) in coordination with the Health Department and the Salah al-Din Water Directorate. The final results were within reasonable percentages for human use after being treated in filtration stations, which made drinking water suitable for use.

However, some risks were noted that were caused by the war remnants remaining in some places, as shown in the pictures attached to the research. These are dangerous to the environment and health of society and need urgent treatment due to the damage that will be exposed to the environment and the safety of individuals living in this governorate.

Keywords: Pollutants, Environment, Population

DEMOLD CONSTRAINT IMPLEMENTATION FOR ENHANCED TOPOLOGY OPTIMIZATION

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ABSTRACT

Topology optimization is a method that allows engineering designs to be shaped most efficiently according to specific performance criteria. In this process, the material distribution is optimized to achieve desired properties such as strength, stiffness, or lightness. However, the manufacturability of optimized designs is also a critical factor, necessitating the application of various constraints. An innovative constraint that can be integrated into the algorithm is the demold constraint. This constraint is particularly important in the design of parts produced by casting or plastic injection. It ensures that the optimized design does not contain undercuts or reverse angles according to a specified mold removal direction. Thus, the part can be removed from the mold smoothly, minimizing potential issues in the production process. Implicit modeling technology enables more efficient modeling of complex geometries and structural designs. Utilizing this technology, nTop software provides powerful tools in design and manufacturing processes. In nTop, the demold constraint can be applied in three different ways: “Single Draw”, “Split Draw Variable Surface”, and “Split Draw Known Surface”. Applying these constraints enhances the manufacturability of the optimized design and minimizes potential problems that may arise during the demolding process. In conclusion, the use of the demold constraint during topology optimization offers more efficient and practical solutions by balancing design performance and manufacturability.

Keywords : Demold Constraint, Manufacturability, nTop, Topology Optimization

MONOBLOCK COLD PLATE DESIGN WITH TPMS-EMBEDDED LIQUID COOLING CHANNEL: A DESIGN WORKFLOW VIA IMPLICIT MODELING

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ABSTRACT

Cold plates are critical components used to effectively dissipate heat in power electronics applications. They play a significant role in the thermal management of high heat-generating semiconductor devices such as IGBT (Insulated Gate Bipolar Transistor) modules. Liquid-cooled cold plates are essential for ensuring the safe and efficient operation of these components by preventing overheating and enhancing system reliability. Implicit modeling technology and software like nTop offer innovative approaches in cold plate design. The self-supported nature of TPMS (Triply Periodic Minimal Surfaces) surfaces, which direct fluid flow within liquid cooling channels and enhance heat transfer, enables the design of monoblock cold plates using implicit modeling software. These designs can be manufactured through additive manufacturing using 3D metal printers, allowing for the creation of more complex and efficient cooling geometries. In this study, the workflow for the implicit design of a cold plate is explained. Advanced engineering design software can improve thermal management solutions in automotive power electronics applications. This improvement can enhance the performance and lifespan of power electronic components, provide energy efficiency, and reduce overall system costs.

Keywords : Implicit Modeling, Liquid-Cooled Cold Plate, TPMS Surfaces

OTOMOTİV ENDÜSTRİSİNDE İNOVASYON YÖNETİMİ: IMPROVE VE SME-MPOWER ARAÇLARINA DAİR UYGULAMA

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ÖZET

Bu çalışma, otomotiv sektöründe inovasyon yönetimi performansını değerlendirmek amacıyla IMPROVE ve smE-MPOWER araçlarını karşılaştırmıştır. IMPROVE, öz değerlendirme temelli bir araç olarak işletmelerin inovasyon stratejilerini, organizasyonel yapılarını ve yaşam döngüsü süreçlerini analiz etmesine olanak tanıırken; smE-MPOWER, uzman görüşleriyle daha kapsamlı bir değerlendirme yaparak işletmelere özgü İnovasyon Yol Haritaları ve Eylem Planları geliştirmektedir. Çalışma, bir otomotiv işletmesinde uygulanmıştır. IMPROVE aracılığıyla yöneticilerin inovasyon süreçlerine dair görüşleri beş temel boyutta sınıflandırılmış; bu yaklaşımla işletmenin inovasyon performansı detaylı bir şekilde analiz edilmiştir. smE-MPOWER uygulamasında ise işletmenin mevcut kapasitesi değerlendirilmiş ve sekiz kategoride öneriler sunulmuştur. Sonuçlar, IMPROVE'un uluslararası karşılaştırmalara olanak tanıyan güçlü bir araç olduğunu, ancak öz değerlendirme yöntemine dayalı yapısının subjektif sonuçlar doğurabileceğini göstermektedir. smE-MPOWER ise işletme ziyaretleri ve uzman analizleriyle daha objektif sonuçlar üretirken, uzman müdahalesine olan bağımlılığı bir sınırlılık olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnovasyon Yönetimi, Değerlendirme Araçları, Otomotiv Endüstrisi, smE-MPOWER, IMPROVE.

GAZ ATOMİZASYON YÖNTEMİYLE AISi10Mg ALAŞIM TOZU ÜRETİMİ VE KARAKTERİZASYONU

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ÖZET

Gaz atomizasyon yöntemi, günümüzde araştırmaları devam eden metal tozu üretiminde sıklıkla kullanılan yöntemlerden biridir. Gaz atomizasyon yönteminin en kritik bölgelerinden birisi nozul geometrisidir. Nozul geometrisi; boğaz açıklığı, nozul açısı, boğaz alanı, çıkıntı mesafesi gibi önemli etkenlerden oluşmaktadır. Bu çalışmada nozul geometrisinin modeli oluşturulup, gaz akışı çıkarılmış ANSYS programı ile analiz yapılmıştır. Nozul geometrisinin modeli, akış borusu ucunda meydana gelen basınç, gaz hızı ve gaz debisi verileri incelenerek en uygun nozul geometrisi tespit edilmeye çalışılmıştır. Atomizasyon gazı olarak Azot gazı kullanılmıştır. 10 bar, 12 bar, 15 bar basınçlarda, 1 mm, 2 mm, 3 mm, 4 mm ve 5 mm çıkıntı mesafesinde, 0°, 5°, 15° nozul açılarında ve 10 mm iç çapı olan akış borusu ile hesaplamalar yapılmıştır. Değerlendirme sonucunda 15 bar basınçta, 5 mm çıkıntı mesafesinde ve 0° nozul açısındaki nozul tasarımı en uygun olarak görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Gaz atomizasyon, Hesaplamalı Akışkanlar Dinamiği, Nozul tasarımı.

THE MAJOR COMPOUND FROM WATER EXTRACT OF THE ROOTS OF *GYPSOPHILA ARROSTII* AND NEW SEMI-SYNTHESIS DERIVATIVE

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ABSTRACT

The therapeutic properties of natural compounds obtained from plants have been known for many years. Among these compounds, the most important compounds that stand out due to their pharmacological effects are saponins. Saponins are bioactive compounds and have played an important role in various applications ranging from the industrial use of triterpenoid and steroid glycosides to the control of microbial spoilage in foods and their use as natural surfactants. Especially saponins obtained from *Gypsophila* species have a very important place due to their antioxidant, antimicrobial and anticancer properties. Gypsogenin aglycone is a saponin obtained from *Gypsophila arrostii* plant roots. Gypsogenin aglycone is known to show important biological activities.

At the same time, semi-synthesised gypsogenin compounds combined with different substituted derivatives have also shown biological activities such as anticancer, antimicrobial, antioxidant. Some gypsogenin derivatives showed higher activity than gypsogenin aglycone.

In this study, new compound was synthesised by the reactions of gypsogenin aglycone [3-hydroxy-23-oxoolean-12-en-28-oic acid] and different amine derivative. The new gypsogenin derivative was purified using column chromatography. The semi-synthesised compound was analysed by IR, UV, ¹H NMR, ¹³C NMR and LCMS analysis.

Keywords: Gypsogenin; Amine; Semi-synthesis