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ABSTRACTS BOOK

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ABSTRACTS

Asthma in Adult patients: Stressors related to illness

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Abstract

Background: Bronchial asthma is a chronic respiratory disease that require long-time of treatment and care to control the symptoms. Asthma imposes a significant clinical, social, and economic burden. While stress may be harmful for individuals with a bronchial asthma because preexisting physiological and psychological vulnerabilities may place them at a disadvantage that could increase their chances of suffering from the ill effects of stress. Nurses who are working with patient suffering from asthma are able to provide good care by reinforcing knowledge, ensuring adherence to a management plan, checking inhalation technique, and adjusting medication according to guidelines. The aim of this study is to assess and explore the stresses facing patients with bronchial asthma. Design: This was a descriptive study, Setting: Bashier Jordanian hospital and prince Hamza hospital from out patients department. Patients and methods: Adults patients with asthma(n=120) who were free from chronic illness completed questionnaires that measured three mains dimensions of stressors facing bronchial asthma patients, such as treatment, family, and disease stressors . More than half of the sample (65%) had stress related to compliance with medications and (55%) were still unable to control the disease. Patients who did not understand the disease represent (72.8%) and nearly, (69%) of the sample patients sometimes depending on others. Meanwhile, (63%) of the sample had fear from death and more than half (58.3%) of them had problems in their sleep .However, (63%) reported that their disease effected their sexual activity. Conclusion: Asthma can cause physical discomfort, as well as psychological and social disruptions; almost all the participants in this study were facing various stressors which had impacts on their lives. Stressors related to compliance of treatment affected more than half of the participants. Concerning family stressors more than half of the patients complained from lack of family support. Finally, regarding the item (stress related to disease) the result showed that more than half of the patients fear from episodes of asthma attack.

Keywords: asthma, stress, nurse, treatment, family

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An Investigation on Thermal Tourism in Bursa, Eskisehir and Bilecik

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Abstract

With this study, it is aimed to do a strategic research needed by stakeholders for thermal tourism as a sub-area and the health tourism sector which has the significant potential to accelerate local and regional development in Bursa, Eskişehir, and Bilecik area. Two-way research for supply and demand was decided to carry out in this the research in order to carefully assess the current status of Thermal Tourism Research preparation. Supply and demand analysis was carried out simultaneously in the process that quantitative and qualitative methods of analysis are applied. Within the analysis of supply, a comprehensive document analysis in The TR41 Region was concluded and interviews were conducted with authorities (expert group). In this process, a total of 26 businesses were included in the research. With demand analysis, profiles, expectations, and perceptions of the visitors at the Thermal tourism enterprises in the region TR41 was determined. Expert group meetings were organized to give a final form to the questionnaire and questionnaires were prepared as a final form. Prepared questionnaire was carried out to 384 visitors of thermal tourism. Massage service is the most common service with the 86% ranking that spas offer in the world. Hair and skin care (9%) are followed massage services. 78% Of the total obtained revenue consists of this kind of income. The majority of the revenue of thermal facilities in the region of TR41 is obtained from room bookings (67%) and food and beverage sales (28%). It seems that the most common purpose of the thermal visits to a tourism establishment is for sightseeing / entertainment (36%). The ratio of the visitors came for treatment purpose is 26%. Thermal tourism enterprises studied the distribution of income according to the seasons; it seems that summer has a significant weight. It is obvious that with the number of overnights and existing facilities cannot be competing with similar destinations both within the country and abroad. According to tourists, the most significant shortcoming in the TR41 region is the lack of activity possibilities in the facilities. This deficiency leads to the decrease in the number of overnight stays of tourists. The size of existing businesses in the region makes difficult to do such investments independently. Facilities such as thermal water parks, shopping centres or physical therapy hospitals must be built with the cooperation of businesses and on a large scale.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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Morphophysiological indicators of the Spermatogenesis in Men Living in Karaganda Region

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Abstract

The reproductive health is the indicator of health status of the society and the state. The protection of reproductive health is one of the most important problems of the state. The aim is to evaluate the morphological and physiological indicators of men spermatogenesis living in adverse ecological regions of Karaganda. The methods of the macroscopic and microscopic examination were conducted by the classical method. Results. In the accordance with violation of ecological situation in Karaganda the examination of the reproductive health was conducted in men at the age of 18 to 45. The results showed the changes in color, smell of ejaculate and the reducing of amount of active sperm, the increasing of fixed forms of sperm, as well as changes in the morphological indicators of spermatogenesis: deformity of the head, doubling axoneme, thickening midsection. Conclusion. Thus, the pollution of environment by ecotoxicant is the cause of reproductive disorders of men at the cellular level.

Keywords:

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A Single Degree of Freedom Dynamic Orthosis Design for Rehabilitation of Hand Flexor and Extensor Muscles

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Abstract

The hand has an important role in our lives. We could both hold different things and sense by touching with our hands. Some injuries and diseases influence the hand motor activities and so the hand could not perform its functions. There are different rehabilitation and therapy methods for neuromusculoskeletal system. One of these is the use of orthotic devices. In recent years, robotic technology has been adapted for physical rehabilitation. In previous studies, researchers have designed and developed useful dynamic orthoses for hand rehabilitation. In this paper, we have designed a single degree of freedom dynamic and active orthosis in order to rehabilitate hand muscles by moving the wrist. Firstly, we have modelled the hand as a solid bar with a single degree of freedom in the sagittal plane, and then anthropometric characteristics of an average human hand were determined. Second, flexion and extension movement of hand is recorded by a video camera to detect the movement range of the hand and wrist joint torque has been calculated using the hand movement data on SimMechanics software. As a result of the study, a new hand orthosis is designed for adult people according to the movement range of the hand and the joint torque.

Keywords: Dynamic orthosis, Hand, Wrist, Rehabilitation

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The Role of Built Environment in Physical Activity, Diet and Obesity Among Malaysian Children

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Abstract

Children and adolescents are vital target groups for prevention of obesity as overweight is often developed early in life and tracks into later life. Research into behaviours related to overweight (energy balance-related behaviours) and the impact of the 'obesogenic' environment on these behaviours is fundamental for developing prevention intervention strategies. In Malaysia, systematic research into environmental determinants of behaviours related to energy balance in children is largely lacking. This is a cross sectional study to identify the difference in availability and accessibility to physical activity facilities and food outlets between an area with higher prevalence and another with lower prevalence of overweight school children in Malaysia. Results indicated that the communities in both areas had good availability and accessibility to physical activity in their neighbourhoods and schools. Majority of parents had concerns about their children's safety when playing outdoors. However, the neighbourhoods with higher prevalence of overweight had more fast-food restaurants and vendors outside of school compounds. Thus, safe places for children's recreation and local markets that offer affordable, healthy food options need to be increased and further improved in order to help prevent overweight and obesity.

Keywords: childhood obesity, built environment, energy balance related behaviours

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Evaluation of Cytogenetic Changes in Somatic Cells in Patients With Giardiasis (Definition of Micronucleus Test in Somatic Cells - Cells With)

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Abstract

Buccal epithelium cells with micronuclei and other violations were counted in 60 patients with giardiasis to assess toxic effects invasions on cytological status. For comparison, as a norm was accepted level of buccal epithelial cells with various abnormalities of the nucleus in 40 healthy persons without giardiasis. Statistically significant increase in the incidence of micronuclei in buccal cells was observed in patients with giardiasis. This testifies to the genotoxic effect of giardiasis invasion on the human body. Changes in buccal cells in patients with giardiasis possibility of studying cytogenetic status, which is associated with toxic effects giardia invasion on the human body.

Keywords:

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The Impacts of the Poultry Industry on the Environment Pollution

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Abstract

Environmental pollution by poultry manure is a major issue in Iran because of the astounding growth of poultry production during the last decade. Poultry manure is an excellent source of nutrients and poultry litter is a mixture of poultry excreta, spilled feed, feathers, and material used as bedding in poultry operations. Poultry litter can be incorporated into most fertilizer programs. The abusers of fertilizers and excessive amounts of manure are polluting the environment. One of the goals of any manure management program should be to prevent the pollution of surface and ground water. Excessive application of poultry manure to land can lead to water quality concerns, odor, reduced crop yields, microbial contamination and insect problems. The major contaminants by manure and poultry litter are nitrogen, phosphorus, secondary nutrients and micronutrients and bacteria. Unfortunately, there are no comprehensive study and clear overview of environmental issues associated with poultry manure pollution. Then the aim of the present paper is the overview of the impacts of the poultry industry on the environment pollution.

Keywords: pollution, poultry, pathogen, nitrogen

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Anxiety, Depression in patients with Musculoskeletal System Diseases in pain

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Abstract

Chronic pain is a universal problem. Because It has deteriorated individuals' physical and psychosocial status substantially. Association for the Study of Pain (IASP) pain "connected existing or potential tissue damage, an unpleasant sensory and emotional experience as" is defined (1988). In other words, in pain experience both in the physical-sensory and emotional components are hosted. Acute pain is often said injury and tissue damage and treatment in the foreground. In acute pain feelings can accompany like unease, anxiety, fear. There of pain is expected to be lost when removed with appropriate treatment (Sternbach, 1974). However chronic pain (despite therapy or less and at least month long) psychological mechanisms mainly involved and psychological-psyhiatric evaluation often may be needed prior medical treatment (Bonica,1987; Hildebrandt, 1997), This study was conducted to determine the relationship between the pain and anxeity in patients with muculoskeletal diseases in pain.

Keywords:

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What do Individuals Aged 40-64 Think About Midlife Events and Their Experiences: Menopause and Andropause

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Abstract

The decreased sex hormones in both genders lead to various symptoms and compromise quality of life in middle-aged and older individuals. Aim: A descriptive study was performed aiming to evaluate menopause/andropause symptoms. Methods: Participants are academic and administrative staff at a university in the 57 females and 63 males aged 40-64 years. The data were collected using the Menopausal Quality of Life Scale (MQLS) and Aging Male Symptoms Questionnaire (AMS-QF). The data were analyzed with the chi-square test. Results: 79.2% of participants were married, 68.9% had information on menopause/andropause, and 30% suffering any symptom. The 75.0% of participants believed relevant public education was required were for the menopause and 75.8% for the andropause. The percentages that believed these conditions required treatment were 43.3% for the menopause and 46.7% for the andropause while 55% felt the menopause and 54.2% felt the andropause affected the health status. The AMS scale scoring showed that 33.3% of males had no andropause symptom while 38.1% had it mildly, 22.2% moderately and 6.3% significantly (mean AMS score was 30.79). The mean MQLS scale score 49.78. Both males (mean 14.27 points) and females (mean 19.92 points) suffered most from physical/somatic symptoms. We found no statistically significant difference between experiencing symptoms and variables such as age, educational status, type of work, or having information on menopause/andropause ($p>0.05$). Discussion: We couldn't include most of the staff so population is small. Also we didn't study can be affecting all the symptoms. Individuals of both genders tried to cope with symptoms due to decreased sex hormones. Conclusion: Studies on the menopause are more common in our country we recommend more studies on the andropause and evaluation of the factors that influence the symptoms.

Keywords: menopause, andropause, middle aged.

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University Students' Perception on Woman's Place in A Family

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Abstract

Purpose: This survey aims to describe the knowledge and beliefs toward cancer prevention and care in Jordan. Methods: A representative sample of the population from the three main regions of Jordan was used. The total number of household members was 19,266 individuals, from them, 3,196 participants were interviewed. Results: The results indicated that knowledge gaps and improper practices toward cancer existed among the participants, and if corrected, could facilitate the care, prevention and early detection of cancer. Conclusions: The findings of this study may help in identifying the current KAPs toward cancer among Jordanians. Recommendations: The findings may help in providing high quality care to patients with cancer and their families, and evidence-based recommendations to public health officials in Jordan.

Keywords:

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Challenges and Strategies Used in Exploring Sexuality issues Among Women with Physical Disabilities in Malaysia

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Abstract

This paper describes the experience of the researcher in Malaysia exploring sexuality issues among women with physical disabilities for her doctoral study. As sexuality in this country is generally perceived to be a taboo topic to discuss openly, it was felt that issues like sexually transmitted disease, sexual dysfunction, and reproductive issues remain neglected or untreated. Field notes are used to record the first author's own feelings, reactions, and reflections of experiences that she encountered in carrying out the study. By using the field notes as a guide, this paper illustrates the challenges that she encountered and strategies used to overcome the difficulties during the exploration of sexuality issues among Malaysian women with physical disabilities. It is anticipated that this presentation will be able to further enhance the understanding among future researchers who are interested in venturing into the sexuality area in a Muslim country.

Keywords: sexuality, physical disability, challenges

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New Generation of Natural Bioactive Compounds as Immunostimulators

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Abstract

The purpose of this paper is to evaluate the possible use of natural bioactive compound feed additives as new class of immunostimulators in the poultry industry. Herbal plants are a new class of growth promoters and in recent years this feed additives have gained extensive attention in the animal industry. They are a wide variety of herbs, spices, and products derived thereof, and are mainly essential oils. Previous studies have clearly established the fact that herbal plants and their derivatives have potential as immunomodulators. Although, there are a small number of studies which have revealed the mechanism of action of the immunostimulatory compounds of herbal plants but the exact molecular mechanisms of some herbs are not already known. There are several possible explanations for immunomodulation mechanisms of herbal plants and their derivatives. One recent area of research in immunity may explain the action of photogenic is the production of heat-shock proteins (HSPs) in cells. Research also shows that some polysaccharides from medicinal plants can trigger the expression and activity of the some TLR. Moreover, Th1/Th2 balance plays an important role in immunoregulation. Several nutrients and hormones measurably influence Th1/Th2 balance, including plant sterols/sterolins, melatonin and some long chain fatty acid like eicosapentaenoic acid (EPA) and docosahexaenoic acid (DHA). Herbal medicines may be used to help restore the TH1/TH2 balance. In conclusion, it is difficult to predict the clinical effects from the suggestive in-vitro and in-vivo evidence that exists. Hence, more research is required for scientific validation of herbal plants as immunostimulators.

Keywords: Immunostimulator, phytogetic, herbal plant, feed additive

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Effect Music Therapeutic on Reduction Addiction, Anxiety, Depression and Stress Addicts

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Abstract

introduction: The phenomenon of addiction and addiction treatment, experts in various sciences, to use methods of prevention and treatment has attracted. Mental health patients returned to Material to be the overall goal of this study Effect on reducing addiction, anxiety, depression, stress and drug addicts in the city of Hamedan. Methods: A semi-experimental method is applied research and community survey of drug addicts admitted to treatment centers in the city Hamedan treated have been conducted. Total 60 cases of drug addiction center and random sampling selected 30 of them after homogenization of the different variables to control group and 30 patients were assigned to experimental groups. For the experimental group, 5 hours daily treatment for 8 months and was conducted individually. Data were collected with anxiety, depression and stress (DASS) and test the amount of methadone along with music and with the pre-test was used. Results: For data analysis methods, analysis of covariance multivariate, Leuven Effect Assumption and for data analysis of SPSS software was used for the results obtained showed that music therapy reduces the rate of drug use and depression, anxiety and Music therapy is a means of reducing stress, addiction, anxiety and depression are significant. Conclusion: The findings in Effect therapy on reducing addiction, anxiety, depression and stress, drug addicts shows that music therapy useful in reducing substance abuse, anxiety, depression and stress are drug addicts, so this technique can The strategy can be treated as one of the ways came to be used in treating these individuals.

Keywords: music therapy, addictions, anxiety, depression , stress

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Determinants of Healthcare Expenditures Across Developing Countries: A Cross Sectional Study

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Abstract

Purpose: The objective of the study is to examine the key determinants of healthcare expenditures, by using the cross sectional data of 99 developing countries, over e period of 1960 to 2011. Methods: The study used multiple correlation to find the sign and magnitude between the variables, while, the ordinary least square regression (OLS) is used to examine the impact of independent variables over dependent variable, with usual diagnostic tests on residuals, and stability test of the model. Results: The findings of the study suggest that healthcare expenditure has a significant relationship with the total life expectancy, urban population and public health expenditure in the panel of the countries. Conclusion: The results conclude that healthcare expenditures are a luxury item for low income countries; therefore, it is immense need to provide the basic health services both from public and private sources.

Keywords: healthcare expenditures, gdp, public health, private health, developing countries.

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Illness Perception and Health Anxiety in Chronic Illness and Relation to Depression

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Abstract

Aim: This research was conducted to determine the relationship between the health concerns and illness perception in chronic diseases. **Methods:** The data were collected using a "personal information form", "disease perception scale", "health concerns inventory", the inventory of depressive symptoms. **Results:** The mean age of patients participating in the study 60.31 ± 18.27 . 24.4% patients with KOAH, 22.5% (36) of flour diabetes, 16.3 (26) % patients of heart disease, 15% (24) in the musculo-skeletal disorder, 51.2% (82) were male. 65% (104) in the disease duration of 10 years or less. According to course of the illness, 52.5% (84) of patients that the disease worsened. 81.3% (130) were married.. 31.3% (50) is not literate, 26.9% (43)'s literate. 48.8 % (78) is housewife/unemployed, 19.4 % (31) of the farmer. 81.9% (131) doesn't work. 18.2 (29) % are smokers. 73.2% (117) income of 0-100YTL. 58.2% (93)'s assesing poor. 3 Type of disease in patients' perceptions regarding the scale (these symptoms related to disease) average score is 12.84 ± 12.80 'dir. Mean disease duration of patients' perceptions of scale (acute/chronic) and 2.30 ± 2.44 . Consequences of the disease is 0.53 ± 1.17 'dir. Disease control mean score is 1.22 ± 1.32 . Disease understanding with the weight ($r=0.303$ $p<0.01$), and disease to understand the size ($r=0.281$ $p<0.01$), duration (cyclic) and income ($r=-0.242$ $p<0.01$), were positively and significantly relationship. Duration(acute/chronic) and elapsed time ($r=0.345$ $p<0.01$) have a significantly negative relationship. Health concerns mean score of 30.23 ± 7.38 . 95.8% (153) of them have high health concerns. Mean score of depressive symptoms is 25.39 ± 10.78 . 30.5% (48) 25-32 points (medium), 10.7% (17) 33-40 points (heavy), %7.3(12)'ü 41 and over 41 (severe, very severe depression) almışlardır. **Conclusion:** The majority of patients with high health anxiety and the majority of them was determined to live depressive symptoms in the middle level.

Keywords:

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Effect of optimal intensity of exercise on cortisol level and mood states in the endurance and sprinter athletes

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Abstract

The purpose of the present study was to investigate the interaction effect of exercise intensities (low, median and high) with the sport's background(speed vs. endurance) on the acute response of salivary cortisol and mood states for determine of optimal individual's intensity of training in the retired athletes. Forty two retired athletes (aged 28 ± 0.98 year) were selected for this study, subjects were randomly divided in 6 groups ($n=7$), including: two levels of sport's background (endurance vs. speed) and three level of exercise intensity (low, medium and high). The low, medium and high exercise intensity (40 to 54, 55 to 69 and $70 <$ of MHR) performed in two groups of endurance and speed background, the six groups were completely independent from each other. Pre and post exercise test measures were collected to assess of salivary cortisol and mood states. The raw data were analyzed through factorial analysis of variance test. And it was set the minimal level of significance at ($p \leq 0/05$). The results demonstrated that: a).There were not significant effect after training between endurance and speed background's on total mood disturbance response (108.67 v 106.14) and salivary cortisol level response(0.358 v 0.374) ($p \leq 0/05$). b) There were not significant effect between three exercise intensity of total mood disturbance (TMD) and salivary cortisol level ($p \leq 0/05$). C).There were not any significant interaction effect between sport's background and different's levels of exercise intensity ($p \leq 0/05$). The results of this study indicated that exercise at low, median and high intensities increased salivary cortisol levels, and decreased TMD, but there were not observed significant interaction effects with respect to the sport's background and exercise intensity.

Keywords: Exercise intensity, salivary cortisol, mood states

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Efficiency Analysis on Clinical Departments of a Public Hospital in Eskisehir by Using DEA

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Abstract

The purpose of this study is to determine the efficiency of the surgical and medical services of a public hospital in Eskisehir - Turkey. In this study, the efficiency levels of 10 surgical and 11 medical services -decision making units- in the hospital are examined through output maximization-oriented data envelopment analysis (DEA) models with 4 inputs. The inputs used in both models are the same (actual number of beds, total number of physicians, number of other healthcare personnel and bed occupancy rate). In the evaluation the efficiency of medical services total number of surgical operations are not used as an output variable since surgical operations are not carried out by medical services, and a single output model is prepared for medical services. The output variables for the model developed for surgical services are the number of discharged inpatients and the total number of surgical operations. As a result of DEA, it is determined that while the efficient services among surgical services are orthopedics, general surgery, eye surgery, cardiology, urology and ear nose and throat (ENT), those that are efficient among the medical services are thoracic, internal medicine and neurology services. While it is determined that the input variables of all inefficient units in both services need to be reduced, it is also determined for surgical services that the output variables of inefficient units need to be increased. The services determined to have the lowest performance are pediatric surgery among surgical services and nephrology and rheumatology in medical services. According to the obtained results, surgical services are much more successful than medical services.

Keywords: efficiency, data envelopment analysis, surgical services, medical services

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The Peculiarities of Emotional Intelligence of Children with Different Lateral Characteristics

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Abstract

The purpose of the work was to compare the emotional intelligence of the children with different lateral characteristics. 150 primary school children (86 boys, 7.27 ± 0.45 yr., 7.19 ± 0.39 yr.) were participants. We have assessed the leading hand, eye, ear, foot using different probes (Nikolaeva, Leutin, 2010). The emotional intelligence was assessed using special test for children (Nguen, 2010). The regression analysis (SPSS-17) has shown that all the parameters – leading hand, ear, eye and foot are independent ones. Emotional intelligence is higher for girls than for boys. The highest emotional intelligence level was found in children with leading right ear and eye. Other lateral parameters do not connect with emotional intelligence level.

Keywords: lateral characteristics, children, emotional intelligence, functional brain asymmetry.

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Death Anxiety Among A Health High School Of Students

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Abstract

Aim: The aim of this study was to determine the level of death anxiety and to evaluate the ideas and experiences related to death among students who have been educated in Eskisehir Osmangazi University School of Health. Method: This research was conducted as a descriptive study. The study was carried out in 1th and 4th year students in Eskisehir Osmangazi University School of Health, between February 20th and June 30th 2008. The sampling of this study 189 (%85) voluntary students who were in school during study. Questionnaires forms which were prepared in accordance with the aim of the study were filled by students under observation. The study was carried out in accordance with the Helsinki Declaration guideline. In this study, Templer's Death Anxiety Scale was used for evaluation of death anxiety. The scale scores range from 0 to 15, with high scores indicating higher levels of death anxiety. Data were evaluated by SPSS Statistics 15.0 package program. The statistical evaluations were made using Student's t-test and one way ANOVA. A p-value of $<.05$ was considered statistically significant. Results: A total of 42 (22.2%) of participants were men and 147 (77.8%) were women. Participants' ages range from 17 to 27 and the mean age of their was 21.04 ± 1.94 . Students Scale scores ranged from 3 to 13 and the mean score was 8.15 ± 2.10 . Students who were under the age of 20 had higher levels of death anxiety ($p < .05$). Students who had experience in dealing with the dying patients and their relatives as to be afraid to see a dying patient, cannot say the right things to relieved the patients' relatives, not want to care to the dying patient, not to see while preparing for the discharge died, afraid of dead body had higher levels of death anxiety (each for; $p < .05$). Conclusion: Death anxiety is a major problem and affecting the quality of care given to the dying patient among the School of Health students. The education that student take about the approach to dying patients and dyed persons may be useful in reducing death anxiety if the education be more comprehensive and effective.

Keywords: death anxiety, templer's death anxiety scale, school of health students

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The interrelation between the professional development with the value orientation of teachers of educational organizations

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Abstract

Teacher professional development is now understood as the formation, integration and implementation of the pedagogical work professionally important personal qualities and abilities, professional knowledge and skills, as well as the qualitative transformation of the teacher, of his inner world, leading to a fundamentally new way of life - creative self-realization in the profession. This presupposes not only the motivation for professional development and value orientations of teachers who implemented the methodological techniques used in the process of interaction with students, and determine the readiness to professional he purpose of the research study the interrelation between the professional development of teachers of educational institutions and value orientations. The total number of subjects - 301 people, teachers working in educational institutions. Methods of research: test semantically-life D.A. Leontiev; test «Value orientation» M Rokich; It is revealed, a meaningful terminal value for all teachers was health. Once health becomes a priority value, there is no relationship with professional development. If in the discharge of significant arise life wisdom active, interesting work, love is a direct link with professional development. Of instrumental values cheerfulness, education, rationalism, open-minded, honest, effective in cases directly linked to professional development. It draws attention to the fact that the intransigence of the disadvantages in themselves or others, and also has a direct link with professional development

Keywords:

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The impact of a foster family on the psychological health of adopted children

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Abstract

Currently relevant research prognostic significance of emotional intelligence - collection of the mental abilities associated with the processing of emotional information. Emotional intelligence is regarded as as a predictor Pro-social behavior, and as a key success factor in communication and activities. The quality of relations in the foster family should compensate for the fact of initial artificiality «of foster relations». Thus, the effectiveness of interaction in the foster family may be due to the ability to host parents understand the emotions of others and manage their own emotions. Purpose: to identify the impact of emotional intelligence mother dominant emotional condition of the adopted child. The study involved 120 people. Experimental study was conducted in the Republic of Khakassia, Russia. Research methods: «The Questionnaire Of Emotional Intelligence» Lusin D.V., «Emotional questionnaire of four modalities» Rabinovich L.A., «Scale differential emotions» K. Izard. It is revealed that there is an impact of emotional intelligence foster mothers dominant emotional state of children's joy. Regarding the sadness in foster families, there is an inverse relationship, that is, the higher emotional intelligence mother, the less manifest grief; that the higher emotional intelligence mother, the more often children show an interest, the joy of surprise. Thus, if sorrow as the emotion frustration, occurs after the failure, a sense of loneliness, the higher the mother's ability to control their emotions and recognition of emotions of a child, the less he has reasons to be sad.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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Family members witness during CPR: A study of attitudes of physicians, nurses and the important relatives of patients in Mazandaran, Iran

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Abstract

Background: There is different attitudes about family presence during CPR . This study was designed in order to identify the positives and negative attitudes of physicians, nurses and the important relatives of patients toward family presence during adult resuscitation in teaching hospitals of Mazandaran University of Medical sciences. Methods: In this descriptive survey, the attitudes of 120 physicians, 200 nurses and 148 important relatives of patients of CCU,ICU and emergency units was assessed. The sampling method was stratified randomly. The instrument of gathering data was a questionnaire that was developed by researchers and its validity and reliability was confirmed by content values and Test-Retest respectively ($r=0.83$).This questionnaire consisted of some demographic characteristics, positive and negative experiences and attitudes towards family presence during CPR. The analyzing of data was done by using X2 and fisher exact tests and were performed with SPSS version 16.0. Results: The majority of physicians and nurses (92.5% physicians, 80%nurses)believed that family presence during CPR was harmful. Fisher exact test showed significant relation between physicians and nurses views ($p=0/002$).In this study, the most important cause of negative attitudes of physicians and nurses has been interference of family members with CPR(90.8% physicians,86.5% nurses).The lower of half of the important relatives of patients (48%)intended to witness during CPR. There was significant relation between attitudes of the important relatives of patients from one side and physician and nurses from other side($p<0.001$) Conclusion: Regarding to differences between views of physicians, nurses and important relatives of patients about family presence during CPR, it's better to provide a determined protocol related to conditions of family presence in every hospital.

Keywords: family presence-witnessed resuscitation-cpr

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Test Tripartite Influence model in Iranian girls

Elnaz Hosseini,

Abstract

Introduction: The Tripartite Influence Model of body image and eating disturbance proposes that influences peer, parents, and media affect body image and eating problems through mediational mechanism social comparison processes. The aim of this study was to develop and test Tripartite Influence model. The current study evaluated this model in a sample of 200 women (18 to 35 years) were selected through stratified random sampling. (Eating Attitudes Test—26, Perception of Teasing Scale- family and peer, The Multidimensional Body-Self Relations Questionnaire, Sociocultural Attitudes Towards Appearance Questionnaire3R) questionnaires were completed by participants. Data tested by path analysis model. Results: family directly affects on bulimia and through restriction, indirectly affects on bulimia. Peer don't affect on eating disorder, Media through comparing and restriction, indirectly affect on bulimia. Conclusion: Tripartite Influence model in explaining eating disorders, can be used as an effective model. However, the predictors of this model in the field of the structural effect of peer and mediating role of body image dissatisfaction, need to review.

Keywords: family, peer, media, social comparison

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The Preschoolers' Inner Health Picture

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Abstract

The work is devoted to influence of the inner health picture (IHP) to the child resilience. IHP is the personnel concept about him (her) self as a health person. We attempted to appreciate the role of IHP in resilience to the disorders and compared IHP of healthy and ill children. We have tried to understand the psychological mechanism of the resilience to the disorders of the children with the formed and unformed IHP.

We created the questionnaire for the IHP assessment and assessed the IHP in 80 children of 4-7 years old. It was shown, that about 60% of children of 4-5 years old and 40% children of 6-7 years old instead of IHP had inner picture of illness. When they were asked what they need to do for being health, they answered they need "to go to the doctors" and "to use the pills". The program of IHP formation was made and was tested during three years. It was shown that the sickness rate of the children participating in program significantly decreased. The assumption was made that conscious health conception of a preschooler could influence on his (her) behavior.

Keywords: inner health picture, health, children

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Saudi mothers' knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding toilet training readiness of their toddlers

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Abstract

Toilet training is the process of teaching toddlers to control bladder and bowel. It is a challenging process full of successes and failures. Aim: to assess Saudi mothers' knowledge, attitudes and practices regarding toddlers toilet training readiness. A descriptive study that was conducted at the Pediatric Ward. A purposive sample of 100 mothers was involved. Four tools were used to assess mothers socio-demographic data, general and specific knowledge, attitudes and practices. The majority of the mothers (88%) had poor knowledge, (97%), poor attitudes and (76%) average practice. Conclusion, there was significant correlations between mothers' knowledge, attitudes and practices. Recommendations: develop an educational Program for mothers about toilet training readiness and conducting the same study on mothers of developmentally delayed children.

Keywords: toilet training, toilet training readiness, toddler

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Expectations of Young Families Regarding Healthy Living Environment: The Case Of Slovenia

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Abstract

In the article we discuss the expectations of young families regarding the factors of healthy living environment, which are, from their point of view, crucial importance for the buying decision and specifying a positive value of residential real estate. Among the factors of a healthy living environment we analyze: the absence of negative factors, noise, green spaces, distance to recreation centers, natural illumination, the use of eco building materials, eco friendly way of heating, not contaminated environment. The main instrument for measuring the Participants' views is a questionnaire in which 203 young families took part. By analyzing the results of statistical analyzes we find out, that Young attributed the greatest influence among factors of a living environment: green surface (52.7%), the absence of negative factors (51.7%), noise (47.8%), use of eco building materials (45.3%), natural illumination (44.8%), eco friendly way of heating (41.4%), not contaminated environment (40.4%), distance to recreation centers (12.8 %). The results showed that young families express very high expectations regarding the factors of healthy living environment, and that these factors are crucial in their buying decisions. Cited attributed to a general awareness of young people about the negative effects of the environment on health, self-care and increased ecological awareness. Research shows that the present factors of a healthy living environment in Slovenia affect the value of residential real estate.

Keywords: Healthy living environment, the residential real estate, purchasing decisions, expectations, Slovenia

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Study on The improvement of Strength in Children Aged 6-9 Years by the Means Of Athletics

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Abstract

Human development is a dynamic, even spectacular phenomenon during the growth age. The human body functions as a single whole, but its subsystems have an individual dynamics and they are articulated to contour a picture that is specific to a certain age group. It is known the fact that movement is the engine of all things and that it is defining for the childhood period. Movement represents the essential characteristic of the animal kingdom; for the human beings, and especially for the children, movement is essential, as water and food, representing the purpose by which they satisfy their needs, accomplish their wishes and achieve their personal goals. The issue of practising a sport at the age of childhood is a very commented subject, being closely related to the physical development, to the physiologic and affective balance of the human body in the growth period. The improvement of strength in prepubertal children represents a controversial subject in the specialty literature; therefore, if the idea of the uselessness of a training for the improvement of strength in children, before the instalment of puberty, was clearly contoured within the incipient studies on this age group, some recent researches certify more and more the idea of an improvement of this motor capacity. Starting from this idea, by the study carried on, our aim was to check if the strength can be improved in prepubertal children aged 6-9 years by a training program which involves athletic methods under a playful form. The study was carried on for a period of 10 months, starting with an initial testing, at the beginning of the school year 2012-2013, continuing by an intermediary testing after 5 months of implementation of the athletic program, being completed at the end of the school year by a final testing; the children participated to 2 lessons per week, with a duration of 90 minutes.

Keywords:

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Reasons for fearing death in Iranian nurses

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Abstract

Nurses are exposed to dying patients in the course of their clinical work, and the personal attitudes of nurses about death and dying will probably affect the quality of care that they provide during the terminal stages of a patient's life. There are different reasons to fear of death, and the aim of the present study was to examine the reasons why Iranian nurses fear death and to compare these reasons with those of other women. The subjects were 112 women (56 nurses and 56 comparison women). Nurses were selected from a general hospital, and the control group was matched for age, education, marital status, employment status and years of work experience. On the Reasons for Death Fear Scale (RDFS), the nurses had significantly higher scores than the control group on only two items: grieving over what they would leave behind (wealth, valuables, etc.) and over the loss of self or identity. Since nurses experience emotional issues related to death, they need skills to manage their fear of death, and death education program in the workplace might reduce their fear of death. The generalizability of the present results to male nurses and other health professionals merits further investigation.

Keywords: fear of death, nurses, women, iran

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The Anti-Diabetic Properties of the Aqueous Seed and Endocarp Extracts of Malaysian *Swietenia macrophylla* King Combined with Glibenclamide in Rats

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Abstract

Diabetic patients, habitually, use plants and plant products those assumed to have an anti-hyperglycemic desire often combined with the oral anti-diabetic medication given. The subsequent interaction between the ingested plant and the medication taken may affect the pharmacology and toxicology profile of which either component leads to number of categorizing effects. This study designed to investigate the anti-diabetic properties of the mixture of *Swietenia macrophylla* seeds and endocarps aqueous extract in STZ-induced diabetic rats, and also to assess the possible plant– medication interaction with glibenclamide. Twenty four male rats (Sprague Dawley) made diabetic, they were orally force-fed with glibenclamide, mixture of seeds and endocarps aqueous extract and combination of full strength extract with half of the previous glibenclamide dosage, daily for three weeks. Body weight and FBG levels were determined at treatment intervals of 0, 7, 14 and 21 days. Both glibenclamide and plant extract showed hypoglycemic effect. Highest significance found in the group with combined treatment of plant extract plus glibenclamide. We concluded that the use of the aqueous extract of *Swietenia macrophylla* King seeds and endocarps in combination with glibenclamide can exhibit potent additive anti-diabetic effect in rats.

Keywords: *Swietenia macrophylla* King, Glibenclamide, Aqueous Extract, Antidiabetic, Additive

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Hemorrhagic brain disorders in children

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Abstract

Our aim to study morbidity and mortality structure of hemorrhagic brain disorders in children. The object of investigation were children under one year with hemorrhagic stroke, which were in the neurology department of Karaganda Regional Children's Clinical Hospital in 2010-2012. All children were thoroughly examined including: general and laboratory testing, and specialized investigations – electrocardiogram, echocardiography, computed tomography of brain. Our results showed the increase in morbidity of hemorrhagic strokes, which were represented by subarachnoid (69%) and intracranial bleedings (31%). Pathomorphological investigation of autopsy material showed that in 55.5% of the observations arteriovenous malformations and aneurysms were revealed during brain vessel histological study, which demand further study of the reasons and pathogenic mechanisms of hemorrhagic brain lesions in children.

Keywords:

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Assess the impact of Fuel - Energy Complex (FEC) on the Public Health in Kazakhstan

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Abstract

Relevance of the topic. Kazakhstan has large reserves of energy resources (oil, gas, coal, uranium). Our Republic is among the top ten countries for oil reserves in the world (3% of world reserves), in the top twenty countries in terms of gas reserves (1% of world reserves). Also on the Kazakhstan sector of the Caspian Sea accounts for up to two thirds of all hydrocarbon resources of the Caspian Sea.

Total capacity of all power plants in Kazakhstan is 18.992.7 MW. The largest of constructed plants in Kazakhstan - GRES-1 (thermal power plant) Ekibastuz c. of Pavlodar region with 8 units with an installed capacity of 500 MW each, as well as the greatest power generation gives Aksu (Ermakovskaya) TPP, which in 2006 developed 16% of all energy produced in Kazakhstan.

In 2012, total thrown in the Republic of pollutants in the amount of 2 384,3 thousand tons (in 2008 - 2643.1 thousand tons), of which 593.8 thousand tons (in 2008 - 688 7 tons) - Solid 1 790.5 thousand tons (in 2008 - 1954.3 thousand tonnes) - gaseous and liquid [1: 87-88].

Environmental contamination occurs throughout the chain of production of fuel resources - production, transportation, refining - and generate heat and energy. In this population suffers as small towns and large cities, where summed exposure to pollutants emissions from Energy, Industry and intensively growing traffic flows [2: 87-89]. Introduction of contaminants into the environment for any processes can be assessed on the local (IMPACT), regional or global level [3: 16-21].

Coals of high-and inadequate cleaning flue gas purification plant in the local TPP and TPP leads to significant emissions of harmful substances into the atmosphere for example 45.8% of all emissions of Pavlodar region and over 20% of all emissions Karaganda regions owned power plants for solid fuels.

Purpose: To evaluate the impact of activities of FEC on the public health of the Republic of Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods. To assess the health status of the population retrospective analysis of morbidity Karaganda and Pavlodar regions from 2009 to 2012. The material used in statistical research coupons refined diagnoses (Account Form 025-2 / y) , taken in health care organizations researched areas from which conducted to the copy of data on morbidity . Were also used statistical compilations "Health and activities of

Karaganda Region Health " and " Health and the activities of health care organizations of Pavlodar region" from 2009 to 2012.

Results. It has been found that the dynamics of the number of cases registered with newly diagnosed at the Republican level, tends to increase and amounted in 2012, 93.1 per 100 thousand of population (in 2009, 91.4 cases per 100 thousand population) . Dynamics of the number of cases registered with newly diagnosed at the Karaganda region , tends to decrease and amounted in 2012 , 7.7 cases per 100 thousand of population (in 2009, 8.1 cases per 100 thousand population) . Dynamics of the number of cases registered with newly diagnosed at the Pavlodar region , tends to a slight increase and amounted in 2012, 5.4 cases per 100 thousand of population (in 2009, 5.1 per 100 thousand population) [4 : 173 -174]. Also been an increase in the level of certain diseases in the Pavlodar region, such as respiratory diseases, complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the postpartum period, nervous system diseases, mental and behavioral disorders, neoplasms.

Conclusion. So chemicals contained in the emissions of existing enterprises in the fuel and energy sector have a direct impact on the health of the population studied regions, and despite the positive trend to reduce the overall incidence at the national level, still remains at a high level, and in some cases continues increase, despite the measures taken.

Keywords:

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Psychological Health for Parents of Children with Autistic Disorder in Jordan

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Abstract

Purpose: This study has sought to examine the prediction power of parenting stress on the Quality of Life (QoL) of Jordanian parents of children with Autistic Disorder (AD). Methods: Standard simultaneous regression was performed for 184 participants. Results: The study revealed that parental distress was a significant predictor for the QoL of both parent whereas child's difficult characteristics predicted only mothers' QoL. Conclusion and Recommendations: The results of this study showed that bringing up a child with AD may be a significant challenge to parents' QoL. Educators and clinicians can utilize the results of this study by designing comprehensive intervention plans that better recognize the needs of children with AD and their parents.

Keywords:

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Clinic of Post-Hypoxic Changes of the Brain At Children

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Abstract

Research objective: to study the clinic and results neurosonographic examination of the brain in 155 newborns with posthypoxic brain damage. Results of research: among children prevailed term infants-54.1%, 45.9% preterm infants. During pregnancy identified in 5% of cases of fetal pathology: chronic fetoplacental insufficiency, oligohydramnios, 95 % - pathology maternal anemia, acute viral disease, hypertension , chronic diseases . When neurosonographic examination of the brain are allocated: periventricular hemorrhage (PVH) - a 62 dilatation of the ventricular system (hydrocephalia) - at 25, ischemia subcortical nuclei - in 13 , combined forms: with periventricular hemorrhage and ischemia subcortical nuclei - in 18, hydrocephalia and ischemia subcortical nuclei in 37 children. In newborn children at the clinic prevailed with IVH grade 2 with signs of intracranial hypertension, 29.2% - developed hydrocephalic syndrome (in premature infants), symptoms of CNS depression at 25% term infants, convulsions at 10% only in term infants. Conclusion: The identified clinical - neurological syndromes indicate the presence of disorders of cerebral hemodynamics in neonates, while neurosonographic examination of the brain used as additional diagnostic method.

Keywords:

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The condition of children's health carrying inattentive or malevolent treatment in childhood

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Abstract

Our aim was to study cases of child neglect, which resulted in need for emergency medical help. Work was conducted among children admitted to Regional Children's Clinical Hospital of Karaganda in 2010-2012. Results showed that among all children mostly suffered kids of early age with thermal burns (37.4%); traumas were second (altitude injuries, transport injuries) (26.6%), foreign bodies were third (25.8%), and poisoning was fourth (17.9%), while suicidal behavior was exhibited in 1.4% cases. We established that the fact of inattentive relation to child from parents in the form of lack of conditions for safe existence is usually related to lack of knowledge about children's behavior peculiarities, and also lack of parents' responsibility for child's health.

Keywords:

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Preliminary results of a study of health impacts on human beings due to long term exposure to heavy noise

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Abstract

The noise could cause physiological and psychological problems to humans. Especially, long term exposure to high noise levels on or above 85 dB(A) cause adverse health effects like headache, blood pressure, heart failure, damage to liver and brain etc. The hearing acuity of workers who work with high noise may change over time and hearing threshold could be quantitatively measured through the audiometric hearing test. This is an effort to investigate some health impacts and how it has been effected on auditory acuity on workers those who expose to heavy sound for a long time period. The correlations between threshold hearing levels and heavy noise exposed period also analyzed.

Total of 73 workers those who were continuously exposed to (75-90) dB LAeq,8h per day in their work place were selected to this study. A questionnaire was developed to gather information directly from the workers about impacts and diseases due to long term exposure of high level noise. "Amplaid A321" audiometer was used to obtain the audiograms. B&K Type-2250 hand held analyzer (IEC 61672-1; 2002 Class1) was used for noise level measurements of the polluted areas. The analyzer was calibrated using B&K sound calibrator type 4231 before and after on each measurement session.

The tested workers were grouped according to their age, around 22% were in 20-29 years age limit, 31% were in 30-39 years, 38% were in 40-49 years, 7% were in 50-60 years and 2 % were in more than 60 years. Our survey result reveals that around 56% were suffered with tinnitus and all tested workers suffered from speech interferences. Around 31% were reported for stammering and 44% suffer from headache. No cardiovascular patients were found from them. 37% suffer from sleep disturbances and 62% were accused from residents in home due to loud speech at home. Workers those who are suffering from headache were found to show their symptom after they have been exposed to high noise level over 5 years period. Out of the tested workers 15% were suffered from Normal hearing, 10% were suffered from Conductive hearing loss, 47% were suffered from Sensorineural hearing loss, 2% were suffered from Mixed hearing loss, 14% were suffered from low frequency loss disease, 8% were suffered from high frequency loss disease and 4% were suffered from Noise induced hearing loss. Furthermore if workers who exposed to high noise over 75 dB(A) continuously more than 5 years with 8 hours daily, are being victim of several illnesses and aural impairments. This study on analysis of audiogram of workers working in high noise level areas for longer periods has shown a loss of hearing level which shows some correlation between noise levels exposed and the hearing loss.

Keywords:

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Role of the Plantar Fascia on the Structure and Function of the Foot and Ankle in living Individual: A literature review

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Abstract

Background: Plantar fascia supports medial longitudinal arch both in weight bearing and locomotion.¹¹ Mechanical load can affect the structure and behavior of the plantar fascia.¹⁴ Plantar fascia thickness is different along its length.²⁵ It is a biomechanical variable to understand the concentration of the amount of the applied load on identified location of the plantar fascia. ¹² Objective: The objective of reviewing papers is better comprehension about role of the plantar fascia on the structure (arch height) and function (adaptation) of the foot and ankle in living individual. Method: Literatures were reviewed to establish and to analyze current knowledge of the plantar fascia, to study and to analyze previous studies and methods to study plantar fascia role on the structure and function of the foot and ankle and to find the problems. Result: Plantar fascia affects the height of the medial longitudinal arch and foot adaptation as long as vertical load is applied on the whole or part of the plantar fascia in living individual. Conclusion: Plantar fascia thickness is decreased under vertical load. It is specific property of the plantar fascia to study its role on the structure and function of the foot and ankle in living individual. Relevance: In abnormal conditions of the foot and ankle in static and locomotion, it can help clinicians to diagnose the necessity of plantar fascia assessment and evaluating plantar fascia thickness along its length.

Keywords: Plantar fascia, Foot & Ankle, Mechanical load

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Hydrogen sulfide suppresses high glucose-induced expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) in endothelial cells

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Abstract

Hydrogen sulfide (H₂S) is a newly identified endogenous gasotransmitter that has been implicated in the pathophysiology of several biological systems. However, the role of H₂S in the pathogenesis of diabetic vascular injury remains unclear. The aims of this study were to determine the effect of H₂S on the high glucose (HG)-induced expression of intercellular adhesion molecule-1 (ICAM-1) in human umbilical vein endothelial cells (HUVECs) and to explore the possible underlying mechanisms. HUVECs were exposed either to a normal concentration of D-glucose (5.5 mmol/l) or high glucose (16.7 mmol/l) in the absence or presence of NaHS for the indicated periods. The ICAM-1 levels were analyzed by Western blotting and real-time RT-PCR. Exposure to HG for 48 h or 72 h significantly increased ICAM-1 expression, and these increases correlated with increases in both the production of intracellular reactive oxygen species (ROS) and the activation of nuclear factor- κ B (NF- κ B). Pretreatment with NaHS inhibited HG-induced ICAM-1 expression at both the protein and mRNA levels and resulted in a reduction in the intracellular ROS level and the suppression of NF- κ B activity. These findings indicate that H₂S might protect against HG-induced vascular damage by down-regulating ICAM-1 expression in endothelial cells.

Keywords: high glucose, human umbilical vein endothelial cells, hydrogen sulfide, intercellular adhesion molecule-1, nuclear factor- κ B

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Development of Commercial medicine in Karaganda city market Section "Health & Medical Services: Health Policy & Medical services"

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Abstract

Description: Kazakhstan started State program on Development of Healthcare System " Salamatty Kazakhstan " for 2011 - 2015, aimed at improving sustainable socio- demographic development of the whole country with equal healthcare services. The Programme includes support of health organizations by providing them finance and human resources, material resources, medicines, etc. However, the quality of medical services does not satisfy the population.

Aim of research: Assessment of the state support and real interests of the beneficiaries demand (consumers) of medical services.

Research methods:

1) Analysis of statistical data of Healthcare organizations' practice in Karaganda for 2010-2012.;

2) Questioning the population of Karaganda.

Research results: During 2010-2012 quantity of healthcare organizations in Karaganda increased from 108 to 144 units. According to population survey (2012) 36% of respondents reported inaccessibility and poor quality of health care. Respondents pointed main facilities: pharmacy (19.3%), dental clinics (24.3%), health centers (24%), healthcare services (42%).

Conclusion: Health services market poor demand for small private medical service centers (like dentistry, pharmacy, laboratory, etc.). The advantages of such companies/services: accessibility of services to consumers geographically, mobility and high quality of services due to the use of new technologies and modern equipment, convenience schedule and patient reception, comfort and quality.

Recommendations:

- 1) Provide support in government programs for development of commercial medicine as a priority;
- 2) Development of commercial health services as not ambulatory, but service;
- 3) Organization of private medical institutions on the principles of local (territorial) proximity to consumers, as well as high quality of service and mobility.

Keywords:

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Clinic Features of Acute Bronchiolitis in Children

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Abstract

Purpose of the study: the clinical features of acute bronchiolitis in children. Methods: analyzed medical history 59 children (38 boys, 21 girls) who underwent bronchiolitis in the period 2010 to 2013. Implementation period of the disease in middle age were girls in 47, 6% of cases, up to 3 months in 53% of boys and 6 months. Results: peak incidence of acute bronchiolitis, a severe form, observed up to 6 months of life in the cold season; redoublement bronchiolitis was uncommon. Important role in the occurrence of acute bronchiolitis played respiratory – syncytial virus. The study of heredity in these children identified: respiratory allergosis the parent -25%, asthma relatives -20%, atopic dermatitis – 18% and 37% of children without a family history of aggravating factors. Clinic acute bronchiolitis in children early in the disease observed fever in 45% of children. Symptom of respiratory failure in 30% of children – RI 2 degrees, 45% of children – RI 3 degrees. Episodes of apnea during the disease were observed in 55% of children. Saturation index in children with bronchiolitis in 43,7% children were normal throughout the disease, 18,5 % children – saturation 75-89%, recovered to normal 1 day, 12,6% - saturation below 75% recovered to normal over for 1 day. Conclusion: acute bronchiolitis is most common in children under 6 months of life, be severe.

Keywords:

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Youthfulness in Turkey and Aged Discrimination

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Abstract

Aging is an irreversible and inevitable physiological process that affects all systems. Aging societies may encounter with not only health problems, but also other important problems such as elder discrimination, elder abuse, fragility, nutritional deficiencies and social deficits. Elder discrimination includes attitudes and behaviors expressing the prejudice against advanced-aged individuals. Today, elder individuals are exposed to discrimination in majority of societies in the world. Examining the studies aimed at determining the viewpoints of the youth concerning elder discrimination; it was observed that views of students concerning the elder and the scores of "Elder Discrimination Attitude Scale" were affected by variables such as the age, grade of students, as well as living and spending time with the elder. Viewpoints of the youth that will form the future of the Turkish society concerning the elder and their thoughts about the elder discrimination are important in terms of the community health. It is suggested to plan researches aimed at determining the relevant thoughts, views, attitudes and behaviours of the youth, form programs aimed at integrating the youth and the elder according to the acquired results, provide relevant education and consultancy services in order to change the viewpoints of the youth concerning both the elder and elder discrimination positively.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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Vaccine Prophylaxis of Pneumococcal infection in Kazakhstan

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Abstract

Vaccination strategy in the Republic of Kazakhstan (RK) includes the following sections: rationale and introduction of new vaccines; sustainable financing, preparation of regulatory environment, the development of mechanisms of introduction of vaccination, conduct surveillance for vaccine-preventable diseases, achieving the optimal level (95% or more) routine immunization coverage each administrative territory; laboratory component communicable disease surveillance, training of health workers; outreach.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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Health Tourism Situation Ethics

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Abstract

The concept of ethics in terms of medical tourism comes into prominence as the result of crisis in the area of health, malpractice intervention and corruption and organizations and has an important place in government policy which is working to provide quality health care. The studies in this field and the reflection of the results of the intervention and treatment on people increase the importance of the subject. The main purpose of this article, parallel to topic title, is to contribute knowledge and equipment increase on ethic, to identify the emerging issues and to offer concrete suggestions for solutions. Accordingly, this paper also aims to open a way for a language and understanding within the framework in health professional ethics and to prove the importance and necessity of health tourism ethics.

Keywords: ethic, health tourism, health tourism ethics, medical ethics

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Review for uses and therapeutic effects of spirulina, *Spirulina platensis* microalgae

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Abstract

Spirulina is a filamentous cyanobacteria with many applications in food and drug industries, as a food in human, aquaculture, vet and poultry industries. Semi and mass culture of Spirulina carries out in different countries. It contains large amounts of protein (70% dry weight), carotenoid (4000 mg/kg), (omega-3 and omega-6 polyunsaturated fatty acids, gamma linolenic acid (GLA), sulfolipids, glycolipids, polysaccharides, provitamins; vitamin A vitamin E, various B vitamins; and minerals, including calcium, iron, magnesium, manganese, potassium, zinc and selenium. Pre-clinical and clinical studies suggest that Spirulina has certain therapeutic effects such as reduction in blood cholesterol, protection against some cancers, enhancement of the immune system, increase of intestinal lactobacilli, reduction of nephrotoxicity by heavy metals and drugs, radiation protection, reduction of hyperlipidemia and obesity. In this paper, uses and therapeutic effect of spirulina have been reviewed according to new researches.

Keywords: spirulina, use, therapeutic

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Factors Predicting the Physical Activity Behavior of Female Adolescents: A Test of the Health Promotion Model

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Abstract

Objectives: Physical activity behavior begins to decline during adolescence and continues to decrease throughout young adulthood. This study aims to explain factors that influence physical activity behavior in a sample of female adolescents using a health promotion model framework.

Methods: This cross-sectional survey was used to explore physical activity behavior among a sample of female adolescents. Participants completed measures of physical activity, perceived self-efficacy, self-esteem, social support, perceived barriers, and perceived affect. Interactions among the variables were examined using path analysis within a covariance modeling framework.

Results: The final model accounted for an R² value of 0.52 for physical activity and offered a good model-data fit. The results indicated that physical activity was predicted by self-esteem ($\beta=0.46$, $p<0.001$), perceived self-efficacy ($\beta=0.40$, $p<0.001$), social support ($\beta=0.24$, $p<0.001$), perceived barriers ($\beta=-0.19$, $p<0.001$), and perceived affect ($\beta=0.17$, $p<0.001$). **Conclusions:** The findings of this study showed that the health promotion model was useful to predict physical activity behavior among the Iranian female adolescents. Information related to the predictors of physical activity behavior will help researchers plan more tailored culturally relevant health promotion interventions for this population.

Keywords:

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Seasonal changes of number of submandibular lymph nodes in episodic ill children

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Abstract

Purpose. To study the seasonal changes of number of submandibular lymph nodes (LN) in episodic ill children.

Tasks. To determine the number of submandibular LN in children of three age groups (4-6, 7-11 and 12-16 years old) in different seasons; to compare the number of symmetrical LN. **Methods.** The number of submandibular LN of 379th episodic ill children were determined by palpation. **Results.** The submandibular LN were observed near the angle of lower jaw in most cases. In younger and older school students the predominance of the average number of LN in the autumn-winter periods was noted (0.8 ± 0.0 и 0.8 ± 0.1 —on the right; 0.6 ± 0.0 и 0.6 ± 0.1 —on the left). The average number of the right LN exceeded similar indicator on the left in all seasons. Children of 4-6 years had greater average number of LN corresponds to the winter season (0.8 ± 0.2 —on the right; 1.1 ± 0.2 —on the left). In contrast to 7-16 years old children, the average number of LN of preschoolers prevailed on the left side except summer period. Left submandibular nodes showed a statistically significant ageing reduction in number in all seasons. Similar trend was observed on the right side. The exception was seen in children of 7-11 years old which right number of LN in spring and autumn was the highest in comparison with other ages. **Conclusion.** Increasing the number of submandibular LN in autumn-winter period indicates a functional stress of upper respiratory lymphatic region in this season.

Keywords:

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Environmental Attitude and Environmental Information Level of Primary Education Students

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Abstract

This study was carried out to determine the environmental attitude and environmental information level of students in elementary schools in Akşehir district and to develop applicable suggestions in accordance with the results. This is a cross-sectional research carried out between 31 October and 3 December 2011. In the study that indicated by the participation of 321 student from sixth, seventh and eighth grade attended from four elementary school, the age average of students was calculated as 13.03 ± 1.19 . As a result of statistical analysis, it was noticed that the environmental information grades of students differentiate between 10 and 90, their grade average is 60.64 ± 20.37 and the grade average of environmental attitude scale is 81.65 ± 7.5 . 52.6% of the students are male and it was detected that the environmental information grade and environmental attitude scale grades are not ($p > 0.05$) changed. It was noticed that there was a 0,001 level of significance and a positive relation between the students' grade of environmental information grade, environmental attitude scale ($r = 0.172$, $p = 0.002$) and environmental thought subscale ($r = 0.366$, $p = 0.000$) at the end of the research it was concluded that the students' environmental information and mental condition was inefficient. The information level, attitude and behaviors of individuals that make up the society on environmental problems and influence of these problems on human health are important. It should not be forgotten that increasing the environmental awareness of students will be effective in taking precautions about environmental health, protection and development of community health care in today and the future.

Keywords: University students, woman, perception, woman perception

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The Level of Earthquake Consciousness of Akşehir Public and the Taken Measures

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Abstract

This research is a descriptive research that purpose of Akşehir Puplic's awareness of the earthquake and the measures taken in order. The research was carried out in the regions connected to Family Health Centers on March and April on 2013. The average of earthquake knowledge score of participants is 4.43 ± 1.41 . 44% of those who received education about the earthquake are people who received college education and above, 39.4% of them are people who graduated from hisgh school. As a result of the statistical analysis, It is seen that earthquake study status of the participants varies according to education level of them ($p = 0.001$), People in Akşehir where is located in an earthquake zone, generally have a positive attitude in terms of earthquake awareness but they don't do anything to minimize the damage of an earthquake.

Keywords: earthquake, level of consciousness, earthquake education

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Organizational Metamodel for Hospital Emergency Department

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Abstract

The paper introduces an organizational model describing the response of the Hospital Emergency Department. The hybrid simulation/analytical model (called "metamodel") is able to estimate the hospital capacity and dynamic response in real time and incorporate the influence of the damage of structural and non-structural components on the organizational ones. The waiting time is the main parameter of response and it is used to evaluate disaster resilience of health care facilities. Its behaviour is described using a double exponential function and its parameters are calibrated based on simulated data. The metamodel covers a large range of hospital configurations and takes into account hospital resources, in terms of staff and infrastructures, operational efficiency and possible existence of an emergency plan, maximum capacity and behaviour both in saturated and over capacitated conditions. The sensitivity of the model to different arrival rates, hospital configurations, and capacities and the technical and organizational policies applied during and before the strike of the disaster has been investigated. This model becomes an important tool in the decision process either for the engineering profession or for the policy makers.

Keywords: damage, disaster resilience, hospital, hospital capacity, organizational model, metamodel

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Relation between expectations of potential real estate buyers and their motivational and emotional characteristics

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Abstract

In contrast to most research that examine the impact of characteristics of the property (price, size, location, etc.) on the purchaser's decision, the article focuses on the identification of the basic psychological characteristics of potential property buyers who are connected with their decision to buy. In this context the article identifies two types of psychological factors: motivational and emotional factors. The article determines their interaction with the expectations of potential customers when deciding to purchase a property. The aim of the study was to investigate the relationship between expectations of potential real estate buyers and their motivational as well as emotional factors that contribute to their buying decision.

The main instrument for measuring the participants' expectations is a questionnaire that we formed ourselves. The data were collected via internet and via person correspondence (individually and collectively). The data were then analysed with SPSS for Windows programme.

In our study, according to findings of two basic emotions, we argue that persons with higher expressions of positive emotions find the home buying decisions more satisfying and they chose more fulfilling home options. We found out that the participants who have expressed higher internal motivational factor, are increasingly opting to buy property.

In conclusion, the article provides guidelines for the development of productive and competitive real estate climate in Slovenia, which would allow the promotion of the quality of life of the population and the growth of the real estate market.

Keywords:

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Relationship Between Neurodynamic and Psychophysiological Processes

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Abstract

Psychophysiological state of a person determines the effectiveness of the activities. Any psychophysiological activity realized by specific analyzers and nonspecific regulatory mechanisms of the brain. Nonspecific activation process can be divided into long (tens of seconds) and short (a few seconds) and momentary (1-1.5 seconds). These components are correlated with various mental functions: perception, thinking, intelligence operations, emotional processes, etc.

The aim of our study was to investigate the relationship between EEG and psychophysiological state of the cerebral cortex.

Materials and Methods

The study involved men and women aged 20 to 29 years. All subjects were right-handed and do not have a certain organic brain lesions. The control group includes individuals with optimal psychophysiological state, the experimental group - persons with functional fatigue. Determining the current psychophysiological state was performed on the basis of testing.

Performed amplitude, frequency, auto and cross-correlation analysis of the main EEG rhythms

Results and discussion

Functional state of fatigue is characterized by reaction of hyper-synchronization bioelectrical activity of the cerebral cortex in the central and frontal leads. This reaction is due to a decrease in synchronization of biopotentials between different brain structures, especially between cortical and subcortical formations. Blockade of activation influences of subcortical structures occurs, especially the reticular formation, to the cerebral cortex, which is manifested in the inhibition of brain activity. With the development of inhibition observed deceleration wave processes (increase in amplitude and decrease in frequency), the lack of a unified rhythm (reduction of the correlation coefficient). This is probably a reflection of the functional "dissociation" of those structures and as a consequence degraded conduction of excitation between them.

Emotional stress is characterized by presence in the anterior region of beta-activity and high-amplitude alpha activity, occurs desynchronization of bioelectrical activity, which leads to unbalance between inhibition and excitation with a predominance of the latter. In contrast to the state of fatigue functional reserves are remain the same and stay at peak of consumption.

Keywords:

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Exercise and Entertainment in the View of the Tourists in Safavid Era

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Abstract

Sports and entertainment have been a challenging work in any time and any human community. Because Safavid empire was the host of the many tourists such as ambassadors, traders, scientists, and religious commission, this study aims to survey the tourists' approaches, specially European tourists about Iranian entertainment when they encountered Iranian society in the Safavid era. This study will help us to recognize the history of exercise from 15th to 17th centuries from hegira when Safavids was the most important empire in around the world that will direct us to survey the health condition of the people.

Methodology: this research has been done on the base of the library document.

Result: Human societies without efficient relationships cannot develop because they operate as an integrated society, so we attempt to focus on these issues. If this type of approach is considered for other civilizations such as Greece, China, Egypt, Russia, the sports and entertainment history of the human civilization can be written. We hope this paper will be an initial step in this regard.

Keywords: Exercise, Entertainment, European Tourists, Safavid Era.

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The Effects and Importance of Coffeehouses to the Family Life

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Abstract

The research is a descriptive type of research which is made to determine how the communication of the members who go to coffeehouses is affected in a family. The research is made in the district Akşehir, in the fields that are bound to family health centers (1-7) between the dates March-April 2013. The survey has been done face to face with 296 people who accepted entering it voluntarily. In the statistical analysis of the data, SPSS 16.0 packet program has been used. 23.4% of the participants are between the ages 27-35, the income and expenses are equal of 40.7% and 23.4% of them go to CH. When there is a problem in their families. At the result of the analysis we made, statistically meaningful relationship is detected between the frequency of going to CH and ages of the participants ($p=0.002$) and the between frequency of going to CH and monthly incomes of the participants ($p=0.016$). Most of the participants don't spend enough time with their family as they go to coffeehouses in the evening and they think going to coffeehouses doesn't affect the relationship with their family (in a negative way) negatively.

Keywords: family communication, social space coffeehouses hobby

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Brain Tumor Detection using Medical Image Registration

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Abstract

The process of aligning two medical images and taking those medical images to the same coordinate system so that corresponding features can easily be related is called medical image registration. Thanks to the using suitable computer programming techniques and transformation between two images a new much more informative image can be found.

In this paper, we propose registration of MR image of a patient with brain tumour (Figure 1A) with another MR image of the same patient at a different time (Figure 1B) so that we can investigate the growthiness of tumor inside the brain.

Keywords: medical image registration, image processing, affine transformation, MR imaging

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Prediction of Adolescents' Coping Styles on the basis of Personality Characteristics and Positive Mental States: A Cross Cultural Study

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Abstract

This research aimed to predict adolescents' coping styles on the basis of personality characteristics and positive mental states. A sample of 400 adolescents (males and females) in the age range of 16-19 years was selected randomly from the adolescents of two different cultures viz. Iran and India. Participants were given Eysenk Personality Questionnaire, Coping Styles Inventory, Oxford Happiness Questionnaire, Life Orientation Inventory and Hope Scale. Results clearly revealed significant correlations between personality characteristics, positive mental states viz. happiness, optimism and hope with coping styles, in both the cultural and gender groups. Results also showed that problem-focused and emotion-focused coping styles were positively correlated with extraversion and negatively correlated with neuroticism and psychoticism. It was also shown that there was a positive correlation between positive mental states viz. happiness, optimism and hope with problem-focused and emotion-focused coping styles among adolescents. There were also cultural and gender differences on some of the studied variables. Details are discussed.

Keywords: Culture, Personality Characteristics, Positive Mental States, Coping Styles

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Healthy Schools and Healthy Generations

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Abstract

Because school is generally the first place where children enter into society after leaving the family circle; it is important in terms of not only developing health related knowledge, attitudes and behaviors but also gathering those who are sensitive to infectious diseases and accidents together. Health services related to school-environment include the following issues:

- Location, building and inner parts of the schools
- Infrastructure facilities of the schools
- Lighting Equipment, ventilation system, paint-color of the classrooms
- School playgrounds,
- Healthy water supply of the schools,
- Garbage disposal and garbage preserving at the schools
- Toilets of school (hygiene and sufficient number of toilets)
- Heating and air conditioning at the schools
- School ergonomics,
- Size of the classrooms in proportion to student population
- Appropriate school desks, school chairs and tables in line with children's developmental characteristics
- Not allowing students to carry daily heavy objects (such as books, notebooks, ...) that may distort their musculo-skeletal systems
- Hygiene of the school canteens and the effect of the products sold on health
- Availability and function of the traffic signs around the school
- Investigation of physical, chemical, psycho-social and biologic fouling and taking the due measures.

A large team consisting of school physician, school nurse, school principal and staff, parents, school psychologist performs school health services –from planning to execution- together with state policies. School health nurse is also important in the team. Therefore; nurses working at schools have big responsibilities.

Keywords: school health, student, school health nurse

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Effects of group athletic exercise on hospitalized depressed patients

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Abstract

The purpose of this study was to investigate the effects of group athletic exercise on depression. The quasi experimental method (pre-test, post –test) was conducted. 35 hospitalized depressed patients participated in this study. 20 patients had interested in the group exercise were assigned to the experimental group and 15 patients in control group. Experiments were divided into 4 athletic exercise team and played in 60 days. The control group did not play any sport team. Result showed significant difference between experimental and control groups in scores on the Beck Depression Inventory, team activities decreased depression in the experimental group. According to the result, group athletic exercise in hospitalized depressed patients is recommended.

Keywords: depression, group athletic exercise, hospitalized depressed

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Sanitary Propaganda Under Ataturk's Reign (1923-1938)

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Abstract

The sanitary heritage inherited by the Republican Regime from the Ottoman Empire involved various unfavourable elements. The unconsciousness and ignorance of the people; indifference to modern medicine; inadequate health services; difficult access to health services and contagious diseases were all among the circumstances which threatened the public health. The new Turkey was aware of the fact that a sound human labour was the real wealth for the nation. Thus the health services had to be improved; the notion of "health" had to become a common social value and the people should have been equipped with technics and skills capable of overcoming health problems. The Ministry of Healthcare and Mutual Assistance, in order to attain the abovesaid ends, were used as a potent propaganda instrument. In making use of the propaganda, the education of the teachers, films about health care, radio broadcasts, conferences, roving exhibitions, pamphlets, sanitary museums and national and local press were among the first to be utilized.

This study tries to analyze the activities of sanitary propaganda implemented by the Turkish Republic between 1923 and 1938. It is a descriptive research with some complementary contemporary data. In collecting the relevant data the author has made use of the Prime Ministry Republican Archives, the contemporary national and local newspapers of the Era and various monographic researchs and Works of compilation.

Keywords: Atatürk's era, health problems, sanitary propaganda, ministry of health care and mutual assistance.

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Bioactive Essential Oils from *Aquilaria crassna* for Cancer Prevention and Treatment

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Abstract

Aquilaria crassna has been used as a traditional medicinal plant to treat infectious and inflammatory diseases. The present study was aimed to investigate the chemical profile of ethanol extract of *A. crassna* stem bark with respect to the in vitro antioxidant and anti-cancer properties. Phytochemical analysis showed that the ethanol extract of *A. crassna* is enriched with phenolic compounds (40.8% dry weight per gram of extract) followed by flavonoids (15.9%), triterpenoids (10.5%), alkaloids (9.8%), saponins (4.1%) and tannins (3.1%). The extract demonstrated significant antioxidant effects with IC₅₀ values 62.8, 89.4 and 43.1 µg/ml in DPPH, ABTS and FRAP assays, respectively. The results were comparable with that of ascorbic acid. Furthermore, the extract demonstrated potent anti-proliferative effect with IC₅₀ 30, 72, 119 and 140 µg/ml against pancreatic (PANC-1), prostate (PC3), colorectal (HCT 116) and breast (MCF-7) cancer cells, respectively. The extract showed considerable anti-proliferative activity against human endothelial cells (HUVEC) with IC₅₀ 48 µg/ml. GC-MS analysis revealed that the extract is enriched with diversified constituents majorly belong to essential oils, phenolics and flavonoids. It can be concluded that the anti-oxidant and anticancer effects of the extract could be due to the cumulative effect of the biologically active phytoconstituents present in the extract of *A. crassna* stem bark.

Keywords:

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Knowledge Levels of Students Receiving Education at Selçuk University Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Health High School Department of Nursing Concerning the Nursing Law and Health Transformation

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Abstract

Objective: Determine the knowledge levels of nursing students receiving undergraduate education concerning the nursing law and health transformation.

Method: This descriptive study applied a questionnaire involving 19 questions about the laws and health transformation to students. Population and sample of the study consisted of students (N=273) receiving undergraduate education at Selçuk University Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Health High School Department of Nursing. The data that were collected between 17-24 February were evaluated in the SPSS program at a confidence interval of 95% and significance level of 0,05.

Findings: Among 273 undergraduate students who accepted to participate in the study, 32,2% were 1. grade, 29,3% 2. grade, 20,9% 3. grade and 17,6% 4. grade. Ages of students vary between 17 and 24, and the arithmetic mean of ages is $20,30 \pm 1,62$. As a result of the statistical calculations, it was determined that the nursing laws and states of receiving the relevant education ($p < 0,05$) and states of obtaining information about the Health Transformation Program ($p < 0,05$) varied according to ages of students.

Conclusion: It was determined that students had insufficient information about the nursing law and health transformation.

Keywords: Nursing students, nursing law, health transformation

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Effect of Perceived Family Environment on Adolescents' Stress and Coping Styles: A Cross Cultural Perspective

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Abstract

This research aimed to study the effect of family environment on adolescents' stress and coping in two different cultures; and to find out cultural and gender differences among them. A sample of 400 adolescents (males and females) in the age range of 16-19 years was selected randomly. Participants were given Stress Symptoms Rating Scale; Daily Hassles and Uplifts Scale; Coping Styles Inventory; and Family Environment Scale. Results clearly revealed significant correlations between stress, coping styles, and dimensions of family environment scale viz. Relationship, Personal Growth, and System Maintenance in both the cultural and gender groups. Results also showed that males more likely use the problem-focused and females use the emotion-focused coping styles. When education and career are same in both genders, there is no difference in using of the coping styles. There were also cultural and gender differences on some of the studied variables. Details are discussed.

Keywords: culture, perceived family environment, stress, coping styles

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Evaluation of Applied Health Education Issues in Thesis

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Abstract

The purpose of health education is meet the needs of the individual and of society . It provides to improve and protections health of individuals for a healthy life. Nurses are one professional group that constant interaction with healthy / sick individuals. Therefore, nurses have an important role in health education .

To emphasize the importance of the educators role of nurses have planned this study. In this study, we evaluated health education issues in nursing research masters and doctoral dissertations.

In National Thesis Search System, " Health Education" was written and searched. Theses were screened related to health education in between 2004 and 2014.

Total 214 thesis were found. Department of Nursing and Midwifery of the thesis has 41 units according to the criteria. However, we reached 40 of summarized thesis. Nursing Department is 87.5% and Midwifery Department is 12.5% of theses. Rate of master's theses were 55%, doctoral theses were 45%.

In our research theses, the health education topics; hypertension, postpartum care, newborn care, breastfeeding, nutrition, physical activity, heart disease discharge education, discharge education, health promotion, cervical cancer, schizophrenia, tobacco, violence, hygiene, diabetes, incontinence, pelvic exercises, breast cancer, family planning, reproductive health, antenatal care, psycho-education.

In searched thesis, It is determined "postpartum care, newborn care, breastfeeding" (10%) and "diabetes" (10%) most of topics. "Health promotion", "Discharge education for heart disease," and "Hand hygiene" has followed as second applied issues.

In terms of health protection and promotion, patient or healthy individual's education should take place largely in nursing education.

Keywords: Health Education, Thesis, Nursing

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Web-Based Patient Training and Its Reflection on Nursing

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Abstract

The increase of information sources, complication of treatment methods and shortening of hospitalization are among developments increasing the educational needs of patients. Patient training enables the patient to recover more quickly and be attuned to her/his disease, decreases the cost and increases the patient satisfaction. Having an important role in health management, patient training is a kind of learning and teaching process that aims to obtain information about health and make the required behavioral changes in order to improve health. Patient training is an important duty of nurses, who comprise the only professional group within the health team that evaluates individuals from all aspects and interacts with the healthy/sick individual for 24 hours. Nurses experience some problems while conducting the patient training such as work load, deficiency of time and budget, inconvenient institutional conditions and lack of information. These conditions hinder the patient trainings.

Spread of computer and internet usage, the developing internet technologies and use of cheaper, faster and more consistent internet technologies have caused the formation of educational environments on the web in recent years. Among these educational environments, the most popular is the web-based training. Web-based patient training has a gradually increasing importance since patients use the internet for more information and support concerning health problems, individuals have the opportunity of reaching the information on the web again and again when they are ready to learn without a time and space limitation and it is low-cost. Nurses should be able to use web-based programs in patient training and develop themselves in this area.

Keywords: Web-Based Patient Training, Nursing

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Situation Availability of Evidence-Based Nursing Lesson in Curriculum of Nursing Degree at University Departments in Turkey

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Abstract

In recent years, our country and world and is commonly used in health care based on evidence -based and emphasizes a profession. The World Health Organization expert group prepared by the nursing and midwifery education strategies in the report (WHO 2000) and is recommended nursing curriculum systematic and evidence-based care skills, researcher, gaining perspective to focused analytical and critical thinking, planning, problem solving and using information technology skills. In our country, according to nursing regulation, with the regulation of the nursing published in 2010, nurses, in this diagnostic process, is located expression that needs identified evidence-based nursing care plans, implements, evaluates and controls in nursing care.

In this study evaluated if received evidence-based nursing program in the nursing curriculum. For this purpose, nursing degree at university departments reached to curriculum from adress of "http://www.yok.gov.tr/web/guest/universiteler". We reached 194 universities. 80 of them had not the nursing departments. 32 of them was private university. 37 of 78 universities had faculty of health sciences that have nursing department. Also, universities attached 7 nursing colleges and 5 nursing faculty. Course content of these schools were examined. We can not reach course content of 26 nursing department. Nursing Department have evidence-based nursing lesson in only 12 of nursing schools. In evidence-based nursing lesson, one of them was mandatory, others were electives .

In nursing degree programs, opportunities are needed to teaching of evidence-based practice and having arrangements to improve projects.

Keywords: Nursing Education, Evidence -Based Nursing

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Role of Nurses in Protection from Hospital Infections

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Abstract

Hospital infections are defined as infections that develop 48-72 hours after the hospitalization or within 10 days following the discharge. In Turkey, the hospital infections are encountered in 5-10% of hospitalized patients in general.

Being an important public health problem in both developed and developing countries, hospital infections are considered the most important indicator of the care quality at hospitals and cause the extension of the hospitalization duration and increase of morbidity, mortality and treatment cost. It may also cause functional disorders, emotional stress, lower life quality and death in patients.

Hospital infections are secondary preventable infections and nurses play an important role in applying these preventions.

Being known as the defender of patients, nurses have a unique position of developing the patient care standards and creating a change. Nurses should be aware that nosocomial infections are preventable, have up-to-date information about universal preventions that are accepted in the entire world concerning the prevention and control of infections and provide the most efficient care for patients in line with these information.

Keywords: hospital infections, protection, role of nurses

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Opinions of Patients and Patients Relatives on Announcement of the Cancer Diagnosis to the Patient

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Goal: Nowadays we face with hundred thousands cancer diseases within a year. Due to the reason that this disease is fatal, the relatives of the patient prefer not to tell him/her about the disease. Although medical ethics requires that the patient should be aware of the disease and pulls together.

Technique: The research has been made at Kocatepe University Health Research Application hospital at the chemotherapy unit and at other departments with patients with cancer. Within the frameworks of this research made between 2006 and 2007 sample group consisted of 50 patients and 50 relatives who knew about the diagnosis. The questionnaire form for the patients consisted of 31 questions and 25 for the patients relatives. The evaluation of the data has been made by SPSS statistics program. For the evaluation of the collected data percentage test and chi square test have been used. Statistical significance was defined with $p < 0,05$.

Findings: The majority of the patients who wanted to know their diagnosis during our research was between 46 and 55 years old and those who did not want to be aware of it were older than 56 years old. The results of the interrogation among the patients who took part in the research are as follows: 64 % wanted to know their diagnosis against 72% among the patients relatives.

Result: To make it easy to say a patient about his /her death and fatal diagnosis the presence of the psychiatrist at the medical services was recommended as well as arranging of meetings on the discussions of the problems of the patients and on duty training programs devoted to the individual needs.

The Cancer, The Patient, The Patient Relatives, The interview

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Women's Attitudes Towards Menopause

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Introduction and Aim: Menopause is not only a physical period in women's life. It is also connected to social, personal and cultural values of any society. Menopause affected by individual characteristics and social structure, that perceived and experienced differently from individual to individual and society to society, is a different era that in women's life. The purpose of this research is to determine the attitudes of women, over the age of 18 who attended a public hospital in Mersin for any reason, towards menopause.

Material And Methods: The research population is 234 women over the age of 18 who attended for any reason in a public hospital on 2 december 2013 – 3 february 2014. The sample consists of 130 women who can communicate and speak Turkish which determined by random sampling one of nonprobability sample. The data is collected using a questionnaire developed by researchers and the Neugarten and Kraines, Attitudes towards Menopause Scale, Turkish version of which is tested for validity and reliability by Uçanok on Turkish women. The data is analyzed using pearson chi-square, percentage, one way ANOVA and t test.

Results: The mean age of women participating in our study is $34,1 \pm 8,38$. Overall %44,6 of the woman have university degree, more than half of women(%54,6) work, %25,4 smoke, %54,6 have an average income. Overall %7,7 are in the menopausal period. The mean score of the women's menopausal attitude is $38,19 \pm 11,65$. The highest score of attitude towards menopausal scale is '80' and lowest score is '0'.

Conclusion: It is possible to say that women's attitude towards menopause is not at a desired level. Educating and consulting women from childhood to adulthood provides women to have positive attitudes towards menopause. To develop positive attitudes towards menopause counselling services provided by health care workers is suggested.

Keywords: Women, Women's Health, Menopause, Attitude, Attitude toward menopausal.

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Evaluation of Women's Sex Life Quality

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Introduction and aim: Sexuality is an experience which exists since the birth of humanity and affects human's life. This study aims to find how women evaluates quality of sex life.

Material And Methods: The population of the research consists of 234 women over 18 years old who attend family planning clinic for any reason in a state hospital in mersin between 1 october 2013 and 1 november 2013. The sample consists of 109 volunteer women who can communicate and speak Turkish, determined by random sampling one of non probability sample. The data is collected with semi-structured personal information form and sexual life quality scale (SQOL-F) developed by the researchers. The data is analyzed using Pearson chi-square, percentage, t-.test and one way variation analyze.

Results: The mean age of women in the study is $30,38 \pm 8,09$. 45% of women are married, 39% of them have children, 85% have no health problem. The more the women are educated, the more positive and statistically meaningful attitudes they have. It is seen that the women without children, living in city centre have more positive attitudes. It is found that the average point of them in sexual life quality scale is $79,50 \pm 8,09$. The highest point in the scale is "108" and the lowest one is "18".

Conclusion: It may be concluded that women's sexual life quality is not on a desired level although it is positive. This study is carried out to determine sexual life quality of the women who have burden of life, gain sexual life after paying the price, and sometimes whose life is even under threat and live sexual life as a small detail.

Keywords: Woman, Sexuality, Life Quality.

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Developing roles of nurses in incontinence care

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Increased lifespan, aging population and desiring better quality of life has increased the importance of incontinence care. Ensuring care to individuals with incontinence and maintaining continence are required a multidisciplinary team¹. Nurses are the essential members of the team with their constantly developing roles. Continence nurses in a key position, have some roles and responsibilities that they have to perform². The International Consultation on Incontinence has also published an extensive review of the roles of nurses worldwide in the care of patients with incontinence³. These are making research, clinician/ practitioner, counseling, health protection/development, training, decision making, care management, manager, coordination and communication^{2,4}.

Nurses are also in a reference position in helping the patient and the patient's family and caregivers, where relevant, to cope effectively with the physical, psychological, social, and economic consequences of incontinence. In the long-term care, acute care, and home care setting, the nurse may be the only healthcare professional who detects and begins the assessment and treatment of incontinence^{1,5}. They can do urodynamic studies, fluid/dietary changes, bladder training, pelvic floor muscle exercises, biofeedback, electromagnetic chair, tibial nerve stimulation and neuromodulation as diagnostic and therapeutic procedures⁶.

In International Council of Nurses- ICN (2014) it is mentioned that when practicing to the full extent of nurses education, training and capabilities, patient care will be effectively. So that , nurses must be supported for learning and development opportunities⁷. Nowadays, patient care and educational courses on incontinence are available for nurses in the UK, USA, Europe, Australia, and Canada, and are beginning to appear in Asia. Guidelines and nursing organizations are also being developed to improve nursing practice for incontinence care³.

In conclusion, nurses can be capable of providing assessment, diagnosis, treatment and management options for patients in need of continence care. Holistic nursing care models for patients with incontinence are evolving in worldwide.

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The Effect of Streptozotocin Induced Diabetes Mellitus on Liver Activity in Mice

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This study was designed to investigate the biochemical changes of liver function occurring due to STZ-induced diabetes mellitus in mice. Animals made diabetic by a single ip injection of STZ (150mg/kg bw) and serum samples were collected after two, four and six weeks of injection. Alterations in blood glucose level, body weight, relative percentage of live weight, the biochemical activity of liver enzymes (ALP, ACP, AST, ALT, LDH), total bilirubin, and cholesterol levels were estimated. Significant decrease of body weight was found, significant increases in blood glucose sugar, the relative percentage of liver weight, levels of ALP, AST, LAT, bilirubin and cholesterol, and insignificant increase in the activity of ACP; while serum LDH was increased significantly by the second and fourth week but decreased at the sixth week. The study concluded that STZ-induced diabetes affects significantly the biochemical function of liver and causes disturbances in the activity of liver enzymes.

Keywords: Streptozotocin, diabetes mellitus, liver enzymes, biochemical alterations

Antibiotic Resistance S. Aureus, Isolated From Patients With Diabetic Foot Syndrome (DFS)

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According to some researchers it is obvious that the dominant agent of necrotic complications DFS is S.aureus (25-73%), which is often obtained in the form of microbial associations. In this regard, it is advisable to study the application of the directed antimicrobial therapy.

Objective: to study antibiotic resistance of S.aureus, isolated from patients with SDS.

Materials and Methods: 2 groups of patients: group 1-27 patients with DFS in age from 47 to 76 years; group 2, the control -30 patients without SDS - with chronic foot wound infection in the same age group. Wound specimen was cultivated by Gouldy method, identified by MALDI-TOF spectrometry (BRUKER 2012), antimicrobial resistance defined by the Kirby-Bauer.

Results: 1 group. Obtained 18 cultures S.aureus, 59.3% in association with other microorganisms. Resistance to penicillin derivative (-100% penicillin, ampicillin -89%, 28% amoxiclav, oxacillin 5.5%), cephalosporins (- cefazolin 50%, cefuroxime -39%, ceftriaxone, 33%), aminoglycosides (kanamycin 72%, gentamicin 56%, amikacin, 33%); karbopenems-33% ciprofloxacin 39% and 50% of the isolates were resistant to three and more antibiotics

2 group. The proportion of S. aureus 28, 6%, dominated by monocultures of 73.3%. Microbial associations were presented with gram-negative microorganisms (50%), Streptococci (25%), Candida and Proteus equally by 12.5%. Resistance to three and more antibiotics were identified in 33%

Conclusion: The high prevalence of antibiotic-resistant strains of S.aureus have been indicated in patients with diabetes with DFS and therefore the empirical antibiotic therapy is not effective enough, and also contributes to the formation and spread of antibiotic resistant strains of S.aureus.

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The Ascariasis Morbidity Among the Population of Reproductive Age

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The ascariasis among the population of reproductive age is accompanied by such clinical implications as pain abdominal syndrome – 74,7%, appetite disorders –75%, dyspeptic disorders – 79,2%. The goal of this research – carrying-out of an analysis of the ascariasis morbidity among the population of reproductive age of Karaganda region.

Material and methods. The data of the official accounting of helminthiasis invasion morbidity among the population of the Republic of Kazakhstan and data of sanitary and parasitological studies of environmental

objects of Department of State Committee for Health and Epidemiological Supervision of Karaganda region within 2003-2013 are used.

Findings of research. While researching it is determined that ascariasis was diagnosed in 78,76% of cases aged from 18 to 44 years. The patients were divided by sex: women 57,97%, men 42,03%. The long-term dynamics of ascariasis morbidity has a moderate downward trend – the average annual rate of reduction was – 1,9%. However, along with a general trend to reduce the ascariasis morbidity in some areas such as Karkaraly, Aktogay, the level of morbidity remains high 84,7 and 50,4 of case per 100 thousand of population.

Thus, the final analysis of contingent (cohort) ascariasis morbidity has determined that the largest proportion of ascariasis patients was registered among the workers – 9,4%, people without occupation – 8,9% and the rest of population – 25,7%.

Conclusions. Ascariasis morbidity rate in Central Kazakhstan is 29,3 per 100 thousand of population which is higher than an average republican by 2,9 times. It was recorded a level decrease of ascariasis morbidity by – 21,4%.

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Analysis of Life's Quality of Patients with Diabetes with Diabetic Foot Syndrome

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Introduction: According to WHO now the most frequent complication of diabetes is the diabetic foot syndrome, or osteoarthropathy. Objective of this research is to study a social-hygienic portrait of patients with diabetes with diabetic foot syndrome in the city of Karaganda, Kazakhstan.

Materials and methods: The research was carried out in 2 formed groups of patients: study group - 29 people, and control group of 30 people, average age - 60-80, groups contain both men and women with osteoarthropathy and damage of extremities of other etiology on the background of diabetes.

Method of research: statistical analysis by means of the relative indexes, their correlation dependence.

Results: The analysis revealed that the majority of people suffering from osteoarthropathy consisted of women, making 81%, while men made only 19%. The analysis of age structure of patients with osteoarthropathy showed that prevailing were the patients aged more than 70-80 - 29,5%; 60-70 years old - 25,5%; 50-60 - 18,5%; 80-90 years old - 8,5%; 40-50 - 4%; 30-40 - 11,5%; 20-30 - 2,5%. Among patients with osteoarthropathy the main part was pensioners, making 62%. Most frequent accompanying diseases:

- Coronary heart disease – 24,5%
- Arterial hypertension – 22,5%
- Atherosclerotic cardiosclerosis – 22%
- Atherosclerosis of aorta – 15,5%
- other diseases – 15,5%

The accompanying diseases listed above and osteoarthropathy have strong direct correlation dependence.

Conclusion: Social-hygienic portrait of patients with diabetes with osteoarthropathy is as follows: the majority of people suffering from osteoarthropathy are women, aged 60-80, mostly unemployed. The analysis of duration of the disease in patients with diabetes showed that majority had been having diabetes for 6-10 years. The disability analysis showed that 45,5% patients are disabled people of the II disability group, 9% - disabled people of the I disability group, 45,5% are not disabled. The world practice showed that work of diabetic foot offices improves the indicators in diagnostics of an osteoarthropathy syndrome in people from risk group, as well as reduces the incidence of osteoarthropathy if preventive measures are taken.

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Knowledge Levels of Students Receiving Education at Selçuk University Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Health High School Department of Nursing Concerning Informatics

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Objective: Determine the knowledge levels of nursing students receiving undergraduate education concerning informatics.

Method: This descriptive study applied a questionnaire involving 13 questions about informatics to students. Population and sample of the study consisted of students (N=273) receiving undergraduate education at Selçuk University Akşehir Kadir Yallagöz Health High School Department of Nursing. The data that were collected between 17-24 February 2014 were evaluated in the SPSS program at a confidence interval of 95% and significance level of 0,05.

FINDINGS: Among 273 undergraduate students who accepted to participate in the study, 32,2% were 1. grade, 29,3% 2. grade, 20,9% 3. grade and 17,6% 4. grade. Ages of students vary between 17 and 24, and the arithmetic mean of ages is $20,30 \pm 1,62$. As a result of the statistical calculations, it was determined that the states of obtaining information about nursing informatics varied according to ages and grades of students ($p < 0,05$). It was also determined that the states of using computer ($p < 0,05$) and having an electronic mail address ($p < 0,05$) varied according to ages of students.

Conclusion: More than half of students (63.4%) who stated that they were informed about nursing informatics consisted of 2. grade students who

had received the nursing informatic seminar before. The seminars to be organized may increase the knowledge levels of students concerning nursing informatics.

Keywords: nursing students, nursing informatics

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