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ISS2019 Düzenleme Kurulu Başkanı NWSA Akademik Dergiler Genel Yayın Yönetmeni Fırat Üniversitesi Öğretim Üyesi

Sempozyum, konferans ve kongre gibi bilimsel etkinlikler araştırmacıların özgün, derleme veya olgu çalışmalarını ilgili taraflarla paylaşarak evrensel bilimin daha da gelişmesinde etkin rolleri vardır. Özellikle sempozyumlar uzman kişilerin bilimi ve toplumu yakından ilgilendiren temel konu, sorun ya da olaylar hakkındaki araştırmaların yer aldığı akademik buluşma platformlarıdır. NWSA Akademik Dergiler olarak dördüncüsünü düzenlediğimiz ve ISS2019 Bilim Şenliği: Bilimde Yeni Ufuklar sempozyumuna başta Türkiye olmak üzere Gürcistan, Kosova, Ukrayna, Kuzey Kıbrıs Türk Cumhuriyeti, İran, Bosna Hersek ve Slovenya'dan 50'nin üzerinde farklı yükseköğretim kurumlarının yanı sıra mesleki kurum ve kuruluşlarla birlikte olmanın gururunu yaşadık. Farklı bilim dallarında üretilen, geliştirilen calışmaların evrensel bilimle paylaşma sorumluluğu ve gururu icerisindeyiz. Bu vesile ile ISS2019 Bilim Festivali: Bilimde Yeni Ufuklar'a tebliğ ve poster bildiri sunan bütün taraflara sonsuz sükranlarımı sunarım.

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ISS2019 **Bilimde Yeni Ufuklar'**a yaklaşık 173 akademik çalışma başvurusu yapılmıştır. Düzenleme ve Bilim Kurulunun incelemesi sonucu bu çalışmalardan 122 tanesinin sözlü sunum olarak yer alması uygun görülmüştür. Bu çalışmaların hakemlik sürecinden geçirildikten sonra NWSA Akademik Dergilerde ve Sempozyum Bildiriler Kitapçığında tam metin olarak ayrıca yayınlanacaktır.

Sempozyumun gerçekleştirilmesinde her türlü özveriyi gösteren Düzenleme Kurulu, Bilim Kurulu üyelerine ve Yunus Emre Enstitüsü'ne teşekkürlerimi sunuyorum. ISS2019 Bilim Sempozyumu Özetler Kitabının evrensel bilime yararlı olmasını diliyorum.

5. Bilim Şenliğinde tekrar görüşmek ve bildiklerimizi ilgili taraflarla paylaşmak dileğiyle…

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04-06 September 2019 Kiev-Ukranie

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"Keynote Speaker"

CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER SELECTION PROBLEM

ABSTRACT

The success of a construction project depends on several critical success factors. One important factor is supervision by a competent project manager with proven leadership skills. Therefore, the selection of a project manager for construction projects is, by nature, one of the most important and, at the same time, most complicated decisions to be made. Selecting the best project manager among many candidates is a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) problem. Choosing a project manager for a construction project is a critical project decision. The scope of this paper deals with the decision making process concerning selection of the finalists for position of construction project manager. This article reviewed the corresponding methods in different stages of multi-criteria decisionmaking for project manager selection. Also, it provides an overview on various criteria used. This paper provides useful insights into the MCDM methods for project manager selection and suggests a framework for future attempts in this area for academic researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Construction, Decision-Making, Multiple Criteria Decision-Making, Project Manager Selection, Project Management





04-06 September 2019 Kiev-Ukranie

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"Keynote Speaker"

PLANTS OF HECATE'S GARDENS SPREAD IN THE REGION OF AJARA (SOUTH COLCHIS) AND THEIR USAGE IN FOLK MEDICINE

ABSTRACT

Medea - daughter of Aeëtes, the legendary king of Colchis and her mother Hecate, who had cultivated garden of medicinal plants in Colchis in XIII_XII centuries BC, are recognized to be founders of medicine. According to literary sources, 41 species of medicinal and poisonous plants were common in the Gardens of Hecate. For today, nomenclature of those plants is researched to the level of genus and sometimes even species are specified. In this paper variety of species existing in Hecate Gardens, in South Colchis, their systematic structure and peculiarities of application in folk medicine is studied. Out of 41 plants of Hecate Gardens 30 medicinal species are spread in the region of Ajara. They are gathered into 22 families and 30 genus: Laurus, Anemona, Aconitum, Salvia, Mentha, Teucrium, Origanum, Cyclamen, Hedera, Lepidium, Crocus, Taxus, Smilax, Matricaria, Anthemis, Glaucium, Malva, Pastinaca, Valeriana, Colchicum, Solanum, Atropa, Cornus, Adianthum, Cyperus, Lathyrus, Cornus, Platanus, Smilax, Verbena.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant, Folk Medicine, Colchis, Hecate, Ajara





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"Keynote Speaker"

PHENOMENA OF MAGNETIC INSTABILITY IN SOME MAGNETICS WITH COLLECTIVIZED ELECTRONS

ABSTRACT

An effective method of studying the properties of zonal magnets is to affect the magnet by the f-d exchange field. The investigation of the impact of an f-d exchange field on the behavior of zonal metamagnet YCo_2 was the objective of this work. Gadolinium was used as a magnetizing element to exclude the effect of a crystal field. The measurement results showed that, as Y is substituted for Gd, the field H_M decreases monotonically. It happens because the exchange field H_{f-d} helps the external field with magnetization. When $M_d < M_f$, the external field does not magnetize the d-subsystem, but demagnetizes it. The dependence of the magnetic moment of the compositions of the d-subsystem on the content of gadolinium increases linearly with the increasing content of gadolinium, which is due to the increasing effective field affecting the d-subsystem. The data for the systems with different content of aluminum are on the line.

Keywords: Instability, Exchange Field, Crystal Field, Magnetic Moment d-subsystem





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"Keynote Speaker"

YUKSEK OĞRETİMDE YENİ UFUKLAR: TOPLUMSAL CİNSİYET ESİTLİĞİ İLKELERİ

ÖZ

Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve cesitliliği cağdas demokrasilerin merkezinde yer almakta. Az temsil edilen gruplar, yeteneklerin ceşitliliğinden yararlanmayı başaramayan kurumlar tarafından katkı sağlama konusunda geride bırakılmaktalar. Yapılan cesitli arastırmalar sonucunda elde edilen bulgular, akademik araştırma performansının eşitsizlikler ile sınırlandırılmış olduğunu göstermekte ve bu durum inovasyon alanında ve genel olarak toplum üzerinde olumsuz etkiler bırakmakta. Daha adil ve eşitlikçi müdahaleler, kurumların demokratikleştirme çabalarının ayrılmaz bir parçası olmakla birlikte, daha kapsamlı ve dengeli bir katılımın da garantörü olmakta. Toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ve çeşitliliği, adil erişim ve ayrımcılığı garantileyen daha kapsayıcı, açık ve demokratik kurumların varlığını gerektiriyor. Bu bağlamda, konuşmamda, Uluslararası Saraybosna Üniversitesi'nin de proje ortağı olarak yer almış olduğu ve Avrupa Birliği Horizon 2020 Çerçeve Programı himayesinde yaklaşık 3 yıl süren SAGE (Systemic Action for Gender Equality/Toplumsal Cinsiyet Eşitliği için Sistemsel Girişimler) Projesi'ni ve toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği hususunda Yükseköğretime sunduğu kazanımları paylaşacağım. SAGE, toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği hususunda Yüksek Öğretim 'de ve araştırma alanında daha güçlü bir eylem arayışı amacıyla tasarlanmıştır. Projenin hedefleri arasında; karar verme süreçlerinin iyileştirilmesi, araştırma kapasite ve kalitesinin arttırılması, cinsiyete duyarlı pratik, süreç ve yöntemlerin araştırmalara dahil edilmesi ve kurumsal karar verme süreclerinde kadın/erkek dengesinin gözetilmesi ve iyileştirilmesi yer almaktadır. SAGE Projesi kapsamında geliştirilen toplumsal cinsiyet eşitliği ilkelerinin, Yüksek Öğretim Kurumları tarafından benimsenmesi ve uyqulamaya konulmasının mevcut koşul ve uyqulamaların iyileştirilmesine katkıda bulunacağı kanaatindeyiz.

Keywords: HORIZON 2020, SAGE, Toplumsal Cinsiyet, Eşitlik, Yüksek Öğretim





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AÇIK GÖZENEKLİ DÜZENLİ ALÜMİNYUM KÖPÜK ÜRETİMİ

ÖZ

Bu çalısmada üretimi yapılacak düzenli sekilli açık gözekli alüminyum köpük parçanın öncelikle prototip plastik kalıp üretimi 3D printerle basılmış, gerekli denemeler bu prototip kalıpla yapılmıştır. Daha sonra gerçek parça üretimi için çelik kalıp üretimi yaptırılmıştır. Çelik kalıplar hidrolik preslere monte edilmiş, bu çelik kalıplar içerisine reçine 325mesh boyutunda kum basılarak kum maçalar elde edilmiştir. Bu maçalar üst dizilmek suretivle platformlar oluşturulmuş ve istenilen parça boyutu elde edilmiş. Bu platformun bütünü çelik kalıp içerisine yerleştirilmiş ve önceden ergitilmiş sıvı alüminyum bu çelik kalıp içerisine dökülmek suretiyle homojen düzenli formuna sahip parça üretimi gerçekleştirilmiştir. Üretilen düzenli şekilli açık gözekli alüminyum köpük parçadan numunelere alınarak, mikro yapı ve sertlik çalışmaları yapılmıştır. Anahtar Kelimeler: Açık Gözenekli Düzenli Alüminyum Köpük, Maça, Döküm, Mikroyapı, Sertlik

ALUMINUM FOAM PRODUCTION WITH OPEN POROSION

ABSTRACT

In this study, the prototype plastic mould production of the aluminium foamed part with the shape of the open shaped open foil was printed with 3D printer. Then, steel mould production was made for the actual parts production. Steel moulds were mounted on hydraulic presses; sand moulds were obtained by pressing 325mesh sand in resin. These cores were formed by the top array and the desired piece size was obtained. The whole of this platform was placed into the steel mould and the pre-melted liquid aluminium was poured into this steel mould and homogeneous regular parts were produced. The microstructure and hardness studies were performed by taking the samples from the regular shaped open-foamed aluminium foam piece.

Keywords: Open Shape Uniform Aluminium Foam, Spade, Casting, Microstructure, Hardness





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HASSAS DÖKÜM YÖNTEMİYLE KALAY-ÇİNKO ALAŞIMI İLE SÜS EŞYASI ÜRETİMİ

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, ilk olarak modelin slikon kalıba alınmıştır. Elde edilen slikon kalıba mum enjeksiyonla basılarak bal mumu modeli elde edilir. Elde edilen bal mumu yüksek sıcaklıklara dayanıklı alçıya alınmıştır. Oda sıcaklığında katılaşan alçı kalıp daha sonra fırında kurutuluş, kurutma esnasında mum alçı içerisinden ergiyerek uzaklaştırılmıştır. Döküme hazır hale getirilen alçı kalıba önceden hazırlanmış, sıvı çinko ve kalay'ın homojen karışımından sonra uygun sıcaklıkta döküm işlemi gerçekleştirilmiştir ve oda sıcaklığına soğumaya bırakılmıştır. Numuneler alçı kalıplardan çıkartılarak temizleme işlemi yapılmıştır. Numuneler zımpara yardımı ile parlatma işlemi uygulanarak numune kullanıma hazır hale getirilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Silikon, Mum, Alçı, Kalay-Çinko Alaşımı, Döküm

PRODUCTION OF DECORATION STUFF TIN-ZINC ALLOY WITH INVESTMENT CASTING METHOD

ABSTRACT

In this study, the model was first taken to the silicon mould. The wax model is obtained by pressing the silicon mould with the candle injection. The candle obtained was taken to a high temperature resistant plaster. The gypsum mould, which solidified at room temperature, was then removed in the oven and melted from the candle plaster during drying. After homogenous mixing of the liquid zinc and tin prepared in advance of the ready-to-cast gypsum mould, casting was carried out at the appropriate temperature and allowed to cool to room temperature. Samples were removed from plaster moulds and cleaned. Samples were polished with the help of sanding and the sample was ready for use.

Keywords: Silicon, Candle, Plaster, Tin-Zinc Alloy, Casting





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CONSTRUCTION PROJECT MANAGER SELECTION PROBLEM

ABSTRACT

The success of a construction project depends on several critical success factors. One important factor is supervision by a competent project manager with proven leadership skills. Therefore, the selection of a project manager for construction projects is, by nature, one of the most important and, at the same time, most complicated decisions to be made. Selecting the best project manager among many candidates is a multi-criteria decision making (MCDM) problem. Choosing a project manager for a construction project is a critical project decision. The scope of this paper deals with the decision making process concerning selection of the finalists for position of construction project manager. This article reviewed the corresponding methods in different stages of multi-criteria decisionmaking for project manager selection. Also, it provides an overview on various criteria used. This paper provides useful insights into the MCDM methods for project manager selection and suggests a framework for future attempts in this area for academic researchers and practitioners.

Keywords: Construction, Decision-Making, Multiple Criteria Decision-Making, Project Manager Selection, Project Management





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BETON ZIRHLAMA TEKNİKLERİ

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada beton zırh teknikleri incelenmiştir. Betonda zırhlama, genel olarak, betonun kimyasal, biyolojik, radyolojik ve manyetik zararlı etkileri absorbe etmek veya geri yansıtmak amacıyla gerçekleştirilir. Beton zırhlamada farklı yöntem ve teknikler vardır. Bunlar kaplamalı zırhlama, bariyerli zırhlama ve yoğun kesit elemanlı zırhlamadır. En etkili, ekonomik ve sürdürülebilir zırhlama yoğun kesit elemanlı zırhlamadır. Yoğun kesit elemanlı zırhlama da genellikle yoğun beton tercih edilmektedir. Ayrıca bu teknik genellikle sağlık, eğitim, yönetim, ticaret, savunma ve sığınma binalarında uygulanır. Bu çalışmada literatür taraması yapılmıştır. Mevcut bilgi ve bulgular değerlendirilmiş, etkili ve verimli zırhlama

Anahtar Kelimeler: Beton, Zırhlama, Yoğun ve Ağır Beton, Radyasyon, Beton Zırhlama Teknikleri,

CONCRETE ARMORING TECHNIQUES

ABSTRACT

In this study, concrete armoring techniques were investigated. Armoring in concrete is generally carried out to absorb or reflect back chemical, biological, radiological and magnetic detrimental effects of concrete. There are different methods and techniques in concrete armor. These are coated armor, barrier armor and armor with dense section elements. The most effective, economical and sustainable armor is armor with dense section elements. Dense concrete is generally preferred in armor with dense section elements. In addition, this technique is generally applied in health, education, administration, trade, defense and asylum buildings. In this study, a literature review has been made. The available information and findings have been evaluated, and rational recommendations for effective and efficient armoring have been presented.

Keywords: Concrete, Armoring, Dense and Heavy Concrete, Radiation, Concrete Armoring Techniques





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INVESTIGATION OF MICROSTRUCTURAL PROPERTIES OF 5140 STEEL WITH 316 STAINLESS STEEL JOINED BY FRICTION STUD METHOD

ABSTRACT

This study investigated the joinability of AISI 5140 heat treatable steel and AISI 316 austenitic stainless steel joined by friction stud welding. These steels have completely different properties, which is widely used in industrial applications. Welding's was applied on steels with the parameters of 1000, 1500 and 2000 rev/min turning speed and 8 and 10 sec friction time by milling machine. After the welding process, hardness testing applied to determine hardness strength of welded samples. Additionally, in order to determine the microstructural features, research using the optical microscope, scanning electron microscope (SEM) with Energy-dispersive Xray Spectroscopy (EDS) analysis tests were done. It was in the evaluation of information derived from the results, AISI 316 and AISI 5140 steels which was joined by friction stud without any problem. **Keywords:** Friction Stud Welding, Microstructure, AISI 5140,

AISI 316, Energy-dispersive Xray Spectroscopy (EDS)





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LEACHING OF METALS IN PRESENCE OF AMMONIA SOLUTION FROM PRIMARY LEACHING RESIDUE WITH COPPER OXALATE

ABSTRACT

In this study, selective copper recovery from thermal decomposed leach residue was investigated in presence of ammonia solution. The leach residue was obtained that oxalated structure exhibits by leaching the chalcopyrite concentrate in the presence of oxalic acid and hydrogen peroxide. Optimum leaching conditions were found to be as follows: Decomposition temperature: 400°C; Ammonia concentration: 9M; Leaching temperature: 45°C; Leaching time: 120 min; Liquid/solid ratio: 25mL/g; Stirring speed: 400rpm. Under these conditions, it was determined that the copper extraction value was 90% and iron did not pass into the solution at all.

Keywords: Copper Oxalate, Ammonia Solution, Leaching, Thermal Decomposition





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INFLUENCE OF Er_2O_3 ADDITION ON TRIBOLOGICAL PROPERTIES OF ZIRCONIA

ABSTRACT

Effects of Er_2O_3 addition (1-15 wt. %), and grain size on the friction and wear behaviour of 8 mol% yttria-stabilized cubic zirconia (8YSZ) were investigated using a pin-on-disc tribotester, surface profilometer, hardness tester, and a scanning electron microscopy (SEM) system. Samples were annealed at 1400°C for 10, 50, and 100h. It was observed that the grain size in all samples increased as the annealing time increased. The wear tests of the pure and Er_2O_3 added 8YSZ samples were conducted on the 8YSZ disk against commercially available WC ceramic ball under dry-sliding friction conditions at room temperature at loads of 5 and 6 N. The friction and wear results showed that Er_2O_3 caused significantly a reduction of friction, and also decreased in the specific wear rates when the 8YSZ samples doped with Er_2O_3 were sliding against WC ball. The friction coefficient of Er_2O_3 doped in 8YSZ sliding against WC balls reduced from 0.51 to 0.23, and also specific wear rate decreased from 1.34x10⁻⁴ to 8.24x10⁻⁵mm³/Nm. The friction coefficient was only weakly dependent on the grain size, because the largest grain sizes exhibited slightly higher friction coefficients and partly lower friction coefficients. Wear behaviour of 8YSZ disk against WC ball indicated mild abrasion that resulted in a smooth worn surface, and accompanying grain pull out formation and delamination of tribofilm. Hence, the addition of Er_2O_3 to 8YSZ improves its wear resistance and surface properties.

Keywords: 8 mol% Yttria-Stabilized Cubic Zirconia (8YSZ), Er₂O₃, Friction, Dry Sliding Wear





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ABSTRACT

In this study, the recovery of metallic zinc by electrolysis from the zinc sulphate solution obtained by leaching of simitsonite ore in the presence of sulfuric acid was investigated. According to the results obtained at the end of leaching process, zinc and iron extractions which are transferred to solution are given 92.83% and 3.83% respectively. The aim of this study was to investigate the effects of electrolysis conditions such as temperature, time on metallic zinc production. Under optimum conditions, it was determined that the metallic zinc coating efficiency on the cathode surface was determined as 97%. Xrd analysis of cathode metal indicated that pure zinc metal was obtained.

Keywords: Zinc, Electrowinning, Zinc Sulfate, Leaching





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BAZI TAŞIYICI YAPI ELEMANLARIN TASARIMINDA İNŞAAT MÜHENDİSLERİNDEN KAYNAKLANAN FARKLILIKLARIN İSTATİSTİKSEL ANALİZİ, BOLU ÖRNEĞİ ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarının projelendirilmesinde inşaat mühendislerinden kaynaklanan farklılıklar mimarlar açısından incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, taşıyıcı yapı elemanları ile ilgili özellikler alt başlıklarda ifade edilmiş ve bu elemanlar için projelendirmede karşılaşılan sorunlar önem durumlarına göre puanlandırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, Bolu'da görev yapan 48 mimara anket soruları hazırlanmış ve taşıyıcı yapı elmanlarının projelendirilmesinde inşaat mühendisleri ile karşılaşılan sorunlar tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen taşıyıcı yapı elemanları Döşeme, Kiriş, Kolon ve Perde duvarları kapsamaktadır. Bu taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarının tasarım özellikleri 17 alt başlık altında detaylandırlarak her bir durumun tasarımda öncelik açısından farklı ve aynı olanları belirlenmiştir. Bu amaçla puanlandırılmış verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiksel değerleri tablo halinde verilmiş, öncelik puanları için yapı elemanları arasında fark olup olmadığı %95 güven aralığında Varyans Analizi ile tespit edilmistir (sig.0.000). Farklılıkların hangi yapı elemanlarının projelendirilmesinde olduğunu tespit etmek amacı ile çoklu karşılaştırma testlerinden "Duncan testi" yapılmış ve farklı olanlar ile aynı olanlar bir tabloda gruplar halinde gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Mimarlık, Yapı Elemanları, İstatistik Projelendirme Sorunları

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES ARISING FROM CIVIL ENGINEERING IN SOME STRUCTURAL DESIGN, BOLU SAMPLING

ABSTRACT

In this study, the differences arising from the civil engineering in the design of structural elements are examined in terms of architectures. For this purpose, the features related to the structural elements are expressed in the sub-headings and the problems encountered in projecting for these elements are scored according to their importance. For this purpose, questionnaires were prepared for 48 architectures working in Bolu and the problems encountered with civil engineers were identified in the design of structural elements. The structural elements studied are Floor, Beam, Column and Reinforced walls. The design characteristics of these structural elements are detailed under 17 sub-headings and the different and the same ones are determined in terms of priority in design. For this purpose, the descriptive statistical values of the scored data were given in the table and it was determined by using the Analysis of Variance within 95% confidence interval whether there was a difference between the structural elements for the priority points (sig.0.000). In order to determine which structural elements the differences are in the project, "Duncan" of multiple comparison tests was performed and the same ones with different ones are shown in groups in a table.

Keywords: Architecture, Structural Elements, Project Design Problems, Statistics





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BAZI TAŞIYICI YAPI ELEMANLARIN TASARIMINDA MİMARLARDAN KAYNAKLANAN FARKLILIKLARIN İSTATİSTİKSEL ANALİZİ, BOLU ÖRNEĞİ ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarının projelendirilmesinde mimarlardan kaynaklanan farklılıklar inşaat mühendisleri açısından incelenmiştir. Bu amaçla, taşıyıcı yapı elemanları ile ilgili özellikler alt başlıklarda ifade edilmiş ve bu elemanlar için projelendirmede karşılaşılan sorunlar önem durumlarına göre puanlandırılmıştır. Bu amaçla, Bolu'da görev yapan 57 inşaat mühendisine anket soruları hazırlanmış ve taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarının projelendirilmesinde mimarlarla karşılaşılan sorunlar tespit edilmiştir. İncelenen taşıyıcı yapı elemanları Döşeme, Kiriş, Kolon ve Perde duvarları kapsamaktadır. Bu taşıyıcı yapı elemanlarının tasarım özellikleri 17 alt başlık altında detaylandırılarak her bir durumun tasarımda öncelik açısından farklı ve aynı olanları belirlenmiştir. Bu amaçla puanlandırılmış verilerin tanımlayıcı istatistiksel değerleri tablo halinde verilmiş, öncelik puanları için yapı elemanları arasında fark olup olmadığı %95 güven aralığında Varyans Analizi ile tespit edilmiştir (siq.0.000). Farklılıkların hangi yapı elemanlarının projelendirilmesinde olduğunu tespit etmek amacı ile çoklu karşılaştırma testlerinden "Duncan testi" yapılmış ve farklı olanlar ile aynı olanlar bir tabloda gruplar halinde gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: İnşaat Mühendisliği, Yapı Elemanları, Projelendirme Sorunları, İstatistik

STATISTICAL ANALYSIS OF DIFFERENCES ARISING FROM CIVIL ENGINEERING IN SOME STRUCTURAL DESIGN, BOLU SAMPLING

ABSTRACT

In this study, the differences arising from the civil engineering in the design of structural elements are examined in terms of architectures. For this purpose, the features related to the structural elements are expressed in the sub-headings and the problems encountered in projecting for these elements are scored according to their importance. For this purpose, questionnaires were prepared for 48 architectures working in Bolu and the problems encountered with civil engineers were identified in the design of structural elements. The structural elements studied are Floor, Beam, Column and Reinforced walls. The design characteristics of these structural elements are detailed under 17 sub-headings and the different and the same ones are determined in terms of priority in design. For this purpose, the descriptive statistical values of the scored data were given in the table and it was determined by using the Analysis of Variance within 95% confidence interval whether there was a difference between the structural elements for the priority points (sig.0.000). In order to determine which structural elements the differences are in the project, "Duncan" of multiple comparison tests was performed and the same ones with different ones are shown in groups in a table.

Keywords: Civil Engineering, Structural Elements, Project Design Problems, Statistics





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AN EXPERIMENTAL BATTERY THAT CAN BE CHARGED BY LOW-FREQUENCY ENERGY SOURCES

ABSTRACT

Together with the fact that energy resources in our world are limited and are steadily being depleted, the harmful effects of fossil energy sources on the environment have led scientists to produce alternative solutions, and so research on renewable energy resources has increased. The starting point of all energy resources in the world is the sun. The sun is also the fundamental source of electromagnetic radiation. Electromagnetic radiation is studied in two parts--ionizing and nonionizing electromagnetic radiation. Ionizing radiation appears in nuclear reactions; its wavelength is low, its energy is high. Nonionizing radiation, which is the subject of this project, is the low-energy radiation that we are constantly exposed to in our environment. In today's world, energy is obtained from high-energy radiation resources, from nuclear reactors. Besides solar panels, which benefit only from a certain part of the solar spectrum, it has not been possible to obtain energy from other low-energy radiation sources such as RF (wireless) - IR spectrum range. Scientists continue to look for ways of converting alternative energy resources into electrical production. Parallel to the progress of technology, cell phones, which have become inevitable parts of our lives, tablet computers, game consoles, mp3 players and other similar electronic devices need energy to run. This is where chargers come to the forefront. Chargeable devices are usually charged with 220-Volt AC-DC transducers or via computers. Both methods of charging amount to a huge amount of energy on a yearly basis. When it is considered that there are more than six billion cell phones today, the cost of charging is exorbitant. In this project, a new generation device was designed for a sustainable world. This device differs from current products on the market in that it does not use a PC USB or 220-Volt adapter but only low-energy electromagnetic radiation sources such as RF (wireless) signals that have been caught by fractal antennas from electromagnetic radiation resources continuously recharge the battery. The energy efficiency of the device was tested and proved to be useable 24/7.

Keywords: Electromagnetic Radiation, RF, Fractal Antennas, Cell Telephone Chargers, Lithium-Polymer Batteries





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BAZI TAŞIYICI YAPI ELEMANLARIN TASARIMINDA MİMARLARDAN KAYNAKLANAN FARKLILIKLARIN İSTATİSTİKSEL ANALİZİ, BOLU ÖRNEĞİ

ÖZ

Bu çalışmada, kırma taş agrega içerisinde bulunan taş ununun betonun basınç mukavemetine etkisi araştırılmıştır. Bu amaçla kırma taş agregadan elde edilen 200 dozlu beton içerisine, ince agregadan ağırlıkça %0, %5, %10 ve %15 oranlarında azaltılmak suretiyle yerine taş unu ilave edilmiş ve basınç dayanımları araştırılmıştır. Dört farklı taş unu oranı ile üretilen beton numunelerinin basınç dayanımları arasında fark olup olmadığı çoklu karşılaştırma testleri ile belirlenmiştir. Sonuç olarak, taş ununun kırma taş agrega ile üretilen betonların basınç dayanımlarını olumlu yönde etkilediği ancak bu etkinin belli bir orandan sonra azaldığı görülmüştür. Bu çalışmada beton basınç dayanımını maksimum yapan taş unu oranı %13,34 olarak tespit edilmiştir. Deneylerle belirlenmemiş olan basınç mukavemetinin taş unu miktarına bağlı olarak tahmin edilebilmesi için istatistiksel tekniklerle tahmin modeli oluşturulmuş ve oluşturulan modelin bu amaçla kullanılabileceği %95 güven aralığında gösterilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kırma-Taş Unu, Beton,

Basınç Dayanımı, İstatistik

INVESTIGATION THE EFFECT OF STONE DUST ON CONCRETE COMPRESSIVE STRENGTH WITH STATISTICAL

ABSTRACT

In this study, the effect of stone dust in stone ballast aggregate on concrete compressive strength has been searched. For this reason, by decreasing the fine aggregate in 0%, 5%, 10% and 15% proportions, stone dust has been added in 200 dose concrete which is obtained from stone ballast aggregate and the compressive strength have been researched. The difference between the compressive strengths of the concrete samples produced with four different stone dust ratios was determined by multiple comparison tests. As a result, it was observed that stone dust had a positive effect on the compressive strength of the concretes produced with crushed stone aggregate but this effect decreased after a certain rate. In this study, the rate of stone dust making the maximum compressive strength of concrete was determined as 13.34%. In order to estimate the compressive strength which was not determined by the experiments depending on the amount of stone dust, an estimation model was formed by statistical techniques and it was shown that 95% confidence interval could be used for this purpose.

Keywords: Stone Dust, Concrete, Compressive Strength, Statistics





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ZAMAN SERİLERİNE BAYESCİ YAKLAŞIM VE BİR UYGULAMA

ÖZ Zaman serisi, periyodik zaman aralıklarında gözlenen ölçümlerin bir dizisi olarak tanımlanabilir. İktisat, mühendislik ve temel bilimler qibi bircok alanda yoğun kullanıma sahiptir. Günlük hisse senedi fiyatları, yıllık işsizlik oranları, bir karayolunda meydana gelen haftalık kaza sayıları, bir ülkenin yıllık ithalat ve ihracat miktarları, bir sehirdeki aylık yağıs miktarları örnek olarak verilebilir. Zaman serisi verileri genellikle günlük, haftalık, aylık, üc aylık, altı aylık, yıllık ve daha uzun dönemli aralıklarla derlenir ve toplanır. Zaman serileri analizinde amaç, verilere ilişkin modelin ortaya cıkartılması ve modelde yer alan değiskenlerin gelecekteki değerlerinin tahmin edilmesidir. Zaman serilerinde sonuç çıkarımı için kullanılan birçok yöntem ve model vardır. Bu çalışmada amaç; durağan bir AR(1) serisinde klasik ve Bayesci yöntemle parametre tahmini iki yapmak ve gerçek bir veri seti kullanarak yöntemi karşılaştırmaktır. Gerçek veri seti olarak Los Angeles şehrinde 1970-1979 yılları arasında haftalık kardiyovasküler ölüm oranlar, önsel dağılım olarak budanmış Normal dağılım alınacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Bayesci İstatistik, Otoregresif Zaman Serisi, Otoregresif Zaman Serisi

BAYESIAN APPROACH TO TIME SERIES AND AN APPLICATION

ABSTRACT

Time series can be defined as a series of measurements observed at periodic time intervals. It has extensive usage in many area such as economics, engineering and basic sciences. For example, daily stock prices, annual unemployment rates, weekly accidents on a road, annual imports and exports of a country, and monthly rainfall in a city can be given. Time series data is generally compiled and collected at daily, weekly, monthly, quarterly, semi-annualy, annualy, and longerterm intervals. The aim of time series analysis is to reveal the model related to the data and to estimate the future values of the variables in the model. There are many methods and models used for inference in time series. Aim of this study, to make parameter estimation for stationary AR (1) series by classical and Bayesian method and to compare two methods using a real data set. We will use weekly cardiovascular mortality rates in the city of LosAngeles between 1970 and 1979 and we will use truncated normal distribution as a prior distribution.

Keywords: Bayesian Statistics, Autoregressive Time Series, Autoregressive Time Series







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İNŞAAT PROJELERİNDE MALİYET, SÜRE VE RİSKİN BİRLİKTE ELE ALINDIĞI SİMÜLASYONA DAYALI BİR RİSK YÖNETİM MODELİ

öz

Bu çalışmada inşaat projelerinde ana kaynak ve verimlilik unsurlarından olan süre, maliyet ve kalitenin, risk yönetimi ile optimizasyonu için bir model oluşturulmuştur. Bu model, Monte Carlo Benzetimi ile bir üstyapı projesinin kaba inşaatına uygulanmıştır. Modelin kurulumu, analizi ve risk kayıtları; bir ticari yazılım ile sağlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda edinilen bulguların bazıları maliveti söyledir; Riskler dâhil edilmeden hesaplanan proje 309.941,61TL, yapılan benzetim sonucu %80 güven aralığında risklerin dâhil edilmesi ile 342.800,73 TL olmuş, tepki uygulandığında bu rakam 336.285,70 TL'ye düşmüştür. Riskler dâhil edilmeden hesaplanan proje süresi 92 gün iken, risklerin dâhil edilmesi ile 140 gün olmuş, risklere karşı tepki uygulanması ile 115 güne düşmüştür. Sonuç olarak risklerin hesaba katıldığı ve önlem alınmadığı durumda planlanan değerlere kıyasla, proje maliyeti ve proje tamamlanma süresi artmıştır. Risklerin yönetilmesi ile tepki planlarının projeye uygulanması halinde ise risklerin maliyete olan etkisinin %49, süreye olan etkisi ise %44 azaldığı görülmüştür.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Risk yönetimi, Kaba inşaat, Verimlilik Monte Carlo Simulasyonu

A RISK MANAGEMENT MODEL BASED ON SIMULATION WITH COST, DURATION AND RISK IN CONSTRUCTION PROJECTS

ABSTRACT

In this study, a model is developed for risk management and optimization of time, cost and quality, which are the main source and efficiency elements in construction projects. This model was applied to the rough construction of a superstructure project with the Monte Carlo Simulation. Model setup, analysis and risk records; provided with a commercial software. Some of the findings obtained from the study are as follows; The project cost is calculated as TL 309.942.without the inclusion of risks, and as a result of the simulation, the inclusion of risks in the 80% confidence interval was TL 342.801.- and when the response was applied, this figure decreased to TL 336.286.- While the project duration calculated without the inclusion of risks was 92 days, it was 140 days with the inclusion of risks and decreased to 115 days with the response to risks. As a result, when the risks are taken into account and no measures are taken, project cost and project completion time have increased compared to the planned values. When the risks were managed and the response plans were applied to the project, the impact of risks on costs decreased by 49% and the impact on time decreased by 44%.

Keywords: Risk management, Superstructure Project,

Monte Carlo Simulation, Productivity
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ANALİTİK HİYERARŞİ PROSESİ (AHP) İLE ULUSLARARASI YAPIM İŞİ YAPAN BİR FİRMA İÇİN HUKUK MÜŞAVİRİ FİRMA SEÇİMİ

öz

Globalleşmeyle beraber uluslararası arenaya çıkan yapım firmaları, kendi ülkelerinin dışında faaliyette bulunacakları ülkelerin hukuk kurallarını, ayrıca evrensel hukuk kurallarını bilmek ve uyum sağlamak zorunluluğundadır. Uluslararası arenada ilerleyen firmaların güvenli ve zararsız hareket etmeleri için hukuk müşaviri firmalarına ihtiyacı zaruridir. Uluslararası mahiyette bir inşaat projesi yüklenecek bir yapım firması için hukuk müşaviri seçimi çok önemli bir karardır. Hukuk müşaviri firması seçilirken, mesleki veterliliklerinin, uluslararası hukukta yetkinliğinin, firma temsil kabiliyetinin, çözüm odaklı olmasının ve ücret politikası gibi kıstaslarının dikkate alınması ve en uygun firmanın seçilmesi gerekir. Çünkü bu noktalarda yapılacak hata uluslararası arenada yapım işleri yapan firmanın zor durumda kalmasına, yaptırımlar uygulanmasına neden olabilir. Böyle bir hukuk müsaviri firması seçiminde, çok kriterli çözüm yöntemlerinden biri olan AHP (Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi) yönteminin kullanılması tercih edilmiştir. AHP yöntemi kullanılması ile diğer seçim yöntemlerine göre daha doğru ve hızlı bir şekilde seçimin yapılması amaçlanmıştır. Çalışma sonucunda AHP yöntemi ile aralarında secim yapılması istenen alternatifler, hiyerarşik düzene getirilip kolay, hızlı ve güvenilir bir şekilde çözüme ulaştırılmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Hukuk Müşaviri Firması, Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi (AHP), Uluslararası İnşaat Projeleri

SELECTION OF LAW CONSULTANT FOR AN INTERNATIONAL COMPANY WITH ANALYTIC HIERARCHY PROCESS (AHP)

ABSTRACT

With the globalization, the construction companies that have emerged in the international arena are obliged to know and comply with the legal rules of the countries they will operate in as well as the universal legal rules. The need of legal counsel firms for the safe and harmless action of the companies advancing in the international arena is essential. The choice of legal counsel for a construction company to be installed on an international construction project is a very important decision. When selecting a legal consultant firm, professional competencies, competence in international law, firm representation capability, solution-oriented and criteria such as wage policy should be considered and the most appropriate firm should be selected. Because the mistake to be made at these points may cause the firm that makes construction works in the international arena to remain in a difficult situation and to impose sanctions. AHP (Analytical Hierarchy Process), which is one of the multi-criteria solution methods, is preferred in the selection of such a legal consultant firm. By using AHP method, it is aimed to make the selection more accurately and faster than the other selection methods. As a result of the study, the alternatives that were required to be selected by AHP method were brought to a hierarchical order and solved easily, quickly and reliably. This method; It has been understood that construction companies can be used successfully in the selection of legal advisors.

Keywords: Legal Consultant, Analytic Hierarchy Process (AHP),

International Construction Projects





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SERVIS YÖNELİMLİ MİMARİLERDE GÜVENLİK PROBLEMLERİ İCİN BİR MİMARİ ÖNERİSİ

ÖZ

yönelimli mimariler, standartlar ve Servis oluşturulan web servislerinin yaygın olarak kullanılmaya başlanmasıyla birlikte yazılım dünyasında daha fazla yer tutmaya başlamıştır. Yeni nesil dağıtık uvgulamaların önemli bölümünü olusturan web servisleri, servis yönelimli mimariye geçişte en çok tercih edilen yöntemlerden bir tanesidir. Günümüzde, servis yönelimli mimarinin doğası gereği birçok heterojen sistemin birlikte çalışması sonucunda ortaya çıkan güvenlik sorunları, üzerinde calışılması gereken önemli bir konu haline gelmiştir. Yapılan bu çalışmada, servis yönelimli mimarilerin çalışması sırasında ortaya çıkabilecek güvenlik problemlerine (kimlik doğrulama, yetkilendirme, hata yönetimi vb.) çözüm getiren, her bir güvenlik konsepti için ayrı web servislerinin tanımlandığı, esnek, ölçeklenebilir ve dağıtık mimari temelli bir güvenlik altyapı modeli önerilmiştir. Önerilen bu mimaride, GoF (Gang of Four) tasarım desenlerinden yapısal tasarım deseni olan Facade model alınmıştır. Güvenlik adımlarının ayrı birer web servisi olarak tanımlandığı bu mimari önerisinde, Facade katmanıyla eş göreve sahip bir "Aracı Servis" oluşturularak, bu güvenlik servislerinin birbirleri ve kullanıcıyla olan etkileşimleri oluşturulan bu servis üzerinden dinamik olarak sağlanmaktadır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Servis Yönelimli Mimari (SOA), Dağıtık Mimari, Web Servisleri, Web Servis Güvenliği

AN ARCHITECTURAL PROPOSAL FOR SECURITY PROBLEMS IN SERVICE ORIENTED ARCHITECTURES

ABSTRACT

Service oriented architectures has become more popular in the software world with the established standards and the widespread use of web services. Web services, which constitute an important part of the new generation of distributed applications, are one of the most preferred methods of transition to service oriented architecture. Today, due to the nature of service-oriented architecture, the security problems that arise as a result of the working of many heterogeneous systems have become an important issue to be studied. In this study, by defining separate web services for each security concepts, a flexible, scalable and distributed architecture based security infrastructure model is proposed which provides solutions for security problems (authentication, authorization, error management, etc.) that may occur during the operation of serviceoriented architectures. This proposed architecture is modeled according to Facade pattern that is one of the GoF (Gang of Four) and structural design patterns. In this architectural proposal, where security steps are defined as separate web services, an "Intermediary Service" with the same task as the Facade layer is created and the interaction of these security services with each other and the user is provided dynamically through this service. Keywords: Service Oriented Architecture (SOA), Web Service Security,

Distributed Architecture, Web Services





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NEW APPROACHES TO THE EVALUATION OF POMEGRANATE PEEL: A WASTE RICH IN BIOACTIVE COMPONENTS

ABSTRACT

Turkey is one of the main pomegranate producing countries with 537,847 tons produced in 2018 alone. In addition to the pomegranate being widely consumed fresh, it can be also found in processed forms, including juice, wine, jam, sour sauce and etc.. During the processing, 26-40% of the fruit is discarded as peels. Pomegranate peel contains a wide variety of phenolic compounds which include mainly ellagitannins, anthocyanins and proanthocyanidins and it has a high level of dietary fibers. In recent years, utilization of pomegranate peel powder and extract has been experienced in various foods such as breads, muffins, biscuits, meat and meat products, ice cream, jellies and edible oils. Various studies have showed that pomegranate peel supplementation in foods resulted in nutritional enchancement of the products; additionally, it has provided storage stability that considered to be a healthier additive for food preservation. In this study, the results of studies which foods supplemented with pomegranate peel will be discussed in detail. Keywords: Pomegranate Peel, Phenolics, Antioxidant Activity,

Foods, Supplementation





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CORROSION IN SEAWATER

ABSTRACT

Corrosion is defined as the degradation of metals and alloys as a result of their interaction with their environments. Corrosion causes production losses and numerous accidents. Corrosion of metals and alloys is primarily caused by water and aqueous environments, acidic and basic solutions used in chemical manufacturing facilities and atmospheric air. Water, and particularity seawater, is an influential environment causing corrosion. Ship boats, bridges, and pier stand installed on the sea, oil exploration and production facilities, sea pipelines are the structures affected by seawater corrosion. Corrosion in seawater leads to major devastating accidents, leakage of toxic substances, environmental pollution, and hazards to human health. Seawater, which covers two-thirds of the world, is an electrolyte containing almost all salts in nature, especially sodium chloride. Salinity is the most critical factor of corrosion in seawater. In addition to salinity; water depth, conductivity, dissolved oxygen, pH, water flow rate and temperature also play a prepotent role in seawater corrosion.

Keywords: Corrosion, Seawater, Salinity, Metals, Alloys





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ALTINDAĞ/ANKARA ÖZELİNDE ÖRNEK BAZI YIĞMA BİNALARIN DEPREM RİSKLERİNİN 2018 TÜRKİYE BİNA DEPREM YÖNETMELİĞİNE GÖRE BELİRLENMESİ ÖZ

Bölgeleri Haritası-1996 Türkiye Deprem ve Үарі Deprem Yönetmeliği-2018 (TBDY-2018)'de yapılan düzenleme ve değişiklikler ile veni kriterler getirilmesi mevcut yığma yapıların depreme karşı belirlenmesini gündeme gelmiştir. Türkiye'deki mevcut bina stoğunun yaklaşık yarısını oluşturan yığma binalar, malzeme dayanımı bakımından betonarme veya çelik binalara göre daha zayıf olduğu için, deprem yönetmeliklerine uygun tasarlanmış olması daha büyük önem arz etmektedir. Bu calışma kapsamında, deprem şartnamesi gereği yığma binalar icin bodrum+4 kat sınırlaması olan, Ankara-Altındağ ilçesinde mevcut yığma bina stoğunu temsil edecek ve farklı katlara sahip, 5 adet örnek yığma binanın 3-D modelleri hazırlanarak, StatiCAD-Yığma programı ile gerekli deprem risk analizleri yapılmış ve TBDY-2018 kapsamında değerlendirilmistir. Calısma verilerine göre, depreme karsı en kritik katın belirlenmesinde en önemli parametreler malzeme özellikleri, farklı katlardaki duvar boşluklarının değişkenliği ve bodrum katının zemin tarafından desteklenme oranı olduğu tespit edilmistir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: 2018 TBDY, Yığma binalar, Tuğlalı Yığma Binalar, Yığma Binaların Deprem Risk Analizi, Yığma Binalarda Konstrüktif Kurallar

DETERMINATION OF EARTHQUAKE RISK OF SOME SPECIFIC MASONARY BUILDINS IN ALTINDAĞ/ANKARA ACCORDING TO THE TURKEY BUILDING EARTHQUAKE CODE 2018 ABSTRACT

Because of the new criteria and changes have been brought with the regulation in Earthquake Zones Map 1996 and Turkey Building Earthquake Code-2018 (TBDY-2018), identification of the existing masonry buildings against earthquake was brought about to the agenda. In accordance with earthquake regulations the design of Masonry buildings (nearly half of the existing building stock in Turkey), which is weaker than the reinforced concrete or steel buildings in terms of strength of material, is of greater importance. Within the scope of this study, 3-D models of 5 sample masonry buildings with different floors, representing the existing masonry building stock in Ankara-Altındağ district, which have basement + 4 floor limitation for masonry buildings as required by earthquake code, were prepared. According to the study data, to determine the critically weakest floor against earthquake, the most important parameters are the material properties, the variability of wall gapes in different floors and the supporting ratio of the basement by the ground was found out.

Keywords: 2018 TBDY, Masonry buildings, Brick Masonry Buildings, Earthquake Risk Analysis of Masonry Buildings, Constructive Rules in Masonry Buildings





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FARKLI FORMÜLASYONDA TATLI MAKARNA ÜRETİMİ VE BAZI KARAKTERİSTİK ÖZELLİKLERİNİN BELİRLENMESİ

öz

B11 çalışmada, farklı formülasyonlarda üretilen tatlı fiziksel, kimyasal ve duyusal makarnalarda bazı tekstür, özellikleri belirlenmiştir. Kakaolu makarnalarda su absorpsiyonu, kabarma oranı, renk L değeri, kül değerleri diğer makarnalara göre yüksek sonuçlar bulunmuştur. Hacim artışı ve duyusal analiz sonucunda örnekler arasında fark bulunmamıştır. Tekstür özelliği açısından kakaolu ve tahin ilaveli makarnalarda yapışkanlık, yayılma ve çiğnebilirlik özeliklerinde, kakolu makarnalarda ise sadece sertlik ve sakızımsılık değerlerinde diğer uygulama makarnalara göre daha yüksek elde değerler edilmiştir. Duyusal analizde panalistler tarafından hindistan cevizli makarna tekstür yapısı dışında diğer özellikler yakın bir değerlendirme yapılmış ve elde edilen sonuçlar ortalama değerlerin üzerinde kalmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Makarna, Tekstür, Hindistan Cevizi, Kakao, Ceviz





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SEZGİSEL BULANIK AHP İLE NÖROLOJİ YOĞUN BAKIM ÜNİTESİNE KABUL TRİYAJ KARARLARININ DEĞERLENDİRİLMESİ

ÖZ

ünitesi, Nöroloji yoğun bakım nöroloji hastalarına özel yoğun bakımın yapıldığı alanlardır. Bu ünitelerde nörolojik hastalıkları olan hastaların izlenimi, uygun pozisyon verilmesi ve değerlendirilmesi yapılmaktadır. Hastaların nöroloji yoğun bakım ünitesine kabul triyaj kararı verilirken ünitenin yoğunluğuna göre hastaların önceliklendirilmesi gerekebilmektedir. Karar esnasında göz önünde bulundurulması gereken çeşitli kriterler bulunmaktadır. Bu çalışmada öncelikle uzman görüşlerinden faydalanılarak şuuru gerilemiş ve yakın takip gereken hastalar, nörolojik girişim (trombektomi, trombolitik tedavi), çoklu organ yetmezliği, epileptik ve konversif nöbet, solunum yetmezliği, izole edilmesi gereken hastalar olmak üzere altı durum belirlenmiş. Daha sonra Sezgisel Bulanık Analitik Hiyerarşi Prosesi yaklaşımı ile bu durumlar önceliklendirilmiştir. Sonuç olarak, en önemli kriter "şuur durumu" olup, en az öneme sahip kriter ise "solunum yetmezliği" olarak belirlenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Sezgisel Bulanık AHP, Çok Kriterli Karar Verme, Triyaj Kararı, Nöroloji Yoğun Bakım Ünitesi, Nöroloji

EVALUATION OF ACCEPTANCE TRIAGE DECISIONS TO NEUROLOGY INTENSIVE CARE UNIT WITH INTUITIONISTIC FUZZY AHP

ABSTRACT

Neurology intensive care unit is the area where intensive care is provided for neurology patients. In these units, the patients with neurological diseases are monitored, given the appropriate position and evaluated. Patients may need to be prioritized according to the intensity of the unit when making a triage decision for admission to the neurology intensive care unit. There are various criteria to be considered during the decision. In this study, firstly, six cases were identified as patients with reduced consciousness and close follow-up, neurological intervention (thrombectomy, thrombolytic therapy), multiple organ failure, epileptic and conversive attack, shortness of breath, patients who need to be isolated utilizing expert opinions. Then, these situations were prioritized with the Intuitionistic Fuzzy Analytic Hierarchy Process approach. As a result, the most important criterion was "consciousness condition" and the least important criterion was "shortness of breath".

Keywords: Intuitionistic Fuzzy AHP, Triage Decision, Multi criteria decision making, Neurology Intensive Care Unit




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EFFECT OF WATER CONTENT ON DRAINED SHEAR STRENGTH OF CLAY SOILS

ABSTRACT

Water can have both a sliding and binding effect between the soil grains and can affect the strength of the soil. Therefore, one of the most effective factors on the shear strength of a clayey soil is its water content. The water content of the soils may change due to various reasons, especially due to seasonal changes, and these changes may cause the soils to collapse. As a matter of fact, many landslides and soil collapse were caused by the increase in water content as a result of sudden rains and sudden decrease in the mechanical properties of the material. Therefore, the effect of the change of water content on the shear strength of the soil should be determined and these potential changes should be taken into consideration. In this study, shear strength changes of clayey soils with different water contents were investigated. For this reason, in this study, 15%, 16% and 17% water contents were prepared with clay soils. Undisturbed samples were taken from the prepared soils and unconfined compression test and shear box tests were performed on these samples. Thus, the effect of water content change on drainage shear strength was investigated with both experiments. As a result of the experiments, the free pressure test and the shear box tests gave similar results. When the water content was increased from 15% to 16%, the shear strength decreased by 28.2%. When the water content increased from 15% to 17%, the shear strength decreased by 35.4%.

Keywords: Water Content, Free Pressure Test, Drained Shear Strength, Shear Box Test, Clay Soil





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DETERMINATION OF THE EFFECT OF CONSOLIDATION ON STRENGTH PARAMETERS IN CLAY SOILS BY UNCONFINED COMPRESSION TEST

ABSTRACT

According to Karl von Terzaghi "consolidation is any process which involves a decrease in water content of saturated soil without replacement of water by air." In general it is the process in which reduction in volume takes place by expulsion of water under long term static loads. Since the water will flow out of the soil depending on the time, it will depend on the time of sitting. It is known that consolidation settlements last for decades, depending on the type of soil and the load applied. The settlements that occur as a result of the compaction and consolidation of the floors under any load cause architectural and / or static damage of the structure and sometimes the structure loses its function. However, in this case the strength values of the consolidated soils also change. In this study, the effect of consolidation pressure on soil strength parameters was investigated by performing unconfined compression test. When the literature is examined, it is seen that there are not many studies on the effect of consolidation pressure on the strength parameters of cohesive soils. In this study, the same soil was consolidated at different pressures to create new soils and the effect of consolidation on strength parameters was investigated. In this study, 50% by weight of sand and 50% of clay were mixed and a new soil was formed. This floor was kneaded by mixing water 1.5 times the limit limit. The mixture was placed in consolidation tanks and consolidated at 100, 200, 300 kpa pressures and 3 different types of soil were obtained. Unconfined compression test was performed on soils. The shear strength values obtained from the tests were compared with the consolidated soil at 100 kpa pressure; The shear strength value of the soil consolidated at 200kpa pressure was 11%, and the shear strength value increased by 55% when consolidated at 300 kpa consolidation pressure. As can be seen in the test results, the effect of the change of consolidation pressure on shear strength is very high.

Keywords: Cohesive Soil, Unconfined Compression Test, Shear Strength, Consolidation, Liquid Limit





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MEASUREMENT AND COMPARISON OF SOIL STRENGTH VALUES WITH VANE TESTER AND POCKET PENETROMETER

ABSTRACT

Laboratory tests to determine the strength/deformation parameters on uncorrupted samples in cohesive soils are the most valid methods for parameter selection. However, these experiments are often time consuming and can be performed in well-equipped laboratories. For this reason, engineers prefer to obtain material parameters of soils with the help of data obtained from field tests in order to reduce time losses in the decision-making process. For this purpose, two field tests are pocket penetrometer and vane test. In this study, it has been investigated whether pocket penetrometer and vane test can be used in conditions where laboratory tests cannot be performed or to check the results of laboratory tests. For this purpose, 3 different clay soils whose strength parameters are known previously were formed and both experiments were performed on 3 soils. Pocket penetrometer and vane tester were used to determine the shear parameters of 3 different soils. The data obtained from these experiments were compared and the compatibility of pocket penetrometer and vane tester used to determine the shear parameters were investigated. When the data obtained from these experiments were compared, it was found that approximately undrained shear strength value could be determined. However, the undrained shear strength values obtained from the pocket penetrometer were found to be 10% higher than the values obtained from the vane tester.

Keywords: Pocket Penetrometer, Vane Test Tool, Shear Strength, Clay Soil





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INVESTIGATION OF THE EFFECTS OF NITROGEN DOPED TiO_2 (N-TiO₂) AND GRAPHENE OXIDE (GO) MODIFIED N-TiO₂ (GO:N-TiO₂) ON DSSC PERFORMANCE

ABSTRACT

1st and 2nd generation solar cells are generally used in current photovoltaic applications, but since their production costs are high, 3rd generation photovoltaic technologies (dye-sensitized solar cells /DSSCs) are preferred. We aimed to understand each component and working mechanism of DSSCs. We used modified titanium dioxide nanoparticles in photoanode of the DSSCs we constructed. Four different TiO₂ NPs are referred as commercially available reference TiO₂, "R-TiO₂"; synthesized TiO₂, "P-TiO₂"; nitrogen (N) doped TiO₂, "N- $\text{TiO}_2"$ and graphene oxide (GO) modified N-TiO₂, "GO:N-TiO₂". Prepared and characterized DSSCs have 1 \mbox{cm}^2 active area. Compared to the $\mbox{R-TiO}_2$ based solar cell, 4-fold and 5-fold increment in energy conversion efficiency (η) were determined with P-TiO₂ and N-TiO₂ based cells, respectively. GO:N-TiO₂ based solar cell the worst performance; η % of it was 2.1 fold lower than the reference cell. Oxygen defects present in the sheet structure of GO may behave as trap sites for the generated and transferred charge carriers in the system.

Keywords: DSSCs, Nitrogen Doped TiO₂, Graphene Oxide, Graphene Oxide Modified TiO₂





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THE PRODUCTION OF TIC-REINFORCED NICKEL-BRONZE MATRIX COMPOSITES BY HOT PRESSING METHOD

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to produce Ni-Co-Bronze composite by adding TiC particles which has four different rates through the hotpressing method. The impact of reinforcement ratio (3, 7, 10 and 15 wt %) on the microstructures of the TiC/Ni-Bronze composites were investigated. In order to determine microstructural formation in internal region Optical Microscope (OM), the Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM), Electron Dispersive Spectrometer (EDS), and and X-Ray Analysis (XRD) were performed. Furthermore, micro-hardness test was conducted for estimate mechanical behavior. Experiment results were illustrated that TiC ratio has important effect on the Nickel-Bronze composite. As a result, microstructure investigations were shoved that there was a serious interaction between reinforcement and matrix; in addition, the binding was present.

Keywords: TiC, Hot Pressing, Bronze, Optical Microscope (OM), The Scanning Electron Microscope (SEM)





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INVESTIGATING CORROSION RESISTANCE OF 304 AND 316L AUSTENITIC STAINLESS STEEL SURFACES COATED WITH Al_2O_3 POWDERS USING PLASMA SPRAY METHOD

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study was to improve the surface properties of the AISI 304 and AISI 316L austenitic stainless steels by coating with the Al2O3-TiO2 powders in the thickness of 0-100 μ m, 100-200 μ m and 200-300 μ m by using the plasma spray method, one of thermal spray methods. Corrosion resistance of the samples was investigated after the coating process. As a result of the corrosion tests performed with the reference 3000 Potentiostat/Galvanostat/ZRA corrosion system, the results obtained were examined and it was observed that the corrosion resistance increased with the coating thickness treatment in both Al₂O₃ coated materials and AISI 316L stainless steel had higher corrosion resistance than AISI 304 stainless steel.

Keywords: AISI 304, AISI 316L, Al₂O₃, Thermal Spray Coating, Corrosion Resistance





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THE WELDABILITY OF AA6063 ALUMINUM-BRASS ALLOYS USING FRICTION WELDING

ABSTRACT

In this study, the weldability of AA6063 aluminum and Brass alloys using friction welding was investigated. AA6063 aluminum and Brass alloys each of which had a 12 mm diameter were used to fabricate the joints. The friction welding tests were performed by using a direct-drive type friction welding machine. After friction welding, interface regions of the welded specimens were examined by OM, SEM, EDS and X-Ray analysis to determine the microstructure changes. Microhardness and tensile tests were conducted to determine mechanical properties of the welded specimens. The experimental results indicated that AA6063 aluminum and CuZn30 brass alloys using the friction welding technique for achieving a weld with sufficient strength. Tensile strength values also confirmed this result and intermetallic phases did not occur at the interface.

Keywords: AA6063, CuZn30, Friction Welding, Microstructure, Tensile Strength





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PHENOMENA OF MAGNETIC INSTABILITY IN SOME MAGNETICS WITH COLLECTIVIZED ELECTRONS

ABSTRACT

An effective method of studying the properties of zonal magnets is to affect the magnet by the f-d exchange field. The investigation of the impact of an f-d exchange field on the behavior of zonal metamagnet YCo_2 was the objective of this work. Gadolinium was used as a magnetizing element to exclude the effect of a crystal field. The measurement results showed that, as Y is substituted for Gd, the field H_M decreases monotonically. It happens because the exchange field H_{f-d} helps the external field with magnetization. When $M_d < M_f$, the external field does not magnetize the d-subsystem, but demagnetizes it. The dependence of the magnetic moment of the compositions of the dsubsystem on the content of gadolinium increases linearly with the increasing content of gadolinium, which is due to the increasing effective field affecting the d-subsystem. The data for the systems with different content of aluminum are on the line.

Keywords: Instability, Exchange Field, Crystal Field, Magnetic Moment d-subsystem





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USE OF FROG SKIN SECRETION IN VARROA PARASITE CONTROL

ABSTRACT

The use of chemical drugs in the fight against varroa parasites has an important place in the world. In addition, there is no alternative way to fight against varroa parasites. The situation is so grave. In Turkey and in the World in orders to fight against this parasite too much unlicensed drugs are being used. These wrong practices are becoming increasingly common. It is also a great danger that such unlicensed drugs have a negative impact on bees and human health. At this point, it is necessary to be aware of that the use of chemical drugs in the fight against the Varroa parasite leaves residues in the beehive, honeycomb, honey, pollen, propolis and so on. It does affect all kinds of bee product. People think that they consume honey for healing and on the contrary they consume poison. The frog skin secretion that we have developed reduces the presence of varroa to the 5% in a hive. The frogs that are gathering from the streams and rice cultivation areas in our country, sold to the European market with high prices. In addition to this profession which is very profitable, the frog skin is also very valuable, However, it is wasted due to the lack of knowledge of the producers. As a result, people is deprived of earning a second additional income. Every year, thousands of tons of frogs go to waste and both national economy and the beekeeping sector lose the chance to benefit from it. Frog skin secretion is a new organic product in the world which is very simple to use, raw material is very high, the domain is high, the cost is low, it does not leave residue, it does not harm to the bees. The test that conducted with 20 hives for 1 year show that suscess rate is 95%.

Keywords: Frog, Bee, Varroa Parasitic, Chemical, Organic





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Posidonia oceanica (L.) DELILE TRANSPLANTATION EXPERIMENTS IN GÖKOVA BAY MPA

ABSTRACT

As many species of seagrasses, *Posidonia oceanica* (L.) Delile, endemic to Mediterranean Sea, plays important roles for the coastal ecosystems. Threats such as anthropogenic impacts, climate change and invasive species, have destructive effects, and is a requirement to maintain and/or restore such an important species. In scope of the MERCES project, restoration methods for *P. oceanica* were tested in Gökova Bay. Cage systems were used to limit the effects of invasive herbivore such as *Siganus rivulatus* Forsskål & Niebuhr, 1775 and *S. luridus* (Rüppell, 1829). Cages were placed on transplantation plots, bare sediment and natural *P. oceanica* meadows on soft bottom and parallelly, experimental plots without cages were placed to evaluate the grazing effects. As preliminary results, *P. oceanica* natural meadows shoot density increased 45% with and 11% without cages. On the other hand, transplanted shoots density decreased 29% for both cases. **Keywords:** Habitat Restoration, Posidonia oceanica,

Transplantation, Gökova Bay





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CAN TIME SERIES DATA-SETS FROM REMOTE SENSING AND PHYSICAL MODELS ASSIST IN COASTAL MARINE HABITAT RESTORATION?

ABSTRACT

Degradation of marine habitats has spiked up during the last century due to anthropogenic impacts and climate change. Temperature can be used as an indicator of climate change impacts. Temperature measurements are available globally as a result of running physical models and satellite technology. Though they provide reliable datasets in offshore regions, onshore regions can be problematic because of technical difficulties. This study aimed to evaluate the prediction skill of data-sets from various data sources in order to understand whether they are available to be used for onshore monitoring as an indicator of climatic change. Data sets for a subsequent 657 days from each five-meter interval between 5m and 40m in the onshore region of Gökova Bay were used for analysis. Results showed that reasonable relationships were observed between data-sets especially above thermocline. As a conclusion, the data-sets can be used to understand the impacts on the marine ecosystem as well as determining conservation strategies for habitat and coastal biodiversity.

Keywords: Seawater temperature, in-situ, Remote Sensing, Physical Model, Onshore





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THE FIRST DATA ON AGE AND GROWTH OF the giant devil ray (Mobula mobular (Bonnaterre, 1788)) FROM THE MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ABSTRACT

Age information is one of the most important variables for estimating a population's status and assessing the risks associated with its exploitation as it forms the basis for the calculations of growth rate, mortality rate and productivity. Unfortunately, age determination and growth caracteristicks are lacking for most cartilaginous species within the Easthern Mediterranean Sea. Herein, we report the first data estimated age and back-calculation growth at age from sectioned vertebrae readings of a giant devil ray, Mobula mobular, from the Gulf of Antalya within the Mediterraean sea. The single male speciman measured 335cm in total length (TL), 272cm in disc dith (DW) and weighed 105kg, and was aged to 9 years old respectively. Age estimated from vertebral band counts resulted in an Index of Average Percent Error (IAPE) of 2.31%, suggesting that this method represents an accurate approach to the age assessment of M. mobular. The von Bertalanffy growth parameters were estimated as $L\infty=587.24$ cm, k=0.058 year-1 for this species.

Keywords: Giant devil ray, Mobula mobular, Age, Eastern Mediterranean





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METALS LEVELS IN EDIBLE FISH SPECIES OF THE BLACK SEA: EVALUATION OF POTENTIAL HEALTH RISKS TO CONSUMERS

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study to conduct a health risk assessment of six heavy metals attributed to consumption of *Diplodus puntazzo* (Walbaum, 1792) and *Diplodus annularis* (Linnaeus, 1758) available for consumers. The levels of Cd, Hg, Pb, Cu, Zn and Fe in *D. puntazzo* were 0.018 \pm 0.002, 0.035 \pm 0.005, 0.09 \pm 0.008, 0.28 \pm 0.04, 8.5 \pm 1.5 and 14.5 \pm 2.8 mg kg⁻¹ wet wt., respectively. However, the levels of Cd, Hg, Pb, Cu, Zn and Fe in *D. annularis* were 0.015 \pm 0.0015, 0.028 \pm 0.003, 0.12 \pm 0.03, 0.17 \pm 0.035, 10.2 \pm 2.2 and 19.3 \pm 4.2 mg kg⁻¹ wet wt., respectively. The values of heavy metals in muscles of fish in this study were below the permissible limits. Risk values for the measured six metals do not pose unacceptable risks at mean ingestion rate for edible tissues. It can be concluded that Hg, Cd, Pb, Cu, Zn and Fe in edible parts of sharp-snout seabream and annular seabream have no health problems for consumers.

Keywords: Diplodus puntazzo, Diplodus annularis, Black Sea, Daily Intake, Target Hazard Quotient





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OCCURRENCE OF the cuckoo wrasse, *Labrus mixtus* Linnaeus, 1758 (Osteichthyes: Labridae), FROM THE NORTHERN AEGEAN SEA, TURKEY

ABSTRACT

Two specimens of the cuckoo wrasse, *Labrus mixtus* was caught by hand line from the coast of Çanakkale at a depth of 15m on 25 April 2010. Moreover, these specimens were both large-sized adults, and a male and a female. Since then, we never have seen the species again. These captures confirm the occurrence of the species in the area although locally it is considered to be very rare. This ichthyologic note presents a new occurrence of rare *L. mixtus* on the ichthyofaunal richness of the Turkish Aegean Sea.

Keywords: Cuckoo wrasse, Labrus mixtus, Rare Species, Measurement, Çanakkale, Aegean Sea





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MATURITY, REPRODUCTIVE CYCLE AND CONDITION FACTOR OF the lesser spotted dogfish, *Scyliorhinus canicula* (Linnaeus, 1758) FROM NORTHEASTERN MEDITERRANEAN

ABSTRACT

In this study, maturity, reproductive cycle and condition factor of *Scyliorhinus canicula* was determined the northeastern Mediterranean. Sexual maturity age was found as 6 years. The highest hepatosomatic index values for *S. canicula* were calculated in July (9.463), whereas lowest in April (0.1161). The GSI values of *S. canicula* that lives in the Northeastern Mediterranean were calculated as 0.059-16.68 in females and 0.117-13.729 in males. The value reached to maximum in November for both sexes and the highest egg diameter was calculated in April. It could be suggested that *S. canicula* population inhabiting the northeastern Mediterranean reproduces in November-December and May-June. The Fulton's condition factor varied from 0.2675 to 0.3123.

Keywords: Lesser spotted dogfish, Scyliorhinus canicula, Sexual Maturity, Reproductive Cycle, Condition Factor





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PRODUCTION OF CURLY LETTUCE (Lactuca sativa) WITH NILE TILAPIA (Oreochromis niloticus) IN AQUAPONIC SYSYEMS

ABSTRACT

This study was conducted to compare two different aquaponic systems which for used curly lettuce (*Lactuca sativa*) cultivation from Nile tilapia (*Oreochromis niloticus*) discharged water. In this context, gravel and raft systems were compared. At the end of the experiment, the development of curly lettuce produced in the sale system was relatively higher than the gravel system. As a result, it has been determined that curly lettuce cultivation can be used easily in closed circuit fish culture in both systems. These systems, which are used without setting up a biological filter, have not a negative effect on fish development and fish health. Besides, it is seen that additional product can be obtained by providing plant growth. It is concluded that quality of the seedlings should be paid attention to the production of the plants and the weather conditions should be compatible with the development conditions of the plant.

Keywords: Aquaponic, Curly lettuce, Lactuca sativa, Nile Tilapia, Oreochromis niloticus





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RESPONSE OF HUMP-HEAD CICHLID (Cytocara moorii) TO 2-PHENOXYETHANOL AND CLOVE OIL AS ANESTHETIC

ABSTRACT

Cichlid species in the aquarium industry are a fish of high commercial value, especially Hump-head. Anesthetics are widely used to capture, transport, measure, weight, vaccinate, photograph, mark, and surgical procedures and to reduce stress and possible deaths associated with these applications. In this study, two anesthetic agents used in aquaculture studies were selected. 110 fish were used. Trial fish were 4 months old and had an average weight of 0.20-0.25 g. The doses used were 0.5, 1, 1.5 ml/l for phenoxyethanol. For clove oil 0.01, 0.02, 0.03, 0.04 ml/l doses were used. The experiment had three replicates. During the administration of both anesthetics, as the dose increased during the transition to fainting phase, the fainting time was shortened. In the sobering phase, the opposite situation occurred; the higher the dose, the shorter the awakening time.

Keywords: Hump-Head cichlid, *Cyrtocara moorii*, Clove Oil, 2-phenoxyethanol, Anesthetic





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LENGTH-WEIGHT RELATIONSHIPS AND CONDITION FACTOR OF UMBRINA CIRROSA INHABITING NORTH-EASTERN MEDITERRANEAN SEA

ABSTRACT

In this study, total length-weight relatondships and condition factor of shi drum were examined for the first time in a population of the North-eastern Mediterranean Sea. Umbrina cirrosa individuals were captured by gillnets between May 2017- April 2018 at a depth of 15m from Mersin Bay. A total of 218 (115 male and 103 female) U. cirrosa were collected. Minimum-maximum length and weight of caught fishes were determined as 13.5-26.7cm and 19.12-214.04g for females and 13.8-26.8cm and 21.48-201.75 g for males respectively. Total relationships of U. cirrosa were found length-weight as W=0.0028*TL3.42, R2=0.989, SEb=0.024 for combined sexes, W=0.0029*TL3.414, for females R2=0.988, SEb=0.037 and W=0.0028*TL3.423, R2=0.998, SEb=0.031 for males. 95% Confidence intervals for b value for combined sexes were 3.371-3.466. According to b values, combined sexes, females and males showed a positive allometric growth (t-test: p<0.05). Condition factors were 0.923 ± 0.063 for all specimens, 0.930 ± 0.009 for females and 0.917 ± 0.008 . Keywords: Lenght-weight Relationship, Condition Factor,

Shi drum, Umbrina cirrosa, Mersin Bay





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OPTIMIZATION OF ARTHROSPIRA SP. (SPIRULINA) GROWTH: FROM LABORATORY SCALE TO PILOT OUTDOOR CULTURE

ABSTRACT

Arthrospira sp. isolated from Çamaltı saltern, was investigated their biomass productivity through medium choice. Type A modified Zarrouk's medium was selected as it gave higher final dry weights and longer sustained growth than modified media. In order to reduce Spirulina production cost, modified Zarrouk's medium was rationalized by testing different dilutions. Zarrouk's medium could be diluted up to five times without impacting the growth rates in 30-days batch cultivation. Higher dry weights were observed after 21 days of batch cultivation (1.13 g/L for 20%-modified Zarrouk's medium in comparison to 0.93 g/L for modified Zarrouk's medium). Iron content increase was obtained by replacing iron sulfate with iron EDTA at 10 mgFe/L concentration. Thus, 32-day cultivation was conducted in a 1000 L PBR, giving maximum daily productivity of 58.4 g/m2/day. According to Turkish economicall terms, the production cost gave two to 20 times higher for PBR (from 20 to 80 €/kg) than for open ponds (from 6 to 12-15 €/kg) depending on Spirulina productivity.

Keywords: Arthrospira, Spirulina, Biomass, Culture, Çamaltı saltern İzmir





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SAFETY MANAGEMENT AND FOOD IN AQUACULTURE INDUSTRY

ABSTRACT

In Turkey, aquaculture production is made under cultivate condition by professionals. Cultured fish species are grown in freshwater, brackish and sea water, and aquarium areas. Recently, it has been working on some different aquatic species for growing such as cephalopods culture such as octopus and squids, bivalve culture such as mussels, blue crab, lobster, and shrimp culture, and molluscs for example sea cucumber or leech. Aquatic plant culture such as algae and seaweed is improving. Recently, aqua phonic culture and applications are increasing. During the cultured process, it can be need some safety applications, and comply with health conditions and hygiene. In the study, it can be work on safety culture technics and applications, and also quality standards-accreditations on management system, information security, "El Meri" health environment surveillance requirements, occupational health and safety, environmental waste management system. It could be give some information on safety food standard and global gap, international agriculture standards and British retailing standards.

Keywords: Aquaculture, Safety, Health, Product, Product





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HEALTH AND SAFETY OBSERVATIONS IN WORKING ENVIRONMENT OF FISHING PORTS

ABSTRACT

Working area and working environment in fishing ports is risky for occupational health and safety studies in fisheries. area Especially different fish boats, vehicles, yachts, and vessels are anchorage so that, some dangerous factors are arise, and sometimes serious accidents can be made in fishing ports. In the study, three different fishing ports are examined in İzmir and Aydın City. According to the occupational safety rules, principle dangerous areas and movements of employee could be observed and recorded. Hence, main important risks are indicated as follows: Risks of indoor working areas, ergonomic risk factors for employee, working at height and their risks, dusk and leakage risks due to load or environmental conditions, environmental pollutions caused by different vessels, health condition and awareness of hygiene, noise and exhaust fumes, deficiency of using personal protective equipment, flammable and explosive materials, fire and lacks of extinguishing systems. Thus, protective solutions and recommendations for prevention against hazards and accidents areas could be given.

Keywords: Fishing Port, Risk, Observation, Health, Safety





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HEALTH AND SAFETY IN LARGE SCALE FISHING BOATS

ABSTRACT

Marine fishing boats in Turkey consist of two parts; one of them is small scale fisheries, 12m length, other is industrial fishing vehicles called trawl and purse seine. Fishing activity is difficult working area. Unsafety behaviours and positions arise many dangerous and risky events. These situations lead to accidents and disease. For sustainable fisheries, workers should be under safety and health umbrella. According to Turkish statistics in 2018, 1569 large scale fishing boat are being and 30878 employees are work in fishing area. In the study, the survey was conducted face-to-face with a total of 356 fishermen at 105 boats. The questions of survey consist of: Occupational health and safety education, occupational accidents, occupational disease factors, and disease controls, awareness of hazards and risks in workplace. Data are obtained simple randomly sampling method. Hence, according to 6331 act in Turkey, it could be determined whether safety materials, and machines in fishing boat, and using personal protective equipment.

Keywords: Fishing Boat, Health, Safety, Occupation





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PLANTS OF HECATE'S GARDENS SPREAD IN THE REGION OF AJARA (SOUTH COLCHIS) AND THEIR USAGE IN FOLK MEDICINE

ABSTRACT

Medea - daughter of Aeëtes, the legendary king of Colchis and her mother Hecate, who had cultivated garden of medicinal plants in Colchis in XIII XII centuries BC, are recognized to be founders of medicine. According to literary sources, 41 species of medicinal and poisonous plants were common in the Gardens of Hecate. For today, nomenclature of those plants is researched to the level of genus and sometimes even species are specified. In this paper variety of species existing in Hecate Gardens, in South Colchis, their systematic structure and peculiarities of application in folk medicine is studied. Out of 41 plants of Hecate Gardens 30 medicinal species are spread in the region of Ajara. They are gathered into 22 families and 30 genus: Laurus, Anemona, Aconitum, Salvia, Mentha, Teucrium, Origanum, Cyclamen, Hedera, Lepidium, Crocus, Taxus, Smilax, Matricaria, Anthemis, Glaucium, Malva, Pastinaca, Valeriana, Colchicum, Solanum, Atropa, Cornus, Adianthum, Cyperus, Lathyrus, Cornus, Platanus, Smilax, Verbena.

Keywords: Medicinal Plant, Folk Medicine, Colchis, Hecate, Ajara





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CALCIUM SIGNALING AND PROSTATE CANCER

ABSTRACT

cellular processes including regulation of cell homeostasis, impulse conduction, muscle contraction, proliferation, nerve fertilization, learning and memory, secretion, gene transcription, cell differentiation, cell growth, cell motion, vesicle traffic, apoptosis, and interaction with other cell signaling pathways. Of these ions, Ca^{2+} acts as an intracellular secondary messenger molecule. Typically, the concentration of Ca^{2+} in a resting cell is around 100 nM, which may increase to 500-1000 nM with various stimuli. The Ca^{2+} concentration in cytoplasm is regulated by such calcium channels as the voltage-gated (VGCCs: L-type, T-type, P/Q-type, N-type, R-type), store-operated (SOCEs: ORAI1, ORAI3), transient receptor potential (TRPC, TRPM, TRPV, TRPML, TRPA, TRPP), receptor-operated (ROCCs: RyR, ITPR), as well as by exchangers (Na⁺/Ca²⁺ exchanger) and pumps $(Ca^{2+}/ATPase)$. The expression changing in these channels, exchangers, and pumps lead to the occurrence of various cancer cell behaviors. In prostate cancer, the results of many in vitro, in vivo, and metaanalysis studies have shown that the channels and carriers contributing to the regulation of intracellular concentration of calcium ions play a role in tumor growth, transition to the androgenindependent tumor, and metastatic spread.

Keywords: Calcium Signaling, Prostate Cancer, Metastasis





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THE STUDY OF BRAIN CONNECTIVITY USING FNIRS DURING PICTURE SEQUENCING TASK

ABSTRACT

The quantitative analysis of the global efficiency of the prefrontal cortex during picture sequencing task using fNIRS data. The lack of empathy and the inability for theory of the mind as seen in Autism Spectrum Disorder (ASD) can derive from a lack of connections within the prefrontal cortex and subpar localizations of regional functions alongside the lack of global connections between said functions and dysfunctional mirror neurons. In this study, the picture sequencing task, a neuropsychological task testing empathy and theory of the mind, was performed by 4 adult individuals (ages 30 ± 8 , 2 male 2 female). A 16 channel fNIRS system (ARGES Cerebro, Hemosoft, Ankara) was used to collect data from the prefrontal cortex. In the picture sequencing task, sequences of cards were given to the participants, categorized into three groups as mechanical, behavioral, and intentional. Participants were asked to create a sequence from the randomly given cards and asked to give a narrative. The HbO and Hb data from the 16 channels of the fNIRS system were put through a partial correlation analysis to create functional connectivity matrices. Using the strongest 10% coefficient of the matrix in graph theory metrics a global efficiency value was calculated. The analysis of behavioral results showed no statistical significance for different categories of scenarios (M=2, B=1.8 \pm 0.2, I=1.7 \pm 0.3, p=0.188), however a significant difference between mechanical and behavioral scenarios (p=0.0398) and a significant difference to a smaller extent between mechanical and intentional scenarios (p=0.09) was observed. Due to there being no statistical difference between the HbO and Hb global efficiency values ($GE_{Hb0}=0.107\pm0.021$, $GE_{Hb}=0.105\pm0.025$, p=0.75) the data was merged for different categories of scenarios. The GE of the Intentional category ($GE_R=0.123\pm0.029$) had differing implications (p=0.0084, p=0.0068) when compared to resting data $(GE_p=0.094\pm0.009)$ and the Mechanical category $(GE_M=0.101\pm0.018)$ while showing no statistical significance when compared with data from the Behavioral category (GE_{Da}=0.108±0.021). As expected, global efficiency was higher during the task when compared with resting data. It was observed before that in a brain focused on the task, functional connectivity becomes more efficient. In the three different categories of scenarios present in the task, creating a narrative, comprehending an external point of view, and theory of the mind were tested. Additionally, higher global connectivity was observed in scenarios where the information available to the individual in the scenario must be taken into account. Likely due to the use of an increased level of empathy and connectivity with mirror neurons.

Keywords: fNIRS, Functional Connectivity, Global Connectivity, Picture Sequencing





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EBELİK MESLEĞİNDE DUYGUSAL EMEK

ÖZ

Çalışanların hizmet verdikleri kişide duygu yaratma çabası olarak tanımlanan duygusal emek, sağlık alanında daima tartışma konusu olan bir kavramdır. Sağlık çalışanları hizmet ve bakım sürecinde etkili sonuca ulaşmak için duygusal emek sergilemek durumundadır. Ebelik de duygusal emek gerektiren bir meslektir. Gebelik ve doğum olayı sürece dahil olan herkes için duygusal açıdan olumlu ya da olumsuz çok fazla deneyim barındırır. Bu duygularla başa çıkmada ve ailelere destek sağlamada ebeler kilit rol oynamaktadır. Anne ve çocuk sağlığı açısından önemli bir konumda olan ebelik mesleğinin duygusal yönlerinin incelenmesi önem taşımaktadır. Bu derlemede amacımız, ebelik mesleğinde duygusal emek kavramını literatür eşliğinde incelemektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebelik, Duygusal Emek, Ebelik Duygusu, Kadın ve Ebe, Kuram

EMOTIONAL LABOR IN THE MIDWIFERY PROFESSION

ABSTRACT

Emotional labor, which is defined as an effort to create emotions in employees, is always a subject of controversy in the field of health. Health care workers have to exert emotional labor in order to reach an effective result in the service and care process. Midwifery is a profession that requires emotional labor. Pregnancy and childbirth have a lot of emotional positive or negative experiences for everyone involved. Midwives play a key role in coping with these feelings and providing support to families. It is important to examine the emotional aspects of midwifery profession which is important for mother and child health. In this review, our aim is to examine the concept of emotional labor in midwifery profession in the light of literature.

Keywords: Midwifery, Emotional Labor, Emotion of Midwifery, Woman and Midwife, Theory





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EBELİK ÖĞRENCİLERİNİN KİŞİSEL GELİŞİM YÖNELİMLERİ VE SOSYAL DESTEK ALGILARININ İNCELENMESİ

öz

Ebelik öğrencilerinin kişisel gelişim yönelimleri ve sosyal destek algılarını değerlendirmek amacı ile yapılan kesitsel analitik tipteki bu araştırmaya, Eqe Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Fakültesi Ebelik Bölümünde, 2019 yılında okuyan 360 öğrenci katılmıştır. Veriler öğrencilerin sosyodemografik özelliklerini iceren anket formu, 'Kişisel Gelişim Yönelimi Ölçeği' (KGYÖ) ve 'Çok Boyutlu Alqılanan Sosyal Destek Alqısı Ölçeği (ÇBASDÖ)' ile toplanmıştır. Verilerin değerlendirilmesinde sayı, yüzde, ortalama alınmış ve bağımsız gruplarda t testi analizi kullanılmıştır. ÇBASDÖ'nden alınabilecek en düşük puan 12, en yüksek puan 84'dür. ÇBASDÖ'den elde edilen puanın yüksek olması algılanan sosyal desteğin, KGYÖ'den alınan puanın yüksek olması bireylerin kişisel gelişim yönelimlerinin yüksek olduğunu göstermektedir. Araştırmaya katılan öğrencilerin yaş ortalaması 20.78±1.9 (min:18-max:37)'dur. Öğrencilerin KGYÖ puan ortalaması 14.88±2.5 (min:6.25-max:20.0), ÇBASDÖ puan ortalaması 68.40±13.9 (min:17-max:84) 'dür. Sonuç olarak, araştırma grubunun sosyal destek algılarının yüksek olduğu ve kişisel gelişim yönelimlerinin bazı özelliklerine göre farklılık gösterdiği saptanmıştır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kişisel Gelişim, Sosyal Destek Algısı, Ebelik Öğrencisi

THE REVIEW OF MIDWIFE STUDENTS' PERSONAL DEVELOPMENT TRENDS AND SOCIAL SUPPORT PERCEPTION

ABSTRACT

360 midwife students who studied in 2019 in the Faculty of Health Sciences at Ege University attended to this cross-sectional analytical research which was made to evaluate the review of midwife students' personal development trends and social support perception. The data has been gathered with a survey form which includes students' sociodemographic features, 'Personal development trend scale' (PGIS) and 'Multi dimensional social support perception scale (MSPSS)'. Number, percentage and avarage have been taken into consideration when the data was evaluated and the ttest analysis was used in independent groups. The min. point which can be obtained from 'Multi dimensional social support perception scale (MSPSS)' is 12 while the maximum point is 84. The high point obtained from (MSPSS) shows individual's social support perception is high. On the other hand, the high point obtained from (PGIS) shows individual's personal development trends are high. The avarage age of the students who attended the research is 20.78±1.9 (min:18-max:37)'. The students' avarage PGIS point is 14.88±2.5 (min:6.25-max:20.0), while the avarage MSPSS point is 68.40±13.9 (min:17-max:84). As a result, it has been understood that research groups' social support perception is high and their personal development trends may change according to some of their features.

Keywords: Personal Development, Social Support Perception,

Midwife Student





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ASSESSMENT OF PREGNANT WOMEN'S SELF-PERCEPTION AND SOCIAL SUPPORT LEVELS

ABSTRACT

This cross-sectional analytic study was conducted to evaluate the level of perception and social support level of pregnant women by 513 pregnant women consulted to Buca Maternity and Paediatrics Hospital. This research's data were collected by face-to-face sociodemographic data and some interviews using obstetric characteristics data form, "Self-Perception of Pregnant Scale" (SPSS) and "Multi-Dimensional Perceived Social Support Scale" (MSPSS). There are two sub-dimensions of SPSS: these are pregnancy perception of motherhood and body perception of pregnancy. The maximum score of pregnancy perception of motherhood is 28 and the minimum score is 7. As score increases, a level of pregnancy perception of motherhood is regarded high. Similarly; the maximum score is 20 and the minimum score is 5 in the body perception of pregnancy. Moreover; the high score indicates a negative body perception. On the other hand; MSPSS has three sub-dimensions: family, friends and special person. The minimum score is 4 and the maximum score is 28 from each subdimension. Furthermore, the minimum score is 12 and maximum score is 84 in total scale of MSPSS. High level demonstrate that perceived social support is high. In the this conducted study; mean of age is 27.07 ± 5 and 4% of the pregnant women are Syrian citizens, 82% are housewives and 16% stated that their pregnancies were not planned. In the conclusion, we have obtained some results such as the mean of motherhood perception score is 26.55±2.5, the mean of body perception score is 25.48±4.2, mean of total MSPSS is 56.85±15.5, and then the mean of sub-dimension scores is: family 25.48±4.2, friend 17.97±7.5, special person 13.39±8.3. Consequently; when the perception of motherhood of pregnant women is high, perception of both body and social supports are medium level. And thus, pregnant women receive the most social support from their families.

Keywords: Pregnancy, Midwifery, Perception, İzmir,

Multidimensional Perceived Social Support Scale





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GÜÇLÜ EBELİK VE GÜÇLÜ HEMŞİRELİK: DÜNYA SAĞLIK ÖRGÜTÜ'NÜN TAAHHÜDÜ VE KÜRESEL STRATEJİK HEDEFLER

ÖZ

Ebeler ve hemşireler pek çok ülkede sağlık işgücünün %50'sinden fazlasını oluşturmaktadır. Dünya genelinde 43.5 milyon sağlık çalışanının 20.7 milyonu ebe ve hemşiredir. Ebe ve hemşireler temel sağlık hizmetlerinin sunumunda ve sağlık sisteminin güçlendirmede kritik öneme sahiptir. Sürdürülebilir kalkınma ve herkes için sağlık hedeflerine ulaşmaya yardımcı olması için Dünya Sağlık Örgütü'nün her iki mesleği de güçlendirme taahhüdü vardır. 2000'li yıllardan itibaren ebelik ve hemşirelik mesleklerini güçlendirmek üzere küresel stratejik hedefler belirlenmekte ve gelişmeler takip edilmektedir. 2000 yılında 54. Dünya Sağlık Asemblesi WHA54.12 kararıyla ilk stratejik hedefler 2002 yılında geliştirmiş ve 2011 yılında güncellenmiştir. Sağlık için İnsan Kaynakları Stratejisi: 2030 İşgücü, Hemşireliği ve Ebeliği Güçlendirmek için Küresel Stratejik Hedefler 2016-2020, Dünyada Ebelik Durum Raporları, Ebelikte LANCET serisi, Kadın, Çocuk ve Ergen Sağlığı Küresel Stratejileri 2016-2030, Ebelik ve Hemşirelik İlerleme (2008-2012 ve 2013-2015) Raporları bu kapsamda oluşturulan uluslararası belge ve raporlardır. Bu derleme çalışmasında ebelik ve hemşirelik mesleğini güçlendirmek için belirlenen küresel stratejik hedefler ve bu hedeflerin kavramsal çerçevesi incelenmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Ebelik, Hemşirelik, Güçlendirme, Strateji

STRENGTHENED MIDWIFERY AND STRENGTHENED NURSING: WORLD HEALTH ORGANIZATION'S COMMITMENT AND GLOBAL STRATEGIC DIRECTIONS ABSTRACT

Midwives and nurses constitute more than 50% of the health sector employees in many countries. Of the 43.5 million health professionals worldwide, 20.7 million are midwives and nurses. Midwives and nurses are critical in the provision of primary health care and in strengthening the health system. In order to help achieve sustainable development and health goals for all, the World Health Organization has a commitment to strengthen both professions. Since the 2000s, global strategic targets have been determined and developments are followed to strengthen midwifery and nursing professions. In 2000, with the decision of the 54th World Health Assembly WHA54.12, the first strategic goals were developed in 2002 and updated in 2011. "The Global Strategy on Human Resources for Health: Workforce 2030", "Global Strategic Directions fo Strengthening Nursing and Midwifery 2016-2020", "The State of the World's Midwifery Reports", "The Lancet Series on Midwifery", Midwifery and Nursing Progress Reports (2008-2012 and 2013-2015) are international documents and reports created in this context. In this review, the global strategic goals and the conceptual framework of these goals have been examined to strengthen the midwifery and nursing profession.

Keywords: Midwifery, Nursing, Strengthening, Directions NOTE This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2019 in Ukraine





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POSTPARTUM DÖNEMDE ANNE RUH SAĞLIĞINA YAKLAŞIM VE EBENİN ROLÜ

öz

Postpartum dönemde görülen ruhsal bozukluklar postpartum hüzün, depresyon ve psikoz olarak sınıflandırılmaktadır. Doğum sonu dönemde kadınların yaklaşık olarak %85'i, postpartum dönemde ortaya çıkan ruhsal bozukluklardan birini hafif ya da kısa süreli olarak deneyimlemekte, bu oranın %10-15'i kadarı ise depresyon, anksiyete bozuklukları gibi ciddi bozukluklara dönüşebilmektedir. Görülme sıklığı yüksek olan postpartum dönem ruhsal hastalıklardan korunma, tanı, tedavi ve rehabilitasyon gibi tüm aşamalarında yoğun bakım, takip ve izlem gerekmektedir. Özellikle postpartum dönem maternal ruh sağlığını geliştirmede önemli rolleri olan ebelerin, risk altında olan kadını tanılama da ki sahip olduğu fırsatları değerlendirmesi, mümkün olan en kısa zamanda kadını ve ailesini ruhsal hastalıkların getireceği yükten koruması açısından çok önemlidir. Bu derlemede postpartum dönemde görülen ruhsal bozukluklar ve ebenin rolleri tartışılacaktır.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Postpartum, Ruh Sağlığı, Ebelik, Anne

APPROACH TO MATERNAL MENTAL HEALTH IN POSTPARTUM PERIOD and ROLE OF THE MIDWIVES

ABSTRACT

Postpartum mental disorders have been classified as postpartum blues, depression and psychosis. During the postpartum period, about 85% of women experience some type of mood disturbance. For most the symptoms are mild and short-lived; however, 10 to 15% of women develop more significant symptoms of depression or anxiety. The incidence rate for any type of postpartum mental disorders is high. So it required at intensive and follow up care all stages of prevention, diagnosis, treatment and rehabilitation. Especially midwives have a unique opportunity to identify women who are at risk of, or are suffering from, perinatal mental illness, and to ensure that these women and their families get the care they need at the earliest opportunity. The wider role of all midwives in improving maternal mental health. In this article common psychiatric disorders during pregnancy and the roles of midwives in the postpartum period are being discussed.

Keywords: Postpartum, Mental Health, Midwifery, Mother





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ASSESSMENT OF BIRTH DATA FOR 5 YEARS AND 6 MONTHS IN IZMIR BUCA OBSTETRICS AND PEDIATRICS HOSPITAL

ABSTRACT

The research was conducted retrospectively and descriptively by examining the births that took place in Buca Obstetrics and Pediatrics Hospital between January 2014 and June 2019. The purpose of this study is to evaluate of normal birth and cesarean rates, cesarean indications, and some sociodemographic and obstetric characteristics of pregnant women. The examined data include 34920 pregnant women's the age of the giving birth, birth weight of live born babies, sex, delivery method and also indications for cesarean section if delivery method is cesarean. It is seen that the mothers who have given birth have a minimum age of 14, maximum 51, 48.9% are the girls, 1.15% are multiple pregnancies, rate of stillbirths is 0.3% and also the rate of taking only breast milk in the first two days after birth is 35%. Finally; primary cesarean rate is 16.4%, recurrence rate is 23.4%, total cesarean rate is 39.8% and normal delivery rate is 60.2%.

Keywords: Birth, Caesarean Rate, Primary Caesarean Section, Retrospective, Caesarean Section Indication





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THE EFFECT OF VITAMIN B12, PHYSICAL AND COGNITIVE ACTIVITY ON IDIOPATHIC FORGETFULNESS

ABSTRACT

In this study, we aimed to evaluate the effect of physical activity, vitamin ${\ensuremath{\mathsf{B}}}$

supplementation and mental activity on cognitive functions in middleaged individuals with subjective forgetfulness. We included 82 people between 40-65 years of age who were admitted to Erciyes University Faculty of Medicine Family Medicine and Neurology Departments polyclinics with the complaint of subjective forgetfulness between May 2017 and May 2018. General physical examination, blood tests including B12, folic acid level and thyroid function were performed. In addition to the socio-demographic questionnaire, Beck Anxiety and Beck Depression Scale, Montreal Cognitive Assessment Test, Visual and Verbal Memory Tests were performed. Sixty-eight subjects were randomly allocated to 3 groups as cognitive activity, physical activity and vitamin B supplementation. The physical activity group made a minimum of half-hour brisk walk daily. The cognitive activity group was asked to solve a hooked puzzle every day. Vitamin supplement group used daily vitamin B complex. At the end of the third month, cognitive tests and B12 blood level test were repeated. This study has been supported by Erciyes University Scientific Research Unit, ERUBAP Project no TTU-2017-7456. Improvement in cognitive functions was found only in the walking group. Long-term visual memory and verbal memory sub-test scores improved significantly in all groups. There were some differences between the groups in terms of verbal memory subtest scores. In people with forgetfulness, walking, puzzle and vitamin B supplementation seem to have positive effects even after a period of three months in terms of cognitive functions and memory.

Keywords: Dementia, Cognitive Activity, Physical Activity, Vitamin B





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THE LEADING ROLE OF THE SCHOOL DIRECTOR IN IMPLEMENTING THE NEW CURRICULUM

ABSTRACT

The leading role of the school principal in the implementation of educational policies at the school is irreplaceable, but also a legal obligation. We were determined to explore its role and impact in implementing the changes envisaged by the New Curriculum Framework in Kosovo schools. Given the research data it appears that they are not sufficiently informed with the content of curriculum, so that they can support the teachers in this process. Other challenges, according to the directors, are: poor school infrastructure; weak supply of schools with basic tools and materials, ineffective IT cabinet, lack of internet access, lack of textbooks, lack of appropriate training, for teachers, school directors and other staff, lack of information for additional clarifications, great difficulty in preparing the daily plan, the administrative part of the diary, and an important challenge for it is the assessment and approach based on the new curriculum, which is considered to take much time.

Keywords: Role of Leadership, School Directors, School Directors, Implementation, Implementation





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THE EXPERIENCE OF BEGINNER TEACHERS IN KOSOVO

ABSTRACT

The purpose study is to reflect Kosovo's reality on the development of beginner teachers at the critical stage of the beginner career development and to reach conclusions on how this process can be improved. A qualitative approach to research was used, in a sufficiently preeminent sample of the Kosovo teachers' population with teaching experience of one to two years. The results show that the stage of entering the teaching profession is very challenging for Kosovo's beginners, especially in the beginnings of adapting to the work culture in school, teaching planning, and teaching practice in real-life in the contexts of their schools. In many schools there is no institutional support for beginner teachers.

Keywords: Role of Leadership, School Directors, School Directors, Implementation, Implementation





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ULUSLARARASI ÖĞRENCİLERİN AKADEMİK TÜRKÇEYE YÖNELİK ALGILARININ METAFORLAR ARACILIĞIYLA İNCELENMESİ

ÖZ

Bu arastırmanın amacı, uluslararası öğrencilerin akademik Türkçe kavramına yönelik algılarını metaforlar aracılığıvla ortaya cıkarmaktır. Araştırmanın katılımcıları, Ercives Üniversitesi TÖMER'de sosyal, fen ve sağlık gruplarında akademik Türkçe eğitimi alan uluslararası öğrencilerden oluşmaktadır. Araştırmanın verileri, uluslararası öğrencilerin "Bana göre akademik Türkçe gibidir. elde edilmiştir. Bu araştırma nitel araştırma yaklaşımı çerçevesinde fenomenografik araştırma deseni kullanılarak gerçekleştirilmiş ve elde edilen veriler içerik analizi ile incelenmiştir. Araştırma sonucunda uluslararası öğrencilerin akademik Türkçe kavramına yönelik geçerli oluşturdukları metafor görülmüş ve kullanılan metaforların, uluslararası öğrencilerin Türkçe kavramına yönelik olumlu alqılarını yansıttığı tespit edilmiştir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Yabancı Dil Olarak Türkçe Öğretimi, Metafor, Algı, Akademik Türkçe, Uluslararası Öğrenci

INVESTIGATION OF INTERNATIONAL STUDENTS' PERCEPTIONS ABOUT ACADEMIC TURKISH THROUGH METAPHORES

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to show international students' perceptions of the concept of academic Turkish through metaphors. The participants of the study consisted of international students who received academic Turkish education in social, science and health groups at Erciyes University TÖMER. The data of the study was obtained by filling the gaps given as "according to me, academic Turkish is like...because" by international students. This research was carried out using a phenomenological research design within the framework of the qualitative research approach and the data obtained were analyzed with content analysis. As a result of the research, it was seen that international students formed valid metaphors for the concept of academic Turkish and it was found that the metaphors used reflect international students' positive perceptions about the concept of academic Turkish.

Keywords: Teaching Turkish as a Foreign Language, Academic Turkish, International Student, Metaphor, Perception





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PROBLEMS AND SOLUTION PROPOSALS IN SCHOOL AND FAMILY COOPERATION

ABSTRACT

The aim of this study is to determine the problems experienced in parent-teacher association according to the opinions of the school principals and to develop solutions offers. Qualitative research method and case study design were employed in the study. The data of the study was obtained by open-ended questionnaire and content analysis method was used in the analysis of these data. The data are presented quantitatively. The study group consists of 50 school principals working in Rize province. According to the results of the study, four categories of problems were identified in the process of parent-teacher cooperation. These are the reasons that are related to parents, transportation, students and school in order of importance. It was concluded that the most effective solution of the problems related to parent-teacher association was a one-to-one meeting with the parents. During this process, the aim accepting and sense of ownership towards the school should be prioritized. At the end of the study, it was proposed to investigate in detail the cooperation initiatives that will involve the family in the process and ensure sense of ownership.

Keywords: Cooperation Between the Schools, The Families and the Surrounding, The Perceptive of Schools Principals, Face to Face Meeting with School and Families




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CHILD WORKERS IN THE MIDDLE SCHOOL AS A SOCIAL PROBLEM

ABSTRACT

Child workers are a problem that needs to be solved. Our main goal is to equalize the opportunities in life for these children. These goals could be reached by giving the children their education rights and equalizing their rights to let them exist in social life. Middle school workers in the industry were chosen as a context to identify these child laborers problems with their families and jobs. According to the sample that was made, a survey was applied. The results of the survey were examined and extensive graphics were obtained. Most of the child workers haven't graduated from primary school and been working for at least 1, maximum 5 years. All of them are working because of their economic problems and 80% of them are in desire to get educated if they have the opportunity. 58% of them were seen working more than 30 hours in a week and 100% of them don't have any hopes about their futures.

Keywords: Children, Child workers, Work, Survey, Rights





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URBAN POVERTY CAUSED BY URBANIZATION AND ECONOMIC CRISIS

ABSTRACT

In the World and in Turkey, the urban poverty issues are getting increased with urbanization that must be resolved. A study, which was carried out according to the results as an inductive work by contracting the profile of the poor who live in Izmir. We identified three districts where the poor live by the received data from the metropolitan municipality after the literature analysis and the boundaries of the universe of research were drawn in our project. After meetings with the households in these districts, a questionnaire was applied to determine the problems and to find a solution. The monthly income per households is; less than 500 TL at a rate of 35% and 500-1000 TL at a rate of 65%. On the basis of poverty, there is a rate of 100% uneducated and unemployment. The first step is the implementation of the developed strategies for poverty which is determined according to the provinces by the local authorities.

Keywords: Poverty, Urbanization, Income, Population, Household





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INVIDUAL CLASS ACTIVITIES FOR HISTORY COURSES AND USING THEN AS A TOOL OF VOTING

ABSTRACT

Human beings who have to survive the experience of the sad past, also have to pass on their knowledge and experiences to the people. However, history course is full of rote-based and chronological processes which makes it difficult to comprehend, the teacher's skills should be used as the students will love it. The lessons can be annoying if only the memorization is presented in a way that measures the information. History workshop club opened in our school, with the support of four teachers in order to learn and improve our history lesson, we wanted to contribute to the development of a more permanent learning method. The study is based on our experiences at school. We tried to investigate the effects of some games and activities on the learning process of the history. We aimed to create the opportunity to compare similar studies at different schools and to open the discussion enviroment for these studies which we have the fluent style of expression.

Keywords: Society, History, Education, History Course, Games





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IN THE HISTORICAL PROCESS, THE EFFECTS OF OLIVE AND OLIVE OIL PRODUCTION AND CONSUMPTION ON, İZMİR'S ECONOMIC, SOCIAL AND CULTURAL LIFE AND "OLIVE RESEARCH INSTITUTE DIRECTORATE"

ABSTRACT

between people Since ancient times the relationship and agriculture or dependence on it for living, lasted without decreasing. According to the Fisherman of Halicarnassus, it was one of the elements that made The Mediterranean not only a sea, but also a continent. People seeking for immortality, who need enlightenment, those who want to take care of their body has eaten it's fruit and used it's oil. In this study, we aimed to research the effects of olive and olive oil on the historical, cultural and economic life and the contribution of İzmir. As a model study we considered to take "Olive Research Institue", which was founded by order of Atatürk, as the center of our project. Thus, we tried to determine the position of olive and olive oil in our national economy, the contribution of our region to the national economy in this area, the reflections of them in our social life and what traces they left in the formation of our cultural world.

Keywords: Olive, Oliveoil, The Mediterranean, Food Culture, Olive Research Insitute





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YENİ BİR YAZMA "DU'Â-YI ŞERH-İ KADEH" NÜSHASI VE KADEH DUASI ÇEVRESİNDE GELİŞEN İNANIŞLARIN SANAL DÜNYADAKİ YANSIMALARI ÖZ

Bir üyelerinin ya da toplumsal grupların yaşam toplumun biçimlerine göndermelerde bulunan kültür, bir milletin tarihi gelişim seyri içerisinde meydana getirdiği maddi ve manevi değerler bütünüdür. Öncelikle sözlü ortamda yüzlerce yıllık bir süreç içerisinde oluşan kültürün bir yönü inançlar ve bu inançlara bağlı uygulamalarla ilgilidir. Elde edilen bulgulara göre yeryüzünde inançsız bir toplumun olmadığı görülmektedir. Her toplumun kendine göre bir inanç sistemi vardır. Toplum hayatını yönlendiren bu inançların bir yönünü de dualar oluşturmaktadır. Müslüman Türk kültüründe de duaya büyük bir önem verilmiştir. Türkler, hayatlarının pek çok safhasında ve ihtiyaç duydukları durumlarda dualardan yardım almışlardır. İşte toplum hayatımızı şekillendiren dualardan biri de halk arasında "Kadeh Duası" olarak bilinen duadır. Kadeh Duası'nın ülkemizdeki çeşitli yazma eser kütüphanelerinde beş nüshası bulunmaktadır. İste bu çalışmada önce inanç-inanış-dua-toplum ilişkisi üzerinde durulacak ardından şahsi kütüphanemizde bulunan yazma bir "Kadeh Duası Şerhi" tanıtılacak ve bu dua çevresinde inanışlarının dünyadaki qelişen halk sanal yansımaları irdelenecektir.

Anahtar Kelimeler: Kadeh Duası, Sözlü Kültür, İnanış

A NEW MANUSCRIPT COPY OF "DU'Â-YI ŞERH-İ KADEH" AND REFLECTIONS IN THE VIRTUAL WORLD OF BELIEFS DEVELOPING AROUND PRAYER OF KADEH ABSTRACT

Culture, referring to the lifestyles of members of a society or social groups, is the totality of material and spiritual values that a nation creates in the course of its historical development. First of all, one aspect of the culture that has formed in the oral environment over a period of hundreds of years is related to beliefs and practices connected with these beliefs. According to the findings, there is no unbelieving society on earth. Every society has its own beliefs system. Prayers constitute one aspect of these beliefs that guide the live of society. A great importance was given to prayer in Muslim Turkish culture. The Turks received help from prayers in many stages of their lives and in situations they needed. Here, one of the prayers that shape our society lives is the prayer known as "Prayer of Kadeh" in public. The five copies of "Prayer of Kadeh" has in various manuscript libraries in our country. Here in this study, first of all, faith-belief-prayer-society relationship will be discussed, then a manuscript "Kadeh Duası Şerhi" will be introduced in our personal library and in the virtual world reflections of folk beliefs developing around this prayer will be examined.

Keywords:Prayer of Kadeh, Oral Culture, BeliefNOTEThis article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2019 in Ukraine





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ARTIFICIAL INTELLIGENCE-AI USAGE IN AQUACULTURE

ABSTRACT

In accordance with the increased demand for fish has put a bustle on resources and sustainable practices among fisheries, requiring the innovative use of existing and new technologies. In addition to that via using artificial intelligence (AI) there is great potential to produce this protein source sustainably. AI usage may be seen on many ways, computer controlled intensive cultivation a future trend of open-sea aquaculture, automatic remote monitoring or environmental pollution monitoring etc. Moreover, the management of modern aquaculture, the monitoring of water quality plays an important role. Developed real-time, accurate and fast monitoring systems with low power consumption and low cost which performs role, as eye and hands in fish farm workers that is used in Artificial Intelligence Implementations. In the study, it could be indicated new developments via using AI on aquaculture from the aspect of international, EU and Turkish Law especially on obligations and insurance law.

Keywords: Artificial intelligence, Aquaculture, Monitoring, Law





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THINKING ABOUT ARROGANCE AS CONCERNING FOR ONESELF

ABSTRACT

Our research takes the notion of arrogance as a pivotal starting point. We would call this process by following Michel Foucault as "the practices of the caring of the self." The groups that we want to name as Workshops of Critical Thinking will be set up by the teachers from different majors (Literature - History - Philosophy - Education of Religion and Ethics) and the rival issues about ethical values will be reciprocally revealed and decided by students' choices alongside the teachers. We benefit from various techniques of interpreting qualitative data and analysis of hermeneutical methods while forming a questionnaire with the support of an expert in order to interview 50 students from different high schools. As a result, these workshops seek to create an intellectual atmosphere where students can critically examine moral dilemmas from a universal point of view without forgetting their cultural specificity, which would also allow them to recognize different possibilities and rejects the Absolute Truth as the only answer.

Keywords: Arrogance, Ethics, hermeneutical, workshops

NOTE This article was presented as an oral presentation at the ISS2019 in Ukraine