

From the Editors

Multidisciplinary research is important and difficult to execute in many scientific disciplines, including Public Health. It is important when different institutions, especially governmental agencies, are involved in such a study. Such collaboration is more likely to have potential impact on policy changes that must be considered the ultimate goal for many public health research and activities. We are providing two case-control studies performed by multidisciplinary teams in the current issue. The first one is related to the recent diarrhea outbreak seen in Nigde and the second one is related to risk factors affecting measles cases in Sanliurfa. Researchers from different institutions such as Public Health Department, Early Warning and Field Epidemiology Departments, and Provincial Health Directorate of the Ministry of Health, various Reference Laboratories of Microbiology, and Public Health Departments in Universities played a part in these studies. We thought that these studies would be instructive for public health specialists who encounter similar problems in the field.

The other studies evaluated the extent of compliance with certain regulations related to health. The first of these studies is related to the cafes, cafeterias and restaurants that comply with or support the Tobacco Control Act. The study provides an evaluation during a period a year after the Act was enacted. The other study evaluated the appropriateness of the legal regulations of pesticide market-places in Southeastern Anatolia.

In the last study, which investigated the frequency, causes and effects of consanguineous marriages in Hatay, the results reveal that such marriages are very common in Hatay and are closely related to low economic status and educational level.

We hope you will enjoy reading the new issue and we would like to thank the authors and referees for their contributions.

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