



JBACHS "Bu kongre Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri ile T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından desteklenmektedir."



COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE ARAŞTIRMA-YAYIN VE EĞİTİM SÜREÇLERİNE BAKIŞ KONGRESİ

DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ JBACHS DERGİSİ ETKİNLİĞİDİR.



15-16 Ocak 2021

DAVET

Değerli Meslektaşlarımız ve Katılımcılarımız,

Sizleri 15-16 Ocak 2021 tarihlerinde çevirim içi olarak gerçekleştireceğimiz ve ana temasını "Pandemi ile Değişen Tıp Eğitimi ile Klinik ve Temel Araştırmalar" olarak belirlediğimiz COVID-19 Pandemisinde Araştırma-Yayın ve Eğitim Süreçlerine Bakış Kongresi'ne davet etmekten büyük bir onur ve mutluluk duymaktayız.

Kongremiz Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü'nün 'Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences (JBACHS)' dergisi etkinliği olup, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri ve T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından desteklenmektedir.

Kongremiz sağlık alanında eğitim ve araştırma ile aktif olarak uğraşan disiplinler arası bilim insanlarını bir araya getirmeyi ve pandemi döneminde eğitim, araştırma ve yayınlar açısından yaşadığımız farklılıkları değerlendirmeyi amaçlamaktadır.

Yükseköğretim Kurulu Üyesi ve Sağlık Bakanlığı Bilim Kurulu Üyesi olan Prof. Dr. Zeliha KOÇAK TUFAN 'PANDEMİNİN GÖLGESİNDE YÜKSEKÖĞRETİM' isimli açılış konuşmaları ile bizleri onurlandıracaklardır. Genel konferanslar, tıp eğitimi ile klinik ve temel araştırmalarda yetkin bilim insanları tarafından sunulacaktır.

Kongrede sunulan tüm bildirilerin özet metinleri ve yayına kabul edilmiş olan sözel bildirilerin tam metinleri Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences (ESCI- Emerging Sources Citation Index ve ULAKBİM) COVID-19 ek sayısında yayınlanacaktır.

T.C. Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı, Orman Genel Müdürlüğü tarafından kongremizde sözel bildiri sunan, konuşmacı ve kurullarda yer alan hocalarımız adına fidan dikilecek olup sertifikası gönderilecektir. Böylece Geleceğe Nefes olmaya bizler de katkı sağlamış olacağız.

İlk defa gerçekleştireceğimiz çevirim içi kongremizin sağlayacağı bilgi paylaşımının COVID-19 pandemisiyle her geçen gün değişen ve adapte olmaya çalıştığımız eğitim, araştırma ve yayın gibi dinamik süreçlere katkısı olacağı düşüncesindeyiz.

Sizlerin değerli katkıları kongremizi bilimsel anlamda zenginleştirecek ve farklı kılacaktır. Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü, 'Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences' Dergisi ailesi olarak sizleri aramızda görmekten mutluluk duyacağız.

Saygılarımızla,

Prof. Dr. Hülya ELLİDOKUZ
Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Sağlık Bilimleri Enstitüsü Müdürü

Prof. Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR
Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences (JBACHS) Baş Editörü
Kongre Eş Başkanı

Doç. Dr. Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ
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SALON 1

15.01.2021, CUMA

09:30- 10:00 AÇILIŞ KONUŞMALARİ:

Prof.Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR

Kongre Eş Başkanı, JBACHS Dergisi Baş Editörü

Prof.Dr. Nükhet HOTAR

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Rektörü, Kongre Onursal Başkanı

10:00- 10:30 AÇILIŞ KONFERANSI:

Pandeminin Gölgesinde Yükseköğretim

Prof.Dr. Zeliha KOÇAK TUFAN

Yükseköğretim Kurulu Üyesi, Sağlık Bakanlığı Bilim Kurulu Üyesi

10:45- 12:15 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Tıp Eğitimi

Oturum başkanları: Prof.Dr. Hülya ELLİDOKUZ, Doç.Dr.Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ

Konuşmacılar:

Prof.Dr. Berna DİRİM METE, Demokrasi Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Dekan V.

Prof.Dr. Oktay ERGENE, Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Dekan V.

Prof.Dr. Cemil GÜRGÜN, Ege Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Dekanı

Prof.Dr. Mustafa Necmi İLHAN, Gazi Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi Dekanı

Doç.Dr. Elif Güler KAZANCI, Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi, Bursa Tıp Fakültesi Dekan Yard.

12:15-13:30 ARA

13:30- 14:50 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Araştırmalar

Oturum Başkanları: Prof.Dr. Nuray ULUSU, Prof.Dr. Yasemin BAŞBINAR

Konuşmacılar:

13:30- 13:50 Pandemi Sürecinde Birinci ve İkinci Basamak Sağlık Kuruluşlarının Organizasyonu

Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Mehmet Burak ÖZTOP, İzmir İl Sağlık Müdürü

Bakırçay Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, Genel Cerrahi Anabilim Dalı

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13:50- 14:10 COVID-19 Pandemisinde Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurul Süreçleri
Doç.Dr. Uğur Önsel TÜRK

Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi, Klinik Araştırmalar Etik Kurul Üyesi
İzmir Ekonomi Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi,
Kardiyoloji Anabilim Dalı

14:10- 14:30 COVID-19 Pandemisinde Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences
Deneyimleri'-

Prof.Dr. Mehmet Akif ÖZTÜRK

TUBİTAK Turkish Journal of Medical Sciences Dergi Editörü
Gazi Üniversitesi, Tıp Fakültesi, İç Hastalıkları Anabilim Dalı
Türkiye Bilimsel Akademisi (TÜBA) Üyesi

14:30- 14:50 Pandemi Süreci ve Açık Bilim

Gültekin GÜRDAL

TÜBİTAK ULAKBİM Ulusal Açık Bilim Komitesi Üyesi

Yükseköğretim Açık Bilim ve Açık Erişim Çalışma Grubu Üyesi
İYTE Kütüphane ve Dökümantasyon Daire Başkanı

14:50-15:00 ARA

15:00-16:30 Bildiri Oturumu 1- COVID-19 - Pandemi Sürecinde Sağlık
Alanındaki Eğitim (Tıp, Hemşirelik, Eczacılık, Diş, Sağlık Bilimleri) (12 Bildiri*6
DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr. Sedat YANTURALI

16:45-18:15 Bildiri Oturumu 2 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik
Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr.Gülfem ECE

Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences



COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE ARAŞTIRMA-YAYIN VE EĞİTİM SÜREÇLERİNE BAKIŞ KONGRESİ

DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ JBACHS DERGİSİ ETKİNLİĞİDİR.

15-16 Ocak 2021



"Bu kongre Dokuz Eylül Üniversitesi Bilimsel Araştırma Projeleri ile T.C.Tarım ve Orman Bakanlığı tarafından desteklenmektedir."

Kongre Onursal Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Nükhet HOTAR

Kongre Başkanları

Prof. Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR

Doç. Dr. Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ

Kongre Sekreteryası

Doç. Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

Düzenleme Kurulu

Prof. Dr. Hülya ELLİDOKUZ

Prof. Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR

Prof. Dr. Yasemin BAŞBINAR

Prof. Dr. Nuray ULUSU

Prof. Dr. Emel ÇALIĞOĞLU

Prof. Dr. Yeşim TUNÇOK

Prof. Dr. Mehmet ERDURAN

Doç. Dr. Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ

Doç. Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

SALON 2

11:00-12:30 Bildiri Oturumu 3- COVID-19 - Pandemi Sürecinde Sağlık Alanındaki Eğitim (Tıp, Hemşirelik, Eczacılık, Diş, Sağlık Bilimleri) (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Doç.Dr. Başak BAYKARA

12:30- 13:30 ARA

13:30-15:00 Bildiri Oturumu 4 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Doç.Dr.Ayça ERŞEN DANYELİ

15:15-16:45 Bildiri Oturumu 5 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr.Mehmet Birhan YILMAZ

17:00-18:30 Bildiri Oturumu 6 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr.Ali Necati GÖKMEN

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COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE ARAŞTIRMA-YAYIN VE EĞİTİM SÜREÇLERİNE BAKIŞ KONGRESİ

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Kongre Başkanları

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SALON 1

09:30- 11:00 Bildiri Oturumu 7- COVID-19 - Pandemi Sürecinde Sağlık Alanındaki Eğitim (Tıp, Hemşirelik, Eczacılık, Diş, Sağlık Bilimleri) (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr. Mehmet ERDURAN

11:15- 12:45 Bildiri Oturumu 8 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr. Yeşim TUNÇOK

ÖĞLE ARASI

13:30- 15:00 Bildiri Oturumu 9 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof.Dr. Emel ÇALIKOĞLU

15:15- 16:45 Bildiri Oturumu 10 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanları: Doç.Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

17:00-18:30 Bildiri Oturumu 11 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Dr.Öğr.Üyesi Nevcivan GÜLDAŞ

Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences



COVID 19 PANDEMİSİNDE ARAŞTIRMA-YAYIN VE EĞİTİM SÜREÇLERİNE BAKIŞ KONGRESİ

DOKUZ EYLÜL ÜNİVERSİTESİ SAĞLIK BİLİMLERİ ENSTİTÜSÜ JBACHS DERGİSİ ETKİNLİĞİDİR.

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SALON 2

Kongre Onursal Başkanı

Prof. Dr. Nükhet HOTAR

Kongre Başkanları

Prof. Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR

Doç. Dr. Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ

Kongre Sekreteryası

Doç. Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

Düzenleme Kurulu

Prof. Dr. Hülya ELLİDOKUZ

Prof. Dr. Zübeyde ERBAYRAKTAR

Prof. Dr. Yasemin BAŞBINAR

Prof. Dr. Nuray ULUSU

Prof. Dr. Emel ÇALIĞOĞLU

Prof. Dr. Yeşim TUNÇOK

Prof. Dr. Mehmet ERDURAN

Doç. Dr. Ahu PAKDEMİRLİ

Doç. Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

09:30-11:00 Bildiri Oturumu 12- COVID-19 - Pandemi Sürecinde Sağlık Alanındaki Eğitim (Tıp, Hemşirelik, Eczacılık, Diş, Sağlık Bilimleri) (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof. Dr. Alev GÜRGÜN

11:15-12:45 Bildiri Oturumu 13 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof. Dr. Osman YILMAZ

ARA

13:30-15:00 Bildiri Oturumu 14 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Doç. Dr. Yasemin SOYSAL

15:15-16:45 Bildiri Oturumu 15 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (12 Bildiri*6 DK, 18 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Prof. Dr. Petek Ballar Kırmızıbayrak

17:00-18:00 Bildiri Oturumu 16 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (8 Bildiri*6 DK, 12 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Doç. Dr. Nilüfer GÖKŞİN

18:15-19:30 Bildiri Oturumu 17 COVID-19 Pandemi Sürecinde Temel ve Klinik Tıp Araştırmaları' ile ilgili bildiriler (10 Bildiri*6 DK, 15 DK Tartışma)

Oturum Başkanı: Doç. Dr. Gizem ÇALIBAŞI KOÇAL

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ABSTRACTS

Oral Presentation No: 10826

The possible risk of long-term corticosteroids treatment during COVID-19 pandemic: A parameter should be consideredDuygu Aydemir ^{1,2}, Nuriye Nuray Ulusu ^{1,2}¹ Koc University, School of Medicine, Rumelifeneri Yolu, Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey² Koc University Research Center for Translational Medicine (KUTTAM), Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey**Abstract**

World has been currently encountered with COVID-19 pandemic and numbers of infected people and deaths are increasing every day. There is an increasing concern against this pandemic, since no one can estimate about the future aspect of COVID-19. Currently, there are no vaccines or anti-viral treatment found until now. Elderly population and people with chronic diseases including cardiovascular diseases, diabetes, cancer and have been reported as risk groups. People taking systematic or long-term corticosteroids should be evaluated as a risk group against COVID-19 infection, since corticosteroids especially glucocorticoids which weakening immune system in the long-term treatments. Rapid diagnosis and isolation of people infected play vital role to fight against COVID-19 and to reduce the number of patients required intensive care units and medical support. Therefore, risk groups should be revised and informed in the epidemic regions.

Key words: COVID-19, glucocorticoids, immune system, infection, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 12603

Myocardial Injury And Heart Failure After Covid-19; A Case ReportMurat Bülent KÜÇÜKAY¹

¹ Lokman Hekim University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine, Ankara, Turkey

Abstract

Covid-19 disease is known about involvement of myocardium and myocardial injury. Binding of virus to host cells by ACE2 receptors were accused in pathophysiology. In this paper a 31 years old female patient was presented. Patient admitted with chest pain and edema after tenth day of Covid-19 diagnosis. She had rales on thorax auscultation and pretibial pitting +3 edema. Laboratory findings revealed increases in troponin I, transaminases and pro-BNP. Echocardiography revealed EF as 20%. Coronary angiography was normal. She was diagnosed as myocardial injury and heart failure related to Covid-19. She was treated with ivabradin, metoprolol, and spironolactone/hydrochlorothiazide. Her clinical condition improved and she was discharged. One month later she came for a control visit. Laboratory findings were greatly improved but echocardiography revealed persistently low EF as 20%. Patients who have myocardial injury findings related to Covid-19 disease must be carefully followed and if necessary, early intervention or medication must be considered.

Keywords: Covid-19, myocardial injury, heart failure

Oral Presentation No: 12692

Students', Who Study At First 3 Classes Of Medical Faculties, Perspectives On Distance Education At Covid-19 TermUmut Kökbaş¹¹Nevsehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Nevsehir**Abstract**

Purpose: Aim of this study is to determine the views of the students studying in the first 3 grades of the medical faculty during the Covid-19 pandemic, regarding their perspective on the pandemic with the distance education system. In line with the aim of the study, a survey was applied to the students studying at the medical faculty of the universities in TRNC.

Methods: The survey, has four parts, was prepared according to the five-point Likert scale, except for first. First has thirteen questions about students' demographic information. Second has five questions about technology. Third has four questions about their self-efficacy and last has seven questions. The survey was delivered via online forms. Participants read and accept the informed consent form. The survey data were analyzed with descriptive statistics with SPSS. Analyzes results, the views of the students who studied at the medical faculty during the Covid-19 pandemic, as a result of their experiences with the distance education system during the pandemic period, were determined regarding their perspectives, self-efficacy and distance education courses.

Results: As a result, the ability to re-monitor the records related to the continuation of medical education with remote methods, flexible training opportunities and saving time were found to be positive, while the inadequacy of laboratory courses, inability to access the internet and the instructor, and socially isolated feelings were identified as negative aspects.

Conclusion: It has been suggested that medical education should be given through a reverse education system that blends traditional education methods with distance education methods.

Keywords: Distance Education, Medical faculty, Pandemic Period, Studentds

Immunonutritional Therapy in COVID-19 PandemiaEzgi Nur Sari¹, Yasemin Soysal¹¹ Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Molecular Medicine,
Izmir**Abstract**

The coronavirus (COVID 19), which affects the whole world and poses a serious threat to public health, mainly affects the immune system by producing a systemic inflammatory response and creates a viral disease. There is a strong relationship between infectious diseases, immunity and nutrition. There is no successful therapy for COVID-19 infection which can progress with fatal complications. Therefore, until vaccination practices become widespread, individuals should have a healthy diet and a strong immunity to reduce virus transmission.

Among the immune modulators, micronutrients such as vitamins D, C and zinc, selenium, omega-3 attract attention. Low serum levels of vitamin D are associated with deaths from COVID-19. Replacement therapy was recommended for those with blood levels below 25 nmol/L. It has been shown that administration of high doses of intravenous vitamin C in intensive care patients can increase the survival rate by increasing anti-inflammatory cytokines such as IL-10. Higher selenium levels have been observed in surviving COVID-19 patients compared to patients who died. In vitro administration of zinc inhibited the replication of the coronavirus even at low concentrations. Zinc intake of 25 mg/day has been recommended due to its effects on both virus and patients. It is known that omega-3 fatty acids are effective in patients who need to be hospitalized in the intensive care unit and can be used in COVID-19. Clinical studies are needed to determine the effective dose.

It is recommended to replace missing micronutrients by using natural nutrients, adequate and balanced nutrition and a Mediterranean diet.

Keywords: covid-19, immunonutrition, micronutrient, vitamin C, vitamin D, zinc

Oral Presentation No: 13348

People fighting against cancer patients need extra precautions during COVID-19 pandemicDuygu Aydemir ^{1,2}, Nuriye Nuray Ulusu ^{1,2}

1 Koc University, School of Medicine, Rumelifeneri Yolu, Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey

2 Koc University Research Center for Translational Medicine (KUTTAM), Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey

Abstract

COVID-19 pandemic has become the major health problem since at the beginning of 2020 and numbers of infected people and deaths by COVID-19 are increasing every day worldwide. The elderly population and people with chronic diseases such as diabetes, cancer, and cardiovascular diseases have been reported as risk groups. Among them, people fighting against cancer can be considered as the major risk group against COVID-19 infection, since cancer itself and treatments weaken the immune system of the patients. Thus, millions of people with cancer are in danger, thus both doctors and governments should be aware of the risk groups to take extra precautions during the COVID-19 pandemic. Otherwise people at the risk groups may be infected easily which leads to the healthcare systems may collapse in the countries fighting against COVID-19 soon.

Keywords: COVID-19, cancer, pandemic, risk group, healthcare system, precaution

Oral Presentation No: 13816

The Difficulties Experienced by Medical Faculty Intern Students in Practice Due to COVID-19 Pandemic

Şebnem Alanya Tosun¹, Eda Şahin², İlknur Yeşilçınar³¹Giresun University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Giresun²Giresun University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, Giresun³İzmir Katip Çelebi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology Nursing, İzmir

Abstract

Purpose: COVID-19 pandemic negatively affected many activities in daily life. Education is also one of the areas negatively affected by COVID-19 pandemic. During pandemic, education is mostly done online, but medical faculty intern students do their internships in the field. In this risky period, while they have to continue their education, they may experience some problems due to pandemic. This study was carried out to determine the problems experienced by the intern students of medical faculty during their clinical practice due to pandemic.

Methods: The research was designed as a qualitative descriptive research. A sample of the study was created with 15 voluntary medical faculty students who are practicing in the hospital. The data were collected by the researchers by using phone call and a semi-structured interview technique with voice recording.

Results: According to the data obtained from students, the most common difficulties that students experience during clinical practice are; fear of infected with COVID-19, not being able to act comfortably during clinical practice, fear of transmitting COVID-19 infection to their families, loneliness due to social isolation and not evaluating adequate cases due to decrease in patient population in hospital. Sub-themes are; concern about themselves, concerns about their family and relatives and concerns about their education.

Conclusion: Medical faculty students experience concerns about the health of both themselves and their families in clinical practices during the pandemic period. It is important to plan appropriate interventions and provide psychological support to students in order to prevent negative emotional effects due to loneliness, especially in this period.

Keywords: COVID-19, medical education, intern students

Oral Presentation No: 13984

Intolerance to Uncertainty and Cyberchondria During the COVID-19 PandemicNesibe Günay Molu¹, Burcu Ceylan¹¹Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Psychiatric Nursing,
Konya**Abstract****Purpose:** This study was carried out to determine the level of intolerance to uncertainty and cyberchondria of the society during the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** The study was conducted between September-November 2020 with 1195 people aged 18-65. The data were collected using the Information Form consisting of three parts, the Intolerance to Uncertainty Scale (IUS-12), and the Cyberchondria Severity Scale (CSS-33).**Results:** The mean IUS-12 score of the participants was found to be 38.39±9.56, and the mean CSS score was 73.80±17.34. The study revealed that cyberchondria and intolerance to uncertainty are affected by age, gender, and marital status and the behaviors of individuals seeking health information about COVID-19 from the Internet ($p<0.05$). The analyses indicated that the predictor variable of the IUS score is the status of using medication without doctor's recommendation ($\beta=-0.059$, $p<0.05$), while the predictor variables of the CSS score are the status of ceasing taking the prescribed medication based on the information on the Internet ($\beta=-0.225$, $p<0.01$), the status of choosing a doctor and hospital according to the information on the Internet ($\beta=-0.101$, $p<0.01$), and the people's status of believing that they have information about COVID-19 ($\beta=0.075$, $p=0.08$), respectively. A weak positive correlation was observed between the IUS and CSS ($p<0.001$).**Conclusion:** It is recommended to provide individuals with psychoeducation on issues such as coping strategies, developing positive emotions, and accessing reliable health information.**Keywords:** Cyberchondria, intolerance to uncertainty, COVID 19, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 15246

Nursing Education During Pandemic ProcessÖzge Akbaba¹, Ezgi Demirtürk Selçuk²¹Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, First and Emergency Aid Program, Erzincan²Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Anesthesia Program, Erzincan**Abstract**

Turkey as well as all over the world Covid-19 pandemic has affected the educational process. Preventing students from being together in classrooms, conference halls and public living areas such as dormitories in order to maintain social distance and prevent spread has been one of the important strategies in pandemic control. Although in March 2020, it was planned that theoretical lessons should be done remotely and applied lessons should be completed in the summer period after the pandemic the applied lessons were continued with distance education as the pandemic continued. This situation is a little more thought-provoking for nursing students whose application areas are hospitals. After the practices in formal education in the field of nursing are given theoretically, it is ensured that the students do the practices in clinical settings themselves. In distance education, the theoretical part of the lessons is explained and the applications are reinforced with visuals. While it has been reported in the studies that there are advantages of distance education; In this extraordinary situation, the questions of whether the removal of students from the clinic is correct in terms of professionalism or whether distance education will be sufficient for nursing have been the most discussed topics. In clinical practice, it is aimed that students gain experience from the knowledge and skills of employees. In addition, practices contribute to the students' gaining competencies such as caring, treating, the art of communicating with the patient with empathy and the formation of their professional identity. Considering this situation, the effects of education during the pandemic process on nursing students' professional skills should be evaluated and it is recommended to plan studies for the current results.

Keywords: Covid-19, Nursing, Distance Education

Oral Presentation No: 15307

Possible future design for the medical education in terms of laboratory courses and surgical practice after COVID-19 pandemic with Z generationDuygu Aydemir ^{1,2}, Nuriye Nuray Ulusu ^{1,2}¹ Koc University, School of Medicine, Rumelifeneri Yolu, Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey² Koc University Research Center for Translational Medicine (KUTTAM), Sariyer, 34450, Istanbul, Turkey**Abstract**

COVID-19 is a severe acute respiratory syndrome and this syndrome has affected all our lifestyles all over the world. Our study aimed to assess medical education during COVID-19 pandemic. During quarantine days universities have carried their educational and administrative missions to the online platforms to protect the students and the university staff and educators. Therefore, education and laboratories must be done from physical distance and practical laboratories were done in online and lectures were given by using zoom and teams and some of the universities were used augmented reality and virtual reality in education virtual reality glasses, videos however, simulation laboratories may be much more better and feasible than the virtual reality glasses for basic medicine laboratories during the pandemic. The best chance is 'Z' generation also known as Zoomers or internet generation, in the universities and this generation quickly adapted to online learning.

Key words: Pandemic; COVID-19; medical education; Z generation

Oral Presentation No: 15315

Healthcare Professionals' Isolation Knowledge Level

Ozlem Kersu¹, Burçin Danacı¹, Serap Yörüten¹, Nilgül Akyol¹, Ozlem Musluk¹, Muhammed Evvah Karakılıç²

¹Eskişehir Osmangazi University, Health, Practice and Research Hospital, Department of Health Services Directorate, Eskişehir.

²Eskişehir Osmangazi University Health, Practice and Research Hospital, Department of Emergency Medicine, Eskişehir.

Abstract

Purpose: Isolation measures plays an important role in preventing the transmission of infectious agents. By evaluating the knowledge level about isolation measures, deficiencies or errors that may arise during the practicing of these measures will be possible to identify and correct them. In this study we investigate healthcare professionals' knowledge level on isolation measures who serving covid-19 suspicious/definitive patients.

Methods: The study was conducted between 09.12.2020 and 16.12.2020 with 651 healthcare professionals serving in a university hospital. Data were collected by a data collection form which consisted of 24 questions in total and prepared by the researchers. IBM SPSS Statistics 21.0 program was used to analyze the data. Continuous data were given as mean±standard deviation, and categorical data as percentage(%). $p < 0.05$ value was accepted as the criterion for statistical significance.

Results: In our study, mostly composed by nurses, the mean age of healthcare workers was found to be 35.56 ± 21.23 . The total knowledge score mean of the healthcare professionals was determined as 7.55 ± 0.70 . Measures to be taken when entering the covid-19 suspect/definite patients' room was the most common answered question by healthcare professionals (99.5%). On the other hand the order of removing the personal protective equipment was the least common answered question (83.1%). A statistically significant difference was found between the age of healthcare professionals and their knowledge score means ($p < 0.05$). It was determined that as the age increased, the knowledge score mean increased.

Conclusion: The knowledge level of health professionals on isolation measures were determined good.

Keywords: COVID-19, Isolation, Healthcare Professionals, Knowledge.

Oral Presentation No: 15547

Nurses' Mood and Psychological Resilience in PandemicMerve Bat Tonkus¹, Fatma Tezcan Karadeniz¹¹Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Mental Health and Psychiatric Nursing Department, Istanbul**Abstract****Purpose:** To examine the mood and psychological resilience of nurses regarding the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** A total of 382 nurses who work in Turkey, between July and September 2020 were involved in the study. This research was conducted in a descriptive and cross-sectional type. The data was collected by using Questionnaire Forms and Resilience Scale for Adults. The data were analyzed with the NCSS (Number Cruncher Statistical System). The study design was approved by the Istanbul Yeni Yuzyil University Ethics Committee (No: 2020/06-468).**Results:** 84.6% of the participants are women, 15.4% are men, 46.6% are married, 35.1% have children, and 32.5% have a working period of 6-10 years. It was determined that the nurses felt that 83.8% of stress, 81.2% of anxiety, and 54.2% of fear, 62.3% helpless due to the pandemic (multiple options were used). It was found that the psychological resilience levels of married nurses, having children, and have postgraduate degrees are higher than other nurses.**Conclusion:** As a result of the study, it was determined that the pandemic, the mood of nurses affected negatively, and the descriptive characteristics such as marital status, educational status, and having children affected psychological resilience.**Keywords:** COVID-19, mood, nurses, psychological resilience

Oral Presentation No: 16428

Anti-Cytokine Treatment in COVID-19 Disease: TocilizumabCigdem GUNGORMEZ¹, Osman OZUDOGRU² and Mehmet UYUKLU³

1 Siirt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biology, Siirt, Turkey

2 Siirt Training and Research Hospital, Clinic of Internal Diseases, Siirt, Turkey

3 Siirt University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Physiology, Siirt, Turkey

Abstract

Objective: COVID-19 pandemic is still active around the world. Cytokine storm in COVID-19 patients is considered as one of the main causes of ARDS and multi-organ failure and is one of the factors that play an important role in the increase of the disease. Anti-cytokines such as Tocilizumab are used to improve the clinical picture of COVID-19 patients. In this study, we aimed to discuss the response created by the treatment used as an anti-cytokine against the cytokine storm that occurs in COVID-19 patients.

Methods: In this study, 55 patients diagnosed with COVID-19 in Siirt Training and Research Hospital were included in the study, and it is planned to retrospectively investigate and evaluate demographic, treatment, laboratory parameters and clinical results before and after Tocilizumab treatment.

Results and Conclusion: Tocilizumab was started on an average of 5.40 ± 3.63 days after hospitalization of the patients who received COVID-19 treatment, and their fever returned to normal values ($36.5-37.5^{\circ}\text{C}$) within 48-72 hours following drug use in 94.5%. It was observed that 74.5% of the patients were discharged with an average of 12.39 days. It was confirmed that the use of anti-cytokines was effective in terms of laboratory parameters with improvements in CRP, Ferritin, Saturation, Respiratory rate and Procalcitonin values of 55 hospitalized patients before and after Tocilizumab.

Keywords: Anti-cytokines, COVID-19, Cytokine storms, Tocilizumab

Oral Presentation No: 17052

Opinions of parents on distance education in the COVID-19Mehmet Yorulmaz¹, Emre Söylemez²¹Selçuk University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Health Management, Konya,
Turkey²Selçuk University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Audiology, Konya, Turkey**Abstract****Purpose:** This study aims to investigate the opinions of the parents of higher education students who used distance education in the period of COVID-19 on distance education.**Methods:** In this quantitative study, the subjects were reached using the convenience sampling method, and the snowball sampling technique was used. The criterion was set for parents to have children in the higher education program. Five-hundred-twelve subjects evaluated. Study data were collected through the Opinion Questionnaire on Distance Education (OQDE). Parents' children majors were divided into 2 groups as clinical sciences and non-clinical sciences.**Results:** Of the 469 parents included in the study. There was no significant difference between the OQDE score according to the gender of the parents ($p>0.05$). The total OQDE score was 18.52 ± 8.74 (0-40). Among the sub-dimensions, the education-quality score was 4.47 ± 3.85 (0-16), the technical-adequacy score was 7.15 ± 3.76 (0-12), and the general-satisfaction score was 6.89 ± 3.28 (0-12). Of the parents who completed the questionnaire, 227 (48.4%) were clinical sciences students, while 242 (51.6%) were non-clinical sciences students. There was no significant difference in terms of OQDE score between the groups ($p>0.05$).**Conclusion:** It was understood that parents generally have negative opinions about distance education. While the parents stated that they were most worried about the quality of education in distance education, they expressed more positive opinions about technical adequate. Besides, in our study, it was understood that there was no difference between the parents of students studying in clinical sciences and non-clinical sciences in terms of distance education.**Keywords:** Covid-19, Education, Quality, Learning

Oral Presentation No: 17194

The Effects of CDDP and OLE in NeuroblastomaDuygu Dursun¹, Zekiye Altun¹, Merve Tutuncu¹, Efe Serinan¹, Safiye Aktas¹, Nur Olgun²¹ Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Oncology, Department of Basic Oncology, Inciralti-Izmir² Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Oncology, Department of Pediatric Oncology, Inciralti-Izmir**Abstract**

Purpose: Neuroblastoma(NB) is the second most common solid tumor in the childhood. Cisplatin(cis-diaminedichloroplatinumII; CDDP) is the main chemotherapeutic agent for neuroblastoma. Oleuropein(OLE), found in an olive leaf, has been shown to reduce cancer cell viability. The aim of this study was to investigate the possible anti-proliferative and apoptotic effects of OLE and combination with CDDP in good prognostic SH-SY5Y N-MYC(-) and poor prognostic KELLY N-MYC(+) neuroblastoma and PSI- fibroblast cells. **Methods:** This study was financially supported by DEU Scientific Research Projects (2017.KB.SAG.030) and TUBITAK (217S165). SH-SY5Y and KELLY neuroblastoma and also fibroblast cells of PSI were used in this study. OLE(50-800 uM), CDDP(5-200 µM) and combinations were applied for 24, 48 and 72 hours. LD50 doses were determined by cell viability analysis using WST-1 test. Apoptotic cell death was determined by flow-cytometry using Annexin-V/PI assay. **Results:** In SH-SY5Y and KELLY neuroblastoma cells, OLE(500 uM) decreased the viability and showed apoptotic effect. However, the combination of OLE (500 µM) -CDDP (50 µM) induced apoptosis in SH-SY5Y cells but not in KELLY cells. Inhibition of cells viability and apoptotic effects of OLE(500 uM) were determined especially at 72 hours in also PSI-fibroblast cells. **Conclusions:** This study showed that OLE, CDDP and combinations induced cell death in neuroblastoma cells through apoptotic cell death mechanism. OLE was also caused apoptosis in healthy fibroblast cells. Furthermore, OLE-CDDP did not induced cell death in bad prognostic KELLY cells. The mechanisms of anti-proliferative effect of OLE in neuroblastoma should be studied in further studies *in-vitro* and *in-vivo*. **Grant Information:** This study was financially supported by DEU Scientific Research Projects (2017.KB.SAG.030) and TUBITAK (217S165). SH-SY5Y and KELLY neuroblastoma and also fibroblast cells of PSI were used in this study.

Key words: apoptosis, neuroblastoma, oleuropein, cisplatin

Oral Presentation No: 18286

Personal Protection Management in the COVID-19 Pandemic**Yasemin Öztürk¹**¹Ankara Training and Research Hospital, Department of Infection, Ankara, Turkey.**Abstract**

Throughout history, humanity has faced and struggled with many pandemic outbreaks. Today, the latest pandemic outbreak that humanity has faced is the new type of Coronavirus (COVID-19) pandemic that spread from Wuhan in China to all over the world. This pandemic has become a common threat that concerns all nations. This infection, affecting individuals of all age groups, was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization in March. Incidence and mortality rates are increasing day by day in the world. Among these cases are healthcare workers who are at the forefront of combating this pandemic. To provide a better service, healthcare workers must first protect themselves and intervene in the direction of the available scientific data during the pandemic. The first step of this approach is to increase the awareness of healthcare workers. In case of any pandemic outbreaks, ensuring the safety of healthcare workers is one of the precautions that should be implemented first. Because infections are the most common and most important cause of illness and death among healthcare workers. Healthcare workers are more frequently exposed to infectious microorganisms as a result of the characteristics of the environment that they work in and the health service that they provide. The infection risk of healthcare workers varies depending on the level and content of protective precautions in the work environment. This review aims to demonstrate personal protection management for healthcare workers in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, health workers, outbreak, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 18527

Thorax CT findings of Patients with COVID-19 Pneumonia : Comparison of the Initial and Mid-term Follow-up ChangesBelma Çevik¹¹ Lokman Hekim University, Faculty of Medicine, Department,of Radiology, Ankara**Abstract**

Purpose: We aimed to retrospectively analyze imaging changes detected in the follow-up of patients with COVID-19 (coronavirus disease) pneumonia on the thorax CT (computed tomography).

Methods: From March 28,2020 to December 4,2020, the initial and follow-up thorax CT findings of 17 patients with RT-PCR (real-time polimerase chain reaction) test positive COVID-19 pneumonia were analyzed. We were evaluated CT images in terms of disturbances of lesions and imaging findings.

Results: Ten (58.8 %) males and 7 (41.2%) females, of 17 patients with COVID-19 pneumonia were evaluated for initial and follow-up CT images. Their ages ranged from 31-86. On follow-up CT lung findings were seen to be completely resolved in 1 patient (5.8 %), 6 patients (35.5 %) had progression, and 10 patients (58.8 %) had residual disease. While the lesions were in the lower lobes (50.8 %) and bilateral (88.2 %). While the most common finding on initial CT was ground-glass density, the residual disease finding on follow-up CT was fibrous stripe. While max. lesion density increased compared to initial CT in patients with progression, it decreased in residual disease.

Conclusion: In patients with COVID-19 pneumonia, the most common CT finding was ground-glass density at the beginning while fibrous stripe in residual disease, ground-glass density in patients with progression and increased consolidation to the fibrous stripe were observed. Thorax CT is an important diagnostic tool for showing residual disease and progression in the COVID-19 pneumonia.

Keywords: Thorax CT, COVID-19 pneumonia, Follow-up

Oral Presentation No: 18674

Determining the Effect of Distance Education During The Covid 19 Pandemic on The Learning Motivation of Students in The Nursing DepartmentAylin Aydın Sayılan¹ , Melike Demir Doğan²¹ Kırklareli University, School of Health, Department of Nursing, Kırklareli,² Gumushane University, Faculty of Health, Department of Nursing, Gumushane.**Abstract****Purpose:** This study was planned to determine the effect of distance education due to the COVID-19 on the learning motivation of students.**Methods:** The research was planned as a cross-sectional study. All year students in the nursing departments of two universities, participated online. Data were collected from 500 students using a personal information form and the Academic Motivation Scale.**Results:** The mean age of the participants was 21.43±4.77 years. A significant difference was observed between the genders in the intrinsic motivation to know subdimension, with women registering a higher mean score. Analysis of correlation between the Academic Motivation Scale and age revealed significant negative correlation with mean intrinsic motivation to know and identified extrinsic motivation scores. Significant positive correlation was also determined between mean amotivation subdimension scores and age.**Conclusion:** The study results revealed lower motivation in male students compared to female students, and also that motivation decreased with age.**Keywords:** COVID-19, distance education, student, motivation

Oral Presentation No: 19669

Do the Patients with Obstructive Sleep Apnea Syndrome Experience More Serious COVID-19 Disease?

Recep Alanlı¹

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Abstract

Purpose: OSAS (Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome) is a common disease in world. COVID-19 is now storming world as pandemic. The aim of this study is to inspect severity of COVID-19 disease in patients with OSAS. Blood parameters and thorax computed tomography findings of patients who had OSAS and who were diagnosed as COVID-19 were inspected.

Method: Retrospectively, out of 400 patients who were diagnosed as OSAS between January 2018 and March 2020; 29 patients who experienced COVID-19 disease and whose complete records could be obtained, were enrolled in the study. Patients who were diagnosed as COVID-19 but who were below 18 years of age and whose complete study data parameters could not be obtained were excluded. Laboratory findings in the first 24 hours after diagnosis of COVID-19 and thorax computed tomographies in first five days after diagnosis were evaluated. Lymphocyte and platelet counts, ALT (alanine aminotransferase), AST (aspartate aminotransferase), creatinine, lactate dehydrogenase, creatinine kinase, CRP (C-reactive protein), ferritin and D-dimer results were recorded.

Results: Mean ALT, CRP and ferritin results of patients were higher than normal. In fourteen patients (48%) thorax computed tomography revealed pneumonia. Mean age was 48.79 ± 10.77 . In patients with AHI (apnea-hyponea index) values lower than 30, five (35.7%) patients had pneumonia and in patients with AHI greater than 30, nine (60%) patients had pneumonia.

Conclusion: In course of COVID-19 disease, acute phase reactant indicators; CRP and ferritin and ALT levels in patients with OSAS are found higher than normal in this study. Nearly half of patients had pneumonia shown in thorax computed tomography. Under light of these findings it can be concluded that patients having OSAS may experience serious course of COVID-19 disease.

Key Words: Obstructive sleep apnea syndrome, COVID-19, thorax computed tomography, ferritin, C-reactive protein

Oral Presentation No: 20087

Relationships And Loneliness Of Adolescents In Covid-19Ayşe Arıcıoğlu Sülün¹, Emriye Hilal Yayan¹, Mehmet Emin Düken²¹Inonu University, Faculty of Nursing , Department of Child Health and Disease Nursing, Malatya²Harran University, Faculty of Nursing , Department of Child Health and Disease Nursing, Şanlıurfa**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of this study was to examine the peer relationships and loneliness of adolescents during the Covid 19 pandemic period.**Methods:** The research is a descriptive type study and data was collected through the form created with the Google-Forms program. 204 adolescents at a high school in eastern Turkey participated in the study. Research data was collected online using “The Peer Relations Scale” “The Loneliness Scale” and "Children's Information Form” which prepared by the researcher.**Results:** 75.5% of adolescents were girls, 70% were 18 years old, 83.8% used the internet regularly, 31.8% had internet at home and 78.9% stated that their internet use was not controlled by their parents in the covid-19 pandemic. In the study, a high level of significant correlational relationship was found between the peer relationships of adolescents and their loneliness ($p<0.05$).**Conclusion:** Our study found that adolescents in the Covid 19 outbreak had a high risk of loneliness, and that states of loneliness were associated with peer relationships.**Key words:** Covid 19, peer relations, loneliness, adolescent

Oral Presentation No: 20200

Identification of Nurses' Stress Levels Experienced Due to the COVID-19 PandemicSerhat Yıldırım¹ , Papatya Karakurt²¹Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing,
Erzincan²Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing,
Erzincan**Abstract****Purpose:** The purpose of this study is to identify nurses' stress levels experienced due to the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted with 662 volunteer nurses working in a city hospital. Data were collected through the Socio-demographic Form and the Perceived Stress Scale (PSS-14). Data were analyzed using numbers, percentages, means, Kruskal Wallis, Mann Whitney U, and Spearman Correlation analyses.**Results:** Of all the participating nurses, 61.8% found the pandemic management of the hospital adequate, and 63.4% did not experience problems with protective equipment. The nurses' perceived stress level mean score was found 31.07 ± 7.78 . Significant differences were found between nurses' perceived stress mean scores according to the variables such as gender, age, working unit, duration of working, finding the pandemic management of the hospital adequate, and experiencing problems with protective equipment.**Conclusions:** The nurses' perceived stress level was found to be above-average. Their stress levels were found to have been affected by some variables due to the pandemic. Nurses could be recommended to use coping strategies in this period. Nurses should be recommended to apply coping methods to maintain the optimum health conditions and to reduce or prevent stress in the unit they are working and to recognize the negative effects of job-related stress on health.**Keywords:** Nurse, COVID-19, stress level

Oral Presentation No: 10459

Comparison of Medical Social Service Unit Applications During the COVID-19 Pandemic Period with the Period Before the Pandemic

Cihangir Karakaya¹¹Karabük University Training and Research Hospital, Medical Social Work Unit

Abstract

Purpose: In the study, it is aimed to compare the applications made to the medical social service unit during the pandemic period with the pre-pandemic period.

Method: The study includes comparison of the occupational interventions performed by social workers in the Medical Social Service Unit of Karabük University Training and Research Hospital during the pandemic period (January 1-July 1, 2020) with the comparison method with the pre-pandemic period (January 1-July 1, 2019).

Results: In the pre-pandemic period psychosocial work with 26 patients, psychosocial work with 12 patient families, 29 home-institution visits, 41 institutional placement, 10 cash assistance, 16 finding resources for treatment expenses, 65 group work with patients-families, 207 social work interventions were carried out, including 8 patients transport services. During the pandemic period, psychosocial work with 17 patients, psychosocial work with 4 patient families, 60 institutional placements, 18 cash assistance, 24 finding resources for treatment expenses, 155 social service interventions were carried out, including 32 patient transport services.

Conclusion: During the pandemic period, number of patients were placed in institutional care, financial assistance, and transport services increased, there was a serious decrease in services such as home-organization visits or group work. Study shows that the COVID-19 pandemic has drastically changed the form of services provided in the medical social service unit.

Key Words: Medical social work, pandemic, social worker

Oral Presentation No: 10534

Pediatric Neurology Practices During The COVID-19 Pandemicİpek Dokurel Çetin¹¹ Balıkesir Atatürk City Hospital, Department of Pediatric Neurology, Balıkesir**Abstract**

Purpose: The COVID-19 outbreak has been spreading all around the world since December 2019. The epidemic brought not only the risk of death from infection but also the isolation from social life, which created anxiety and fear. In this study, we aimed to determine the pandemic's impact on daily pediatric neurology practice and routine outpatient clinic admissions.

Methods: We analyzed the medical records, demographic data, biochemical analysis of 492 children with neurological complaints aged between 0-17 years who were admitted to the pediatric neurology outpatient clinic from September to December 2020, retrospectively.

Results: The most common complaint was seizure with 166 (33.7 %) of all cases. Among all seizures, 77 (46.3 %) of them due to epilepsy, 58 (34.9 %) of them were febrile convulsions and 27 (16.2 %) of them were the first non-febrile seizures. The other complaints were premature birth complications (10.2 %), tension-type headache (8.7 %), migraine (8.3 %), cerebral palsy (5.8 %), syncope (5.6 %), autism (3.5 %). The rare complaints were hypoxic-ischemic encephalopathy (2 %), B12 deficiency (2 %) and vertigo (1.8 %).

Conclusion: Our findings show that the frequency of hospital admissions has increased due to the complications related to chronic diseases during the pandemic. However, before the pandemic, the admissions of routine pediatric neurology patients mostly consisted of headaches and syncope. We suggest that the patient's fear of COVID-19 infection and of the economic difficulties around the country are the possible factors for this situation. Based on the pandemic experiences, healthcare services secured by health policies need to be redesigned for various health crises with future perspectives.

Keywords: COVID-19; Coronavirus; Pandemics; Child neurology; Epilepsy.

Oral Presentation No: 21158

Breastfeeding Management in the COVID-19 PandemicYasemin Öztürk¹¹Ankara Training and Research Hospital, Department of Infection, Ankara, Turkey.**Abstract**

The new type of Coronavirus (COVID-19) infection has caused increasing morbidity and mortality rates worldwide since it was declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. Pregnant women according to the health problems faced by society; they are more vulnerable in female-specific periods such as pregnancy, delivery, and postpartum. This situation can lead to partial suppression of the immune system by making pregnancy more vulnerable to viral infections. Many viral infections, from seasonal flu to pneumonia, cause an increase in morbidity and mortality rates during pregnancy. Pregnant women are more vulnerable and sensitive to respiratory pathogens and severe pneumonia due to physiological and immunological changes such as increased oxygen consumption, decreased functional residual capacity, and breast capacity. Studies show that COVID-19 infection does not increase negative pregnancy outcomes, the course of infection is similar to non-pregnant individuals and it is not transmitted to the newborn through breastfeeding. Breastfeeding mothers should be supported and necessary isolation preventions should be taken. A woman with suspected, probable, or confirmed COVID-19 can contact her baby skin-to-skin and breastfeed in the delivery room. If the mother's general health conditions directly prevent breastfeeding, she should be encouraged and supported to express breast milk and feed her baby and always follow infection precautions. During the pandemic, taking precautions for protection from infection and providing qualified care to maintain and increase the health of the mother and newborn in the postpartum period are important issues. This review aims to reveal breastfeeding management in the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: Breastfeeding, COVID-19, newborn, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 21531

Obesity Risk in Children During Pandemic PeriodEdanur Tar¹ , Derya Atik¹¹Osmaniye Korkut Ata University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department,
Osmaniye**Abstract**

At the end of 2019, cases of Covid-19 appeared in China. Covid-19 has caused a worldwide pandemic. In our country, the intense pandemic has caused measures to be taken. This situation has caused many changes both in health and social terms, and it is inevitable that people will experience or expect some problems in the process of living with these changes. In particular, children who are among the most intensive groups living in social isolation have been away from the social life they are used to because of their long stay at home, and have experienced rapid changes in psychological and social aspects. It is thought that the pandemic period, beyond the effects of viral infection, may have long-term effects on children's health, with changes in children's lifestyles within the scope of the measures taken. It is observed that the healthy lifestyle behaviors of children struggling with obesity, which is a public health problem, are negatively affected during the quarantine process they stay at home. Children who continue their distance education and who are under curfew have physical activity limitation, nutrition and sleep patterns. It faces lifestyle changes such as deterioration. As a result; Three major lifestyle factors that increase the tendency to gain weight cause children to consume more calories than their energy expenditure, making them at risk for obesity. In this process, precaution should be taken by families and society in order to reduce the children's susceptibility to obesity and studies evaluating this issue should be conducted.

Keywords: Pandemic, Children, Obesity

Oral Presentation No: 21815

Effect of Nicotine On Endothelial Cells In COVID-19 PandemiaSoycan Mizrak¹, Gulinnaz Ercan²¹Usak University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Usak²Ege University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Izmir**Abstract:**

COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 19) is an infectious viral disease that infects vascular endothelial cells, especially the lungs. It is also a known fact that smoking is a risk factor increasing disease severity for non-communicable diseases such as cardiovascular diseases, cancer, respiratory diseases, and diabetes mellitus. In this presentation, we aimed to shed light on future studies by mentioning the explanations about the effects of nicotine on the COVID 19 pandemia. We made extensive research in Pubmed, ISI Web of Science, and Cochrane library to determine the relationship between nicotine, covid 19, and endothelial cells. COVID is known to use ACE2 (angiotensin-converting enzyme 2) as a receptor for cell entry. ACE2 is part of the RAAS (renin-angiotensin-aldosterone system). There is a complex and ambiguous interaction between COVID-19 and RAAS. Nicotine, one of the thousands of chemicals in a cigarette, is undoubtedly the most researched. There are controversial publications that nicotine upregulates or downregulates ACE2 expression on organ surfaces. It is also unclear which one is beneficial. Recently, the possibility of nicotine to slow the spread of coronavirus in cells has been emphasized. Information about the relationship between smoking and COVID can be confusing and should never encourage people to continue or start smoking. It appears that administering nicotine preparations as a treatment for COVID-19 may have some possibilities to address this dire pandemic in the trial. Therefore, researchers should investigate the effect of nicotine on endothelial functions and the covid 19 triangle.

Keywords: nicotine, COVID-19, angiotensin-converting enzyme 2, endothelial cell

Oral Presentation No: 21883

Evaluation of Child Psychiatry Patients in Covid-19

İrem Damla Çimen¹, Hilal Fındık¹, Ezgi Çetin¹, Seher Yazar¹, Dilan Erdoğan¹, İlayda Demirci¹, Eren Köse¹

¹Kocaeli University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Child and Adolescent Psychiatry,
Kocaeli

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to evaluate the patients who presented to the child psychiatry department in the normalization process in terms of sociodemographic characteristics and psychological symptoms. In addition, it was aimed to evaluate the functionality in the first application and 3 months later.

Methods: 141 patients between the ages of 0-18 who presented for the first time between June 1-November 21, 2020 were included in the study. The psychological symptoms of individuals were evaluated with the SCL-90 R Symptom Screening Test, the functionalities were evaluated with the General Assessment Scale for Children.

Results: A significant relationship was found between online searching about the pandemic, doing activities with the family or spending time on the internet, and the SCL-90 R total score. Except 'anger-hostility' and 'additional items', all subscale scores were found to be significantly higher in girls, and as age increased, all subscale scores increased. There was a significant difference between the first CGAS and the 3-month-later CGAS scores.

Conclusion: It has been determined that the functionality of individuals is not seriously affected in this date range, symptoms improve rapidly with short-term treatments. Groups that search on the pandemic on the internet uncontrollably, spend a lot of time on the internet, and whose parents work from home, and girl adolescents, may be more at risk in terms of mental problems. It is thought that determining risk groups and taking precautions in these areas will be protective in terms of mental health.

Keywords: child, adolescent, psychiatry, covid-19, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 22007

Levels of Knowledge About COVID-19 and Heart DiseaseHilal Uysal¹, Saliha Sinem Yalçın²

¹Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Internal Medicine Nursing Department, Istanbul.

²The Ministry of Health of the Republic of Turkey, Istanbul Provincial Health Directorate, Istanbul Bahçelievler State Hospital, Emergency Department, Istanbul.

Abstract

Purpose: Study was planned and administered as descriptive study to determine knowledge levels of individuals on the effect of COVID-19 infection on cardiovascular diseases.

Methods: Study was administered from 20 October to 20 January 2021 in Turkey by including 501 individuals, who subjected to home-lockdown due to COVID-19, meet inclusion criteria and willing to attend study. Sociodemographic data collection form, question form for knowledge on COVID-19 and assessment form for knowledge on the effect of COVID-19 infection on cardiovascular diseases were used.

Results: It was found that, of the attendants, average age was 34.89±12.01 and 72.9% were women. Majority of individuals stated that they agreed that COVID-19 was respiratory disease (84.9%), infectious disease (96.8%), and was transmitted by touching contaminated surfaces (74.7%). It was determined that those who stated that duration of symptoms of COVID-19 was between 2-14 days, was majority (90.4%). Majority of individuals (94.2%) stated that they agreed that COVID-19 poses risk in those with hypertension and heart disease and disagreed that risk of transmitting COVID-19 to individuals with heart disease is minimal (87%). It was found that those (34.9%) who agree that complaint of fatigue, a symptom of COVID-19, is a risk for development of heart disease, those who disagree (31.9%) and those who not know this (33.1%) were in similar rates.

Conclusions: It was found that individuals attended study had good knowledge about COVID-19 infection and effects on heart disease, however, they were inadequate to know symptoms of COVID-19.

Keywords: Cardiovascular disease, knowledge level, infection, symptom.

Oral Presentation No: 22099

Focus on Pre-Existing Psychiatric Disorders in the Era of Covid-19Elif Karaahmet¹¹Prof. Dr. Cemil Tascioglu City Hospital Department of Psychiatry, Istanbul**Abstract**

Purpose: The number of studies on the negative consequences of the pandemic on mental health is increasing and alarming. In this study, we aimed to evaluate the changes in the pandemic process of people with pre-existing psychiatric disorders

Methods: 232 patients who were followed up in the psychiatry outpatient clinic of the State Hospital with a diagnoses of anxiety-related disorders and mood disorders were included in the study. DSM-V oriented interview was conducted by the psychiatrist. The sociodemographic data form prepared by the researchers, Clinical Global Impression Scale, and Coronavirus anxiety Scale, were applied. Statistical analysis was carried out using IBM SPSS Statistics for Windows, version 22.0.

Results: The majority of the participants in this study were females (75%), with a mean age of 41.8 years, married 63.4%. 68.1% of the participants were diagnosed with anxiety-related disorders. Covid anxiety was found in 28.9%. In the group with covid anxiety the severity of the disease significantly worsened compared to the pre-pandemic period. We conducted a binary logistic regression to identify the factors associated with Covid Anxiety. Individuals who have a relative with Covid-19 were 5.70 times more likely to have covid anxiety when holding all the other predictors constant and presence of comorbid obsessive-compulsive disorder were 3.52 times more likely to have covid 19 anxiety than those who have not.

Conclusion: Considering the vulnerability of people with psychiatric illnesses understanding the factors associated with psychiatric illnesses during a pandemic can help physicians screen and identify those at high risk.

Keywords: Covid-19, Psychiatry, Anxiety, Mood Disorders

Oral Presentation No: 22134

Distance Learning Satisfaction Percept of StudentsHaci Ahmet Yazar¹, Mehmet Erduran¹, Hulya Ellidokuz¹¹Dokuz Eylul University, Graduate School of Health Sciences, Izmir**Abstract**

Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the distance learning (DL) satisfaction perceptions of the students in the field of health sciences.

Methods: At the end of the fall semester of 2020-2021, a questionnaire containing 34 items aimed at evaluating the perceptions of DL satisfaction within the framework of five items for personal characteristics and eight titles previously analyzed for internal consistency was directed electronically to the students taking courses at Dokuz Eylul University Graduate School of Health Sciences. The preliminary results of the questionnaire were analyzed descriptively.

Results: Preliminary result analysis was made on 78 participants. 99% of the participants reported that they follow the lessons on the computer, 49% of them use the computer for more than seven hours a day. Participants reported that DL is an effective learning model with an average of 3.23 (SD: 1.11) out of 5. The satisfaction scores of the students in the titles of personal suitability, effectiveness, learning, program, technology, material, system, evaluation criteria and in general in the questionnaire are respectively; 3.41 (SD: 1.09), 3.69 (SD: 0.97), 3.43 (SD: 1.17), 3.48 (SD: 1.01), 3.97 (SD: 0.94), 3.99 (SD: 0.75), 3.08 (SD: 1.07), 3.69 (SD: 0.92) and 3.59 (SD: 0.97).

Conclusions: Although the satisfaction level of students with DL is average, it can be interpreted in favor of satisfaction. Students are undecided about whether distance learning is an effective learning model. In addition, students have the highest perception of satisfaction with the course resource materials and technological course environment in DL.

Keywords: Distance learning, satisfaction, health sciences student

Oral Presentation No: 24170

The Hidden Face of Society in Pandemic: Violence Against WomenSümeyye Altıparmak¹, Ayşe Nur Yılmaz²¹Inonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Malatya²Fırat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Elazığ**Abstract**

The economic, psychological, social and political reflections of the Covid-19 pandemic affected the whole world, are positioned at the center of all people's lives and create an undeniable reality. The physical and psychological effects of this pandemic negatively affect the lives of many people. In the literature, during the pandemic process, people who may be exposed to negative consequences more; The elderly, young people, women, students and the homeless were reported.

Although the Covid-19 pandemic does not discriminate between men and women, women are greatly affected during this epidemic process. Being a woman occurs when health and economic needs are not met due to having a lower say and increasing home care. With the increase in time spent at home, the increase in the workload at home (due to child care, elderly care and housework by women) brings with it more exposure to domestic violence. In addition, women's sexual and reproductive health services and prenatal and postnatal care are also interrupted. With the effect of all these factors, the probability of women experiencing physical, verbal, sexual, economic and psychological violence increases. At the same time, keeping women in physical areas more during quarantine and social isolation practices, which were carried out to take health measures, increased economic stress and household stress, resulting in an increase in domestic violence.

The purpose of this review is to draw attention to the increasing violence against women during the Covid-19 pandemic and to emphasize that women should be supported more. Violence against women is a social problem, the whole society should be responsible for its solution.

Keywords: Covid-19, Epidemic, Pandemic, Violence Against Women, Woman.

Oral Presentation No: 25399

Stock Management with ABC and VED Analysis in Hospitals During PandemicAlkan Durmuş¹, Esra Duğra²¹Dokuz Eylül University, Graduate School of Social Sciences, Department of Business²Dokuz Eylül University, Health Sciences Institute**Abstract**

Purpose: Inventory control methods to be applied in hospitals during the pandemic process are of vital importance in terms of the sustainability of health services. Classification of stocks can be made using cost-based ABC analysis and VED analysis used in hospital enterprises. Our study was conducted to analyze the medical equipment expenditures and consumption amounts during the pandemic period in a public university hospital using inventory control techniques.

Methods: The study was conducted retrospectively by examining the medical equipment usage information of the hospital and the material cost data.

Results: Materials in the A group (30 pieces) correspond to 9.04% of the total materials used and 70% of the total material cost. Group C materials (256 pieces) constituted 77.11% of the total materials used, and the material cost in this group is 10%. The total material cost of the materials in Group B (46 pieces) has been calculated as 20% and constitutes 13.86% of the total material usage amount. VED analysis results show that 25.00% of the materials (83 materials) are in the V group, 25.30% (84 materials) in the E group and 49.70% in the E group (165 materials) in the D group.

Conclusion: The use of appropriate scientific inventory management in hospitals during pandemic / crisis periods is important in meeting patient care needs and improving patient care quality. From the study, it was found that ABC-VED analysis is an effective inventory tool in determining the optimal use of financial resources and materials that require tight control to eliminate out-of-stock situations.

Keywords: Pandemic, Inventory Management, Medical Equipment, ABC Analysis, VED Analysis, ABC-VED Matrix Analysis

Oral Presentation No: 26058

Lifestyle Changes in Home Office Workers During COVID-19Tuğba Çivi Karaaslan¹, Nilay Arman¹, Feray Güngör¹, Ela Tarakcı¹¹Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Istanbul**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of the study was to examine the changes in lifestyles after the pandemic in young adults working from home with the emergence of the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** A total of 374 people working at home offices, between the ages of 18 to 50 years, participated in the study. Participants' demographic information, daily life and leisure activities, exercise habits, musculoskeletal problems, sleep, anxiety and stress situations and technology usage were questioned with a 39-question questionnaire created with “Google Forms”.**Results:** The average age of the participants was 27.36±8,93 (18-50) years. When the lifestyle of the participants during the pandemic is questioned compared to the pre-pandemic, the increase frequency of doing domestic activities such as food preparation, floor cleaning, dusting, sweeping and renovation, the increase frequency in performing of pilates and yoga exercises, increase the frequency of low back and back pain, the increase time to fall asleep and sleep quality decrease, the increase in the time spent for free time and using a computer/phone/internet use during the day and increase the frequency of using the internet for social media, education, research and gameplay were found statistically significant (p<0.05).**Conclusion:** It was observed that the lifestyle of young adults working from home changed significantly during the pandemic compared to before the pandemic. Since this change in lifestyle brings along physical inactivity, physical activity programs should be planned and ergonomic arrangements should be made in the work environment for the protection and improvement of health in young individuals working from home.**Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, home office working, lifestyle changes

Oral Presentation No: 26717

The Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on the Perceived Stress in Elderly IndividualsRidvan Aktan¹, Sevgi Özalevli²¹Izmir University of Economics, Department of Physiotherapy, Izmir, Turkey²Dokuz Eylül University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Izmir, Turkey**Abstract**

Purpose: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) epidemic requires strict isolation strategies to prevent the virus from spreading. However, chronic stress is associated with a burden on mental health and causes risk factors such as anxiety, depression. It is known that chronic stress is a major immune modulator and thus directly affects the possibility of infection. The aim of the study was to investigate and interpret the effect of the Covid-19 pandemic process on perceived stress in elderly individuals.

Methods: A total of 41 individuals, 17 (41.4%) females and 24 (58.6%) males, participated in the study. An online survey was sent to the participants by e-mail. The demographic and clinical information of the participants, as well as their stress levels using the Perceived Stress Scale-10 (PSS-10), were questioned with the survey. Participants were asked as the maximum number of days they stayed at home without going out at a time due to the pandemic.

Results: The mean age of the participants was 62.4±7.1 years. Participants' longest days at home and their stress score averages were 26.8±6.7, 20.8±3.6, respectively. A strong positive correlation was found between the duration of stay and PSS-10 score ($r=0.751$, $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Stress is detrimental to health in general and hinders health behaviour. There is a positive relationship between perceived stress and common serious diseases. In this study, it has been proven that staying at home increases the stress level in elderly individuals. It will be beneficial to develop strategies to cope with stress during the Covid-19 epidemic.

Keywords: stress, coronavirus, Covid-19

Oral Presentation No: 26796

COVID-19 Disease and Importance of Nursing CareHilal Uysal¹, Kimya Kılıçaslan¹¹Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Nursing
Department of Internal Medicine, Istanbul.**Abstract**

COVID-19 disease is an infectious disease that can cause respiratory failure in individuals, transmitted from person to person through cough, sneezing, droplets during speech and contact. It usually presents with symptoms of fever, dry cough, myalgia, and dyspnea. The prognosis of COVID-19 disease varies according to age and the presence of chronic disease. Currently, the proven management method of COVID-19 disease is isolation and supportive care. Effective care and treatment of hospitalized patients is extremely important for the survival of the patient. Recognition, treatment, isolation and follow-up of the patient's symptoms should be performed quickly and effectively. Therefore, nurses have important roles in the prevention, follow-up, treatment and care of COVID-19 infection.

The purpose of nursing care is to assess and eliminate the risk of altered skin integrity, fatigue, gas exchange, nutritional needs, and nausea. Based on assessment data, nursing care interventions for COVID-19 should focus on monitoring the patient's vital signs, maintaining respiratory function, managing hyperthermia, and reducing transmission. It is among the aims of nursing care to alleviate the anxiety that develops in COVID-19 patients with anxiolytic drugs, relaxation techniques and breathing exercises. With nursing care practices, it will be possible to prevent the spread of COVID-19 infection to the patient's family members, society and healthcare providers. Nurses and frontline healthcare professionals play a critical role in the prevention and care of COVID-19, not only by providing direct assistance to patients and the community, but also in the implementation of health promotion and prevention strategies.

Keywords: Nursing care, nursing interventions, symptom, droplet path, isolation.

Oral Presentation No: 26952

Experiences of Covid-19 Patients in the Isolation Process: A Qualitative StudyMeltem Kürtüncü¹, Aylin Kurt¹, Ayşegül Aynur¹, Seda Kaya¹, Tuğçe Demirel¹, Emrah Tezgel¹¹Zonguldak Bülent Ecevit University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department,
Zonguldak**Abstract****Objective:** The aim of this study is to examine the experiences of COVID-19 patients during the isolation process.**Method:** This qualitative study was conducted with 18 COVID-19 patients. The data were collected through in-depth interviews with the "Semi-Structured Interview Form". The interviews were carried out by phone due to the isolation conditions. The interviews were analyzed using content analysis method.**Results:** The main themes of the research; Struggle in isolation, results of the disease/isolation process and adjustment to the new normal. Subthemes of the theme of struggle in isolation; The struggle with the symptoms of the disease was the fear of death, the fear of contagion, and the feeling of loneliness/helplessness. Sub-themes of disease / consequences of isolation process; they were physical and psychological consequences. Subthemes of the theme of adaptation to the new normal; nutrition, hygiene and social distance and wearing a mask. Most of the patients reported that they had to cope with the fear of death, the fear of infecting their families / others, and the feeling of loneliness. The concern of re-contamination and illness after recovery was often mentioned. Patients frequently emphasized that people avoided them in isolation and the subsequent process.**Conclusion:** The COVID-19 patients most frequently experienced psychological difficulties during the isolation process. Due to the unknown and degrading process of the disease and its treatment, patients have difficulty returning to their normal lives. Psychological support of patients in isolation and the subsequent process is important in order not to experience post-traumatic stress syndrome.**Keywords:** Coronavirus, Patients, Patient Isolation, Qualitative evaluation

Oral Presentation No: 27085

Assessment of Haematological Parameters of Hospitalised Patients with COVID-19Rukiye Nar¹, Esin Avcı¹, Hülya Aybek¹, Hande Senol²¹Pamukkale University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Denizli²Pamukkale University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biostatistics, Denizli**Abstract**

Purpose: Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) was first discovered in Wuhan, China, towards the end of 2019, and became a major public health issue worldwide. In this study, we aimed to investigate the haematological parameters and inflammatory indexes of hospitalised COVID-19 patients.

Methods: Data obtained retrospectively from the patients records who were hospitalised in Pamukkale University Hospital with the Laboratory Information System, which provides detailed information about the age, gender, diagnosis and hospitalization unit of the patients between October and December 2020. Peripheral blood parameters, neutrophil lymphocyte ratio (NLR) and platelet lymphocyte ratio (PLR) and C-reactive protein (CRP) were compared among Intensive Care Unit (ICU) and non-ICU patients.

Results: Of the 186 patients included in the study, 62.4% were male and the average age was $67,87 \pm 14,66$ years. 80 patients were receiving treatment in the ICU(43%). White blood cells, neutrophils, platelets, platecrit, platelet distribution width (PDW), NLR and PLR were statistically higher, lymphocytes were lower in ICU patients compared to non-ICU patients ($p<0.05$). CRP positively correlated with PLR, NLR and neutrophils ($r=0.307$; $p<0.001$, $r=0.367$; $p<0.001$, $r=0.253$; $p=0.001$), and negative correlated with lymphocytes ($r=-0.314$; $p<0.001$).

Conclusion: Patients with COVID-19 in ICU showed significant differences in haematological parameters and inflammatory indexes compared with patients in non-ICU. NLR, PLR and lymphocyte count with CRP can be useful to predict the disease severity.

Keywords: coronavirus disease 2019, neutrophil-to-lymphocyte ratio, platelet-to lymphocyte ratio, C-Reactive Protein

Correlation of Human Life Periods with Mouse/Rat

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Abstract

Experimental animal models have a special place in translational medicine research. Rodent animal models are most preferred as the animal model. Almost 80% of rodent animal models are laboratory mice and rats. The two main features of preclinical animal studies are; that the research results can be repeated under the same conditions regardless of time, place and person, and that the research results are valid and applicable. Repeating the research results will increase the reliability of the results.

When researchers design experimental animal research, they should choose the animal of the best imitation age for the human life period that the research question arises. It will prevent criticism about the validity and applicability of the test results. However, the life span and periods of mice / rat show a great variety-compared to humans. This situation should be taken into account when designing the experiment and the duration of the experiment should be decided. Considering the entire life cycle of humans, mice and rats, approximately one year of humans corresponds to 16.5 days for a mouse and 18 days for rats. It is a logical approach for the researchers planning an experimental animal study; considering the life period of the animal and the corresponding periods in the human; while determining the duration of the experiment. However, some lifetimes of mice are shorter compared to rats, and this must be considered in determining the duration of the experiment. In this article, the life cycles of mice / rats and human life cycles were compared and although it is not defined, the correlation between life cycles defined.

Keywords: Correlation of Life Cycles, Human, Mouse, Rat,

Oral Presentation No: 29348

Covid-19 Pandemic and Its Effects on Nursing Students' EducationFatma Gönül Burkev¹, Dilek Gelin²¹Kayseri City Hospital, Internal Medicine Intensive Care Unit, Kayseri²Kayseri City Hospital, Emergency Room Unit, Kayseri**Abstract**

The aim of this review is to examine the effects of the COVID-19 pandemic period on the education of nursing students. Sars-CoV-2, the etiological agent that the world health organization defines as COVID-19 has caused a global pandemic all over the world. Pandemic is a serious public health problem, and nurses play a key role in this pandemic process and manage the process by facing serious difficulties. As it stated before, nurses play a key role in the in the pandemic process and manage it, and they have limitations on internet access, anxiety caused by the process, so it has been determined that universities face some problems such as inadequacies due to the new distance education programs. A holism training program active formal education with students, teachers and learning resources and the combination of effective communication techniques through technological resources. In COVID-19 Pandemic, students' application videos of theoretical courses by universities, it is thought that they should be supported with psychological counseling services to cope with stress. After all; universities that provide nursing education, online trainings and nursing students, trainings should be planned by determining strategies for improving learning skills, he process by facing serious difficulties.

Keywords: Pandemic, Nursing Students, Education

Oral Presentation No: 29749

HIV Patients During the COVID-19 PandemicZehra Beştepe Dursun¹¹Kayseri City Research and Education Hospital, Infectious Disease and Clinic Microbiology,
Kayseri**Abstract**

Purpose: In the study, it was aimed to evaluate compliance with antiviral therapy, the care for social distancing and use of face masks and frequency of COVID-19 for HIV patients followed up during the pandemic period,

Method: Patients were included in the study with HIV diagnosis between January 2017 and September 2020. The baseline characteristics of the patients were recorded. The patients were called by phone. Compliance with antiretroviral drug therapy, complement of social distancing and wearing face mask and had contact with COVID-19 patients were recorded.

Result: In the study, a total of 69 HIV cases was analysed. 10 patients could not be reached with phone call. The information which obtained from 59 patients was recorded (mean age was 40,1±13, 73 % male). 53 of the patients had received continuous antiviral treatment. All of the patients used face masks and did social distancing rules. Three patients had close contact with COVID-19 but these patients were not diagnosed with the disease during followed-up. Two of all patients were diagnosed with COVID-19. One of these patients who was 67-year- old male had no comorbidity and his clinical condition was moderate. The other patient was a 48-year-old male and had Diabetes Mellitus. and severe disease of COVID-19. Both of them

Conclusion: Recently studies detected that HIV coinfection did not impact mortality of patients infected with COVID-19. In our study, the patients provided with antiretroviral treatment, social distancing and face mask. The frequency of COVID-19 was found as low as 3%.

Key words: COVID-19, HIV patients, antiviral treatment

Oral Presentation No: 30456

The Relationship Between Covid-19 Fear of Pregnant Women and Insomnia and Depression

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Abstract

Purpose: The study was conducted to determine the relationship between the fear of COVID-19 experienced by pregnant women and insomnia and depression.

Methods: The study is a descriptive and cross-sectional study conducted between 25.06.2020-27.07.2020. The study was conducted on 439 pregnant women. The data of the study were collected online via Google Forms using the "Introductory Information Form", "Fear of COVID-19", "Women's Health Initiative Insomnia Scale" and "Edinburgh Postpartum Depression Scale". Descriptive statistics (number, percentage, mean, standard deviation) and Pearson correlation test were used to evaluate the data. The significance level was taken as $p < 0.05$.

Results: The mean score of COVID-19 fear of pregnant women was 22.00 ± 5.83 , the mean depression score was 9.26 ± 5.16 , and the insomnia mean point was 10.19 ± 4.93 . It was found that 32.1% of the pregnant women and 43.3% had insomnia. A moderate positive correlation was found between Covid-19 Fear score and depression score of pregnant women ($p < 0.001$). In addition, there was a weak positive correlation between the fear of COVID-19 and insomnia scores of pregnant women, and this relationship was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). A very high level of statistically significant positive correlation was found between insomnia score and depression score ($p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: It has been found that pregnant women have a relationship between fear of COVID-19 and insomnia and depression.

Keywords : Fear of COVID-19, Depression, Insomnia, Pandemi, Pregnancy.

Oral Presentation No: 30734

The Relationship Between Anxiety and Pain In Patients with Chronic Musculoskeletal Pain During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of the study was to examine the relationship between anxiety and pain in patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: 58 patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain were included in the study. Demographic and clinical characteristics of the participants were recorded. The Visual Analog Scale (VAS) was used to assess pain intensity. The coronavirus anxiety of the participants was evaluated using the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale Short Form (CAS-SF).

Results: The mean age of the patients participating in the study was 50.43±12.9 years. 25.9% of the participants were men. There was a statistically significant relationship between the VAS score and the CAS-SF score ($r = 0.334$, $p=0.010$).

Conclusion: As a result of the study, a relationship between anxiety and pain was found in patients with chronic musculoskeletal pain during the Covid-19 pandemic. Increasing anxiety level during this period may be a factor that increases pain intensity.

Keywords: Covid-19, pain, anxiety

Oral Presentation No: 30899

Impact of COVID-19 pandemic on physical activity level in neurological diseasesZuhal Abasıyanık^{1,2}, Merve Kurt^{1,2}, Turhan Kahraman²¹Graduate School of Health Sciences, Dokuz Eylul University, Izmir, Turkey²Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Faculty of Health Sciences, Izmir Katip Celebi University, Izmir, Turkey**Abstract**

Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic led to a radical lifestyle change, which may unintendedly change physical activity levels. We aimed to perform a systematic review to investigate the physical activity changes in people with neurological diseases in which regular physical activity is critical, and to examine the relationship between physical activity and disease symptoms, and psychosocial factors.

Methods: A systematic search of the literature across five databases (PubMed, CINAHL (EBSCO host), Web of Science (WOS), SCOPUS, and the Cochrane Library) was carried out until 22 September 2020 using keywords relating to COVID-19, physical activity, sedentary behaviour, exercise and the name of the neurological diseases.

Results: Six studies (n=6106 people with neurological diseases, n=1591 healthy controls) including four Parkinson's disease, one hereditary spastic paraplegia, and one neuromuscular disease were eligible for this review. Five studies reported a decreased level of physical activity, and one study reported a high rate of interruption of physiotherapy and rehabilitation during the period COVID-19 pandemic. Furthermore, the reduction of physical activity was associated with worse disease symptoms, depression, perceived health, and mental and physical components of quality of life.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic has a negative impact on people's physical activity levels with neurological diseases, and this change was related to the worsening of disease symptoms and psychosocial factors. Modification and treatment strategies should be planned against these rapid changes in physical activity due to the uncertainty of the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Coronavirus, Physical Activity, Sedentary Behaviour, Exercise, Neurological Diseases

Oral Presentation No: 31048

Secondary Traumatic Stress Level in Midwives

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2 Inonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Malatya.

3

Abstract

Purpose: This research was conducted to determine the effect of unit of work and Covid-19 diagnosis status on the secondary traumatic stress level in midwives.

Methods: Cross-sectional and the sample of the types of comparative research that has created 170 midwives working in a province located in the east of Turkey. The data were collected using the Personal Information Form and the Secondary Traumatic Stress Scale (STSS). Descriptive statistics, independent groups t-test and one-way ANOVA analysis were used in data analysis.

Results: It was found that the mean scores obtained by midwives from the total and all sub-dimensions of STSS showed a statistically significant difference between the units they worked in ($p < 0.05$) and this difference was due to the midwives working in the Covid-19 service and other services. It was determined that the mean scores obtained from the STSS total, "avoidance" and "arousal" sub-dimensions were statistically significantly lower in midwives diagnosed with Covid-19 ($p < 0.05$). In addition, it was determined that the mean scores from the STSS total, "emotional violation" and "arousal" sub-dimensions were statistically significantly higher in midwives diagnosed with Covid-19 among close colleagues ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: It was determined that midwives working in Covid-19 services experienced a higher level of secondary traumatic stress than those working in other services. In addition, it was found that the secondary traumatic stress level was higher in midwives diagnosed with Covid-19 among close colleagues, while the level of secondary traumatic stress was lower in midwives diagnosed with Covid-19 compared to those who were not diagnosed.

Keywords: Covid-19; Covid-19 diagnosis; Working unit; Midwife; Secondary traumatic stress

Oral Presentation No: 31492

Covid 19 Knowledge Level In The Student of Faculty of Pharmacy - A Multidimensional Appraisal

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². Afyonkarahisar Health Sciences University Faculty of Pharmacy Department of Pharmaceutical Microbiology, Afyonkarahisar

Abstract

Aim: We aimed to determine the microbiological and pharmacological knowledge the level of students of the Faculty of Pharmacy about the Covid-19 virus, to define the ways to access information sources and what the difficulties in accessing resources are.

Method: Participants of the 1st and 2nd grades of the Faculty of Pharmacy were asked to fill out an online survey of 16 questions on a voluntary basis., and the data were analyzed in the SPSS-20 program by performing frequency analysis, chi-square analysis, and Mann-Whitney U tests.

Results: The study included 125 students. The average age is 19.6 and 70.4% of them are women. Participants mostly use social media as a source of information (84.8%). 62.4% know the name of Covid 19. The receptors of the Covid-19 virus is known by 64.8% and the virus attaches to the receptor is known by 52.8%. It is well known that Favipiravir is used in the treatment at our country (68.8%) While the contamination information were answered with high accuracy (100%), but gaps in convalescent plasma content and vaccine information are identified. 48.4% of respondents said the virus was produced for biological warfare purposes. There is no significant relationship between information sources and the knowledge level ($p>0,05$). 35.3% of the participants stated that they use the internet for more than 3 hours and have difficulty in accessing information due to information pollution.

Discussion: Students of media usage rates are high. Students should be supported in accessing reliable academic sources containing accurate information.

Keywords: Covid-19, faculty of pharmacy, student, knowledge level

Oral Presentation No: 32436

The Effect of Students' COVID-19 Awareness Levels on Vaccine HesitancyUfuk Kaya¹, Nida Aydın²¹Near East University, Vocational School of Health Services, Nicosia² Near East University, Faculty of Nursing, Nicosia**Abstract**

Purpose: This research' aim was carried out to determine the effect of students' awareness levels of COVID-19 on vaccine hesitancy.

Methods: The population of this descriptive study consisted of 276 students who are studying at the Vocational School of Health Services of a university in Northern Cyprus. The data collected with online form (including introductory characteristics form, COVID-19 Awareness and Vaccine Hesitancy Scale) between 25-29 December 2020. COVID-19 Awareness Scales has 3 sub-dimensions (contagion precaution awareness, awareness of following current developments, hygiene precaution awareness). Scales statements' (never to always) can be scored between 1-5. The Vaccine Hesitancy Scale consists of 21 items in the five-point Likert type that can be scored between 1-5. The higher the score on the scale shows the higher the level of vaccine hesitancy. Permission was obtained from the ethics committee of the university, the directorate of the vocational school and the students to carry out the study.

Results: The overall mean score of the COVID-19 Awareness Scale was 68.11±9.93. The mean score of the Contagion Precaution Awareness sub-dimension was 38.75±5.2, the average score of the Awareness of Following Current Developments sub-dimension was 15.36±3.67, and the Hygiene Precaution Awareness sub-dimension mean score was 13.99±3.57 has been determined. The overall mean score of the Vaccine Hesitancy Scale was 55.82±12.07. No statistical significance was found between the general level of awareness and the two sub-dimensions and vaccine hesitancy ($p>0.05$), but a statistically significant difference was found between the awareness scale sub-dimension awareness of following current developments ' and the mean against vaccine hesitancy ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: The high level of awareness has enabled the vaccine hesitancy to be at a medium-low level.

Keywords: COVID-19, Awareness, Vaccine Hesitancy, Student

Oral Presentation No: 32707

Investigation of Sleep Quality in Children During the COVID-19 Outbreak ProcessDuygu Demir^{1,2}, Burcu Selvi Çalışkan², Birsen Mutlu³¹Yalova University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Department of Child Health and Disease Nursing, Yalova²Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Graduate Education Institute, Child Health and Disease Nursing PhD Student, Istanbul³Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Department of Child Health and Disease Nursing, Istanbul**Abstract****Purpose:** It was designed to examine the sleep quality of children between the ages of 6-18 during the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** The research was conducted as an identifier with the participation of 412 mothers with children between the ages of 6 and 18 who agreed to participate in the study in Turkey. The data were collected online through a survey from the "google.docs" program using a questionnaire developed by the researchers.**Results:** %51.7 of the children covered by the research are girls, their average age is 9.86 ± 3.21 years. %61.7 of children expressed fear of being COVID-19. In the study, it was found that 63 children (17.5%) who had not had sleep problems before started to have sleep problems during this period. Children who expressed fear and concern about the outbreak during the COVID-19 pandemic were found to have high rates of sleep problems than children without such anxiety ($\chi^2=15,874$; $p=<0,001$). When the change in the sleep problems experienced by children during the COVID-19 pandemic compared to before the pandemic period; difficulty falling asleep ($p=<0.001$), frequent awakening from sleep ($p=0.002$), inability to wake up in the morning ($p=<0.001$), not wanting to sleep alone ($p=0.005$), not wanting to sleep in the dark ($p=0.005$), sleeping in the bed of the mother/father ($p=0.001$), were found to be statistically significantly higher.**Conclusion:** During the COVID-19 pandemic, it was found that children in the research group began to experience a very high rate of sleep problems (17.5%) and there was an increase in sleep problems experienced. It is important that all health disciplines dealing with child health guide and appropriately guide children and parents in reducing and preventing sleep-related problems that are very important for children's health in this process.**Keywords:** "COVID-19, Pandemic, Child, Sleep Problem"

Oral Presentation No: 32791

Effects of Covid-19 on Sexual and Reproductive HealthPervin Kaçtı-Ertaş¹ Sevgi Özkan² Pınar SERÇEKUŞ²¹ Pamukkale University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Obstetrics - Gynecology and Diseases Nursing Doctorate Student, Denizli² Pamukkale University Faculty of Health Sciences Department of Obstetrics - Gynecology and Diseases Nursing, Denizli**Abstract**

Sexual and reproductive health (SRH) are essential concepts that are discussed together and are effective in the formation of the individual's full well-being. SRH services need to be addressed during or after the COVID-19 pandemic. The problems that may arise in SRH services in pandemic processes are not limited to individuals. Failures can lead to an increase in adverse conditions such as difficulty in accessing contraceptives, unwanted pregnancies, difficulty in managing sexually transmitted infections, gender-based violence, unsafe curettage, complications during pregnancy, adolescent pregnancies, stigmatization in the community. These undesirable results in SRH services can negatively affect the development levels of countries. During the pandemic process, SRH services should continue without disruption. Follow-up and treatment processes of individuals should be managed remotely when necessary. Also, social screening and information activities should be continued throughout the process by taking the necessary measures. In this review, the problems that may arise because of the prevention of SRH services during the pandemic process, its sustainability, and the measures that can be taken to prevent malfunctions in services are discussed.

Keywords: COVID-19, sexual health, reproductive health, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 32798

Investigation of the Effect of Comorbidity on Mortality in Patients with COVID-19: A Systematic Review and Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Purpose: Comorbidity is the coexistence of two or more diseases in a certain period of time. Severe COVID-19 can occur in healthy individuals of any age, but predominantly occurs in adults of advanced age or with underlying medical comorbidity. Comorbidities are identified as the main determinants of poor outcomes. In this meta-analysis, it is aimed to examine the effect of comorbidity on mortality in patients with a diagnosis of COVID-19. **Materials and Methods:** The studies published between 2019-2020 from Google Scholar, Pub Med, Medline, Scopus, Science Direct and Web of Science databases were scanned. Inter-rater agreement was calculated with Kappa statistics, effect size "Odds Ratio", heterogeneity between studies with Cochran's Q statistics. The effect size and publication bias of the studies included in the meta-analysis were calculated using the CMA 3 (Comprehensive Meta-Analysis) program. **Results:** A total of 24 studies were included in the study. According to the random effects model, the overall effect size of comorbid factors on mortality development in patients diagnosed with COVID-19 was found to be statistically significant with a value of 2.537 (G.A; 2.078-2.098; p <0.05). **In conclusion,** cancers, chronic respiratory diseases, diabetes, hypertension and especially cardiovascular comorbidities are important risk factors for COVID-19 related mortality for COVID-19. There are controversial results in the literature; Further studies involving larger patient groups and examining the specific impact of certain comorbid conditions are needed in order to reach more precise conclusions.

Keywords: COVID-19, mortality, comorbidity

Oral Presentation No: 33594

Adaptation of Plastic Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery Clinic to the COVID-19 Outbreak Period

Süleyman Çakmak¹, Fatih Alp Öztürk², Cenk Demirdöver¹, Tahir Babahan¹, Merve Terzi¹, Safa Eren Atalmış¹, Hasan Basri Çağlı¹, Merve Özger¹, Hüseyin Emre Ulukaya¹

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Abstract

Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic, along with decisions and practices made for the disease has been the primary focus of the healthcare system. The aim of this paper is to compare the effects of current situation and make a comparative analysis with pre-pandemic period.

Methods: A retrospective research of the medical records between March 19,2020 to July 1,2020 and between July 1,2020 to November 18,2020 was carried out. The surgical operations performed between these dates, during the pandemic, was compared with the same time interval of 2019.

Results: During the first restriction period, the total number of surgical procedures performed was 77. The most common type of surgical procedures were hand surgery(36, 46.8%), malignancy surgery(23, 29.9%), traumatic maxillofacial surgery(9, 11.7%). In same period last year, the number of operations performed was 584. A total of 500 surgical procedures were performed in the period when the preventive measures and restrictions were reduced and normalization period had begun. The most common surgical procedures were hand surgery(120, 24%), aesthetic surgery(92, 18.4%), malignancy surgery(64, 12.8%). In the same period of last year, number of operations performed was 921.

Conclusion: With the pandemic at large, number of cases decreased significantly with the limitation of elective cases; especially aesthetic operations and interventions. It was observed that the surgical procedures performed during this period generally consisted of emergency operations and malignancies. Although the variety of cases increased with normalization, it was observed that the number of cases was less than last year due to the reduced but ongoing Covid-19 measures and restrictions.

Keywords: Covid-19, Plastic Surgery, Operation, Hand, Malignancy, Aesthetic

Oral Presentation No: 34200

Presentation of Two Separate Cases with Fetus Mortality in Pregnant Women with Asymptomatic COVID-19 PCR PositivitySadettin Oğuzhan Tutar¹, Şebnem Alanya Tosun¹, Aslıhan Alparslan Duman²¹Giresun University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology²Giresun University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Pathology**Abstract**

Purpose: We aimed to examine ablation placenta, severe preeclampsia and intrauterine mort fetalis that developed suddenly in the 2nd and 3rd trimesters of pregnancy in two pregnant women with COVID-19 positivity.

Methods: Cases were presented as case reports.

Results: **Case 1:** D.A, 39-year-old patient, pregnant for 28 weeks and 4 days according to the last menstrual period applied to our clinic with the complaint of not feeling the baby movements for 2 days at night. Fetal heartbeat was negative in the ultrasonography of the pregnant woman. In the light of the present physical examination and clinical findings, the pregnant woman was delivered urgently by cesarean section because of sudden onset severe preeclampsia. A 1530 gram baby boy with head presentation, dead and diffuse masher appearance was delivered by cesarean section. Placenta was posteriorly located and occult type placental detachment line was observed in approximately 25 percent. The placenta was not sent for pathology. **Case 2:** K.Ç, 37-year-old patient, pregnant for 23 weeks and 2 days according to the last menstrual period, with 2 previous cesarean delivery history, applied to our clinic because the COVID-19 PCR test result was positive. Fetal heartbeat was negative in the ultrasonography of the pregnant woman. The patient underwent hysterotomy with the diagnosis of repeated cesarean section and IUMF. A fully formed dead male baby, weighing 440 grams, with 0/0 APGAR score was delivered by hysterotomy. Approximately 40% ablation area was observed in macroscopic examination of the placenta during peroperative observation. Histomorphological examination findings of the placenta were as follows, respectively; significant perivillous fibrin deposition, lymphocytic infiltration including intervillous and localized neutrophils, free hemorrhage as well as degenerated villous structures were observed. In the results of the immunohistochemical study performed on the placenta, the following findings were obtained, respectively; cytotoxic

T cells showing positive immunoreactivity with CD8, macrophages showing positive immunoreactivity with CD68 and a small number of positive staining with CD4 were observed.

Conclusion: In these cases, ablatio placenta and related IUMF were observed in pregnant women who did not have any other obstetric risk factors before but who had COVID-19 positivity. More cases and more pathological sampling are needed to elucidate the relationship. In addition, patients should be informed about the symptoms that may develop suddenly, even if the course is uneventful in COVID-19 positive pregnancy follow-ups.

Key words: COVID-19, pregnancy, intrauterine mort fetus, ablatio placenta, severe preeclampsia.

Oral Presentation No: 34443

Women in The PandemicGizem Çıtak¹, Hatice Acar Bektaş¹¹Tokat Gaziosmanpaşa University Health Sciences Faculty Midwifery Department, Tokat**Abstract**

According to the United Nations Population Fund (UNFPA), the coronavirus (Covid-19) pandemic is threatening the health of people throughout the world, especially groups defined as "vulnerable populations", and exacerbating gender inequalities. It has been reported that participation in education, working life, and decision-making mechanisms, which are determinants of women's health and status, have been further affected adversely by quarantine conditions and that domestic violence has increased. During the pandemic process, isolation and "good" hygiene practices have increased the burden of women, especially at home. During the pandemic, it has become even more difficult for women to establish a balance between work life and home life, which has led to an increase in the number of women having to leave their jobs, a reduction in their income, and their impoverishment consequently. The decrease in the rate of schooling and attendance of girls to school and the increase in adolescent marriages during the pandemic process are also among the negative effects of the pandemic on women's lives. As a result, it is very important to evaluate the impact of the pandemic on women's lives objectively and to implement measures that can improve the current situation in the short and long term. Accordingly, UNFPA has decided to emphasize the theme, "Curbing Covid-19: How can the health and rights of women and girls be protected now?", as the 2020 World Population Day theme.

Keywords: Pandemic, Woman, Quarantine

Oral Presentation No: 34705

Autopsy and Forensic Sciences Approach in COVID-19 Caused DeathsYasemin Soysal^{1,2}, Özgür Can², Akça Toprak Ergöner², Erdem Özkara²¹Dokuz Eylul University, Graduate School of Health Sciences, Department of Molecular Medicine, Izmir²Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Forensic Sciences, Izmir**Abstract:**

The corona virus (COVID-19) infection, which broke out in China in December 2019, has spread to many countries around the World. According to the data, dated December 30, 2020, the total number of cases in the World is 82,439,369 the number of deaths due to corona is 1,799,337 and the number of recovery is 58,444,965 (<https://www.worldometers.info/coronavirus/>). However, the fact that an addition of 16,000 deaths were reported between March and June 2020 in the UK alone, whose cause of death was not identified as COVID-19, increased fears that the actual number was higher. Only a limited number of people were tested for the virus and the difficulties in performing autopsies suggest that many deaths from COVID-19 remain undetected. According to May 2020 data, only a limited number of studies were reported to provide data based on autopsy and these data influenced the treatment protocols. According to the histopathological findings, a significant change in the coagulation system is reported. In this context, the lack of postmortem research led to a delay in revealing what caused death in this infection and in elucidating the pathways of infection. At the beginning of the pandemic period, autopsy with a qualified team under safety protocols in our country would have revealed the histopathological changes and morphological findings in the cases of COVID-19 death. Therefore, in the light of these findings, it would have been possible to understand what kind of damage the disease have caused, and results could have been achieved without wasting time and with effective measures in treatment and prevention processes. In this review, our aim is to discuss the question which is "Do we still need autopsy to find the answers to the questions behind COVID-19 deaths?" and to raise another question which is "If we ignore the benefits of the autopsy, do we lockdown science?"

Key words: Autopsy, COVID-19, Forensic Sciences, Histopathology

Oral Presentation No: 35543

An Overview to Mental Health of Workers in the Pandemic ProcessHacer Düzen¹, Sümeyye Düzen²¹Maltepe University, Vocational School, Occupational Health and Safety Program, İstanbul, Turkey²Okan University, Faculty of Humanities and Social Sciences, Department of Psychology, İstanbul, Turkey

Abstract: COVID-19 was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, when the first case was seen in Turkey, and it affected our entire life. The adaptation of employees from every sector to the new process has seriously affected the psychology of people, while trying to adapt to many new things in our lives during the pandemic process. It has been observed that there have been changes in the mental health of worker groups such as especially healthcare professionals and educators in distance education. In addition, in this period when internet shopping has entered our lives more, it has been observed that there are changes in the mental health of working groups such as supermarket and cargo employees who have to work actively. The purpose of this study is to determine the factors that affect the mental health of employees and cause stress during the pandemic process. Within the scope of the study, a survey was conducted among employees in different sectors and age groups. The findings obtained in the surveys conducted on different employee groups in the first months of the pandemic process showed that the most psychologically affected situation was the fear of dismissal with 78 %. Whether the employers will provide the necessary convenience to the employees in terms of avoiding work and stopping the work when necessary, provided by the Occupational Health and Safety Law No. 6331, caused stress in 50% of the employees. The issue of whether the employer will convert the workers to work remotely or alternately without cutting the wages of the workers has psychologically affected 82% of the people. In addition, 100% of the workers had concerns about infecting their families after returning from work. As a result of the study, it was concluded that everyone, especially the employees, should obey some important rules in order to cope with stress during the pandemic process. It should not be forgotten that especially breathing and relaxation exercises that relax the brain, the thought that the pandemic period is a temporary process, avoiding watching pandemic news that may affect our sleep quality before going to sleep, and regular nutrition are important factors affecting mental health.

Keywords: COVID - 19, employees, psychology, stress

Oral Presentation No: 35657

Technological Solutions Used in Nursing Education the COVID-19 PandemicNecmiye Çömlekçi¹, Ayfer Bayındır Çevik¹¹Bartın University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Bartın**Abstract**

Coronavirus pandemic has affected a lot of fields throughout the world, particularly the field of healthcare. Education is one of these fields. Face-to-face education has been suspended at schools, due to the pandemic. Nursing programs consist of both theoretical and applied courses, applied courses of which are normally delivered at hospitals, have also been adversely affected by these circumstances. Nevertheless, the technological and digital-based tools of the last century have been significantly helpful for nursing education during such an unfavorable process. This study has been compiled for purpose of addressing the technological solutions used for nursing education during the COVID-19 pandemic.

Solutions have been sought through technological means, like digital simulation, skills videos, and virtual classes, for the continuation of nursing education. The literature relates that web-based classrooms are used for theoretical courses by interacting with students. In addition, digital simulations have been used for the applied courses. Research shows that students have given positive feedback, like a peaceful learning environment, the performance of clinical skills, knowledge development, decision making, reduce stress, strengthen self-efficacy, increase interaction, and opportunity to repeat lessons.

Efficient continuation of education because of the global pandemic has become one of the substantial issues. In this review, it is observed that technological tools have been used for the maintenance of nursing education and have made a significant contribution during this process. It can be suggested that technological tools will also continue to be used for the improvement of nursing education in the future.

Keywords: COVID-19, coronavirus, nursing education, technology, simulation

Oral Presentation No: 35706

Students Be Covid-19 While Preparing for University ExamMelike Yavaş Çelik¹, Ebru Öztürk Çopur¹

¹Kilis 7 Aralık University, Yusuf Şerefoğlu Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Kilis.

Abstract

Purpose: In this study, it was aimed to discuss the psychological problems experienced by 3 young patients who are at the university preparation stage, who have ground glass image in their tomography results showing the symptoms of the disease and who have positive PCR-tests.

Methods: The data of this research, which is a qualitative study, were collected as a result of interviews with the participants. The sample was collected by snowball sampling method.

Results: During the pandemic process, young people who were diagnosed with covid-19 during the preparation phase of the university were not able to focus on the study in which their social and family relationships were disrupted, they experienced fear, burnout and anxiety, and students were not able to receive social support and family support due to the isolated environment It was determined that they faced.

Conclusion: As a result, these students both entered the disease process due to the covid-19 outbreak and had difficulties in preparing for the university exam, which would affect their future considerably.

Keywords: Covid-19, university exam, students

Oral Presentation No: 36366

The Effect of Distance Education on the Success of Dental StudentsBenin Dikmen¹, Duygu İlhan², Tamer Ataoğlu²¹Istanbul Medipol University, School of Dentistry, Department of Restorative Dentistry,
Istanbul²Istanbul Medipol University, School of Dentistry, Department of Periodontology, Istanbul

Purpose: After COVID-19 was announced by the World Health Organization (WHO) as a pandemic with high mortality and morbidity rates, the Council of Higher Education decided that face-to-face education can't be made in higher education institutions in the spring semester of 2019-20 academic year and education can only be carried out using distance education or digital teaching methods. A rapid transition from face-to-face to distance education was achieved at university campuses. This study aimed to evaluate the effect of distance education on the success of dental students.

Methods: In this context, course successes of both 2018-19 and 2019-20 spring semesters were compared among all classes according to the weighted score average of the committee exam, final exam score average and make-up exam score average. Data were analyzed using z-test with a confidence interval of 0.95.

Results: No statistically difference was found between the year-end success score averages of 1st and 5th year students in 2018-19 and 2019-20 semesters although there was a small increase in the averages of these students in 2019-20 ($p > 0.05$). Statistically significant higher average scores were indicated for other students in 2019-20 academic year. This increase was determined as 8.47 points at 2nd year students, 9.14 points at 3rd year students and 5.6 points at 4th year students.

Conclusion: The increase on success of dental students during distance education can be attributed to the recording of synchronized lectures and the students' accessibility to these recordings during exam preparation process. Additionally, lecturers may have taken into account the pandemic conditions while preparing exam questions.

Keywords: Covid-19, pandemic, distance education, dentistry

Oral Presentation No: 37007

Evaluation of Online Smoking Cessation Lesson on PracticeÖzden Gökdemir ¹, Dilek Ersil Soysal ²¹ Izmir University of Economics, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Family Medicine, Izmir² Izmir University of Economics, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Internal Medicine,
Izmir

Purpose: To reach the learning outcomes of Online Smoking Cessation Course in 2020-2021 semester's "Human-Society-Planet" curriculum by evaluating the online survey data conducted by the course students.

Methods: This descriptive cross-sectional study included 52 participants from the university students or graduates who were randomly selected and took the survey. Baseline characteristics were used for descriptive purposes. T test assessed the differences between ages by gender. Pearson's and Fisher's chi-square tests assessed the differences between categorical variables as number and percentages by gender, which included those who considered to quit smoking before, tried to quit at least once, and willing to quit now. Spearmans' rho evaluated the possible relationships between total number of cigarettes smoked during the day, the number of cigarettes smoked in the workplace or at school, and exposure to secondhand smoke.

Results: Among 18 (44,0%) female and 34 (56%) male participants, 54% were university students, 46% were graduates. Mean age was 26±4.4 years. Among women and men who smoke; 83% and 88% considered quitting previously, 77% and 88% tried to quit at least once, 55% and 50% willing to quit now, 70% and 27% smoke less than 10 cigarettes daily, and 34.6% don't smoke at school or workplaces. No statistically significant relationships were found between the specified variables in the methods.

Conclusion: As most of the participants considered to quit smoking or tried to quit once, offering "professional counselling" seems to be an appropriate solution. An online structured consultation by medical students could be another option during medical education as well.

Key Words: Online education, online survey, smoking cessation

Oral Presentation No: 37028

Determination of Nursing Students' Opinions on Covid-19 VaccineTuba Karabey¹¹Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Tokat/ Turkey**Abstract**

Purpose: For university students embracing a digital age and exposed to multimedia, the sources and their reliance on coronavirus vaccine information can play an important role in accepting vaccination practice. The study was conducted to determine the views of nursing students on the coronavirus vaccine.

Methods: The cross-sectional study was carried out in the Faculty of Health Sciences of a university in the spring semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. Research data were collected by reaching 250 students from 1, 2, 3 and 4 grade nursing department students. An online survey was used to understand their perceptions and attitudes towards coronavirus vaccination. Descriptive analysis and linear regression analysis were used to investigate vaccine information sources among university students and to examine how coronavirus vaccine acceptance was correlated with the source of information and level of trust in each resource.

Results: In the study 76.00% of the students participating in the study were female students, 44.40% of the students were first year students, 41.20% used mass media as a source of information on vaccines, 62.80% were undecided about finding the coronavirus vaccine safe and again 55.20% of them were undecided about considering vaccination.

Conclusion: It has been concluded that the mass media are at the forefront among these resources where nursing students use more than one source to obtain information about the coronavirus vaccine. However, students' confidence in the coronavirus vaccine and largely indecisive when it comes to vaccination is closely related to the use of mass media as a source of information.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Vaccine Acceptance, Nursing Students

Investigation of Gait and Arm Swing In AIS

A. Şebnem Tekin¹, Gözde Yagci¹

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Abstract

Purpose: Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis (AIS) is a progressive deformity that leads to morphological and biomechanical changes throughout body, although it's structural curvature of spine. It is noted that studies on gait characteristics of individuals with AIS are needed. Aim of our study was to compare gait parameters, arm swing angles in sagittal plane and energy consumption of individuals with AIS with their healthy peers.

Methods: 26 participants with AIS (14.9±2.6years) and 21 healthy participants (14.5±3.2years) were included between 10-18 ages. Deformity severity was assessed with Cobb angle and trunk rotation was assessed with scoliometer. Gait was examined with GAITRite device; velocity(cm/sec), cadence(step/min), step length(cm), base support(cm) were recorded. Sagittal plan arm swing was measured using Kinovea software via video footage taken during gait of individuals. Energy consumption was evaluated by Physiological Cost Index(PCI). Mann Whitney U test was used to compare the two groups.

Results: Thoracic and lumbar Cobb angles were 25.3±9.0 and 22.0±9.5; thoracic and lumbar trunk rotation angles were 7.1±3.5 and 6, 0±3.0, respectively. No difference was found between groups in terms of velocity, cadence, step lengths, base supports, left side total arm swing angle ($p>0.05$). In individuals with scoliosis, decrease in total right-side arm swing ($p=0.001$) and increase in energy consumption were found compared to healthy people ($p=0.041$).

Conclusion: Present study showed that arm swing decrease and energy consumption increase, while time-distance characteristics of gait weren't affected in individuals with AIS. We believe that these results will guide planning of rehabilitation programs for individuals with AIS.

Key Words: Adolescent Idiopathic Scoliosis, Gait Analysis, Arm Swing

Midwifery Training During the COVID-19 Pandemic: Same or Different?Reyhan Aydın Doğan¹, Esra Yılmaz²¹Karabük University Faculty of Health Sciences, Midwifery Department²Health Sciences University, Hamidiye Institute of Health Sciences, İstanbul, Turkey**Abstract**

The COVID-19 it was declared a pandemic by the World Health Organization (WHO) on March 11, 2020. During the pandemic process, it was decided to suspend education for a while in universities and other educational institutions in many countries Following the statement made by the Ministry of Health on March 11, 2020, the Council of Higher Education (YÖK) decided to temporarily terminate formal education at universities and to switch to remote synchronous or asynchronous education as of March 25, 2020. Departments such as midwifery, nursing, and medicine, which provide education in the field of health, quickly switched to distance education, which hampered their practical education processes. Midwifery and nursing practices were maintained with three different strategic plans published by WHO. The first plan is the involvement of universities and health service providers in each other's management and operations, and the second is that the faculties develop joint appointments with the healthcare providers of the faculties and the staff teach in the faculties. The third is that universities contribute to education by making joint projects with health service providers. However, in Turkey, the YÖK reported last year students in the medical field will continue to clinical practice training. The Council of Higher Education has left the decision of midwifery education clinical practices to the departments and the senate. While some universities put their students into practice with the decision of senate, some continued synchronously. The purpose of this review is to examine the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on midwifery education.

Key Words: the COVID-19 pandemic, midwifery education, COVID-19 and midwifery applications.

Oral Presentation No: 39495

The Analyze of the Papers on Coronavirus Disease 2019 of Surgical Journals in the Turkish Academic Network and Information Center Index

Cagri Akalin¹ Mehmet Fatih Karakus²¹Ordu University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of General Surgery, Ordu²Ordu University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Otorhinolaryngology, Ordu

Abstract

Purpose: We aimed to analyse the papers on Coronavirus disease 2019 (COVID-19) in surgical journals in the Turkish Academic Network and Information Center (ULAKBIM TR) index.

Methods: Fifty-three journals in the "Surgery" and "2020" categories in the ULAKBIM TR index were included in the study. The characteristics of the journal, paper type and the number of citations were analysed.

Results: Of the 53 journals, 16 (30.2%) were indexed in the ULAKBIM TR, 31 (58.5%) were in the international other and 6 (11.3%) were in the web of science. Thirty-five journals had papers on COVID-19. Overall, there were 220 papers, 1355 citations. The number of citations per papers was 6.16 for all journals. The distributions of citation according to journal indexes were as follows: 2 (0.014%) ULAKBIM TR, 377 (27.82%) international other, 976 (72.17%) web of science. Three journals had a special issue on COVID-19. There were 83 papers, 1001 citations in these studies. Of the 884 citations (83.3%) were in the journal indexed in the web of science. The number of citations per publication was 12.06. Journals without special issue on COVID-19 had 137 papers and 354 citations, and the number of citations per paper was 2.58.

Conclusion: As a result, there are many papers about COVID-19 in surgical journals indexed in the ULAKBIM TR. On the other hand, the fact that the journal has both the special issue on COVID-19 and its indexing in the web of science database significantly increases the number of citations.

Keywords: COVID-19; Turkey; database; indexing; medical manuscript; surgery

COVID-19 Pneumonia with pulmonary embolism: Case reportBanu Karaca¹

¹ Katip Celebi University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Infectious Diseases,
Ataturk Training and Research Hospital, Izmir

Abstract

COVID-19 is increasing rapidly through the world and described as pandemia by World Health Organization. Despite coagulopathy and pulmonary embolism are rare complications, these situations can be mortal. In the pathogenesis of coagulopathy in COVID-19 patients immun response due to endotelial damage, complemant induced coagulation and systemic microangiopathy are blamed. Increased D dimer and fibrinogen levels can be detected. Pulmonar embolism is diagnosed with contrasted computerized tomography. We want to share our COVID-19 pneumonia patient with pulmonary embolism.

A 67 year old male patient admitted to emergency department due to shortness of breath. The patient had favipravir treatment for 5 days before presenting to hospital because of cough, weakness and positive PCR test for SARSCoV-2 one week before. Thorax computerized tomography revealed filling defect that is diagnostic for pulmonary embolism in pulmonary artery branches going to posterio basal and latero basal segments of lower lobe also in subsegmental branches of left lung and ground-glass opacifications bilaterally also consodilation areas were present. Lymphopenia, elevated procalsitonin and D dimer levels were obtained. Because decreased oxygen saturation levels the patient was accepted to intensive care unit. He was hemodynamically stable, treated with favipravir, piperacillin-tazobactam, moxifloxacin, prednisolone and for pulmonary embolism low molecular weighted heparine. He is still in intensive care unit of our institute.

The processes of thrombosis and embolism can affect morbidity and mortality rates in COVID-19 patients so it is important to evaluate dyspnea, increased D dimer levels and perform contrasted tomography in these patients to diagnose pulmonary embolism.

Key words: COVID-19, pulmonary embolism, trombosis

Oral Presentation No: 39672

Experiences of Manager Nurses Working in Pandemic Hospital During Covid-19 Process: Qualitative Study

Aykut Ekiyor¹, Aynur Yazıcı Sorucuoğlu²¹Ankara HacıBayramVeli University Department of Health Management,²Yenimahalle Training and Research Hospital, aynursorucuoglu@gmail.com

Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of this research is to determine the feelings, thoughts and experiences of the executive nurses working in the pandemic hospital regarding the Covid-19 process.

Methods: The universe of the research consists of the manager nurses who see in the training and research hospital serving as a pandemic hospital in Ankara. In the study, face-to-face interviews were made with 22 manager nurses, who accepted the interview, using a semi-structured interview form, and data were collected. In the interview form, the participants were asked about their feelings, thoughts, experiences and difficulties they experienced during this process. The obtained data were analyzed using content analysis technique. In addition, quotations were made from participants' opinions in order to increase the internal reliability and validity of the research findings.

Results: 91.0% of the participants are female, 95.45% are married, 81.0% are undergraduate. The average age of executive nurses is 42.72, the average working time is 21.45, and the average number of children is 1.7. They announced that they volunteered in pandemic hospitals during the Covid-19 process and loved their profession.

Conclusion: According to the research results; It was observed that the manager nurses working in the pandemic hospital experienced fear, anxiety and anxiety due to the uncertainty in the process. Executive nurses stated that they were physically and mentally affected by the loss of patients and the loss of their colleagues and relatives due to Covid-19.

Keywords: Covid-19, Manager Nurse, Pandemic, Hospitals, Qualitative, Turkey.

Oral Presentation No: 40029

Covid-19 Pandemic and Mental Health: Literature ReviewSeda Çetin Avcı¹, Gülşen Işık¹, Nuray Egeliolu Cetişli¹¹İzmir Kâtip Celebi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Women's Health and Diseases, İzmir**Abstract**

It is clearly known that COVID-19 epidemic has negative effects on all humanity. Women also faced problems related to reproductive health, pregnancy, childbirth and postpartum period. During COVID-19 pandemic, women's mental health should be evaluated carefully as well as their physical health. The purpose of this review is to examine effects of pandemic on mental health of women in perinatal period in line with literature. In studies conducted before the pandemic, it was stated that prevalence of anxiety was 15.2% and prevalence of depression was 11.9% in women in pregnancy and postpartum periods. In another study, it was stated that prevalence of postpartum depression was 12%. In studies conducted during epidemic period, it was found that frequency of stress, anxiety and depression increased in pregnant and postpartum women, and anxiety level was higher in those with high risk pregnancy compared to those without. In a systematic review and meta-analysis, 23 studies were examined, and it was stated that rate of postpartum depression was 22%, rate of anxiety in pregnant women was 37% and rate of depression was 31%. As a result, mental health of women in perinatal period is adversely affected. Pregnant women should be evaluated more carefully in terms of psychology by healthcare professionals in every stage of pregnancy and postpartum period during the COVID-19 process. The potential effects of outbreak on perinatal mental health should be identified, recognized as a public health problem, and specific interventions should be implemented to ameliorate and prevent negative effects. Tele-health services should be increased and women centered care should be provided.

Keywords: COVID-19, pregnancy, postpartum period, mental health

Oral Presentation No: 40402

Opinions of Students on Online Education in the COVID-19Müjde Çalığışu İncekar¹, Arzu Bahar²¹Yüksek İhtisas University, Health Sciences of Faculty, Department of Pediatric Nursing²Yüksek İhtisas University, Health Sciences of Faculty, Department of Fundamentals of Nursing**Abstract**

Purpose: Due to the COVID-19 pandemic, it was aimed to determine the opinions of nursing students about compulsory distance education.

Methods: The research was conducted on third-grade undergraduate nursing students who took the pediatric nursing course with distance education as a qualitative design in phenomenology type. Ethics committee and institutional permission was obtained, and verbal and written permission was obtained from the students. Online interviews were made and recorded with the students via Skype application. Introductory information form and semi-structured interview form were used during the interview. The data were evaluated by content analysis.

Results: Two main themes were identified: "Students' views on distance education" and "Students' suggestions for more efficient processing of distance education". In the main theme of "Students' views on distance education", two sub-themes, benefits and difficulties, and a total of 10 codes, and in the main theme of "Students' suggestions for more efficient processing of distance education", three sub-themes, theoretical, laboratory and clinical practice, and a total of 13 codes, were created.

Conclusion: Students reported difficulties such as access and technical problems, difficulty in concentration, inefficiency, lack of psychomotor skills, lack of communication and interaction, and health problems as well as benefits such as being able to spare more time for them. Students suggested the use of methods such as educational videos and case discussions related to distance education. It is thought that distance education to be conducted in line with the opinions of the students will be efficient and contribute to the students' development.

Keywords: COVID-19, distance education, nursing, pediatric, student

Oral Presentation No: 41011

Determining the Relationship between Covid-19 Disease and Vaccine Knowledge and Attitudes and Covid-19 Anxiety LevelKemal Elyeli¹ & Hatice Bebiş¹¹Near East University, Faculty of Nursing, Public Health Nursing Department, North Cyprus**Abstract**

Purpose: Covid-19 virus pandemic shows symptoms such as impaired taste, pain, fever, respiratory failure in those who suffer from the disease, and cause serious health problems that require intensive care treatment, even death. The virus affects individuals not only physiologically but also psychologically, causing illness and fear of death, various levels of anxiety and depression symptoms. This study was conducted to determine the anxiety experiences of individuals and related factors of Covid-19.

Methods: In the study conducted between September and January 2020 in the Turkish Republic of Northern Cyprus, a survey including data, 10-question socio-demographic characteristics (age, gender, etc.), 16-question information about Covid-19 disease and vaccine, and attitude questions. The Likert-type "Coronavirus Anxiety Scale-Short Form" developed by Lee, consisting of a form and 5 questions and adapted to Turkish by Biçer (2019), was obtained from various social media platforms through the Google form application. No sample selection was made in the study, and volunteers (n = 396) were reached with the appropriate sampling method. The independent variables of the research; The socio-demographic characteristics of the participants and their knowledge and attitude towards Covid-19 disease and vaccine, and the dependent variable is the Covid-19 anxiety levels. The data were evaluated in the SPSS 21.0 statistics program. Ethical approval was obtained from the Near East University ethics committee (YDU / 2020 / 85-1183), written consent was requested from the participants.

Results: The average age of the participants is $sd = 27.00 \pm 9.90$, 67.4% of them are female, 79.8% of them are university graduates. Covid-19 anxiety level is 11.84 ± 1.5 , slightly above the average. A statistically significant relationship was found between fear of approaching Covid-19 disease ($t = 135177, p = 0.001$) and stimulation to physical distance ($t = 14916, p = 0.001$).

Conclusion: In this study, the anxiety level was found to be slightly above the middle. In the literature; It is stated that moderate anxiety has a positive effect on the person's behavior. It was evaluated that the anxiety level above the average obtained in the study would have a positive effect on the individuals to be aware of the seriousness of the Covid-19 disease and to comply with the prevention rules. **Keywords:** Anxiety, Covid-19 pandemic, Nursing

Oral Presentation No: 41661

The Effect of New Coronavirus Outbreak on Society's Anxiety and Quality of LifeDöndü Şanlıtürk¹, Mesut Ardiç²¹Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Tokat²Tokat Gaziosmanpasa University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Medical Services and Techniques Department, Tokat**Abstract****Purpose:** In this study was aimed to examine the impact of the coronavirus epidemic on society's anxiety and quality of life levels.**Methods:** In this descriptive study, a Google survey was used to access individuals (n= 335) between the 1st May and 24th of September 2020. Data were collected using a questionnaire and quality of life scale (SF-12). Descriptive statistics, one-way ANOVA, Student's t test and Pearson correlation test were used to evaluate the data.**Results:** According to the data obtained from the research; 54.6% were between the ages of 18-24, 67.8% were women, 67.2% were single, 74.6% were university graduates, 52.2% were unemployed, 38.8% were students, 88.1% had no chronic diseases. 74.6% of the participants stated that they had a healthy lifestyle such as a balanced diet, drinking plenty of water and regular sleep during the pandemic process. It was determined that the subgroup of the quality of life, were low (physical: 14.91 ± 2.07 and mental: 15.55 ± 3.91). It was determined that the anxiety levels of the participants were high and they were most worried about the prolonged illness. It was stated that there was a relationship between quality of life and anxiety levels and age, gender, educational status and healthy lifestyle behaviors. A statistically significant negative correlation was found between the quality-of-life sub-groups and anxiety levels ($p < 0.05$).**Conclusion:** The high level of anxiety of the participants is evidence of their low physical and mental quality of life.**Keywords:** Coronavirus, physical health, mental health, anxiety.

Oral Presentation No: 41888

Women's Mental Health in the Shadow of the PandemicSümeyye Altıparmak¹, Ayşe Nur Yılmaz²

1Inonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Malatya.

2Fırat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Elazığ.

Abstract

The Covid-19 pandemic affects not only the physical health of individuals, but also the psychological health and well-being of the entire population, whether infected or not. In this period of many uncertainties, pandemic causes many problems in individuals such as intense stress, anxiety and worry.

Although all members of the society were negatively affected during the pandemic process, children, the elderly, women and healthcare workers were the most affected. Fear of getting sick, uncertainty, fear of spreading the disease to her family are a source of intense anxiety for women. Important problems during the pandemic process start with the dramatic change in lifestyle and habits, especially with the isolation and quarantine process. The fear of separation from loved ones, loss of freedom, uncertainty about the course of the illness, and stigmatization can have dramatic effects on women's mental structure. The tragic consequences of deaths in this period, such as the inability to perform cultural and religious rituals, and the inability to say goodbye to their relatives, cause the mourning process to be postponed and not completed. In such a situation, it is thought that women, like other members of the society, will have long-term psychological effects. In addition to all these, situations such as the closure of many workplaces during the pandemic process, the unemployment of themselves and their family members, the decrease in production and the decrease in access to various products increase the unrest among women.

The purpose of this review is to shed light on the effects of the pandemic process on women's mental health and to make suggestions on what can be done to protect and improve mental health.

Keywords: Covid-19, Epidemic, Pandemic, Woman, Women's Mental Health.

Oral Presentation No: 41907

Examining the Role of Fathers in Preparing Children for the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aims to determine the role of fathers in preparing children for the COVID-19 pandemic process. **Method:** Qualitative research techniques were used in this research, more specifically, the interview technique. 30 fathers were consulted using the random sampling method. Interview questions prepared by the researcher were used as a data collection tool for determining the role of fathers. The content analysis method was used for the statistical analysis of the data. **Results:** Results: A general evaluation of the results showed that the priority of fathers is the health and safety of their children. However, when the results of the interviews were examined, it was found that according to fathers, the pandemic process affected their children negatively. As a result of the analysis of the data, four themes were determined as education, fear, support, and precaution. Education: fathers reported that it was more difficult for children to focus during online lessons. Fear: sleep habits were also affected by the pandemic process. Children had difficulties sleeping and wished to sleep in their parents' bed. Support: it was also determined that fathers tried to be comfortable so that their children would not experience fear and anxiety. Precaution: it was determined that fathers developed appropriate and effective methods in order to reduce the negative effects of the pandemic. **Conclusion:** During the pandemic preparation process, it was found that fathers turned into social guides and counselors and were good role models for their children.

Keywords: paternity role, COVID-19, father-child communication, child development, content analysis

Oral Presentation No: 41911

The Relationship Between Fear of Covid-19 and Attitude Towards Nursing Profession Among Nursing Students

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Abstract

Purpose: This study aimed to evaluate nursing students' fear of COVID-19 during the COVID-19 pandemic process and their attitudes towards the nursing profession and to examine the relationship between these two situations. In the light of the results obtained, it is aimed to contribute to the literature.

Methods: In the descriptive research design, it was tried to reach all the nursing students studying at Firat University Faculty of Health Sciences and 270 people were reached. The data were collected with a questionnaire form consisting of questions about demographic characteristics, COVID-19 fear scale and attitude scale towards nursing profession distributed to individuals online.

Results: As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, it was seen that the participants' levels of fear of COVID-19 were at an average level, and their attitudes towards the nursing profession were at a positive level. It has been determined that there is a two-way negative significant relationship between the attitude of individuals to prefer the nursing profession and the fear of COVID-19 they experience. In addition, it was observed that there was a highly significant two-way positive relationship between the participants' ages and their attitudes towards the nursing profession.

Conclusion: It has been determined that the positive attitude towards the nursing profession among nursing students increases as the age increases, and decreases as the fear of COVID-19 increases. It is of great importance to take and implement the necessary measures to ensure that nursing students are less affected by the negative effects of this process.

Keywords: Pandemic, Nursing, Fear of COVID-19, Attitude Towards the Nursing Profession

A Comparison of Virtual Laboratories in COVID-19 PeriodBülent Çavaş¹, Gizem Ulus¹, Levent Çavaş²¹Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Education, Department of Science Teaching, İzmir-Turkey²Dokuz Eylül University, Faculty of Science, Department of Chemistry, Biochemistry Division, İzmir-Turkey**Abstract**

COVID-19 pandemic, which caused the setbacks of the educational activities in Turkey since the first quarter of 2019, has led to serious changes in teaching and learning environments. The educational activities with the transition to the distance education system have revealed some difficulties in applied courses. The majority of applied courses are conducted in traditional laboratory environments, and the real-life experiences in labs make significant contributions to the structure of conceptualisation in students' mental processes. Various information and communication technologies are used to eliminate deficiencies in laboratory environments during the distance education process. Virtual laboratory applications are important for laboratory training in terms of playing a complementary role. It has been stated in many studies that laboratory works will never be replaced by virtual laboratory environments. It is known that implementation of technology-supported virtual laboratory environments to the conditions such as pandemic provide serious contributions to STEM education. In this study, various virtual laboratories are reviewed and advantages-disadvantages of virtual laboratory applications are discussed. It is also aimed at contributing to the researchers who work in this field by giving sample virtual laboratory applications. This research is supported by Dokuz Eylül University, Scientific Research Projects Coordination Unit (2020.KB.FEN.028).

Keywords: Virtual laboratory, Higher education, Laboratory education, Distance learning

Oral Presentation No: 42516

Communication in Hospital Pandemic Organization

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Abstract

Purpose: In combating pandemic, it's necessary to deal not only with the difficult conditions brought by the epidemic, but also with social problems. Transparent, bilateral and easily accessible communications between pandemic management and healthcare professionals plays a key role in pandemic struggle.

Methods: "Pandemic Communication and Support Unit" (PaCSU) was established to ensure correct and open communication between the management and employees. PaCSU has provided services in a physical area that includes a 24-hour call center, call center employee of 7 people, physician group of 5 from the Department of Public Health and a nurse from Department Of Occupational Medicine. Feedback sent to PaCSU was recorded electronically for 6-week (39 days) and these data were used in our study.

Results: PaCSU unit received an average of 8.2 notifications per day, and 321 in total. 82% of the notifications were direct phone calls of the employees, 18% were notifications made by the Department Of Occupational Medicine. The distribution of the reported problems was examined and seen that the feedback on Personal Protective Equipment (PPE)(30%) and management problems(24%) was the ones receiving the most notifications. These problems were followed by health-related problems (13%), technical problems(10%), protective measures other than personal protection(10%) and support services such as food and accommodation(8%).

Conclusion: Problems related to the pandemic obtained from healthcare professionals were resolved quickly. This situation was reflected in the number of feedbacks within weeks, and the pandemic process was tried to be passed with the least damage by establishing a trust-based bond between the management and the employee.

Keywords: Pandemic, Communication, Trust, Pandemic Communication and Support Unit

Oral Presentation No: 42699

Disabled Athletes and PandemicBahar Külünkoğlu¹, Büşra Kalkan Balak², Sevilay Seda Baş¹¹Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Ankara.²Ankara Yıldırım Beyazıt University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Ankara.**Abstract**

Purpose: The aim of this study was to compare stress, anxiety, depression and sleep quality levels between male and female physically disabled athletes during the Coronavirus disease (COVID-19) pandemic.

Methods: This online survey study was conducted with 75 (41 male, 34 female) physically disabled athletes over the age of 18, registered with Turkey Physically Disabled Sports Federation. Participants were divided into groups according to their gender. Socio-demographic information of the participants such as age, sports age, education level, job, professionalism level were recorded. Participants' perceived stress levels with Perceived Stress Scale, anxiety with Generalized Anxiety Disorder questionnaire, depression with Epidemiological Research Center Depression Scale and sleep quality with Pittsburgh Sleep Quality Index were evaluated. Athletes who did not answer at least one question were excluded from the study.

Results: There was no significant difference between the two groups in terms of age, sports age and professionalism levels ($p > 0.05$). Perceived stress levels, anxiety, depression and sleep quality scores were not statistically different between the groups. ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: The low stress, anxiety, depression and sleep quality scores of the athletes and the lack of difference between genders may be due to the high level of physical activity. We think that regular training of disabled individuals who do professional sports will have a positive effect on these parameters during and after the pandemic.

Keywords: Para Athletes, COVID-19, coronavirus, pandemics

Oral Presentation No: 43050

Covid-19 In Food Safety And Its Importance For Public HealthNuray Gamze Yoruk¹¹ Microbiology Department, Kocaeli Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Kocaeli**Abstract**

The novel Coronavirus 2019 (2019-nCoV), which emerged in Wuhan, China, is included in the beta coronavirus family such as SARS-CoV and MERS-CoV coronaviruses. The novel virus was defined as "Severe Acute Respiratory Syndrome Coronavirus 2 (SARS-CoV-2)" on February 11, 2020, by International Committee on Taxonomy of Virus (ICTV) from the World Health Organization (WHO). This virus was named so because of its similarity to the coronavirus responsible for the 2003 SARS outbreak. Although these two viruses are related to each other, they differ. Contrary to gastrointestinal (GI) viruses that frequently cause disease, such as Norovirus and hepatitis A, from contaminated foods, SARS-CoV-2, that leads to COVID-19, is not a gastrointestinal virus but a disease-causing virus. The foodborne transmission route of this virus is not known exactly. Although it is not known exactly what the foodborne transmission route of this virus is, contamination is caused by infected and/or personnel who do not comply with hygiene rules (cough, contact, etc.) at food processing, production, marketing, and presentation points poses a risk. In this sense, it is stated by the WHO that it will be influential to provide 5 conditions which are;

1. Keeping the food clean,
2. Separating raw and cooked food,
3. Cooking food thoroughly (well penetrating inside),
4. Keeping food stored at safe temperatures,
5. Using safe water and raw ingredients so that foods are consumed more safely.

This article was written to shed light on studies of the relationship between food safety and Covid-19.

Keywords: Coronavirus, Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, foodborne viruses, food safety, public health

Oral Presentation No: 43204

Gynecological Cancer Surgery Experiences During The SARS-CoV-2 PandemicLevent Özgen¹¹Bursa City Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology**Abstract**

Purpose: In a pandemic, hospitals in Turkey during the pandemics of SARS-CoV-2 gynecological oncology clinics with gynecological cancer who were operated on 100 patients aimed to assess the safety of perioperative outcomes and surgical approaches.

Methods: Including 100 patients who underwent major gynecological surgery in gynecological oncology clinic between 01 April – 31 December 2020 which was designed retrospectively. Inclusion criteria are strictly based on the final histopathological diagnosis of a malignant gynecological tumor. The ages, characteristics and final histopathological diagnoses of these patients were recorded. 24-48 before the operation, the patients were hospitalized and the SARS-CoV-2 polymerase chain reaction test, SARS-CoV-2 panel and thorax computed tomography could be found during the operation clinically; patients with fever, cough, shortness of breath, respiratory distress, and symptoms preoperatively were excluded from the operation.

Results: The data of 100 patients included in the study were evaluated. The average age of the patients was 58 years. Fifty-two percent of patients (n =52) of the operated patients were found to have endometrium, 36% (n=36) ovarian cancer, and 12%(n=12) cervical cancer. Sixty percent of patients (60%) of the patients had endometrial cancer as stage 1. Symptoms of SARS-CoV-2 developed postoperatively in 1% (n=1) of the study group. In the 64 year-old obese, hypertensive and asthmatic patient who was operated for ovarian cancer, on the postoperative 3rd day fever, shortness of breath and cough were found in thoracic tomography. In the bilateral lower zones, signs of viral pneumonia were detected with ground-glass appearance. The patient's treatment was regulated by infection and chest diseases.

Conclusion: Gynecologic surgery continues to be a more valid option than nonsurgical treatment during the SARS-CoV-2 pandemic.

Keywords: Gynecological cancer, SARS-CoV-2, pandemic

The Mental Health of Nurses in the COVID-19: A Meta-Analysis

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Abstract

Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic is widely spreading all over the world causing mental health problems for healthcare professionals especially frontline nurses of the crisis. It is, therefore, an immediate priority to determine rates of anxiety, insomnia and many other negative emotions in order to take efficient measures. Aim of this study is to synthesize and analyze existing evidence on the prevalence of the mental health issues among nurses during the COVID-19.

Methods: A literature search was conducted through e-databases, including PubMed, Scopus, Google Scholar and Web of Science up to December 10th, 2020. Search procedure was based by using keywords for “nurses”, “mental health” and “COVID-19 pandemic”. Quality assessment criteria suggested by Polit and Beck were used in the quality assessment of the included studies. Inter-rater harmony was calculated with Kappa statistics, effect size "Odds Ratio", heterogeneity between studies with Cochran's Q statistics. Kendall's "tau b coefficient" and "funnel plot" were used to determine publication bias.

Results: A total of 31 studies were included in the study. There were 57561 samples in total in the studies. According to the fixed effects model, it was found that the overall effect size of the pandemic on the mental health of nurses caring for patients diagnosed with COVID-19 was statistically significant with a value of 1.296 (C.I; 0.84-1.97; p <0.05).

Conclusions: Severe symptoms of many negative emotions such as anxiety and depression emerged for frontline nurses. Policymakers and managers to apply efficient measures for nurses to empower their mental health status during COVID-19.

Keywords: Nurses, Mental health, COVID-19

Oral Presentation No: 44085

Assessment of nutritional status and use of nutritional supplements in COVID-19Çağla AYER¹, A. Gülçin SAĞDIÇOĞLU CELEP²¹İzmir Kâtip Çelebi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics²Gazi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics**Abstract****Purpose:** Determine nutritional status and use of food supplements during COVID-19.**Methods:** Sample of individuals aged 18-65 participated in study voluntarily. Patients with COVID-19 or individuals with contact were not included. Questionnaire form was prepared based on literature on food supplements and included questions adapted to COVID-19 pandemic.**Results:** 488 participants completed the study. Participants' mean age was 26.28±7.64, %82.0 were woman, %71.3 were university graduated. During COVID-19, 33.6% exercise less than 150 minutes/day, 55.1% evaluate their eating habits as good/very good, and number of meals did not change compared to before pandemic (41.8%). 34.2% of participants consume 5-8 cups of water daily during pandemic. Consumption of pastry (54.7%) and green leafy vegetables (49.6%) increased. 78.7% of participants did not use any nutritional supplement, and 51.1% stated that they did not need nutritional supplements. Multivitamin and mineral (16.5%), vitamin D (15.3%) and vitamin C (11.4%) are used the most, and 56.7% have been using these products for 1-3 months. Use of nutritional supplements was recommended mostly by doctors (39.4%). 43.1% of stated that they used these products to maintain good health, 21.9% because they felt tired, 13.8% because they did not have adequate and balanced nutrition. 51.0% of those using nutritional supplements benefited, 30.8% had no effect.**Conclusion:** Participants did not make significant changes in their eating habits compared to before pandemic, the use of nutritional supplements increased to maintain good health.**Keywords:** COVID-19, SARS-Cov-2, nutrition, nutritional supplement, supplementation

Oral Presentation No: 44178

Vitamins and Micronutrients in the Pathogenesis, Prognosis and Treatment of Covid-19 DiseaseDeniz Güven¹, Elif Güler Kazancı²¹ Health Sciences University, Keçiören Education and Research Hospital, Department of Child Health and Diseases, Ankara² Health Sciences University, Bursa Higher Specialization and Research Hospital, Department of Child Hematology, Bursa**Abstract**

Specific treatment hasn't proven against COVID-19 yet and therefore it is increasingly important to try to treat factors that could compromise the proper functioning of the immune system because of the high mortality and morbidity of COVID-19 patients with immune system disorders. For the normal activities of immune components, vitamins and minerals must be chosen at an optimal level. In this article, the effects of optimal vitamins D, C, A, E, B, zinc, selenium, and magnesium levels on COVID-19 pathogenesis, prognosis and treatment were evaluated within the current literature by scanning PubMed. Although there are many studies showing that the deficiency of vitamin-D has an important effect on mortality and morbidity at COVID-19 disease; there are also a few evidence-based studies which are showing that also the vitamin's C, A, B, E, Zinc, Selenium and Magnesium levels have directly or indirectly effects on this disease. As it is very important in the fight against this disease, which does not have an effective treatment yet; balanced nutrition, proper vitamin-mineral supplements and ensuring the proper functioning of the immune system should be evaluated carefully.

Keywords: Covid-19; SARS COV-2; immunity; micronutrients; vitamins; minerals

Oral Presentation No: 44523

Could the clinicians identify COVID-19 pneumonia?

Burcu Dincegez Cakmak, Sonay Oztas, Rabia Betul Asar, Serife Isik, Izem Imge Sahin, Damla Minel Malgarali

Abstract

Aim: COVID-19 is an infection transmitted through the respiratory tract, showing a broad spectrum ranging from asymptomatic course to death. Although the polymerase chain reaction test is the gold standard in diagnosis, it is important to detect ground-glass appearance, consolidation, paving stone view, linear opacities and nodules on computerized chest tomography in patients with lung involvement. Here, we aimed to determine the interpretation accuracy of clinicians working in COVID-19 outpatient clinics on computerized tomography which is used in the diagnosis, follow-up and staging of pneumonia in cases with positive polymerase chain reaction.

Methods: A total of 110 clinicians working in COVID-19 clinics of University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Training and Research Hospital were included in the study. Chest tomography images of the patients were evaluated by two different radiologists and the same results were obtained. Later, the same images were shown to clinicians. The accuracy of interpreting five different computerized tomography images of clinicians was calculated.

Results: Considering the success rate of the clinicians in interpreting computerized tomography, the success rate was 98% for the first image, 70% for the second image, 93% for the third image, 98% for the fourth image, and 70% for the fifth image. The success rate of the clinicians in interpreting the computerized thorax tomography is demonstrated in the table.

Conclusion: The most common area of involvement of COVID-19 infection, which has become a nightmare with its high mortality and morbidity rate, is the lungs. Therefore, quick and accurate interpretation of tomography can be life-saving. This study is important in that it is the first study evaluating the radiological diagnosis of clinicians. As a result of our study, it was concluded that clinicians made serious contributions to the pandemic process with their diagnoses with high accuracy.

Oral Presentation No: 45385

Information of Patients on E-Doctor Application and Availability of the Application in the Future: Questionnaire StudyEvrım Koca ¹, Hakan Saęer ¹, Esra Kartal ², Muhammed Emin Sancak ¹
Elif Canseven ¹ Burcu Dinęgez akmak ¹, Seęil Öztürk Küçüker ¹¹ University of Health and Sciences, Bursa Yuksek İhtisas Research and Training Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bursa, Turkey² Kars Harakani Public Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kars, Turkey**Abstract****Purpose:** Some healthcare professionals and health institutions have developed the e-doctor application for patients who cannot go to the hospital due to the pandemic. We aimed to determine the opinions of the patients about this application.**Methods:** The study was carried out with 100 patients who applied to different health institutions in Bursa during the Covid-19 pandemic process. In the questionnaire, it was questioned to what extent the e-doctor application was known by the patients, to what extent it was used, whether the patient population using it was satisfied with this application, whether it was easily accessible by patients, and whether it would be used by patients in the future compared to face-to-face examination.**Results:** Our study was conducted with 100 patients who applied to different health institutions in Bursa during the pandemic period. 27% of the patients participating in the study are housewives, 16% are students, 13% are nurses, 10% are doctors, 10% are educators, 6% are unemployed participants and different occupational groups. 60% of the participants stated that they had not heard of the e-doctor application before, and 39% were aware of it. We have determined that 90% of the participants do not receive service from the e-doctor application, only 10% of them benefit from this service. 41% of the patients participating in the survey think that this application is useful, while 57% think it is not. 96% of the patients said that they would prefer face-to-face examination to e-doctor application. While 28% of the patients stated that it is more difficult to reach the e-doctor application, 66% stated that it is more difficult to reach the outpatient clinic examination. When asked whether the e-doctor application is beneficial for

obstetrics or not, we got the answer that 80% is not useful. To the question of would you use the e-doctor application again after the pandemic, 31% answered yes, 65% answered no.

Conclusion: In these days, when we feel the Corona virus epidemic negatively in all areas, the authorities do not recommend going to hospitals except for emergencies. In order to reduce the frequency of referrals to health institutions, the wider use of the e-doctor application created on the digital platform by the society should be encouraged. Patients should be informed about the application, access to the application should be facilitated, and support should be obtained from health institutions and healthcare professionals.

Keywords: Covid-19, e-doctor, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 45452

Evaluation of Dyspnea Severity and Sleep Quality in Patients with Novel CoronavirusSerap Güngör¹, Betül Tosun², Nursemin Unal³, Ismail Dusak⁴¹Kahramanmaraş Sütçü İmam University, Vocational School of Health Services,
Kahramanmaraş²Hasan Kalyoncu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Gaziantep³Ankara Medipol University, Faculty of Health Sciences, School of Nursing, Ankara⁴Sanliurfa Mehmet Akif İnan Education and Research Hospital, Sanliurfa**Abstract**

Purpose: Dyspnea, a common symptom of novel coronavirus, can negatively affect sleep quality. The aim of this study was to evaluate the relationship between dyspnea severity and sleep quality in patients with COVID-19.

Methods: Using the researcher's mobile phone, data were collected via an online questionnaire from patients (n=100) who agreed to participate in the study. The data-collection form comprised three parts: patient descriptive information form, the Dyspnea-12 and Richards-Campbell Sleep Questionnaire (RCSQ).

Results: The mean age of patients was 46.39±12.61 years and 66.0% were male. Patients who were treated in the intensive care unit, had bachelor's degree or more and patients with comorbid diseases had low mean scores from the RCSQ and high mean scores from the Dyspnea-12 Questionnaire (p<0.001, p<0.001; p=0.047, p<0.001; p<0.001, p<0.001, respectively). Patients who not receiving oxygen therapy had higher RCSQ mean scores and lower Dyspnea-12 Questionnaire scores (p<0.001, p<0.001; p<0.001, p<0.001, respectively). There was a strong negative relationship between the total scores obtained from the RCSQ and the Dyspnea-12 Questionnaire (r= -0.701, p<0.001).

Conclusions: Sleep quality is affected by dyspnea severity in patients with COVID-19. Sleep quality, dyspnea severity are also influenced by quite different factors, and these should be addressed and eliminated by nurses as part of a holistic approach. The results of this study will help nurses, especially those providing treatment and care for patients with COVID-19, to identify the factors affecting dyspnea, sleep quality and to plan, implement, evaluate nursing interventions that will reduce their workload.

Keywords: dyspnea, new coronavirus, nursing care, patient, sleep quality

Oral Presentation No: 45937

The Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Higher Education: A Bibliometric Study on Published Theses

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to investigate the change in the number of theses published during the pandemic period in Research Universities which are determined by the CoHE (Council of Higher Education) and to evaluate the results.

Methods: In our study, the data of the theses published in the COHE Thesis Center system were analyzed using bibliometric analysis method and the results were evaluated. The sample of the study consists of 16 research universities determined by Higher Education Council.

Results: The approved thesis numbers of research universities constituted 28.3% of the approved thesis numbers of 247 institutions in 2019 and 30.7% in 2020. While a total of 74,945 theses were published in 2019, 27,056 theses were published in 2020. The thesis volume of research universities was calculated from 21,243 in 2019 and 8317 in 2020. Among these, the highest decrease with 67.2% was observed in master theses. 28.6% of the theses published on Covid-19 in 2020 were written in research universities.

Conclusion: Theses also have an important place in these scientific studies. The results of the research have shown concretely that the effects of the Covid-19 pandemic are also felt in higher education researches, with a total decrease of 63.9% in the number of published theses between 2019 and 2020, and a 60.8% decrease in research universities. This shows that it is necessary to take various measures to reduce, effects of the pandemic on scientific studies and to prevent scientific studies from being interrupted by the pandemic.

Keywords: Covid-19, Higher Education, Bibliometric Analysis.

Oral Presentation No: 45951

Identifying Individuals' Fear Levels in Relation To Covid-19 and Their Tolerance Levels In Relation To Uncertainty

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Abstract

Purpose: The purpose of the study is to analyse the fear levels of healthcare employees and other members in society in relation to COVID-19 pandemic, that isn't known when it will end, and their levels of tolerance for uncertainty.

Methods: Study is descriptive and carried out with 401 participants who volunteered. The data were gathered through 5 questions regarding informative characteristics, "The Fear of COVID-19 Scale" and "Intolerance to Uncertainty Scale-12". Also data were evaluated using SPSS Windows 20.00 program.

Results: 64.3% of participants were women, 88.3% of them had university and higher-level education, 51.9% were healthcare employees. Average age was 36.99 ± 10.09 , average score of FVC-19S was 19.05 ± 6.18 , average score of IUS-12 was 30.88 ± 7.93 . A statistically significance was determined between FCV-19S scores and gender ($p < 0.05$). No significance was determined between IUS-12 and sub-dimensions ($p > 0.05$). A significant difference was determined between being healthcare employee and prospective anxiety (PA) ($p < 0.05$). A negative, weak relationship was determined between age and IUS-12, PA and debilitating anxiety (DA) ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion and Suggestions: Individuals' intolerance and anxiety levels decrease as they get older, their COVID-19 fear and tolerance to uncertainty levels were intermediate. Women had high fear levels in relation to COVID-19. Healthcare employees' fear and intolerance levels were low. Fear and anxiety influence people to have health behaviour so according to these findings, we suggest wide-range studies on determining fear levels of different groups regarding COVID-19 and the planning of trainings exclusive to individuals and age group in order to increase their tolerance levels during the pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, Fear, Intolerance, Uncertainty.

Oral Presentation No: 47629

Research Ethics During the Covid-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Research ethics is the field of applied ethics where value issues arising during research are addressed which has principles of respect for individuals/autonomy, respect for society, beneficence, non-maleficence, justice, confidentiality, scientific integrity, and veracity. These principles are also for every researcher to protect the rights of the subjects, to obtain informed consent, to assess risk/benefit, to act fairly subject selection and to protect confidentiality, and to ensure the scientificity of the research creates ethical duties for which it is responsible.

It may be possible to move away from ethical principles in research for reasons such as meeting an urgent and important requirement such as the Covid-19 pandemic, national or global requirements, and public pressure. However, ethical principles are not principles in narrow times that can be partially applied, suspended, or abandoned and that can only be implemented if there is time. In emergency situations such as the Covid-19 pandemic, the process of reviewing new research by the ethics committee can be exempted. However, the rights of the subjects, obtaining informed consent, ensuring the methodological validity of the research, transparency of data, and publication ethics should not be compromised.

Research and treatment often intertwine in the pandemics. This brings up the conflict between "physician identity" and "researcher identity", which have different responsibilities. The rights and well-being of the subjects should be placed above the benefit of society and science. Similarly, in studies that started before the pandemic, the research protocol should be reassessed in terms of the well-being of the subjects.

Keywords: research ethics, Covid-19 pandemic, researcher responsibilities, ethical duties

Oral Presentation No: 48333

The COVID-19 Pandemic from the Perspective of Nursing Students: A Qualitative Study

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Abstract

Aim: This study examined the COVID-19 pandemic from the perspective of nursing students.

Method: This qualitative study was carried out with 22 nursing students. Data were collected using the “Semi-Structured Interview Form” during in-depth interviews. The interviews were conducted as phone calls due to the isolation conditions. The interviews were analyzed with the thematic analysis method.

Results: The study’s main themes were living with stress and fear, negativities in education, and professional awareness. The students stated that they will feel inadequate when they start their professional life because they are unable to attend classes. The most emphasized issue of the students was the public understanding of the working conditions of nurses and their importance in the health army.

Conclusion: It was seen that students’ professional awareness increased together with the pandemic. However, it is thought that making up the missed practical lessons of students will ensure they start their professional life with more confidence.

Key words: Coronavirus, nursing education, university students

Oral Presentation No: 51225

Healthcare Professionals' Stress Status Due to PandemicAyşegül Çelik¹, Süleyman Mertoğlu²¹İzmir Bakırçay University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Izmir²İzmir Provincial Health Directorate, Personnel Services Directorate, Izmir**Abstract**

Purpose: This study aims to determine the stress situation perceived by healthcare professionals due to the Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: The research was conducted with healthcare professionals working in clinics, intensive care, outpatient clinics and emergency services defined for Covid-19 within the scope of 6 training and research hospitals in İzmir province between December 1 and December 30. The sample of the study consisted of 490 health workers who met the inclusion criteria. "Descriptive Information Form for Healthcare Personnel" and "Perceived Stress Scale (PSS)" were used to collect data. In order to conduct the study, permissions were obtained from the ethics committee, the management of the institution where the study was conducted, and the individuals participating in the study.

Results: Most of the healthcare workers participating in the study (85.5%) were women, (76.9%) nurses and (61.6%) were language graduates; It was determined that more than half (56.1%) were married and (53.7%) worked in clinics defined for Covid-19. The average age of healthcare workers is 34.3 ± 8.8 ; his professional year average is 12.2 ± 9.6 and his average tenure at his institution is 5.2 ± 5.8 . The perceived stress level scale mean score of the healthcare workers participating in the study was 16.6 ± 5.1 , and the it was determined that they averaged 11.0 ± 4.1 and 5.6 ± 2.3 points from perceived stress and perceived coping sub-dimensions, respectively.

Conclusion: In the study, it was determined that the stress levels perceived by healthcare professionals due to the Covid-19 pandemic were at a moderate level.

Keywords: Covid-19 pandemic, perceived stress level, healthcare professionals

Oral Presentation No: 51495

The Effect of Academicians' Work Stress and Physical Activity Levels on Musculoskeletal Pain During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose: The novel coronavirus disease (COVID-19) appears to have a major impact on physical activity behaviors globally. It forced many people around the world to stay home for a while, to isolate and quarantine themselves. This study, it was aimed to investigate academicians' physical activity level, work stress, and pain levels during social isolation and distance education in the Covid-19, and the effect of work stress and physical activity levels on musculoskeletal pain.

Methods: The study was conducted on 100 academicians, 40 male and 60 female, working in private and public universities. The demographic information, physical activity levels (International Physical Activity Questionary), pain severity (Visual Analogue Scale), work stress (Work Stress Scale) of the individuals who accepted to participate in the study were questioned through an online questionnaire form. The statistical analysis of the study was performed using SPSS 21.0, at the significance limit of $p < 0.05$.

Results: The individuals' average age is 35.21 ± 8.97 (min:23, max:62) in the study. It was determined that individuals showed 47% moderate and 53% high levels of stress, 11% inactive and 41% minimally active. Work stress perceptions are statistically effective on musculoskeletal pain during resting and working time ($p < 0.05$). While the level of physical activity is statistically effective on musculoskeletal pain during working ($p < 0.05$), not effective at resting time ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: During the Covid-19 pandemic process, it was observed that academicians' perceptions of work stress were significantly high. Work stress and physical activity levels were found to be effective on musculoskeletal pain.

Keywords: Academicians, Covid-19, Pain, Physical activity, Work stress

Oral Presentation No: 51924

Assessment of Technology Based Patient-Physician Interviewing Skills in Covid-19 Pandemic Period: Interrater Consistency

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Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to test the inter-rater consistency of the exam in which patient-doctor interview skills are evaluated.

Methods: This methodological study was carried out in Izmir Katip Çelebi University Faculty of Medicine during the pandemic period. Patient scenarios were given to second year students to gain patient-physician interview skills. Students were asked to interview their relatives with a simulation suitable for the scenario and record the interview on video. Students watched their own videos, filled out the self-assessment form and uploaded their videos to the student information system. 19 trainers on duty watched these videos and examined the student's self-assessment forms and calculated the student's exam score. The researchers repeated the trainers' procedures and recalculated the students' exam scores. The consistency between the exam scores given by the trainers and researchers was calculated.

Results: 190 videos and self-evaluation reports were analyzed in the study. The student exam score average calculated by the trainers and researchers is 83.94 ± 11.61 , 78.22 ± 8.45 , respectively. Student examination scores differ significantly according to the trainers (F: 15.785, p: 0.000). Student examination scores differ significantly between trainers and researchers (t: 7.450 p: 0.000).

Conclusion: It has been determined that there is no consistency between trainers and researchers in calculating the students' exam scores. It is recommended to determine the source of the difference between researchers and trainers and to conduct qualitative studies to solve the problem.

Key words: Patient-physician interview skills, inter-rater consistency, technology-based training, Clinical skills practices, Covid-19.

Oral Presentation No: 52156

Vaccine Rejection in Covid-19 PandemicAyşe Nur Yılmaz¹, Sümeyye Altıparmak²¹Firat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Elazığ²Inonu University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Malatya**Abstract**

The serious consequences of the Covid-19 infection, which was considered a pandemic by the World Health Organization in early 2020, led to extraordinary measures to be taken worldwide. The purpose of these measures is to reduce the spread of Covid-19 and mitigate the impact of the epidemic on health systems. While planning these measures, care should be taken to minimize the increased risk of morbidity and mortality due to vaccine-preventable diseases as a result of the interruption of immunization services. Any disruption to immunization services could lead to outbreaks of preventable diseases.

Vaccines are an important part of healthcare systems around the world. Studies have proven that vaccination is extremely effective in preventing infectious diseases. The World Health Organization estimates that vaccines prevented 10 million deaths worldwide between 2010 and 2015. Especially in recent years, increasing vaccine rejection is among the ten biggest global health threats. It may cause vaccine-preventable disease-related deaths and an increased burden in healthcare systems already strained by the response to the Covid-19 outbreak. As a result of the increase in cases of parents refusing or delaying vaccinations, children have become more susceptible to having vaccine-preventable disease.

The aim of this review, which has been prepared nowadays when the fight against Covid-19 infection is increasing, is to draw attention to the rejection of vaccines and to present the recommended strategies and to make recommendations regarding the roles and responsibilities of health professionals in protecting and improving the health of the population in the light of these strategies.

Key words: Covid 19, Vaccine, Vaccine rejection, Pandemic

Covid-19 and The Mother of Children with Special Needs

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Abstract

Purpose: COVID-19 is a virus that was first identified as a result of research conducted in a group of patients who developed respiratory symptoms in China. This study was planned to examine the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic period on quality of life in mothers of children with special needs.

Methods: Eighty-seven mothers with children with special needs and mean age $39,3 \pm 8,94$ years were included in the study. Demographic data form, question form prepared for COVID-19 and pandemic period and Nottingham Health Profile (NHP) were used.

Results: 83,9% (n = 73) of the mothers had information about COVID-19, 57,5% (n = 50) of them stated that their children's mental health wasn't affected by this process and 63,2% (n = 55). However, 60,9% (n = 53) reported that their health was affected during this process, but didn't feel exhausted during this period. There was a significant difference between the child's mental health and the mother's social isolation score, which is the NHP sub-parameter ($p < 0,05$). A significant difference was found between the mother's mental health and the NHP sub-parameter, emotional reaction and social isolation scores ($p < 0,05$). Significant difference between the mother's burnout status and the NHP sub-parameter emotional reaction, sleep, social isolation and NHP total scores has been found ($p < 0,05$).

Conclusion: COVID-19 affects the quality of life of mothers with children with special needs. Therefore, studies with larger participation are needed in this field in the literature.

Keywords: COVID-19, children with special need, mother, quality of life

Oral Presentation No: 56882

The Correlation Between Anxiety Levels Experienced by Nursing Students During Post Covid-19 Pandemic and E-Learning

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Erzincan

Abstract

Purpose: This study was undertaken to investigate the correlation between anxiety levels experienced by nursing students during post covid-19 pandemic and e-learning.

Method: The study population covered all the students studying at nursing school during spring term of 2019-2020 academic year. No sampling was made from the population and the study was completed with 284 students contacted. To collect the data; “Information Request Form” and “State-trait anxiety inventory” and “A General Attitude Scale Towards E-Learning” were employed. To analyze the data; percentage distributions, means, t test, One-Way ANOVA and correlation analysis were used.

Results: It was identified that the participants’ average age was 20.83 ± 1.71 years, 73.9% of them were female, 29.2% of them were second grade students and 82.7% of them had a moderate economical status. It was found that age and grade had an effect upon anxiety and having computer and considering oneself competent in using electronic tools upon e-learning. It was seen that the participant students’ state anxiety average score was 45.01 ± 5.63 , their trait anxiety average score was 49.77 ± 7.17 , their e-learning susceptibility average score was 35.38 ± 10.15 and their e-learning avoidance average score was 21.14 ± 7.71 . It was identified that there was no significant correlation between students’ average score of State-trait anxiety inventory and their average score of A General Attitude Scale Towards E-Learning.

Conclusion: It was suggested that e-learning received by the students during distance education and their anxieties were independent from each other.

Keywords: Anxiety, E-Learning, Student

Oral Presentation No: 56973

Collaboration in Introduction to Gerontology ClassMehmet Efe¹, İsmail Tufan², Deniz Pamuk²¹Muş Alparslan University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Gerontology, Muş²Akdeniz University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Gerontology, Antalya**Abstract**

Purpose: Along with the Covid-19 Pandemic, distance education has brought many problems. However, it has also removed the geographical distances between the institutions and provided a new opportunities for cooperation. Gerontology undergraduate education, started with the admission of the first students in 2009 at Akdeniz University, continues today in four higher education institutions, Muş Alparslan University is the last institution that started Gerontology undergraduate education in the 2020-2021 academic year. In the department, which accepted its first students, distance education during the Pandemic process was seen as an opportunity, and it was decided to present the “Introduction to Gerontology” course with the joint participation of Prof. Dr. İsmail Tufan, the Founding Chair of the Department of Gerontology at Akdeniz University and Dr. Mehmet Efe, Founding Chair of the Muş Alparslan University Department of Gerontology.

The process of the courses conducted in cooperation and other activities that contribute to the education of the students were explained and it was aimed to share the views of the students of the Department of Gerontology, Faculty of Health Sciences, Muş Alparslan University.

Methods: An online questionnaire was applied to the students of Department of Gerontology, and their opinions about the Introduction to Gerontology course and other activities within the inter-institutional cooperation were asked.

Findings and Conclusion: Collaboration between the two educational institutions was ensured, and students received education in parallel with Akdeniz University students, and this education contributed to the increase in communication between the students of the two institutions.

Keywords: Distance learning, Gerontology, Collaboration

Oral Presentation No: 58360

Comparison of Distance Education (Synchronous and Asynchronous) to Face-to-Face Education in Dentistry during COVID-19Ömer Hatipoğlu¹, Katibe Tuğçe Temur², Fatma Pertek Hatipoğlu³¹ Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Department of Restorative Dentistry, Nigde, Turkey² Nigde Omer Halisdemir University, Department of Maxillofacial Oral Radiology, Nigde, Turkey³ Special Dentistry, Nigde, Turkey**Abstract**

Purpose: This study aimed to compare synchronous and asynchronous distance education to face to face education during Covid-19 and examine the effects of this pandemic on dentistry students.

Methods: A total of 354 dentistry students, 141 (39.8%) male and 213 (60.2%) female, participated in the survey. Comparison of distance education with face-to-face education was asked to the students in terms of factors such as productivity, concentration, attendance, interactive relationship with the educator during a class, access to the educator after a class, repeatability of information that is not understood, social relationship, lecturing performance of educators, effectiveness of practical courses, theoretical examination practices, practical examination practices, effective usage of time, equality of opportunities and examination justice.

Results: Face to face education was found significantly superior to distance education ($p<0.05$) in all factors, except for the effective usage of time ($p=0.952$). Synchronous education was found significantly superior to asynchronous education in terms of interactive relationship with the educator during a class, access to the educator after a class, repeatability of information that is not understood, social relationships and lecturing performance of educators ($p<0.05$). Asynchronous education was found superior to synchronous education only in terms of theoretical examination practices ($p=0.041$).

Conclusion: Distance education methods that find more usage areas at schools of other disciplines with developing technology should be developed for schools of dentistry in whose curricula are dominant with applied courses.

Keywords: Covid-19, Distance education, Face-to-face education

Oral Presentation No: 58739

Reflections of the COVID-19 Pandemic on Nursing Education: Challenges and Opportunities

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Abstract

The COVID-19 pandemic has changed all the balances and created unprecedented difficulties in nursing education, as in many areas in the world and in our country. In our country, distance education, although previously in some departments, has emerged as an application that has been implemented quickly in order to manage the pandemic process effectively and to overcome the crisis without students being victims. Nursing students, whose face-to-face education environments and practical clinical training were restricted with the interruption of education at schools, experienced great surprise and anxiety. This mandatory change has been challenging for nursing students as well as teaching staff. During the compulsory distance education period, nursing lecturers had to digitalize face-to-face lessons, conceptualize them, offer alternative clinical experiences, and redefine how student performance should be evaluated.

However, this process, in which we are all natural participants, besides its difficulties, offered us opportunities to experience new learning methods to change the current situation. Although there have been some difficulties in the adaptation process to compulsory distance nursing education, nursing educators should see this difficult period as an opportunity to review nursing education and update the educational methods whose validity is discussed. In this context, the difficulties and experiences in the distance education process should be shared, solutions should be offered to the problems experienced, and a new teaching strategy model should be planned for nursing education.

Keywords: COVID-19, nursing, distance education.

Oral Presentation No: 59511

Investigation of Physical Activity Level, Fear of COVID-19 and Anxiety Related to COVID-19 in University StudentsCemile Bozdemir Ozel¹, Ebru Turan Kizildogan²¹Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Eskisehir²Eskisehir Osmangazi University, Vocational School of Health Services, Medical Services and Techniques Department, Orthopedic Prosthetics and Orthotic Program, Eskisehir**Abstract**

Purpose: During the pandemic period, students' physical activities and mental health are affected due to social isolation. The aim of this study is to examine the level of physical activity, fear of COVID-19 and anxiety caused by COVID-19 in university students.

Methods: Eighty-nine university students (mean age: 19.61 ± 1.22 years; 55F, 34M) participated in the study. Demographic characteristics were recorded. Physical activity level was assessed using the International Physical Activity Questionnaire (IPAQ). The Covid-19 Fear Scale (CFS) was used to assess the coronavirus fear. The level of anxiety related to coronavirus was determined using the Coronavirus Anxiety Scale (CAS).

Results: Individuals' vigorous physical activity level was 945.01 ± 1825.08 MET. week, moderate physical activity level was 444.82 ± 1136.87 MET.dk.week, physical activity level during walking was 1178.88 ± 1196.72 MET. Total physical activity levels were recorded as 2735.74 ± 3108.72 MET.dk.week. 33% of the individuals were found to be inactive, 31.8% to be minimally active and 35.8% to be active. Average CFS was recorded as 18.14 ± 6.71 and the CAS was as 1.14 ± 2.03 . While the CAS value of eighty-seven individuals was normal, the CAS value of two individuals was over nine points. There was no statistical relationship between physical activity level and CFS and CAS ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Results of our study indicated that the physical activity level of university students decreased during the global epidemic. We showed that fear of Covid 19 and the level of physical activity was not related, but we think that these results should be examined with more participants in the future.

Keywords: Anxiety, COVID-19, Physical Activity, Students

Oral Presentation No: 60431

Bibliometric Analysis of Covid-19 Researches in TurkeyHatice Acar Bektaş¹, Özgür Alparslan¹

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Tokat, Turkey

Abstract

Purpose: To provide data about coronavirus researches that from Turkey.

Method: Data from the Scopus database were selected to systematically collate the literature on Covid-19 researches from 2019 to 2021, and the literature type distribution, annual number of papers, institutions, journals, authors, keywords were analyzed using by Microsoft Excel, Scopus and Voswiever software.

Results: 89.805 researches were retrieved from Scopus database. 1771 researches were from "Turkey". There were 157 journals and Dermatologic Therapy had the most productivity on about Coronavirus publications. International Journal of Clinical Practice had the highest impact factor and Source-normalized Impact per Paper (SNIP) value and Journal of Medical Virology had the highest SCImago Journal Rank (SJR) value in top ten journals. Novartis was the most funded institution for reseraches and Istanbul University was the most productive institute. BMJ Supportive and Pallative Care had the highest impact factor and Public Health Nutrition had the highest SNIP, SJR values in top five journals, 19 May University was the most productive institute in "Nursing" (n=65).

Conclusion: This study will provide data for later scholars such as journals, funding instutes, collaborators, keywords for their researches on Covid-19.

Keywords: Bibliometric analysis, Covid, Coronavirus, Midwife, Nursing

Oral Presentation No: 60581

Neurological Symptoms at Hospital Admission In COVID-19: A Single-Center Experience- Preliminary DataFerda İlgen Uslu ¹, Gülay Okay ², Meliha Meriç Koç ², Azize Esra Başar ¹¹ Bezmialem Vakıf University, Department of Neurology, Istanbul.² Bezmialem Vakıf University, Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology Department, Istanbul.**Abstract****Purpose:** To provide an overview of the neurological symptoms (NS) associated with COVID-19.**Method:** Patients between March-May 2020 were evaluated. Demographic data, current diseases, findings were recorded. Hemogram, CRP, INR, CK, Ferritin, D-DIMER, Troponin-I values were recorded. Patients were divided into patients with NS (NS +) and without (NS-). Blood values and hospitalization times were compared.**Results:** Of the 504 patients, 251 were inpatient, 45.7% were women, mean age was 46.9. Symptoms were cough 68%, fever 48.1%, malaise 44.9%, dyspnea 25.1%, nausea 13.9%, anorexia 10.8%, diarrhea 8.4%, and others. At least one NS was present in 186 patients. NS distribution: 19.4% myalgia, 13.3% headache, 7.8% anosmia, 6.4% hypogeusia/ageusia, 2.3% dizziness, 1.6% mental status change. 177 patients had at least one vascular risk factor(VRF). There was no gender difference between NS + and NS-. NS + were older. NS had a significant relationship with back pain, nausea, and anorexia. There was no significant relationship with other symptoms, blood parameters, VRFs. Length of hospital stay was not different.**Discussion:** Although patients with neurological complaints were determined as older, more disabling patients with high VRFs and high comorbidity in previous studies, we did not find a significant difference in our study. While our results do not show a significant difference in blood examinations at the time of admission, it shows that patients with nausea, back pain and anorexia should be questioned well in terms of neurological symptoms. It is important for the centers to share their data in order to understand the situation.**Keywords:** COVID-19, neurological complaints, headache, hyposmia/anosmia, hypogeusia/ageusia, myalgia.

Oral Presentation No: 61048

Nursing in the Emergency Department During The Covid 19Durdane Yılmaz Güven¹, Şenay Şener Özalp², Özge Öner³, Yurdanur Dikmen³¹Karabük University Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Karabük²Sakarya University Institute of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Sakarya³Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department,
Sakarya**Abstract****Purpose:** In this study, it was aimed to determine the professional experiences of nurses working in the emergency department during the Covid-19 pandemic process.**Methods:** In this qualitative research, interviews were conducted with 12 nurses who have been working in two public hospital emergency departments, one education research and one state hospital, for at least one year, working in the Covid-19 pandemic process and volunteering to participate in the study. Data were collected using a sociodemographic and professional information form and a semi-structured Focus Group Interview form. The data were obtained after the interviews were analyzed with an inductive perspective. The analysis of the data was carried out by the researchers by hand coding.**Results:** According to the analysis results of the interviews, three main themes related to the experiences of nurses working in the emergency department during the Covid-19 pandemic process were determined. Nurses talked mostly about the fear created by the unknown. Additionally, they were worried about their own lives and could not cope with the fear of infecting their relatives. While the nurses stated they worked too much and therefore they were exposed to an excessive virus load, they stated only physicians were prioritized by the public and the media in this process. Another issue they experience hard while working is the inadequate protective equipment. Moreover, working with these equipment has caused physical problems in many nurses.**Conclusion:** Briefly, during the Covid-19 pandemic process, it is seen that it is important to support nurses working in emergency services in terms of crisis management, psychosocial and professional aspects.**Keywords:** Emergency, Nursing, Qualitative Research

Oral Presentation No: 62171

The Effects of Boric acid and DPD in Prostate Cancer Cells

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Abstract

Purpose: Boron derived molecules have a potential to prevention or treatment of prostate cancer. In this study, the effects of Boric acid (BA) and Disodium Pentaborate Dehydrate (DPD) were compared in metastatic prostate cancer cells.

Methods: Metastatic human prostate cancer cell lines, PC-3 and DU-145, were used in this study. The cells were treated with BA and DPD for 24 hours. Cell viability determined with using WST-1 test. Apoptotic cell death was evaluated with Annexin-V/PI flow cytometric analysis and caspase-3 expression by immunohistochemical staining. Wound healing assay is used to measure cancer cell migration with BA and DPD.

Results: BA and DPD inhibited cell viability in both BA (1mM) and DPD (7mM) at 24h. DPD induced higher levels of apoptosis than BA in both metastatic prostate cancer cells. Caspase-3 expressions were also higher than BA with DPD in both metastatic prostate cells. Cell migration was inhibited with BA and DPD in both cells. *P* value <0.05 was considered as statistically significant.

Conclusion: BA and DPD inhibited viability of prostate cancer cells. Apoptotic cell death was induced by DPP with a higher rate of caspase-3 expression than BA treatment. Moreover, BA and DPD inhibited cell migration in both cells. This study results indicated that boron derivatives of BA and DPD inducing apoptosis and inhibiting cell migration in metastatic prostate cancer cells.

Key words: Boric acid, Disodium Pentaborate Dehydrate, metastatic prostate cancer, apoptosis

Oral Presentation No: 62575

Distance Education Satisfaction of Dentistry StudentsAlpin Değirmenci¹, Yeşim Deniz², İlgi Tosun³, Ciğdem Çetin Genç⁴, Celal Genç⁵¹Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,²Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Radiology,³Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Prosthodontics⁴Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Oral and Maxillofacial Surgery,⁵Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Orthodontics, Çanakkale**Abstract****Purpose:** This study aims to examine the satisfaction levels of dental students towards Distance Education.**Methods:** A survey was applied to the students at the end of the 2019-2020 academic year. Data were collected on student satisfaction levels, personal information (gender, class, age groups, perceived computer usability, daily computer usage time, computer experience time, devices used in distance education) and the level of satisfaction with the university distance education services was evaluated. The data were analyzed with the ANOVA (one-way analysis of variance) and t-test. Frequency analysis of the responses and other qualitative variables were also performed.**Results:** The distribution of the participants was 54,7 % female and 45,3% were male. Most of the participants were aged between 19-21 (87,5%). Most smartphones (43.1%) and least desktop computers (9,2 %) was used for distance education. In the survey, the highest mean response level among the answer options was "The course resources included current information." (4,03 ± 0.61), and the lowest mean response level was "Distance education is more effective than traditional education." (1.95 ± 1.01) detected. A significant difference was found in favor of students who were satisfied with the services provided by the university for satisfaction scores (p < 0.05). However, there is not any significant difference was found in other variables (p > 0.05).

Conclusion: Distance education is the most widely used solution for education during the covid-19 outbreak. To increase student satisfaction, it is recommended to develop and improve the distance education service provided by institutions.

Key Words: distance education, dental education, student satisfaction, dentistry, dental students

Oral Presentation No: 62698

Coronavirus (Covid-19) and BiofilmsOzlem Istanbulu Paksoy¹¹Kocaeli Food Control Laboratory Directorate, Quality Management/Biogenetics Laboratory**Abstract**

The aim of this study is to investigate Coronavirus (Covid-19) and biofilm formation mechanisms related with the ongoing pandemic.

Biofilms are group of microorganisms in EPS (extracellular polymeric substance) that survive by expressing different genes and producing essential proteins to adapt to harsh conditions. They can contribute to food poisoning, microbially induced corrosion, reduce heat transfer efficiency, damage equipment and pipelines, dental or catheter biofilms, and cause antibiotic resistance.

Biofilm formation is mainly made by the microorganisms, however, viral accumulation in viruses may support the virus in chronic infections. The matrix of viral groups is produced by the infected cell and mechanism of transmission of a virus is based on the production of extracellular viral particles whose structure, composition, and function are similar to those of bacterial biofilms. The viral biofilms use the cell's DNA to replicate and form the necessary amount of organisms to create the biofilm.

In this study, Coronavirus (Covid-19) and effect of biofilm formation was investigated and unique mechanism of viral transmissions were evaluated. The development of viral biofilms may lead to important medical situations in which pathogens may also include the virus in the biofilm. Also, depending on the concentration of viral units in each layer of biofilms mutant viruses could be protected from the immune system.

Keywords: covid-19, biofilms, antibiotic resistance, viral biofilms

Oral Presentation No: 63046

The Relationship Between Anxiety and Happiness Levels with Sleep and Nutrition Disturbances During the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

determine the relationship of anxiety and happiness with sleep and nutrition status.

Methods: Anxiety and happiness levels (via a Likert-type scale) and changes in sleep and nutritional habits were determined with a questionnaire which was sent to social media users.

Results: The study was performed on 900 people (64.7% female). The rate of those who have sleep problems was 49% and the most common problem was 'decrease in sleep times' (40.9%) and "increase in sleep times" (30.2%) respectively.

While 41.1% of the participants reported that they had a nutritional problem, the most defined problem was "increase in appetite" (28.0%). It was determined that participants who had sleep problems had more nutritional problems ($p \leq 0.000$). During this period, more sleep ($p = 0.009$) and nutritional ($p \leq 0.000$) problems were observed in women compared to men.

While 53.6% of individuals stated their anxiety conditions as normal, 26.7% defined their anxiety states as bad or very bad. It was observed that both sleep ($p \leq 0.000$) and nutritional problems ($p \leq 0.000$) increased with levels of anxiety during the quarantine.

While 48.1% of individuals stated their happiness as normal, 13.0% of them defined their happiness state as bad or very bad. It was shown that the decreased level of happiness causes both sleep ($p \leq 0.000$) and nutrition problems ($p \leq 0.000$).

Conclusion: COVID-19 can cause changes in the mood, and this often causes sleep and nutrition problems. Further studies are required to identify and prevent these problems.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nutrition, Sleep, Anxiety

Oral Presentation No: 63096

Factors That Increase the Stress Level of Nurses in the Covid 19 Pandemic ProcessBüşra Galaş¹, Şükran Başgöl²Giresun University Professor Doctor A. İlhan Özdemir Training and Research Hospital,
Giresun¹Avrasya University, Institute of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Trabzon²**Abstract**

Covid-19 is the disease caused by newly discovered coronavirus, started to appear in Wuhan City, China in December 2019. The Covid-19, which the World Health Organization regards as "pandemic", has been serious health problem faced by all humanity. In this process, while many countries, including our country, continue to fight the epidemic, all healthcare professionals and nurses, who are at the forefront of care, take part in this difficult struggle without any interest. This review, in line with the literature review, studies on factors that increase the stress level of nurses in the Covid-19 will be evaluated.

Nurses at the first appearance of the pandemic Covid-19 in Turkey have started to work in stressful environment, much more intense than ever. The main that causes the stress levels of nurses to increase; is the fear of infecting both himself and his family. This is why some of them cannot go to their homes, can see their family from afar. However, being unable to perform their profession comfortably is source of stress for them. In order to enter a patient's room, they have to be dressed in layers, they come out of those clothes soaked. While performing all these, they cannot even take break. Even in some institutions, there is a lack of protective equipment such as masks, visors. In addition, the banning of all permits makes them feel trapped. In conclusion, along with the Covid-19 pandemic, all factors cause the stress levels of nurses to increase and negatively affect their lives.

Keywords: Covid-19, nursing, stress.

Oral Presentation No: 63918

The Reflections of Changes Period on Nursing Education During the COVID 19 Pandemic

Arzu Bahar¹¹Yüksek İhtisas University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Ankara.

Abstract

Purpose: This study was carried out to determine how nursing education all over the world is affected by the changes in the field of education during the COVID 19 pandemic.

Methods: Findings in this study were created using MEDLINE, ScienceDirect, Scopus, Cochrane, PubMed, Ovid, ULAKBIM databases. Articles with original, randomized controlled, prospective, retrospective and full-text access were included in the review between 01.11.2020-01.12.2020. Keywords such as "Nursing education in pandemic" and "theoretical education in nursing in a pandemic", "clinical education in nursing in a pandemic" were used in the screenings.

Results: In most of the studies reached as a result of the literature review, it was reported that nursing educators and students were also affected by the emergency compulsory distance education process. Although nursing education has been transformed from face-to-face education in to compulsory distance education due to the ongoing COVID-19 pandemic in the world, it is stated that this method can be used as a basic method for many education programs in the future. In the study findings, it was reported that each country provided theoretical and clinical training services by including digital training opportunities and simulation training techniques within the framework of their conditions.

Conclusion: The investigated studies emphasized that in the new period after the pandemic, technological education methods will be used more in nursing education and that some of the theoretical courses should be given by distance education.

Keywords: clinical education, pandemic, nursing education

Oral Presentation No: 64538

Nursing Diagnoses in Patients with Covid-19Hale Tosun¹, Ayşe Tosun², Birgül Ödül Özkaya³, Asiye Gül⁴¹ University of Health Science Hamidiye Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul² Gölbaşı Şehit Ahmet Özsoy State Hospital, Ankara³ Bakırköy Dr. Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital, Istanbul⁴ İstanbul Kültür University Faculty of Health Science, Istanbul

Purpose: The aim of the study was to determine the nursing diagnoses according to the NANDA (North American Nursing Diagnosis Association) classification in patients who cared in intensive care unit and the ward due to the diagnosis of Covid-19.

Methods: The sample of the descriptive and cross-sectional study consisted of nurses who cared for patients diagnosed with Covid-19 in a hospital and voluntarily agreed to participate in the study (n = 114). Ethics committee approval was obtained (2020/324). Data was collected with Sociodemographic form and NANDA nursing diagnosis list. Number-percentage calculations and chi-square test were used in statistical analysis, significance was accepted as <0.05.

Results: Mean age of nurses are 26.86±6.68 and 83.3% are university graduates. 64.9% of nurses took care of intubated patients. 26.3% of them have difficulty in using nursing process system. Frequently determined nursing diagnoses in patients with Covid-19 were hopelessness (96.5%), desire to strengthen religious bond (71.9%), undernutrition (66.7%), nausea (49.1%), insomnia (42.1%), anxiety (38.6%), activity intolerance (33.3%), acute confusion (31.6%), hypoxia (28.9%). Those under age of 24 have difficulties in implementing nursing practices and nursing process system, university and higher graduates use nursing process more easily, as working year increases, they have more difficulties in applying nursing diagnosis system, and those who care for intubated patients have difficulty in using care process (<0.05).

Conclusion: The nurses' age, working time, graduation, staff status, intubation of the patient they cared for and using nursing diagnosis system in this process were related to determining nursing diagnoses.

Keywords: Covid-19, Nursing, Nursing diagnoses

Oral Presentation No: 64851

Assessment of Nutritional Habits During the PandemicFatih Cesur¹, Hakan Cengiz²¹Avrasya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nutrition and Dietetics,
Trabzon²Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Health Science, Department of Molecular Medicine,
Izmir**Abstract****Purpose:** The main purpose of the study is to examine the changes in daily lives and nutritional habits of the study participants during the COVID19 pandemic.**Methods:** An online survey has been conducted among the individuals using Google Form. Another method was not used to fill in the survey during this period when the COVID-19 pandemic continues. The anonymity of participants had been achieved as their names and identity information were not collected while only year of birth was recorded to assign age.**Results:** A comparison between the consumption of products before and during the pandemic has been performed. While consumption rate of food supplements, probiotic and prebiotic food, and immune-strengthening foods were significantly different ($p < 0.001$, $p < 0.01$, and $p < 0.001$, respectively), we could not detect a significant difference for the functional food intake ($p > 0.05$). Besides, more than half of the participants (53.6%) stated that functional foods are a healthy product. The physical activity levels of the individuals have decreased significantly ($p < 0.001$). 52.5% of all participants were against being vaccinated, while 65% of those with chronic diseases were willing to be vaccinated.**Conclusion:** As a result of this survey, we found that individuals who participated in the study change their nutritional habits and prefer products that strengthen their immune system during the pandemic; however, there is a decrease in their physical activity.**Keywords:** Covid-19, Nutritional Habits, Pandemic, Functional food, Food Supplement,

Oral Presentation No: 65220

The Effects of COVID-19 Pandemia on the Quality of Life in Geriatric Individuals: A Sample of DenizliŞeref Duhan Altuğ¹, Ayşe Ünal²¹ Istanbul Aydın University, Postgraduate Education Institute, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation² Pamukkale University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation**Abstract**

Purpose: Factors such as age, educational status, chronic diseases, medication use, physical disabilities, physical activity status, leisure activities and economic status affect the quality of life in geriatric individuals. The aim of this study is to examine the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on the quality of life in geriatric individuals aged 65 and over living in Pamukkale town, Denizli.

Methods: A total of 40 geriatric volunteers, 20 females and 20 males were included in the study. Demographic data were recorded in the geriatric individual identification form. Short Form 36 (SF-36) was used to evaluate the quality of life of geriatric individuals.

Results: The mean age of individuals was 69.15±3.12 years. The mean value of physical role limitation among SF-36 sub-parameters was 48.75±28.70; energy-vitality status was 44.87±20.14; physical function was 44.75±16.32 and bodily pain was 44.31±17.39. The mean value of general health status was 42.87±19.50; emotional role limitation 40.66±32.38; social function was 39.56±20.99 and mental health status was 39.40±18.77. When the quality of life values of geriatric individuals were compared according to gender; a statistically significant difference was found in favor of females in physical role limitation (p=0.019). There was no statistically significant difference between genders in other parameters of quality of life (p>0.05).

Conclusion: It was known that social activities and physical activities have important effects on quality of life. The COVID-19 pandemic has negatively affected the quality of life of geriatric individuals.

Keywords: Geriatric individual, COVID-19, Quality of life.

Oral Presentation No: 65933

Investigation of Covid-19 Fear and Related Factors of Mothers with Children Between 2-6 Years OldTuba Koç Özkan¹, Emine Geçkil²¹Adıyaman University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Adıyaman²Necmettin Erbakan University, Faculty of Nursing, Department of Child Health and Diseases
Nursing, Konya**Abstract****Purpose:** The research was conducted descriptively to examine the fear of Covid-19 and related factors of mothers with children aged 2-6 years.**Methods:** The universe of the study was composed of mothers with children between the ages of 2-6 in Turkey. The sample of the study was calculated with the sample formula of unknown universe and the sample size was 566 mothers. The "Introductory Information Form for the Mother and Child" was used to collect the data and the "Covid 19 Fear Scale" was used to assess mothers' fear of Covid-19. The data of the research was created via Google forms and mothers were reached via social media and WhatsApp between September 2020 and December 2020. Independent samples t test and ANOVA test were used in the analysis of the data. Statistical significance level was accepted as $p < .05$.**Results:** The mean score that the mothers got from the Covid 19 fear scale was determined as 2.76 ± 0.83 . According to the profession of mothers, taking the child to closed areas such as markets, shopping malls, allowing physical contact with friends, increasing hygienic care practices (such as bathing, hand washing frequency), using previously unused disinfectant for hygiene, statistical difference between the Covid 19 fear scores was found to be significant ($p < 0.05$).**Conclusion:** It was determined that the mothers' fear of Covid 19 score was moderate. During the pandemic process, Covid 19 fear levels of mothers can be reduced by providing continuous and effective information about protection from Covid 19 disease.**Keywords:** mother, child, pandemic, covid 19, fear

Oral Presentation No: 66186

Effect of an interactive telerehabilitation program on balance in elderly individualsTuba Yerlikaya¹, Melis Bağkur¹, Murat Özgören²¹Near East University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation
Department, Nicosia, Northern Cyprus²Near East University, Near East Research Innovation and Technology Area, Nicosia,
Northern Cyprus**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of this study was to investigate the effect of the home-based interactive telerehabilitation program on balance performance in elderly people.**Methods:** A total of 50 participants (15 men, 35 women) over 65 years of age were included in the study. The subjects were randomly assigned in three group as Interactive Telerehabilitation Exercise group (ITE), Non-supervised Home Exercise group (HE) or to Control group (C). ITE and HE groups exercised three times a week for 8 weeks. Balance was assessed with Berg Functional Balance Scale (BBS) and Timed Up and Go Test (TUG) postural sway was assessed with SWAY. WHOQOL-OLD (WHL) Scale were used for quality of life.**Results:** In TUG and BBS values, no difference was observed in group C ($p>0.05$) compared to pre-exercise results, while it increased significantly in HE and ITE groups ($p<0.05$). WHL scores increased significantly in all three groups ($p<0.05$). There was a significant difference in SWAY values only in the ITE group compared to pre-exercise results ($p<0.05$).**Conclusion:** ITE group showed improvement in all values of balance and mobility, the HE group showed some improvement but there was no improvement in the control group. There was an increase in the quality of life in all groups.**Keywords:** Telerehabilitation, balance, elderly individuals

Oral Presentation No: 66318

The Effect of Microteaching on Motivation of Medical Students During PandemicEser Yıldırım Sözmen¹, Ozan Karaca², Hilal Batı²¹ Ege University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Biochemistry, İzmir² Ege University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Education, İzmir**Abstract**

Purpose: COVID-19 pandemic presented many challenges to both students and academicians in Universities because no one was fully prepared for distance education. In this sudden transition period, most of students felt lonely, accordingly their motivation for self-learning was low. We aimed to increase their enthusiasm and to improve learning of biochemical subjects during pandemic period.

Methods: We conducted activity series including video conferences, interactive exercise, game-based quizzes. The small parts of educational materials (micro-learning) were presented. Their self-assessment to achieve on learning objectives of the course was collected via survey.

Results: Students participating in daily activities had higher self-confidence in learning and it was reflected on their final exam grade which was significantly higher than the students who did not (7.35 ± 1.37 vs 7.06 ± 1.88 , $p=0.038$).

Conclusion: Our study showed that presentations of interactive educational materials prepared with digital technologies in micro-learning logic increased student motivation and achievement of learning goals of biochemistry. This approach might be suggested as a support for distance learning as well as traditional in health education covering complex issues like biochemistry.

Key words: Microteaching, distance learning, self-learning, COVID-19

Oral Presentation No: 66685

Covidien 19 pandemic emergency unitBesey Ören¹, Esra Yılmaz², Nurcan Çağlayan², Döndü Sevimli Güler², Begüm Aslan²¹ Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Midwifery Department, Istanbul² Health Sciences University, Hamidiye Institute of Health Sciences, Istanbul**Abstract****Purpose:** This study aims to determine healthcare professionals' practices, the problems they experience, and how they are influenced during the COVID-19 pandemic in Turkey.**Methods:** This descriptive study was conducted with 210 healthcare professionals working in emergency units of pandemic hospitals in Turkey between May 1 and June 1, 2020. Sampling was not used. The data were collected using a 70-question form that was created according to the relevant literature, on an internet-based environment.**Results:** The results showed that the participants followed current information / news about COVID-19 from multiple sources (97.6%), received training regarding preventive measures through in-service training at hospitals (22.9%) or multiple sources (58.6%). The mean scores regarding the feeling of risk for themselves were 8.21 ± 2.01 (min-max: 1-10) while the mean scores regarding the feeling of risk for the people they live with were 7.99 ± 2.77 (min-max: 0.10). The stress intensity in the last week was found to be mean \pm SD: 6.80 ± 2.49 . The median regarding the feeling of risk was found to be higher ($p < 0.05$) in healthcare professionals working in university hospitals and emergency departments than those of the other healthcare professionals assigned to the emergency departments from other units.**Conclusion:** Although the healthcare professionals working in the emergency units obtain the information about the COVID-19 outbreak from many sources, the information given by the hospitals is inadequate; the professionals feel themselves at risk.**Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, healthcare professionals, emergency unit

Oral Presentation No: 67237

The COVID-19 pandemic and acute coronary syndromesAli Coner¹, Emre Erturk², Salih Kilic³, Ugur Onsel Turk²¹Baskent University Hospital Alanya Application and Research Center, Department of Cardiology, Alanya²Izmir Economy University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Cardiology, Izmir³Health Sciences University Adana Training and Research Hospital, Department of Cardiology, Adana**Abstract**

Purpose: In the COVID-19 era, concerns about transmission risk withdraw patients to admit to hospitals and take medical help for even emergencies such as acute coronary syndromes (ACS). The study aims to obtain the impacts of the COVID-19 pandemic on ACS demographics and compare the same period in 2019 from a referral percutaneous coronary intervention (PCI) center perspective.

Methods: The study was conducted using anonymous data from a referral PCI center that provides care for more than 2 million habitants throughout Northern Izmir. Hospital admissions and emergency transfers with a diagnosis of ACS were documented between 11th March and 11th June 2020 and for the same period in 2019 retrospectively. Data about demographics, clinical presentation, and management strategies were collected and compared between the same periods in 2019 and 2020.

Results: Overall, ACS admissions were found to be decreased 6.0% from 2019 (480 patients) to 2020 (451 patients); however, decrement in the first three weeks following the World Health Organization (WHO) declaration on pandemic was sharper (26.7%). Patients over 65 years of age, gender, and type of ACS presentation were not different between 2019 and 2020. Higher rates of PCI (51.3% vs. 59.2%) and lower rates of coronary artery bypass grafting (CABG) surgery (13.5% vs. 10.9%) as a destination therapy for revascularization were observed in 2020 than 2019 (p=0.049).

Conclusion: A slight decrease was detected in emergency admissions for ACS in the study. Interventional cardiologists may develop a tendency to perform the final decision for revascularization in the catheter laboratory.

Keywords: COVID-19 pandemic, Acute coronary syndromes, Interventional cardiac procedures

Oral Presentation No: 67451

The Relationship Between Coronavirus 19 Fear and Occupational Fatigue, Burnout and Recovery Levels in Healthcare Professionals

Maral Kargın¹, Enes Çalışkan¹¹Firat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Elazığ

Abstract

Purpose: Studies conducted after the SARS epidemic (2003) reported that healthcare workers experienced high levels of psychological distress. Increasing fear and stress experience can lead to the epidemic process and subsequent burnout experience. In this study, it was aimed to determine the relationship between fear of COVID-19 and occupational fatigue, burnout and recovery levels in healthcare workers.

Methods: In the study in the descriptive research design, the data were collected from 538 healthcare professionals working in different cities and units with a questionnaire consisting of questions about demographic characteristics, COVID-19 phobia scale and occupational fatigue, burnout and recovery scale distributed to individuals online.

Results: As a result of the analysis of the data obtained, it was determined that the fear of COVID-19 and burnout levels of the participants were above average. It has been observed that the burnout levels of individuals are also affected by the variables of fear of COVID-19, profession and work unit.

Conclusion: It has been found that as the level of fear of COVID-19 that healthcare professionals experience increases, occupational chronic and acute fatigue levels increase, and levels of recovery decrease. It is of great importance to take and implement the necessary measures in order to reduce the fear and burnout experienced by healthcare professionals who determine the course of the disease during the COVID-19 epidemic, and to ensure that healthcare workers are affected at a lower level from the negative situations that fear and burnout may cause.

Keywords: Pandemic, COVID-19-fear, Occupational Fatigue, Burnout, Healthcare Professional

Oral Presentation No: 67727

Students' Perspective on Distance EducationÖzge Akbaba¹, Elif Kılıç Güner²¹Erzincan Binali Yıldırım University, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, First and Emergency Aid Program, Erzincan²Karadeniz Technical University, Farabi Hospital, Education Coordinator**Abstract**

The Covid 19 pandemic which has affected the whole world has affected the education sector. In many universities around the world, face-to-face education has been suspended to slow down the speed of the pandemic. In our country, face to face education was suspended as of March 16 2019, when universities switched to distance education. Distance education is a system in which the teacher and the learners are not in the same place and their interactions are realized via different types of technology. While this system has become widespread in recent years, it has emerged as an emergency solution in the Covid 19 process. This solution has advantages and disadvantages for students. Lack of communication with instructors, insufficient course materials, technical problems, lack of motivation and socialization, forgetting the topics more quickly, lack of feedback, lack of practical application of knowledge, insufficient working environment, and lack of communication devices at home are some of the problems reported by students which prevented them to continue their education. In addition to these, it is reported that it provides convenience in terms of appealing to a wide student mass, ease of using the system, contributing to individual development, providing flexibility in terms of time and space, student-centered economical and reusable course materials. Many believe that distance education will continue to be an inherent part of formal education in the upcoming period as well as in near future. Therefore, the development of this system according to the current trends in technology and minimization of problems which may be experienced by students will contribute to the overall improvement of the education process.

Keywords: Covid 19, Distance Education, Students

Oral Presentation No: 68159

Clinical Features of Children with COVID-19 in A Pediatric Emergency Department in Turkey

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Abstract

Purpose: The study was conducted to determine the clinical features of children with COVID-19 in the pediatric emergency department.

Methods: The data of the descriptive and retrospective type research, consists of patients between 1 month and 18 years of age whose diagnosed with COVID-19 in the pediatric emergency department of a training and research hospital in Istanbul, between March 2020 and July 2020. Descriptive statistical methods (mean, percentage) were used in the analysis of the data.

Results: It was determined that 16.39% (n=30) of 183 suspected COVID-19 patients had a positive PCR result applied to the pediatric emergency department between March 11 and June 30, 2020. Exact half of the children were girls whose average mean age was 7.5 years (Min=53 days, Max=17 years), 96.7% of them had positive cases in their families, 13.3% had chronic diseases and 13.3% used regular medication. Fever (36.7%), cough (36.7%), weakness (30%), headache (13.3), and loss of sense of taste (10%) were the symptoms of COVID-19. 16.7% of the children had asymptomatic, 70% had mild, 13.3% had moderate clinical symptoms, 80% were treated as outpatients and 20% were inpatient, the vast majority (43.3%) Azithromycin was used in treatment. The treatment process of 16.7% of the inpatient children was 5 days or more.

Conclusion: It was determined that the frequency of positive diagnosing COVID-19 in children was low, the disease progressed with mild symptoms and the most common symptoms were fever and cough.

Keywords: Pediatric, Coronavirus, SARS CoV-2, COVID-19, clinical features

Oral Presentation No: 69234

Community Health Precautions in Covid-19 PandemicMürüvvet Naslıca¹, Fehime Nida Güllü¹, Adile Tümer²¹Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Graduate School of Medical Sciences , Department of Nursing, Muğla.²Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Muğla.**Abstract**

In this compilation, it aims to be analyzed the community health precautions and adaptation for precautions in the Covid-19 epidemic.

The Literature was searched by using the keywords “Covid-19 Hygiene”, “Community Health”, “Precautions” via Google Academic and PubMed data bases and analyzed 23 articles. In researches, it was observed that washing hands, wearing mask, social distance and the practices of quarantine among prevention measures were analyzed. It was designated that %98 of people who washed their hands, %83,3 of people who wore mask, %76,9 of people who kept social distance attitude showed in the research conducted in Turkey. It was observed that %97 of people who wore the mask while going outside, %93,6 of people who did not go crowded and indoor places in the research conducted in China. It was reported that %84 of people who washed their hands for 20 seconds, %79 of people who kept the distance, %95 of people who stayed at home in the research conducted in Saudi Arabia. In the literature review, it can be said that the community health precautions oriented Covid-19 differed and not to be in required level among the communities. In the society, diminishing precautions for Covid-19 infection requires a radical change in human behavior. Every country should take responsibility for raising the society’s awareness in terms of the community health.

Key Words: “Covid-19, Covid-19 Hygiene, Community Health, Precautions”

Oral Presentation No: 69758

An Investigation of the Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences: A Quantitative AnalysisÖzge İpek Dongaz¹, Banu Bayar¹¹Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Muğla**Abstract**

Purpose: The aim of this study was to investigate publications in the archive of the Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences, with the aspect of research type and, the field of working of the first author.

Methods: The archive on the web page of the journal was analyzed quantitatively.

Results: The journal, which started its publication life in 2017, has been published in a total of 12 issues, 3 issues for each year. A total of 105 research articles, 13 reviews, 12 case reports, 1 letter to the editor, and 1 erratum were published in the journal. When examined the articles by years, the first authors of 16 publications in 2017 4 were in pharmacology, 2 were in radiology, and 2 were in physiotherapy. When examined 65 publications in 2020, the first author of 10 publications was in biochemistry. The first author of 10 publications was in physiotherapy. The first author of 9 publications was in the public health department.

Conclusion: The Journal of Basic and Clinical Health Sciences is a new, original and periodical journal preferred by many disciplines. According to our analysis results, it is noteworthy that there is a significant increase in the number of research articles published in the journal. We can interpret this situation due to the journal's quality and as a result of scientists' productive, efficient, and effective time during the Covid-19 process.

Keywords: Analysis, Research, Bibliometric.

Oral Presentation No: 70476

Nursing Care Satisfaction of Patients Infected with Covid-19: A Turkish PerspectiveHandenur Gündoğdu¹, Fatma Tanrıku², Funda Erol², Ferhat Koç³, Dilek Yılmaz⁴ Yurdanur Dikmen¹¹Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Sakarya, Turkey²Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Sakarya, Turkey³Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health Sakarya Provincial Health Directorate Training and Research Hospital, Sakarya, Turkey⁴Bursa Uludag University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Bursa, Turkey**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of this study is to determine the satisfaction of patients diagnosed with Covid-19 with nursing care and related factors.**Methods:** This is a descriptive cross-sectional study. The universe of the study consisted of 368 patients treated in the Covid-19 clinics of a university training and research hospital. The data were collected using the "Newcastle Nursing Care Satisfaction Scale" consisting of a total of 19 items and a patient identification form designed to determine sociodemographic characteristics and past medical histories.**Results:** The average age of the patients participating in the study was 60.92 ± 11.10 years, and it was determined that 59.8% were men and 89.2% were treated in covid-19 clinics. The patients' satisfaction level with nursing care was transformed and their total mean score was found to be 61.77 ± 16.23 . Higher satisfaction was reported in those who received treatment in the Covid-19 intensive care unit, those with chronic diseases, and those who received information from nurses about their health conditions. In addition, it was found that there was a significant difference between the family type of the patients, sharing their fears and concerns with the nurses, getting information from the nurses, and the quality of the care given by the nurses, nursing care and patient satisfaction ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: Covid-19 patients' satisfaction with nursing is moderate. When nurses use effective communication skills with patients in the care process, provide adequate information to patients and give them confidence, this will further increase patient satisfaction.

Keywords: Coronavirus, nursing care, patient satisfaction, quality of care

Oral Presentation No: 71089

Evaluation of Anxiety, Depression and Stress Levels of Parents with 0-12 Years Old Children in the Covid -19 ProcessMelike Demir Doğan¹, Bahar Aksoy²

1 Gumuşhane University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Internal Medicine Nursing, Gumuşhane ,

2 Gumuşhane University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Child Health and Disease Nursing, Gumuşhan

Abstract

Purpose: The aim of this study is to determine the anxiety, depression and stress levels of parents with children aged 0-12 years and to evaluate the factors affecting them.

Methods: This descriptive and cross-sectional study was conducted between July and October 2020 with a total of 237 parents with children aged 0-12. The data were collected by the researchers through the search for Google Forms. Correlation, Student's t and Anova tests were used to evaluate the data.

Results: The parents' of stress, depression anxiety scores with gender between that there was no determined statistically significant difference ($p>0.05$). Those who have symptoms of Covid-19, those who have been tested for Covid-19, those who are hospitalized due to Covid-19, those who are quarantined and separated from their loved ones, those who have a relative / environment of Covid-19 and those who have death due to Covid-19 in their relatives/ surroundings, was found to be stress, depression and anxiety the mean scores between the difference of statistically highly significant ($p<0.01$). The parents' age with income statu between stress, depression and anxiety scores found that there is a low-level and positive relationship ($p<0.05$). The parents' social media and internet use duration with anxiety and stress score between determined that there is a positive and low level significant relationship ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: It is thought that providing interactive trainings and psychological support to parents in the Covid-19 process will help reduce the level of depression, stress and anxiety.

Keywords: Anxiety; Child; Covid-19; Depression; Parent; Stress

Oral Presentation No: 71555

**An Educational Game During the Pandemic Period
HOSPITAL-CHILDREN AND ART**Özdemir Karabay¹¹Amasya University, Faculty of Education, Amasya**Abstract**

Purpose: These days, when we experience the covid 19 process, especially leukemia, some pediatric diseases make children dependent on the bed and even some of them to the hospital. The child has to get treatment in the hospital at the ages when he needs to go to school or play games, and he / she involuntarily drags himself and his family into psychological depression. Nurses and hospital management have a great responsibility to give morale to children in this situation, to keep them away from the hospital environment with the activities and to ensure that they have a pleasant time. An initiative should be initiated by nurses to establish a play and art workshop for all sick children in the hospital and to create a school environment there.

Method: In this study, one of the most effective methods in the art education process, "Demonstration Method" was used. With this method, it is aimed to make the learning permanent and to teach the way to be followed, concepts and generalizations with an explanatory and interpretative approach by concentrating the student's interest on how to use waste and waste materials.

Results: After this event was heard throughout the city and the invitations received, short sessions were held for children in hospitals, especially in kindergartens and primary schools, with university students. When the results were evaluated with the institution administrators, parents and children present there, very positive reactions were received.

Conclusion: The aim of this study, which was initiated by the nurses to create a play-art room in which sick children spend their time outside of the hospital treatment period, is aimed at the pre-school and primary school children who have to stay in the hospital for a long time to not stay behind the school activities to some extent during the treatment process. In this process, it is very important for children to draw their attention to different environments than the hospital environment with games and different activities and to keep their morale high.

Keywords: Pandemic, Sick Child, Nurse, Education, Game

Oral Presentation No: 72066

The Effect of Covid-19 Pandemic on Psychological Endurance Levels of Turkish CyclistsEsra Kürkcü Akgönül¹, Tolga Şahin^{1,2}

1 Necat Hepkon Faculty of Sport Sciences, Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey.

2 Fevziye Hepkon Sport Science and Athlete's Health Application and Research Center,
Dokuz Eylül University, Izmir, Turkey.

Purpose: It was aimed to compare the psychological endurance (PE) scores of cyclists before and during Covid-19 pandemic. The study included 32 cyclists; 13 women and 19 men participating in international competitions.

Method: Personal information form with 17 questions and the "Psychological Endurance Scale" developed by Işık were used as data collection tools. SPSS package program was used for statistical analysis of the data. To determine pre-test and post-test differences of PE scores, "dependent groups t" test, to determine differences between demographic characteristics and scale scores, ANOVA test was used.

Results: No significant difference was found between the mean scores of the "challenge", "self-commitment" and "control" sub-dimensions before and during the pandemic period of cyclists ($p > 0.05$). When analyzed according to gender variable, it was found that PE total and mean scores of the "challenge" sub-dimension were statistically different ($p < 0.05$) before the pandemic. On the other hand, it was found that there was no significant difference between PE total and all sub-dimension average scores ($p > 0.05$) during the pandemic. According to specialty of cyclists, it was determined that both sub-dimensions and PE total scores did not change significantly before the pandemic ($p > 0.05$). But it was found a significant difference only in the "control" sub-dimension during the pandemic ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: As a result, PE total scores were not significantly affected by the pandemic on cyclists; however, it can be said that PE scores in sub-dimensions may differ in terms of gender and specialty variables.

Keywords: covid-19 pandemic, psychological endurance, cyclist

Oral Presentation No: 73512

Nursing Care of Covid-19 Patient Treated in the Intensive Care Unit: Case StudyFatma Tanrıkulu¹, Funda Erol¹, Handenur Gündoğdu², Ferhat Koç³, Yurdanur Dikmen²¹Sakarya University of Applied Sciences, Vocational School of Health Services, Department of Medical Services and Techniques, Sakarya, Turkey²Sakarya University of Applied Sciences Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Sakarya, Turkey³Republic of Turkey Ministry of Health Sakarya Provincial Health Directorate Training and Research Hospital, Sakarya, Turkey**Abstract****Purpose:** This case study was conducted to determine the nursing diagnoses by evaluating the data of a patient with a positive Covid-19 test and to plan the nursing care in this direction.**Methods:** In this case study, data were collected using Gordon's Functional Health Patterns Nursing Care Model. The patient was evaluated according to the North American Association of Nursing Diagnoses (NANDA), nursing diagnoses were determined and nursing interventions were planned.**Results:** In this study, it was thought that an 82-year-old female patient may have Covid-19 infection due to complaints of fever, cough and respiratory distress, and the diagnosis of Covid-19 was confirmed as a result of Polymerase Chain Reaction (PCR) test. According to NANDA-I Taxonomy II, there are a total of 11 nursing diagnoses in areas such as breathing, nutrition, activity and sleep, especially "ineffective breathing pattern".**Conclusion:** Maintaining effective and planned nursing care in the fight against the Covid-19 pandemic facilitates the patient's adaptation to treatment, resulting in positive repercussions such as reducing the patient's hospital stay, reducing mortality, and improving the quality of life.**Key words:** Covid-19, intensive care, functional health patterns, nursing care.

Oral Presentation No: 73601

A Nonlinear Regression Model, Analysis and Simulations for The Second Wave of COVID-19: The Case Study of TurkeySıla Övgü Korkut^{1,*}, Nurcan Gücüyenlen Kaymak², Yeşim Çiçek¹¹ Izmir Katip Celebi University, Faculty of Architecture and Engineering, Department of Engineering Sciences, Izmir² Dogus University, Faculty of Economics and Administrative Sciences, Department of Management Information Systems, Istanbul**Abstract**

Purpose: Any contribution to the topic of COVID-19, a pandemic that has a high mortality/infectiousness rate, is significant to take precautions and construct strategies by the Government. This study aims to develop a new nonlinear model for COVID-19. The main focus is the time when the number of daily infected individuals has begun to increase constantly.

Methods: In this study, the time series from 1 August 2020 to 22 September 2020 is considered. A model is recommended by taking into account the disease characteristics. After the model parameters are obtained by detailed mathematical analysis using the 70% of the dataset the model is validated by the test/evaluation-dataset.

Results: The simulations exhibit that the proposed model has a perfect match with the raw data. Moreover, the calculated standard errors are 425, 55, and 103 individuals within 95% confidence interval for Total Confirmed cases, Total Death cases, and for the Infected Individuals, respectively. When compared by the population of Turkey those errors are evidence of how well the model fits the raw data. Furthermore, the absolute error of the proposed model is $1.7086e-4$ which can be considered as a quite small error for developing a mathematical model.

Conclusion: This study is an important study both because it achieves good results and because it is the first nonlinear regression model including its analysis for the COVID-19 pandemic. However, for such a study, it is also crucial to emphasize that the predictions done will lose their reliability over time unless the model is renewed.

Keywords: COVID-19, Nonlinear Regression, Mathematical Model, Mathematical Analysis, Standard Error

Oral Presentation No: 73822

Determining Students' Knowledge, Attitudes and Behaviors About COVID-19Ufuk Kaya¹, Asli Aykac², Kaya Sürer³¹Near East University, Vocational School of Health Services, Nicosia²Near East University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Biophysics, Nicosia³Near East University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Clinical Microbiology and Infectious Diseases, Nicosia**Abstract**

Purpose: This study was conducted to determine the knowledge, attitude and behavior of students about COVID-19.

Methods: The universe of the descriptive study consisted of 322 students studying at the Vocational School of Health Services of a university in Northern Cyprus between 25-30 December 2020. The data were collected with a form created by the literature. The first section included introductory features, the second section contained knowledge questions (30 questions, the highest score 30), the third section contained behavior (3 items), and the fourth section included attitude statements (13 items, the highest score 65). The higher the score in knowledge questions and attitude, the higher the level of knowledge and his attitude is positive. Statistical evaluation of the data was made with the Statistical Package for Social Sciences program.

Results: 67.1% of the students are between the ages of 18-20, and 60.2% are women. Students' knowledge point average was determined as 24.01 ± 1.95 , at a good level. The mean score of attitude was 49.56 ± 9.18 , and was found to be at a good level. It was determined that 99.4% of the students wore masks, 57.8% did not wear gloves, and 66.5% did not pay attention to social distance. A statistical significance was determined between the students' attitude general score averages and gender variable ($p=0.036$) ($p<0.05$).

Conclusion: Students' COVID-19 knowledge and attitude score average is good. However, it is of great importance that the majority of them do not use gloves and do not pay attention to social distance.

Keywords: COVID-19, Knowledge, Behavior, Attitude

Oral Presentation No: 74245

The Impact of COVID-19 on Lifestyle Behaviors

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Abstract

Purpose: The study was planned and administered as a descriptive study to determine how COVID-19 pandemic affected the lifestyle behaviors of individuals.

Methods: The study was administered from 30 June to 30 September in Turkey by including 615 adult individuals over the age of 18, who subjected to home lockdown due to the COVID-19 pandemic, meet the inclusion criteria and are willing to participate in the study. “Socio-demographic characteristics and lifestyle change behavior form” and “healthy lifestyle behaviors scale II” were used to collect data in the study. Percentage, mean, median, standard deviation, t test and ANOVA test were used to evaluate the data.

Results: Of the attendants, 68.6% were women, 49.6% were in the age group of 18-36, 39.8% were in the age group of 37-51, 10.6% were in the age group of 52-90. In the study, it was found that, of the attendants, 18.2% started smoking during the pandemic period, 15.9% increased smoking and 6.8% started to take alcohol. Of the healthy lifestyle behaviors scale II, total mean score was found to be 126.37±18.58 and subscale mean scores were found to be between 16.36 and 25.98. Health responsibility (p=0.032) and nutrition (p=0.004) subscale mean scores of women were found to be significantly higher than men.

Conclusion: It was found in the study that individuals did not regularly maintain healthy lifestyle behaviors in general during the pandemic period according to the subscales of health responsibility, physical activity, nutrition, spiritual development, interpersonal relationships and stress management.

Key Words: Lifestyle change, pandemic, physical activity, nutrition, stress management.

Oral Presentation No: 74486

Students' Stress, Anxiety, Depression During the PandemicBilgin Kıray Vural¹, Gülay Taşdemir Yiğitoğlu²¹ Pamukkale University, Denizli Health Services Vocational School of Higher Education,
Denizli, Türkiye² Pamukkale University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department, Denizli, Türkiye**Abstract****Purpose:** This study was planned to investigate the stress, anxiety, and depression states of university students during the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** This research was designed as a descriptive and cross-sectional study. The research population comprised individuals over 18 years of age, living in Turkey, who volunteered to participate in the study, and who were attending university. An online survey was introduced to 540 university students (sample). An introductory information form, developed by the research authors, was used in the study along with the Depression, Anxiety, and Stress Scale (DASS-21).**Results:** The majority of students were women (73.2%); undergraduate students comprised the majority of the sample (64.9%); more than half (54.8%) the participants were aged 20–21 years; more than 1/3 (34.6%) of the participants had a low or very low income level. The majority of the students (96.3%) stayed with their families during the pandemic, and one fifth lived in villages. As a result of the COVID-19 pandemic, most university students reported depression (79.7%), anxiety (61.4%), and stress (68.6%). Gender, income, chronic disease, presence of an at-risk individual (persons with a chronic disease, a health worker etc.), lack of hope for the future, and feeling unwell after sleep were found to be those factors affecting the students' depression, anxiety, and stress levels. A positive correlation was found between both stress and employment anxiety, and between future anxiety and depression, anxiety, and stress.**Conclusion:** The results of the present study suggest that the COVID-19 pandemic has a significant psychosocial effect on university students.**Keywords:** COVID-19, student, depression, anxiety, stress

Oral Presentation No: 74551

COVID-19 Fear and Depression in Postpartum Women during the COVID-19 PandemicAyşe Akalin¹, Fatma Ayhan², Fikret Gokhan Goynumer³¹Duzce University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Duzce²Batman University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Batman³Duzce University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Duzce**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of this study was to determine COVID-19 fear and depression levels in postpartum women during the COVID-19 pandemic.**Methods:** This descriptive and cross-sectional study was carried out from September to December 2020 with 133 postpartum women who gave birth in the state hospital where the study was conducted after 15 March 2020. Inclusion criteria of the study were being older than 18 years, having had a delivery between the 38th and 42nd weeks of pregnancy, having had a healthy newborn, being in the 4-week to 9th month postpartum period, and being volunteer to participate the study. The study was approved by the Turkish Ministry of Health Scientific Research Platform on Covid-19 and Duzce University Non-Interventional Health Research Ethics Board (No:2020/127). Data was collected using the Questionnaire Form, the Fear of COVID-19 Scale (FCV-19S) and the Edinburgh Postnatal Depression Scale (EPDS). The data collection survey was administered online via Google form. Statistical analysis was performed using SPSS for windows version 20.0 software**Results:** The average age of the women was 30.74±4.89 (range 20–43 years). The prevalence of postpartum depression was 33.1%. The mean total scores of FCV-19S, and EPDS were 19.76±6.76 and 9.89±6.15, respectively. A positive, significant correlation was determined between FCV-19S and EPDS scores ($r=0.337$, $p<0.001$). The majority of women (59.4%) state that they think that COVID-19 will not be transmitted to their baby through breastfeeding.**Conclusion:** Using strategies to decrease fear of COVID-19 are crucial in prevention of postpartum depression during the COVID-19 pandemic.**Keywords:** COVID-19; pandemic; fear; postpartum depression

Oral Presentation No: 76325

Perspectives of Academicians Lecturing at Medical Faculties on Distance Education in Covid-19 PeriodUmut Kökbaş¹¹Nevsehir Hacı Bektaş Veli University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Medical Biochemistry, Nevsehir**Abstract**

Purpose: Aim of this study is to determine the views of the akademicians lecturing at medical faculty during the Covid-19 pandemic, regarding their perspective on the pandemic with the distance education system. In line with the aim of the study, a survey was applied to the akademicians lecturing at medical faculty of the universities in TRNC.

Methods: The survey, has four parts, was prepared according to the five-point Likert scale, except for first. First has thirteen questions about students' demographic information. Second has five questions about technology. Third has four questions about their self-efficacy and last has seven questions.

The survey was delivered via online forms. Participants read and accept the informed consent form. The survey data were analyzed with descriptive statistics with SPSS.

Analyzes results, the views of the akademicians lecturing at medical faculty during the Covid-19 pandemic, as a result of their experiences with the distance education system during the pandemic period, were determined regarding their perspectives, self-efficacy and distance education courses.

Results: As a result, it is seen positive that medical education can be taught in any environment related to the distance, providing flexible education opportunities and saving time, while the inadequacy of the laboratory lessons, the inability to make eye contact with the students and the students not following the lessons were determined as negative aspects.

Conclusion: It has been suggested that medical education should be given through a reverse education system that blends traditional education methods with distance education methods.

Keywords: Distance Education, Medical faculty, Pandemic Period, Akademicians

Oral Presentation No: 76977

The History of Covid-19 on Postage Stamps

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Abstract

Aim: In this study, it is aimed to draw attention to the history of Covid-19 through postage stamps published in different countries of the world.

Methods: In the descriptive study, stamps printed between January 1 and December 31, 2020 were examined. Philately catalogs such as Michel, Yvert et Tellier, which are respected sources of the philately world, and the Colnect collection were scanned.

Results: In this study, 322 philatelic materials from seventy countries published on Covid-19 in one year were presented. On some of the postage stamps, protection measures from Covid-19 such as masks, visors, hand washing, and social distance are depicted. While most of the postage stamps depicted the image of coronavirus, some had a stay-home message. On many stamps, heroes such as healthcare workers, police, firemen, and postmen who are on the front line in the fight against Covid-19 are visualized and honored. In addition to the stamps that draw attention to the Covid-19 vaccine, there are also stamps of different countries with the theme of struggle, love, and faith against Covid-19.

Conclusion: The postal stamps, which honor the heroes in the fight against Covid-19, especially healthcare workers, and convey the Covid-19 protection methods and vaccination studies to the public with visual messages, are the historical evidence that reflects the common language of the world. These stamps can be used as effective visual tools in medical history and education.

Keywords: Covid-19, postage stamp, philately

Oral Presentation No: 77086

Family Planning During Covid-19 PandemicGülşen Altuntaş Çalım¹, Şükran Başgöl ²¹ Master Student, Avrasya University Institute of Health Sciences² Assistant Professor, Avrasya University Faculty of Health Sciences, Midwifery Department**Abstract**

The Covid-19 outbreak first appeared in China in December 2019. The initiation and spread of Covid-19 affected the whole world order and caused many countries to take special measures. The focus on Covid-19 intervention in healthcare has caused disruptions in other healthcare services. As a matter of fact, the provision of adequate healthcare services for individuals infected with the virus and the search for vaccines may cause a slowdown in current health services. One of these services is undoubtedly family planning services. It is known that; family planning is one of the basic human rights for all women of reproductive age and important reproductive health service. Therefore, as a result of not meeting the birth control needs, negative consequences such as unsafe abortions, unwanted pregnancies, sexually transmitted diseases, and an increase in mother-child deaths may occur. However, due to reasons such as changing health provision/access to health, delays in production and shipping programs in the world, closing borders, and quarantine, planning services have been interrupted. Protection from pregnancy during the pandemic is important both for women and society at a personal level. Therefore, while benefiting from family planning services; it is recommended to use the telehealth system where the isolation rules are followed and the contact risk is eliminated. Especially, as a result of the developments in science and technology in recent years, family planning, and others it is known that telehealth (voice, image, speech, video) system is used in health services.

Keywords: Covid-19, Family Planning, TeleHealth Systems

Oral Presentation No: 77702

Radiation Protection in Covid-19 Pandemiaİbrahim Aslıyüce¹¹Ondokuz May University, Institute of Health Sciences, Department of Radiological Sciences,
Samsun**Abstract**

As know, the COVID-19 outbreak is spreading rapidly around the world. Especially healthcare workers working in hospitals are more affected by this epidemic and face the risk of infection. At the same time, healthcare workers are exposed to radiation in clinics such as diagnostic radiology and interventional procedures, nuclear medicine, radiation oncology using devices operating with ionizing radiation sources, and taking necessary protective measures to project from ionizing radiation is also vital. Thanks to Computerized Tomography (CT) device, which is applied to ionizing radiation, patients who come to the hospital are examined with the suspicion of COVID-19 and necessary diagnosis is made. Thus in, this review, it is aimed to raise awareness about the principles of protection from ionizing radiation to healthcare professionals.

Keywords: Diagnostic Radiology, Radiation Protection

Oral Presentation No: 78503

Comfort Level of Nurses Caring for Patients with Covid-19 Infection: A Comparative Study

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Abstract

Purpose: Aim: This study was conducted to compare the comfort levels of nurses who care for patients with Covid-19 infection compared to nurses who care for patients without Covid-19 infection.

Method: The sample of the study consisted of 521 nurses in social media (instagram, facebook, etc.) groups who agreed and could be reached between October 15 and November 15, 2020. Research data were collected via Google forms consisting of "Individual Description Form" and "Nurse Comfort Questionnaire (NCQ)". Written permission was obtained from ethics committee and nurses. Data were evaluated using number percentage distributions and independent sample t test and One-way Anova.

Results: The average age of the nurses was 27.95±5.61, 83.1% (n = 433) were female, 66.4% (n = 346) were single, 77% (n = 401) had a bachelor's degree and 44.9% (n = 234) worked in internal surgery units. 67.2% (n = 350) of the nurses provided care to patients with Covid-19 infection in the last month and 38.8% (n = 202) had to live away from their home/family during the pandemic. Total score average of the NCQ was 93.06±15.16 (44-147). The sociocultural, psychospiritual and physical sub-dimension mean scores were 32.45±7.47, 33.41±5.52, 27.2±5, respectively. A significant difference was found between the NCQ total and sub-dimension scores according to the nurses' state of providing care to the Covid-19 patient (p <0.005).

Conclusion: The comfort levels of nurses who care for Covid-19 patients were found to be lower compared to nurses who do not care.

Keywords: Covid-19, Nursing, Comfort Theory, Pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 78908

Comparison of Face-to-Face and Online Education Sessionsİncim Bezircioğlu¹, Süleyman Ayhan Çalışkan²¹ İzmir University of Economics, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, İzmir² Ege University Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Education, İzmir**Abstract**

Purpose: Clinical reasoning is a fundamental cognitive skill that medical school students are expected to use in diagnosis, treatment, and patient management processes. In İzmir University of Economics Faculty of Medicine, 'Clinical Reasoning Education Program' has been developed and integrated into the 3rd grade curriculum. This study aims to present the results of students' feedback on the program.

Methods: After theoretical didactic sessions on clinical reasoning and cognitive biases, case based clinical reasoning practice sessions were conducted. In the practices, small group work and group discussions with instructional guidance were applied. In the 2019-2020 academic years, education started face-to-face and due to Covid-19 converted to online education in its original format. Student feedback gathered via a survey questionnaire and they were asked to evaluate their individual and group performances during face-to-face and online phases.

Results: Out of 34, a total of 32(94,1%) students answered the questionnaire. While 59,4% of the students stated that face to face sessions were better, 31,3% of them online was better, 9,4% there was no difference. 53,1% of the students stated that group performance was better in face-to-face sessions where 50,0% stated that their individual performance was better in the online sessions. Comfortable environments, absence of noise of group work, easy access to electronics and other resources are the reasons that students emphasized for their better individual performances. There was no statistically significant difference between face-to-face and online practice evaluation items.

Conclusion: Online small group work and large group discussions can be conducted in a productive way that students perform similarly.

Keywords: Clinical Reasoning, Student, Program Evaluation, Face-to-face Education, Online Education.

Oral Presentation No: 80556

Determination of The Problems Experienced By Postgraduate Nursing Students at The Thesis Stage During The Pandemic PeriodEda Ergin¹, Seda Şahan¹¹Izmir Bakircay University, Faculty of Health Science, Department of Nursing, Izmir**Abstract**

Purpose: Considering the working conditions of the postgraduate nursing students, who are in the nursing profession, during the pandemic triggered by Covid-19 disease, it is important to examine the problems experienced by the students on distance education. This study aims to determine the problems experienced by the postgraduate nursing students at the thesis stage regarding distance education during the pandemic period.

Methods: This descriptive research was carried out between September-October 2020 and its sample includes 306 postgraduate nursing students. To collect the research data, the questionnaire form, containing students' opinions on distance education, and the Visual Analogue Scale (VAS) for stress was used.

Results: Of the students included in the study; 49.7% (n=152) were aged between 26-30 years, 72.9% (n=223) were female, and 33.5% (n=101) were studying at a term above Term 7. 83.7% (n=256) of the students stated that they experience the anxiety for extending graduation from school, 77.8% (n=238) mentioned that pandemic process decreased their motivation for their thesis, and 86.9% emphasized that uncertainty of pandemic process makes them anxious.

Conclusion: In the conclusion, we determined that students suffer moderate stress due to pandemic regarding freezing their registration, failure to get ethical approval, and failure to meet with their supervisors, and the majority of them stated that the pandemic decreased their motivation for their thesis. We also found that they experience high levels of stress on matters such as extending graduation from school, failure to get institutional permission, and failure to gather data.

Keywords: COVID19, nursing education, postgraduate

Oral Presentation No: 80694

Effects of COVID-19 on Neurosurgery Resident TrainingBalkan Şahin¹

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Abstract

Purpose: To investigate, impact of COVID-19 pandemic on educational-scientific studies of neurosurgery residents.

Methods: Data was gathered using a questionnaire administered on neurosurgery residents at 5 major research and training hospitals in Istanbul, examining the impact of pandemic on education-research activities.

Results: Total 33 residents participated survey. 66.6% of residents were assigned to COVID-19 units various times. Separated neurosurgery resident education as surgical-practice and theoretical education; 60.6% residents thought that surgical practice negatively affected, 39.4% thought theoretical education negatively affected by pandemic. Reasons for negative effect of surgical-practice; decreased number(75.7%) and diversity(63.6%) of cases, assignments(36.4%) and demotivation(30.3%). No participant thought that surgical practice positively affected. Participants who thought that cases performed during pandemic process were sufficient was 39.4%. Reasons for negative effect of theoretical education; cancellation clinical programs (45.4%), assignments(27.3%) and demotivation(18.2%). Participants who thought that the theoretical education was positively affected (18.2%) pointed out the advantage of the education programs being more accessible and online. 63.6% participants stated that; followed literature and and textbooks, 30.3% were involved in scientific research. When the participants were asked about, opinions on extending residency training period 6 months due to pandemic, 24.2% stated that it would be beneficial and would like to extend.

Conclusion: Pandemic negatively affected neurosurgery resident training. Theoretical training can be compensated by online meeting and personal devotion, but that isn't possible for surgical training. Online theoretical trainings should continue during the pandemic. Giving this right to residents who want to extend their residency program will be beneficial for neurosurgery training.

Keywords: COVID-19, Neurosurgery, Resident, Education

Oral Presentation No: 81265

Covid 19 and Acute Myeloid LeukemiaVildan Gursoy¹, Elif Guler Kazanci², Selime Ermurat³¹Usak Education and Training Hospital, Department of Hematology, Usak²Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Education and Training Hospital, University of Health Sciences,
Department of Pediatric Hematology, Bursa³Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Education and Training Hospital, University of Health Sciences,
Department of Rheumatology, Bursa**Abstract**

Introduction: Coronavirus Disease 2019 (COVID-19) is a novel viral disease. Should be careful in the treatment of patients with acute myeloid leukemia (AML) in the COVID-19 pandemic. COVID-19 infection must be excluded at the time of admission in patients with AML. The possibility of COVID-19 infection should be considered if there are fever and/or cough in AML patients.

Case Report: A 78-year-old female patient was admitted to the emergency room with gastrointestinal bleeding and weakness. Anemia, thrombocytopenia and leukocytosis were found in the examinations. Blastic cells were observed in the peripheral smear. She was hospitalized for examination and treatment. Bone marrow biopsy was performed. She was diagnosed with Acute Myeloid Leukemia. However, the result of covid-19 pcr performed before treatment was positive. During the follow-up, the patient developed severe viral pneumonia. Antibiotherapy, favipravir, pluse steroid and intensive supportive treatments were administered. Hydroxyurea treatment was given when leukocytosis tended to increase. PCR test did not become negative, despite the regression of the lung findings and the positive response in the CRP and inflammatory markers. Covid positivity in the patient continued for approximately 40 days.

Conclusion: Prolonged PCR positivity and ongoing viral transmission risk is a major concern in patients with hematological malignancies or immunosuppressed patients. While patients need treatment for their primary disease on the one hand, it is not known how the covid 19 infection will progress in patients. This process should be managed with a personalized approach considering the interests of the patient and other immunosuppressed patients.

Keywords: Covid 19, Acute Myeloid Leukemia, Hematology, Treatment

Oral Presentation No: 81501

Our Fears Through The Covid-19 WindowFehime Nida Güllü¹ , Mürüvvet Naslıca¹ , Adile Tümer²¹Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Graduate School of Medical Sciences, Nursing Department, Muğla.²Muğla Sıtkı Koçman University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Muğla.**Abstract**

In this review, it is aimed to examine the fear, the level of fear and causes of COVID-19 on individuals. The Literature was searched by using the keywords "coronavirus, the fear, COVID-19" from Google Scholar and PubMed databases and 19 articles were examined.

In studies, it has been observed that the rapid spread of the virus, the differentiation of the course of the disease in individuals, the presence of discourses that may cause panic in the media and the following of different policies in countries increase the of fear and anxiety in individuals. Researches show that, it has been reported that %28,8 of the participants in China, %45,2 in India and %49,5 in Iraq feel anxiety/fear about COVID-19. The participants in a study conducted in Turkey, close to %94 of the fear of contracting the virus, the fear generated against viruses in the news media of %63,8 and %92,4 of exposure to the virus have been identified in crowded places they feel fear. In the same study, it has determined that the fear of virus affected the psychological state of %60,4 of the participants negatively. In research; It appears that women, the individuals with low education levels, and those with chronic illnesses have a higher fear of COVID-19. The individuals have also fears such as not being able to fulfill their habits, being quarantined and not being able to access resources. When the literature is reviewed, it is seen that the fear of COVID-19 is at different levels in societies.

Keywords: COVID-19, the fear, coronavirus

Oral Presentation No: 82453

Medical and Health Science Education in the Time of COVID-19İpek Komsuoğlu Çelikyurt¹, Faruk Erden¹¹Kocaeli University Medical Faculty, Pharmacology Department**Abstract**

The COVID-19 pandemic has exposed thousands of learners and researchers to new realities, new ways of learning and teaching, examination and research. Although, pandemic has caused disruption and changes in learning, it results in opportunities to pursue remote and distance learning that can transform the overall education system beyond the pandemic for the better. Researchers who are at critical stages in their careers and having restrictions due to pandemic are not only having a significant impact on their current research activities, but are likely to have long-term implications for their future careers. The sustainability of the university education is the most important concern which rises in time of the pandemic. Since 1910's, following the Flexner report, medical and health sciences education has been continued with the basic sciences in the first years, and than always at the bed-side. Now a days, clinicians are being asked whether they are prepared to work outside their usual scope of practice (tele medicine modules, 3D images cadavers, scenario based distance education) and if they are ready with new ways of health education. The purpose of this report is to assess the impact of pandemic in higher education and health sciences by identifying the problems arising. The challenges of sustaining academic programmes; development of entrustable professional activities, competency-based learning with identified milestones for achievement have transformed assessment in universities in general and in Turkey.

Key words: Medical, Health, Online, Education, COVID-19

Oral Presentation No: 84085

Detecting the Relationship Between The Stress Levels And Perceived Burnout in Law-Enforcement Officers During The Coronavirus Disease Outbreak: A Cross-Sectional StudyHarun Şener¹, İnci Arıkan², Nermin Gündüz³, Yakup Gülekçi¹¹Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Engineering and Natural Sciences,
Department of Forensic Sciences, Kütahya²Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Public Health,
Kütahya³Üsküdar University, NP Istanbul Brain Hospital, Department of Psychiatry, İstanbul**Abstract**

Purpose: The present study aimed to determine the effect of burnout and stress levels on law enforcement officers perceptions and behaviours to emphasise the need for adequate attention and care in these individuals during the COVID-19 outbreak.

Methods: The research group of this cross-sectional study conducted in July-August 2020 was formed by the law enforcement officers working in Kütahya. The sample size was determined to be at least 916 by taking a 90% confidence interval, 0.02 margins of error, and $p=.50$ in cases where the prevalence was unknown. The study was conducted with 963 participants. The Perceived Stress Scale, Burnout Measure-Short Version (BM-SV) and a personal data form prepared by the researchers were used in the study. Data were analysed using the IBM SPSS Statistics 16.0 software package program.

Results: The Perceived Stress Scale scores were higher and significant in the group whose working hours were not increased due to the COVID-19 pandemic and they thought that there was a decrease in crime rates and did not need psychological support ($p \leq .05$). The Perceived Stress Scale scores were higher and significant in the group who took the warnings about COVID-19 into consideration, were afraid of contracting the virus, did not care about the progress of the epidemic and used the mask correctly ($p \leq .05$).

Conclusion: A comprehensive crisis prevention and intervention system including epidemiological monitoring/observing, screening, referral and targeted interventions should be established to reduce the perceived level of stress and burnout in law enforcement and prevent further mental health problems.

Keywords: COVID-19, Law Enforcement Officers, Perceived Stress, Burnout

Oral Presentation No: 84631

Anxiety levels and related factors according to the beck anxiety scale of oral dental health workers during covid-19 outbreakKatibe Tuğçe Timur¹ , Aslı Soğukpınar Onsuren²

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2. Department of Pediatric Dentistry, School of Dentistry, Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University, Kahramanmaraş, Turkey.

Abstract

Purpose: The risk of getting infected is higher for dental health workers due to close contact with infected patients. This study aimed to investigate the association between anxiety and the COVID-19 pandemic amongst oral and dental health workers through the Beck Anxiety Scale.

Methods: A 21-item electronic survey was sent to a total of 236 dental health workers. While the first part of the survey was related to the participants' demographic information, the second part inquired about their clinical performance during the COVID-19 pandemic. The third part included the Beck Anxiety Scale.

Results: A total of 236 dental health workers (186 females and 50 males) were included in the study. The mean age of participants was 31.1 (± 5.27). There was a significant difference between job and anxiety ($p < 0.002$). The mean of anxiety scores was determined as 12.5 for dentists, 14.6 for dental assistants, and 6.33 for nurses. Statistically significant differences were found between anxiety and gender, age, educational attainment, and workplace of the participants ($p < 0.005$). However, there were no statistical differences between anxiety and marital status and having children ($p > 0.005$).

Conclusion: In the study, the dentists, dental assistants, and nurses were found to have varying levels of anxiety. Relevant psychosocial support and training could be provided for healthcare professionals, who work in dental clinics during such a severe outbreak, to reduce their mental burden. This situation might be taken into consideration by the public health policy planners of our country.

Keywords: COVID-19; anxiety; dentist; dental assistants; nurse

Oral Presentation No: 85342

Comparison of Face-to-Face and Online Education Results in Department of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation Students' Approach to Patient with PainAyşe Ünal^{1*}, Şeref Duhan Altuğ², Filiz Altuğ¹¹ Pamukkale University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation, Department of Neurological Rehabilitation, Denizli² Istanbul Aydın University, Postgraduate Education Institute, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Istanbul**Abstract**

Purpose: To compare the attitudes of senior students of physiotherapy and rehabilitation department, who receive FFE(face-to-face education) and OE(online education),to the patient with pain. **Methods:** The study was conducted between September 2019-December 2020. A total of 118 students studying in the last year of Pamukkale University, School of Physical Therapy and Rehabilitation in the fall semesters of the 2019-2020 and 2020-2021 academic years were included. While students in the fall semester of the 2019-2020 academic year (n=60; 35 females, 25 males) receive FFE in clinical education, those in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year (n=58; 40 females, 18 males) took these lessons through OE. The approaches of students to the patient with pain were evaluated with PABS-PT-TR (Pain Attitudes and Beliefs Scale for Physiotherapists). PABS-PT-TR consists of two sub-parameters: biomedical and biopsychosocial orientation for pain. Treatment orientation is in favor of the higher scored sub-parameter. **Results:** FFE and OE groups were similar in terms of age and gender (p>0.05). Mean PABS-PT-TR biomedical orientation score was 30.51±5.83 and the biopsychosocial orientation score was 23.38±4.95 in the group receiving FFE. In OE group, mean PABS-PT-TR biomedical score was 33.18±4.36 and the biopsychosocial score was 22.53±4.23. While there was no statistically significant difference between the PABS-PT-TR biopsychosocial scores of the groups (p=0.320), biomedical scores of OE group were higher (p=0.006). **Conclusion:** A patient with pain should be evaluated and treated multidimensionally not only from a biological but also from a biopsychosocial perspective. Due to the COVID-19 (Coronavirus disease 2019) pandemic in the field of physiotherapy, education continues online. The point of view of the students with lack of practice as a result of OE is biomedical rather than holistic approach. **Keywords:** Physical therapy and rehabilitation, Coronavirus disease 2019, online education

Oral Presentation No: 85475

Investigation of the Satisfaction of Prosthetic Use in Covid-19 Pandemic Process of Amputee Individuals Using Prosthetics

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Abstract

Objective: The aim of this study is to examine the satisfaction of amputated individuals who have been using lower and / or upper extremity prostheses before and during the Covid-19 pandemic.

Method: 59 amputees between the ages of 18-65 using lower and / or upper limb prosthesis participated in the study. The Trinity Amputation and Prosthetic Experience Scale (TAPES) was shared with individuals via Google Forms to be filled out.

Results: A statistically significant difference was found between before and during the pandemic in terms of the functional satisfaction, athletic activity and social restriction total score ($p < 0.05$), whereas no statistical significance was observed before and during the pandemic in the functional restraint scale, aesthetic and weight satisfaction total score ($p > 0.05$).

Conclusion: Amputees using lower and / or upper extremity prostheses were observed to be affected in terms of functional satisfaction, athletic activity and social restriction in the quarantine periods during the pandemic. The effects of the pandemic on prosthesis users should be taken into consideration by prosthesis practitioners.

Keywords: Amputee, Prosthesis Satisfaction, Covid-19, Pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 85561

The Role of SOFA, NUTRIC Scores, D-Dimer and Neutrophil-Lymphocyte Ratio in Predicting Mortality in Patients Admitted to Intensive Care due to COVID-19 Pneumonia

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Abstract

Purpose: Intensive care admission may be required due to acute respiratory failure due to COVID-19 pneumonia caused by the SARS-Cov 2 virus, which is effective all over the world. We aimed to investigate the roles of Sequential Organ Failure Assessment(SOFA) and Nutrition Risk in Critically ill(NUTRIC) scores, D dimer and neutrophil-lymphocyte ratio (NLR) in predicting mortality among these patients.

Methods: In this retrospective study, the demographic and laboratory data of 90 patients who were hospitalized in the Intensive Care Unit of Şişli Etfal Training and Research Hospital between April and June 2020 were analyzed.

Results: The average age of the patients who died was significantly higher. (68.9 vs 60.9, P=0.007). All SOFA and NUTRIC scores were significantly higher in patients who died (in all, P<0.001). In patients who died, lymphocyte count, hemoglobin and monocyte count were significantly lower (P=0.003, P=0.033 and P=0.005, respectively), while neutrophil count, mean platelet volume (MPV), NLR, D-Dimer, ferritin, CRP and procalcitonin (P=0.001, P=0.022, P<0.001, P=0.001, P=0.018, P=0.045, and P=0.001, respectively) were significantly higher. The area under the curve values for SOFA, NUTRIC, NLR and D-Dimer were 0.814 (95%CI: 0.713-0.891), 0.811 (95%CI: 0.709-0.889), 0.785 (95%CI: 0.680-0.868) and 0.702 (95%CI: 0.591-0.798) respectively. SOFA and NUTRIC's sensitivity and specificity values were 68.97% ve 80.36%, 72.41% ve 83.93% respectively.

Conclusions: Scoring systems are needed for early mortality prediction in COVID-19 patients. In our study, notably the high sensitivity and specificity values of SOFA and NUTRIC scoring systems suggested that they could be used in predicting mortality.

Keyword: COVID-19, SOFA, NUTRIC, D-Dimer, NLR

Oral Presentation No: 85947

Nursing Care Case Report of Patient of COVID-19Saniye Bilgin¹, Hilal Uysal²

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²Istanbul University-Cerrahpaşa, Florence Nightingale Faculty of Nursing, Medical Nursing Department Internal Medicine Nursing Department, Istanbul.

Abstract

Purpose: The functional health patterns model and nursing care process based on the nursing diagnosis of an individual with the diagnosis of COVID-19 were reviewed in this case report.

Methods: An individual with the diagnosis of COVID-19 was evaluated in line with the functional health patterns (FHP) model, nursing diagnosis was made, and a nursing care process was implemented in this case report. The data were collected by the researcher through observation and evaluation.

Results: The patient has no known illness, and a polymerase chain reaction (PCR) test was conducted on 5 August 2020 as a result of COVID-19 filiation studies due to contact with an individual with COVID-19 infection. Nursing diagnoses of “acute pain; ineffective health management; malnutrition: nutrition less than body needs; risk of fluid volume deficiency; hyperthermia; disorder in the oral mucous membrane; diarrhea; activity intolerance; disturbed sleep pattern; lack of information; nausea-vomiting; death anxiety; tiredness; despair; social isolation; ineffective role performance; interruption of family processes; ineffective individual coping” were detected in the patient N.B., who was evaluated in line with the FHP nursing care model on 7 to 14 August 2020, and nursing procedures were implemented for these diagnoses and the results were evaluated.

Conclusion: It was observed that the patient, who was evaluated in line with the (FHP) model and given nursing care, benefited greatly from the procedures implemented. The model facilitated administration of effective care to meet the daily life needs of the patient during the infection period.

Key Words: Functional health patterns, nursing care, nursing process, nursing diagnosis.

Oral Presentation No: 86473

Investigation of the Knowledge and Attitudes of Medical Students About Education and Distance Learning During The PandemicSevil Alkan Çeviker¹, Esra Ercan², Alper Şener¹, Emine Kübra Dindar Demiray³, Hatice Öntürk⁴¹ Canakkale 18 Mart University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Canakkale² Canakkale 18 Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of Periodontology, Canakkale³Bitlis State Hospital, Department of Infectious Diseases and Clinical Microbiology, Bitlis⁴ Bitlis Eren University, Health College, Department of Nursing, Bitlis**Abstract****Purpose:** We aimed to investigate the knowledge and attitudes of medical students (MS) about education and distance learning during the pandemic.**Methods:** A online questionnaire was sent online to MS. The study is a one-day online voluntary basis survey study, with questionnaires about demographic data, knowledge and attitude measurement, were transferred to Microsoft Excel and the results were evaluated.**Results:** 259 volunteer MS participated in the study. 63% (164) of them were women. The average age was 21.8 (± 1.3) years. 88 medical faculty, 154 dentistry and 17 nursing students participated. 57.5% of them thinks distance education is sufficient. 52.1% of them stated that they want to be given face-to-face education, 70.3% of them stated that online exams are sufficient to measure their knowledge level. 59.5% of them stated that they received training about COVID 19, 57.1% had received information about personal protective equipment, and 79.5% had sufficient education level. 59.1% of students stated that they are afraid of COVID 19. 87.6% of them stated that they did not have COVID19 disease. 66.6% of them stated that they want to get the COVID19 vaccine and 72.2% of them stated that they want to continue their education face to face after being vaccinated.**Conclusion:** It has been determined that most of MS want to continue their education face-to-face after receiving the COVID19 vaccine. We think that the knowledge levels about COVID 19 of MS should be increased and should be accepted among the priority groups in the COVID 19 immunization programs.**Keywords:** COVID 19, distance education, pandemic, medical students

Oral Presentation No: 86828

Investigation of The Effect of Spine Biomechanics On The Quality Of Life In Individuals With Idiopathic Scoliosis

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Abstract

Purpose: It's known children and young people with idiopathic scoliosis (IS) get lower scores in health-related quality of life (HRQoL) measurements than healthy controls. However, there isn't enough information in the literature regarding which biomechanical factors related to scoliosis cause this negative impact on quality of life (QoL). The aim of this study was to examine effect of trunk biomechanics on HRQoL in individuals with IS.

Methods: 49 individuals (41 females,8 males) with a mean age of 14.1±4.0 years with a diagnosis of IS were included in study. Cobb angles were evaluated on X-Ray. Axial trunk rotations (ATR) were evaluated with scoliometer. Body shape and severity of deformity were evaluated using Scoliosis Appearance Questionnaire (SAQ). SRS-22 Questionnaire and Patient Generated Index (PGI) were used for QoL assessment. The relationship between biomechanical assessments and QoL was analyzed using Spearman correlation analysis.

Results: Thoracic Cobb was 27.9±11.1, lumbar Cobb was 24.4±9.8. Thoracic ATR was 8.59±4.52, while lumbar ATR was 6.40±3.06. While there's no relationship between thoracic Cobb, trunk rotations and QoL scores ($p>0.05$), there was a moderate correlation between lumbar Cobb and SRS-22 total score and PGI ($r=0.333$, $r=0.375$), and lumbar rotations and SRS-22 image subscale ($r=0.348$). There was a moderate correlation between SAQ and SRS-22 pain, function, image and total scores ($r=-0.396$, $r=-0.472$), but not with PGI ($p>0.05$).

Conclusion: It was found HRQoL was negatively affected in individuals with IS, especially in the presence of lumbar curve. We suggest effects of biomechanical changes brought about by lumbar curve on QoL should be considered in rehabilitation of individuals with IS.

Key Words: Idiopathic Scoliosis; Biomechanics; Deformity; Quality of Life

Oral Presentation No: 86838

Frequency of COVID-19 in Rheumatologic PatientsSelime Ermurat¹, Elif Güler Kazancı², Vildan Gürsoy³¹Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Department of Rheumatology, Bursa, Turkey² Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Department of Pediatric Hematology, Bursa, Turkey³ Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Department of Hematology, Bursa, Turkey**Abstract****Purpose:** The aim of the study is to determine the course of rheumatological diseases in COVID-19; to evaluate the effects of anti-rheumatic drugs on the severity of COVID-19, poor prognostic factors, length of stay in hospital and the frequency of intensive care and mortality.**Methods:** Electronic files of 1928 patients who were admitted to a single center with the diagnosis of COVID-19 retrospectively analyzed. Rheumatic patients and non-rheumatic patients were compared. Immunosuppressive and non-immunosuppressive patients were also compared.**Results:** 57 of 1928 patients were diagnosed with rheumatologic disease. The most common rheumatological diseases are RA (42.1%), Ssj (14%), AS (10.5%), FMF (8.8%), SLE (7%), Behçet's disease (5.3%), Ssc (3.5%), PMR (3.5%), Fibromyalgia (3.5%), and gout (1.8%). 70.2% (n = 40) of the patients were using immunosuppressive (IS) drugs. No difference was found in terms of length of hospital stay (p=0.518) and mortality rates (p=0.435) between rheumatic and non-rheumatic patients and also between IS and non-IS patients. Advanced age, PCR positivity, presence of COPD, high CRP and ferritin were found to prolong the length of hospital stay. Creatinine, CRP, neutrophil, troponin and d-dimer elevation, presence of dementia, anemia, and NSAID use were determined as factors that increase mortality.**Conclusion:** In our study, it was found that the use of IS drugs did not affect the length of hospital stay or mortality in COVID-19. In many studies, there was no increase risk of COVID-19 in rheumatological diseases compared to the general population. In our study, the results were similar to other studies.**Keywords:** COVID-19, Rheumatic disease, Immunosuppressive drug

Oral Presentation No: 87614

Impact of Covid-19 Pandemic on ResearchersAyşegül Simsek¹, Esra Caliskan², Berna Nur Berker Doger³, Elif Balkan⁴¹Istinye University, Vocational School of Health Care Services, Istanbul, Turkey²Istinye University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey,³Health Sciences University, Hamidiye Health Services Vocational School, Istanbul, Turkey,⁴Istinye University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Istanbul, Turkey**Abstract**

Purpose: In our study, it is aimed to determine the effects of the pandemic on graduate students, researchers and research.

Methods: In this descriptive study, the data collection form was applied on internet after a local ethics committee approval was obtained. Data were analyzed in computer environment.

Results: 60 researchers participated in the study. It was determined that half of the participants were between the ages of 26-30 and most of them were nurses. The majority were in doctorate course (38.3%) and thesis period (30%), and 58.3% were working remotely. During the pandemic, 31.7% of the participants stated that their education was interrupted, and they found the distance education method useful, but not enough (55%). Research rates were 91.7% before pandemic and 75% during the pandemic. It was observed that researches were carried out in both periods, but research designs changed. It was determined that there were difficulties in finding cases for researches in both periods. It was defined that those who had studies coinciding with the pandemic period continued their studies (40%) and contacted the study teams mostly by telephone calls.

Conclusion: In our study, it was concluded that researchers had difficulties in their researches before the pandemic, but the pandemic made the situation even more difficult. During the Covid-19 period, it was determined that the researchers had difficulties in conducting research activities at various stages. We think that development of new strategies specific to the pandemic period by institutions is required to facilitate researchers for conducting studies.

Keywords: Research, Covid-19, clinical trial

Oral Presentation No: 87660

Researches on Birth and Midwifery Care During Covid-19Şeyma Nur Çınar¹, Şükran Başgöl²¹Avrasya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwife, Trabzon²Avrasya University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwife, Trabzon**Abstract**

Covid-19 pandemic has become one of the major threats to global health. One of the healthcare professionals who play an active role in this pandemic health system is undoubtedly midwives. The uninterrupted midwifery care during this period as before the pandemic; is reported to be an important factor in preventing poor obstetric outcomes. As a matter of fact, it was seen how valuable midwives in care during antenatal, innatal and postnatal. In this review, international guidelines and expert review will be evaluated in the categories of midwifery care and delivery during Covid-19 pandemic. Protecting and promoting women's health during the prenatal, delivery and postpartum are essential components of midwifery care. Therefore, in studies on midwifery care in Covid-19, national and international published guidelines can be summarized as follows; emotional support to women, eliminating or minimizing the risk of contamination, preparing negative pressure isolation rooms for safe delivery, reducing labor pain, continuous monitoring of the fetus, continuous control of the vital signs of the mother, prevention of accompanying women, and maintaining hydration/fluid intake to prevent fluid loss for the mother. In particular, preventing the drying of the mouths of Covid-19 positive mothers and ensuring mother-baby isolation and communication are frequently emphasized in the guidelines. As a result, in the researches and guidelines conducted in order to provide evidence-based care related to midwifery care during the Covid-19; care principles of pregnant women diagnosed/suspected with Covid-19, importance of multidisciplinary team approach in care and psychosocial care that should be provided to the family are based on.

Keywords: midwifery, midwifery care, birth, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 88398

What Do Medical Students Think About Distance Education?Ayşe Ören¹, Elif Güler Kazancı¹, Pelin Ünlü², Livanur Sever²¹Universty of Health Sciences Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital,
Department of Pediatrics, Bursa²Universty of Health Sciences, Bursa Faculty of Medicine, Bursa**Abstract**

Purpose: Coronavirus -19 disease, was declared a "pandemic" by the World Health Organization on March 11. All educational activities were decided to continue with distance education but this has created concerns about the quality of training. In our study, it is aimed to determine the opinions and requirements of medical students regarding distance education.

Methods: The data of the research were collected by e-survey method from medical students who were accessible via e-mail and social media and who agreed to participate in the study.

Results: 1347 medical students participated in the study. Of the participants, 60.7% were girls and 39.3% were boys. 15.1% did not have their own workspace and 9% did not have their own online training tool. 52% said they did not participate actively in the courses and 63% said they wanted to return to classical education. 69.4% thought they did not get enough efficiency from online education, while 84.6% rated efficiency as 3 points out of 5 and under. 42.8% of clinical students said they would be inadequate in diagnosis and treatment after graduation, 34.9% said they would have difficulty communicating with patients and their relatives, and 40.4% did not think they would be inadequate in interventional practices.

Conclusion: The vast majority of students were dissatisfied with the online educational activities of medical schools during the pandemic process. Distance education models should be used more effectively by instructors and group activities should be given importance in order to increase student motivation and interaction.

Keywords: distance learning, medical education, coronavirus-19, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 89678

The Effect of Urban Space Limitations on Children's Physical Activity Levels in the Combating Covid-19 Pandemic

Gözde Ekşioğlu Çetintahra¹, Senem Tezcan¹, Bedriye Çınar¹¹ Dokuz Eylul University, Faculty of Architecture, Department of City and Regional Planning

Abstract

Purpose: Urban space limitation is necessary in combating the pandemic. However, it can increase the time children spend inactive. This study aims to investigate the effect of urban space limitations for combating COVID-19 pandemic on moderate-to-vigorous physical activity and inactivity of children between 6-11 years old.

Method: In August to September 2020, an online survey was conducted to 1559 parents whose children were educated in 27 public primary schools in Karşıyaka County during the pandemic. Parents were asked to define children's moderate (MPA) and vigorous (VPA) physical activity (PA), sleeping, electronic device usage and inactive periods (days/week and hours/day) in 3 different time intervals (before the limitations; during the quarantine period; the last 7 days). Data were analyzed by descriptive and inferential statistical tests.

Results: Both MPA (5,39min/day) and VPA (3,37min/day) times decreased during the quarantine period, however, after limitations were removed (MPA:19,03 min/day, VPA:17,80min/day), PA rates were even lower than the ones before the limitations (MPA:21,11min/day, VPA:21,75min/day). On the contrary, sleeping time, electronic device usage and inactive time increased after the quarantine. PA times are quite low in both periods before the urban space limitations and after they are removed. The decline of activities in time intervals was found statistically significant.

Conclusion: Previous studies suggest that PA requirements are best met in the urban setting. Thus, in the near future it will be important for both public health and urban planning experts to focus on this subject and to identify opportunities that will bring children together in urban spaces. (This study was supported by the TUBITAK Project (1001) numbered 120K672 and titled "Health Safety Perception for Urban Space of Children and Their Parents who Cannot Leave Their Homes in the Process of Combating the Covid-19 Outbreak and Possible Effects of Children's Physical Activity Levels in the Normalization Process". The methodology of the study was approved by the DEU Science and Engineering Sciences Research and Publication Ethics Board on 11.06.2020.)

Keywords: children's physical activity, COVID-19, urban space limitations.

Oral Presentation No: 89973

A Short Review on the Pulmonary Rehabilitation After Covid-19 SurvivalRidvan Aktan¹¹Izmir University of Economics, Department of Physiotherapy, Izmir, Turkey**Abstract**

Coronavirus Disease 2019 (Covid-19) is an infectious disease that can lead to respiratory, physical, psychological and common systemic dysfunction. The disease as it can be asymptomatic or cause severe pneumonia, acute respiratory distress syndrome, respiratory failure and even death. In Covid-19, stages 2-4 according to the World Health Organization clinical classification, the respiratory system is significantly affected. On the other hand, it has been found that cognitive impairment after hospitalization due to ARDS varies between 70% and 100% after discharge, and mood disorders such as depression and post-traumatic stress disorder are also observed. Patients with Covid-19 appear to be susceptible to movement-related fatigue, similar to ARDS patients, even in subjects who do not develop a critical illness. Since there is not enough information about the long-term consequences of the disease, it is not clear how much damage or sequelae will remain in patients. However, in the guide published by the European Respiratory Society (ERS) on Covid-19 and pulmonary rehabilitation, it is stated that symptoms such as fatigue, anxiety, depression, pulmonary function, exercise performance should be evaluated after discharge in Covid-19 patients. It is already known that pulmonary rehabilitation improves respiratory functions, increases exercise capacity, decreases dyspnea and improves health-related quality of life, especially in patients with COPD. Although the long-term impairments of health condition after Covid-19 are not yet known, respiratory consultations after discharge and, if necessary, taking these patients into pulmonary rehabilitation programs after discharge will shed light on this issue.

Keywords: coronavirus, Covid-19, rehabilitation

Oral Presentation No: 90331

Investigation of Lower Extremity Amputees Physical Activity, Prosthetic Satisfaction and Quality of Life During Social Isolation in the Covid-19 Pandemic - Pilot StudySeval Kutlutürk¹, Ayşe Yazgan², Elif Aleyna Yazgan¹¹Istanbul Medipol University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation, Istanbul²Ossur Academy Turkey, Istanbul**Abstract****Purpose:** This study was conducted to determine physical activity levels, quality of life and prosthesis satisfaction of the lower limb amputees during Covid-19 pandemic in Turkey.**Methods:** The study included thirty (F: 9, M: 21) amputees with different levels of lower extremity amputation. The data on the level of physical activity (International Physical Activity Questionnaire-IPAQ), quality of life (Nottingham Health Profile Scale-NHPS) and prosthesis satisfaction (Trinity Amputation and Prosthesis Experience Scale-TAPES) were collected through an online questionnaire forms. The statistical analysis of the study was performed using SPSS 21.0, at the significance limit of $p<0.05$.**Results:** The individuals' average age is 35.13 ± 9.5 and body mass index is 25.53 ± 4.61 kg/m². According to physical activity levels; 36.7% of individuals is inactive, 33.3% is minimally active, 30% is very active. It was observed that the TAPES subtests were statistically correlated with NHPS results ($p<0.05$). It was found that the frequency of going out during the isolation process affects the quality of life and prosthesis satisfaction ($p<0.05$). A statistically significant difference was observed between prosthesis satisfaction and quality of life subtests of those with prosthesis problems compared to those without problems ($p<0.05$)**Conclusion:** During the Covid-19 pandemic process, it was observed that amputees had a low level of physical activity and have problems with their prosthesis during the social isolation process and that their prosthesis satisfaction was related to their quality of life. It is assumed that the professional support needed to ensure prosthesis satisfaction of amputees would improve the quality of life.**Keywords:** Covid-19, Amputee, Physical Activity, Prosthesis Satisfaction, Quality of Life

Oral Presentation No: 90667

Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic Process on Children's Mental Health and SolutionsDeniz Güven¹, Sena Kazancı²¹ Health Sciences University, Keçiören Education and Research Hospital, Department of
Child Health and Diseases, Ankara² Maltepe University, Faculty of Medicine, İstanbul**Abstract**

Since the COVID-19 pandemic is a major threat to health, isolation measures have begun to be taken all over the World and Children's education, training processes and psychosocial needs have been partly ignored. Since the period of closure of schools extends, children fall behind in education compared to non-pandemic times. The physical education had an important role in their life skills that support their transition to adulthood. Life-long problems are inevitable as the psychological development of Children face severe deprivation in terms of nutrition, protection and stimuli in a critical period of childhood development. They are exposed to toxic stress for a long time which can cause life long problems. Children who are out of school will have higher risks of; child marriage, child labor and adolescent pregnancy and their lifetime acquisition potential may decrease. They lose their sense of support, security, and there could be an increase in domestic violence and abuse cases. Child poverty due to socioeconomic problems can increase. Direct and indirect psychosocial effects of the pandemic will affect the mental health of children, which are the most important building blocks of society today and will be also in the future. But it is possible to identify these problems and to produce solutions with the cooperation of the family and the government. The aim of this article is to determine the mental problems at children and to identify approaches to the solution of these problems at children due to the COVID-19 pandemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, psychosocial, pandemic, mental problems, children

Oral Presentation No: 90668

Covid-19 Publications in PubMed From Turkey at Last 6 MonthsAyse Kocak ¹¹ Kütahya Health Sciences University**Abstract**

Purpose: COVID-19 is caused by severe acute respiratory syndrome coronavirus 2 (SARS CoV-2) and is a rapidly spreading pandemic and puts extraordinary stress on health systems worldwide (For simplicity, COVID to refer to both virus and disease Use -19). As everyone awaits the breakthrough of a particular COVID-19 therapy and an effective vaccine, scientists are directing their efforts to research on COVID-19 to improve our knowledge of this new disease. COVID-19 case has been observed in Turkey on March 11th, 2020. PubMed comprises citations for biomedical literature from MEDLINE, life science journals, and online books. Citations may include links to full-text content from PubMed Central and publisher web sites. The aim of this paper is to outline Turkish COVID-19 research indexed in PubMed between 01.06.2020-01.01.2021.

Methods: The total number of publications was reported in the search made in PubMed on January 4, 2020 with the keyword "Covid-19". Between 01.06.2020-01.01.2021 research was reported from Turkey. The summary, keywords, author names and institutions of all publications were examined.

Results: The total number of publications for the last 1 year was 86.007 in the search made in PubMed on January 4, 2020 with the keyword "Covid-19" for the last year. 75,415 studies were between 01.06.2020-01.01.2021. When a search is made with the keywords "Covid-19" and "Turkey" in the name of the author institution between 01.06.2020-01.01.2021, 1,404 studies are listed. The percentage of publications from Turkey is 1.86%. The summary of all the publications, keywords, author names and institutions were examined. There were 1240 studies original research, 151 reviews, 13 systematic reviews. According to the responsible author institutions, there were publications from 67 cities in total. The 10 cities with the highest number of publications were as follows: Istanbul(34%), Ankara(21%), Izmir(6%), Sakarya(3%), Konya(2%), Antalya(2%), Erzurum (2%), Samsun (2%), Malatya (1%), Eskişehir (1%) (Figure 1). Considering the responsible author institutions, the first 15 institutions were as

follows: Istanbul University (49), Hacettepe University (39), Ankara City Hospital (29), Health Sciences University (25), Sakarya University (25), Marmara University. (18), Ege University (18), Ankara University (17), Acıbadem Institutions (15), Istanbul Medeniyet University (14), Dr. Sadi Konuk Training and Research Hospital (14), Gazi University (14), Atatürk University (12), Koç University (12), Dokuz Eylül University (10). Although most of the publications are in the field of health, there are also researches on the economic effects of the pandemic.

Conclusion: The Covid-19 and pandemic took a toll on all aspects of our life. Clearly, time is very restricted and hard times of time for all researchers. Also, we can say that there is significant contribution of researchers from Turkey to current scientific knowledge on COVID-19, transmission, disease character, diagnosis, medical treatment approaches, imaging, prevention which constitutes initial, characterization step for a disease of COVID-19. Also, there is economical researches are made by Turkish researchers.

Keywords: Covid-19, Turkish COVID 19 literature, publications

Oral Presentation No: 92063

The Effects of Exercise And Activity-Based Training On Non-Dominant Hand FunctionsPolat Koç¹, Gonca İnanç², Murat Özgören³¹Near East University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Occupational Therapy,
Lefkoşa²Near East University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and
Rehabilitation, Lefkoşa³Near East University, Faculty of Medicine, Biophysics, Lefkoşa

Objective: The aim of this study was to examine the effects of exercise and activity-based training on non-dominant hand functions.

Method: 25 healthy individuals (17 women, mean age: 28.24 ± 6.77) participated in the study. After recording the demographic information of the participants, Jebsen Taylor Hand Function Test (JTEFT) was applied to evaluate their functionality.

Results: In the non-dominant hands of the individuals, the Jebsen Taylor Hand Function Test (JTEFT) subtest results, respectively, the writing activity was 34.26 seconds before training and 22.74 sec after the training. ($p \leq 0,001$); card turning activity an average of 6.02 sec before the training, an average of 4.36 sec post training ($p \leq 0,001$); the activity of collecting objects before the training was 8.29 sec on average, post training average was 6.37 sec. ($p \leq 0,001$); the activity of inserting the chips was 4.73 sec before the training, and 3.65 sec post training. ($p \leq 0,001$); the simulation of eating was 15.43 sec before the training, and 11.25 seconds after the training. ($p \leq 0,001$); the activity of moving the empty boxes was 6.50 sec before the training, and 5.17 sec after the training. ($p \leq 0,001$) and the activity of moving the full boxes was 8.22 sec pre-training, and 6.68 sec post training. ($p \leq 0,001$).

Conclusion: Current study shows that exercise and activity-based training increase the speed performance for non-dominant hand functions (i.e. JTEFT subtests). Accordingly, it is suggested that the training programs should be applied to enhance functionality of non-dominant hands, exercises and activities and practices for daily life are important.

Keywords: Non-Dominant Hand, Hand functions, Activity, Exercise, Plasticity

Oral Presentation No: 92677

Health Equality in Covid-19 Pandemic, Social Policy and Supporting-Process Rescuing MeasuresSibel Orhan¹, Muhammet Gümüş²¹Namık Kemal University Institute of Social Sciences, Health Management Department,
Tekirdağ²Cumhuriyet University Institute of Social Sciences, Health Management Department, Sivas**Abstract**

Purpose: The Covid-19 outbreak clearly revealed the close links between social, economic inequality, health equality and population health. The aim of this study is to reveal the importance of equality in health, social policy and importance of taken measures that support and save-the statu during the current Covid-19 pandemic.

Methods: Documentary source compilation model which is one of the compilation study models commonly used in the field of health sciences was used in this study. In this context, studies related to the were first acce subject in the literaturessed, and the research findings were compiled and reported.

Results: As a result of the literature review, some measures were taken to see which social policies will provide the best support for the future pandemics and mentioned what are some savings policies during the Covid-19 epidemic process.

Conclusion: In this study, it was concluded that a group of close and long-term interventions, including universal health insurance, paid sick leave, elevated wage insurance policies, tax reform, investments in parental leave, childcare, education and the upgraded government, are included in the registration systems. Policies that equalize the distribution of social determinants of health and promote social solidarity will also improve population health and economic performance and enable us to more effectively oppose future pandemics.

Keywords: Covid-19, Equity in Health, Inequality in Health, Health Of The Population

Oral Presentation No: 92741

Clinical and Laboratory Features of Neonatal Covid-19 PatientsSalih Çağrı Çakır¹, Bayram Ali Dorum²

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²Bursa City Hospital, Department of Neonatology, Bursa, Turkey

Abstract

Purpose: The new coronavirus disease pandemic continues with higher morbidity and mortality in adults. It was observed that the infection had milder symptoms in children than in adults. In this study, clinical and laboratory data of newborns with neonatal Covid-19 infection were investigated.

Method: This retrospective study was conducted in two neonatal intensive care units between March 2020 and December 2020. The cases with positive Covid-19 PCR test in nasopharyngeal swab samples were included in the study.

Results: A total of 18 Covid-19 positive babies were included in this study. Eight of the cases (44%) were male, mean gestational age was 38 weeks, and birth weight was 3200 g. There were 6 patients with positive PCR tests on the postnatal 1st day, and the mean age at diagnosis of the other patients was 15 days. All of the patients were discharged without any complication and the average length of stay in a hospital was 8 days. The symptoms observed were: fever (n=9, 50%), gastrointestinal symptoms (n=3, 16%) (diarrhea), respiratory symptoms (n=2, 11%) (tachypnea, intercostal retractions). Leukopenia was found in two patients, lymphopenia was found in three patients, platelet counts, liver function tests were normal and C-reactive protein was found to be negative in all patients. Only one patient had signs of pneumonia on chest radiography, and respiratory support therapy was administered.

Conclusion: Covid-19 infection in newborns can occur with environmental or vertical transmission. According to current clinical data, Covid-19 infection is associated with better clinical course and outcomes in newborns.

Keywords: Newborn, Covid-19, SARS-CoV-2, neonatal coronavirus

Oral Presentation No: 93460

Covid 19 and AnosmiaAsuman Feda Bayrak¹¹Izmir KÇÜ Ataturk Teaching and Research Hospital, Department of Otorhinolaryngology,
Izmir**Abstract**

The sense of smell allows us to perceive thousands of different smells and directs our lives. In the Covid-19 pandemic, which affects the whole world, smell disorders are common symptoms. In some studies, anosmia and hyposmia rates have been reported up to 60% in Covid-19 patients. Anosmia has been reported to be the first symptom to appear in some patients and sometimes to be the only finding seen in patients. Therefore, anosmia is very important in terms of early diagnosis and preventing the disease from spreading. The purpose of this paper is to draw attention to this issue.

Although the pathogenesis of anosmia is not clear in Covid-19, it is reported that the virus affects the sense of smell as a result of olfactory epithelial damage or local inflammation in the nasal cavity. Patients who do not improve the symptoms of olfactory dysfunction caused by Covid-19 should be treated. Although various drugs have been used in the treatment of postinfectious olfactory dysfunctions so far, the most effective treatment method is olfactory training. This treatment is thought to have an effect on the regenerative capacity of the olfactory mucosa and cognitive processing with olfactory stimulation as a result of repeated sniffing. This treatment has a higher success rate than spontaneous recovery.

It should be kept in mind that anosmia is a symptom that alerts the clinician to the possibility of Covid-19 infection. This dysfunction should be cared for and treated as it impairs the quality of life.

Keywords: Covid 19, anosmia, olfactory training

Oral Presentation No: 51154

Assessment of Online Education Given to Students During the COVID-19 Pandemic: A University ExperienceMüzelfe Bıyık¹, Ayşegül Savcı¹, Sultan Güçlü², Duygu Perçin Renders⁴, Cihan Caner Aksoy³,¹Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Nursing Department²Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Social Services³Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Physiotherapy and Rehabilitation⁴Kütahya Health Sciences University, Faculty of Medicine, Department of Medical Microbiology**Abstract**

In this study, it was aimed to evaluate the online education given to students during the COVID-19 pandemic. The research was carried out with 841 at a health-themed university. An online questionnaire consisting of 13 questions was used, which included socio-demographic data and the experiences experienced during the distance education process during the COVID-19 pandemic. It was determined that 75.5% (n = 635) of the students attended 76-100% of the lessons, and 56.1% stated that the effectiveness of distance education lessons was over 50%. From the experiences of students in the content analysis of qualitative data; Better than nothing! The theme defines the positive experiences of students in the distance education process and includes the categories of "we were not sick", "home comfort", "ease of access", "cheap", "self-regulation", "time". Face-to-face education is better! The theme defines the negative experiences of students in the distance education process, and includes the categories of "internet problem", "systemic problems", "no interaction", "application was incomplete", "home environment", "our psychology was broken", "exams were unfair". It could be better! The theme includes the suggestions of the students about the distance education process, "the lesson time should be short", "pre-lesson information should be available", "lectures should have visual materials", "should be interactive", "documents / resources should be uploaded to the system", "system / internet problems It includes "must be solved" and "self-evaluation" categories. It was determined that both the theoretical and practical contents of the education given in health sciences should be updated with technological approaches.

Keywords: COVID-19, Pandemic, Distance education, Online education, University students, Experience, Mixed type research

Changing Graduate Exam Processes with the COVID-19 Pandemic

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Abstract

Purpose: COVID-19 has led to school closure and educational disruptions. Face-to-face based educational system turn into online and hybrid-based education for the continuity of the education. In this study, the change on the number of face-to-face/ online/ hybrid graduate exams was evaluated at Dokuz Eylul University, Institute of Health Sciences before and during the pandemic period.

Methods: Thesis defense, doctoral qualification exams, committee meetings for the doctoral thesis are the main requirements of graduate education. Here, these requirements of total of 810 students of Institute of Health Sciences, were evaluated in terms of the way of their made as face-to-face, online or hybrid. All data was obtained from Dokuz Eylul University Institute of Health Sciences with the commission decisions.

Results: Before pandemic, all exams were made face-to-face. Online education has been initiated after the declaration of the pandemic, and during the pandemic period, doctoral thesis defense exams were made 44,4%, 48.52% and 7.4%; doctoral qualification exams were made 43,75%, 53,125% and 3,125% face-to-face, online and hybride, respectively. Thesis defense for master exams were made 39,3%, 60,7%; and committee meetings for the doctoral thesis were made 62,9%, 37,91% face-to-face and online respectively.

Conclusion: The rapid spread of the disease has different effects on educational processes. To overcome the danger of stopping learning, schools have adapted to the online education system. The online education process, which was not implemented at Dokuz Eylül University before the pandemic, started to become the main part of the education system during the pandemic period.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, education system, online education

Oral Presentation No: 31121

Determination of Attitudes of Students Receiving Nursing Education towards the Distance Education Method in the COVID-19 ProcessDilay Necipoğlu¹, Nazlı Turgut Atak², Nida Aydın³¹Near East University²Near East University³Near East University**Abstract**

Purpose: The educational activities continue online to reduce the spread of COVID-19, which has been declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization. This study was conducted to determine the "Attitudes towards Distance Nursing Education" of the students in this period.

Methods: The study universe consists of N=640 distance education students at the Nursing Faculty of a university in Northern Cyprus in the fall semester of 2020-2021. All students were investigated without sample selection and n=425 students who agreed to participate in the study were reached. The data of the study were collected online between 25-29 December 2020 using the Personal Information Form and the "Attitude Scale towards the Distance Nursing Education" to determine the socio-demographic characteristics of the students.

Results: In the study, 64.9% of the students are female, 30.4% are in the fourth grade, 78.8% are living in their families' home and 68.7% of the students haven't received web-based education before. The total score of the "Attitude Scale towards the Distance Nursing Education" is 99.14±11.58 and the average was good and statistically significant in favor of distance education (p<0.05).

Conclusion: It has been revealed that students who receive distance nursing education during the COVID-19 pandemic show positive attitude in terms of distance education. It is thought that the ability of students to interact with the instructor in online lessons and to watch the recorded lessons at the frequency and time they want is thought to affect this result.

Keywords: COVID-19, nursing education, distance education

Oral Presentation No: 87210

**Dicle University Medical Faculty in the Process of COVID-19 Pandemia Distance
Education Experiences**Mahmut BALKAN¹, Medin Çiçek GİRGIN¹, İlker KELLE¹, Ali CEYLAN¹¹Dicle University, Medical Faculty**Abstract**

It is the self-evaluation of the distance education application, which has been started to be implemented in universities due to the Covid-19 pandemic, in Dicle University Faculty of Medicine. With the interruption of education at universities, situation determinations were made on infrastructure, human resources, and legislation with the meetings held by authorized units. In line with the decisions taken by the Faculty Board of Directors and the Rectorate Senate, the course contents, practical trainings and road maps for examinations were determined. The Medical Education team was trained by the Distance Education Center. The training videos prepared for the use of the system were posted on the website. With the continuing of the training period in the Fall Term, the transition to ALMS and Zoom applications, technical infrastructure was developed. Zoom usage was abandoned because uploading the zoom recordings to the e-portal increased the need for personnel. However, since 300 students in the Faculty of Medicine can take the exam together, Exammatic application has been used to prevent victimization in online exams. Watsabb groups were created for communication and solution of possible system problems. Trainings with 130 faculty members; It is given to 1400 Students and 600 Assistants via e-learning. 50 application videos were shot. Exams were held online. Faculty Members; Although their attitudes and discourses of e-learning were negative, they adapted to the situation. Motivation should be increased and digital literacy training should be given. With the inclusion of informatics in Medical Education, resource-infrastructure investments will not become idle.

Keywords: self-assessment, covid 19, experience

Oral Presentation No: 34363

The Effect of COVID-19 Pandemic on The Education of Surgical Branch Assistants: A Questionnaire StudyFerhan Zengin², Berke Yeşiltaş², Burcu Dinçgez Çakmak², Gizem Durmaz¹¹Lapseki Public Hospital, Clinic of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Çanakkale²University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Research and Training Hospital, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Bursa

Ferhan Zengin / University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Research and Training Hospital, Department of Gynecology and Obstetrics, Bursa

Abstract

Aim: COVID-19 pandemic, originated from China and spread worldwide rapidly, has effects on social, cultural, psychological and economic areas. Unfortunately, it effects education. Residency students in pandemic hospitals are trying to be educated while they are working in excessive workload. Here, we evaluated the effect of pandemic on the education of surgical-branch assistants.

Methods: A total of 100 surgical-branch assistants working in Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Research and Training Hospital during pandemia were included. Personal informations that could harm privacy were not used and participants were informed about the questionnaire. The effects of pandemia on education, assignments outside of branches, case numbers, workload, alterations in theoretic educations and online education procedures were questioned.

Results: A total of 98% of participants answered that elective cases were postponed and had an adverse effect on practical education, 96% answered that total case number was reduced, 93% was assigned outside of branches and cannot participate educations, 86% answered that workload has increased in both inside and outside of their branches, 52% answered that some impairment in theoretic education was present, 73% answered that online education has harmful effects on education, 91% answered that they could ask questions via online education. Only 22% claim that they want to go on online education after pandemia.

Conclusion: We demonstrated that pandemia has effects on both practical and theoretical education which is prominent on practical one. We suggest that division of workload to nonpandemic hospitals equally and effective pandemia management could provide improvements in education quality during this period.

Keywords: Surgical-branch assistants, education, pandemia

Oral Presentation No: 66800

**Master's Student Opinions On Face-To-Face And Distance Graduate Nursing
Education: Case Series**Süreyya BULUT¹¹Aydın Adnan Menderes University Faculty of Nursing, Fundamentals of Nursing, Aydın**Abstract**

Objective: Compared to traditional education, distance education isn't affected by time, space constraints. Therefore, students have flexibility to participate in learning process whenever and wherever it suits them. Students in graduate education programs in our country often try to complete their education in different cities, the difficulties of doing postgraduate education in nursing can be better understood, considering that they generally work intensively as a nurse. In this study; It was aimed to examine views of nursing graduate students on face-to-face and distance education.

Method: In 2020-21, three graduate students enrolled in Aydın Adnan Menderes University Health Sciences Institute in Nursing were interviewed, and students' views on FFE and DE after course completed in 7 weeks FFE and 7 weeks DE It was examined with structured question form prepared by researcher.

Results: Married, has child, 8 years working in intensive care unit as a nurse; FFE affects family life, lessons are more effective, DE not suitable for nursing skills training,

Single student who has been working as an intensive care nurse in district for 9 months; There are problems with FFE working hours, social life is affected by transportation, time problems, although DE process beneficial, not suitable for nursing skills training,

Single student who has been working as an intensive care nurse in different city for 6 months; She stated that her work, social life were affected by FFE working hours, transportation, time-problems, although DE process beneficial, not suitable for nursing skills training.

Conclusion: The students stated that skills training, which is important part of nursing education of FFE, which is solution to problems such as transportation, time cannot be done with DE.

Keywords: Nursing, Distance education, Face to face education

Oral Presentation No: 60795

Effects of COVID-19 Outbreak on Internet Usage of Primary School ChildrenBurcu Selvi Çalışkan¹, Seda Çağlar², Perçin Karakol³,¹Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Graduate Education Institute, Child Health and Disease Nursing PhD Student, Istanbul²Istanbul University-Cerrahpasa, Florence Nightingale School of Nursing, Department of Child Health and Disease Nursing, Istanbul³Health Science University Bağcılar Education and Training Hospital, Department of Plastic Reconstructive and Aesthetic Surgery, Istanbul**Abstract****Propose:** The research was carried out to determine the internet use of children of primary school age during the COVID-19 epidemic period.**Methods:** The descriptive study of the universe, the elementary school in Turkey (between 1 and 8 classes) parents of children who agreed to participate in the sample of the research, sample selection criteria were conforming to create 941 parents. The data of the research were collected on the internet via a questionnaire form in the program "Google.docs" on 15-30 June 2020.**Findings:** It was determined that the average age of the children in the study was 9.61 ± 2.2 years, 52.5% were boys and 68.2% went to public school. Parents stated that during the COVID-19 epidemic period, the internet usage rates of their children increased (83.3%) and that "behavioral change developed due to internet usage" (31.5%). During the COVID-19 epidemic period, it was determined that there was an increase in the "negligent-tolerant" attitudes of the families towards internet use and a decrease in their "authoritarian" attitudes compared to before ($p \leq 0.001$). While it was 2.06 ± 1.33 hours before the daily internet use of children, it increased to 4.39 ± 2.31 hours during the COVID-19 period ($p < 0.001$).**Conclusions:** As a result of the research, it was determined that the rate of internet use of children of primary school age increased during the COVID-19 process and that age, gender and family attitude had a significant effect on this increase.**Keywords:** Covid-19, Children, Use of Internet

Oral Presentation No: 47846

A Pandemic Prevents How Many Gynecological Surgeries? Cross -Sectional Study of a Pandemic HospitalHakan Sager¹, Esra Kartal², Seçil Öztürk Küçüker¹, Burcu Dinçgez Çakmak¹, Muhammed Emin Sancak¹, Elif Canseven¹, Evrim Koca¹¹University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Research and Training Hospital,
Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bursa²Kars Harakani State Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kars
Seçil Öztürk Küçüker / University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Research and
Training Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bursa**Abstract**

Purpose: Since the beginning of the COVID-19 pandemic process, which has affected the whole world, all physicians have been under heavy workload. In order to relieve the health system for pandemic management, the number of polyclinic patients was reduced, non-appointment applications were banned, branch services were closed and elective cases were postponed. Postponement of elective cases caused anxiety in patients in terms of negative consequences, and caused limitations in education rights for residents. In this study, we aimed to compare the number of elective cases performed during the pandemic period in our clinic located in the pandemic hospital with the pre-pandemic period.

Method: Patients who underwent elective gynecological surgery in University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yüksek İhtisas Training and Research Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology were included in the study. With the number of patients operated between March 2019 and December 2019, between March 2020 and December 2020 was compared.

Results: In our clinic, 1682 gynecological cases were operated between March 2019 and December 2019, and this number dropped to 542 between March 2020 and December 2020. The rate of decrease in elective gynecology cases before and during the pandemic was calculated as 67%. It was determined that the months with the highest decrease were April and May. The distribution of patients by years and months is shown in the table.

Conclusion: The COVID-19 pandemic had a significant impact on the number of elective gynecological operations. We are of the opinion that a pandemic struggle involving the administration, healthcare professionals and society as a whole is necessary to compensate for this decline in the health system and to return the education rights of residents to normal in a short time.

Keywords: COVID-19, pandemic, gynecology, surgical treatment

Oral Presentation No: 39678

University Students' Views on Online EducationBesey Ören¹, Nurcan Çağlayan², Esra Yılmaz², Döndü Sevimli Güler², Begüm Aslan²¹Health Sciences University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Midwifery Department, Istanbul² Health Sciences University, Hamidiye Institute of Health Sciences, Istanbul**ABSTRACT**

Purpose: The study was carried out in a descriptive and cross-sectional design in order to determine the views of student who receive online distance learning during the pandemic period.

Method: The sample of the study was carried out with 961 students from a state university and a foundation university who had to continue their education distance learning between May and June 2020, who accepted to participate in research.

Results: Average age of the students is 22.80 ± 3.53 , 79.7% of them are girls, 2.5%, 6.7% of them work, 81.8% of them study at a state university. 79.4% of the students evaluated their knowledge level perception about COVID-19 as "high". The higher the level of knowledge about COVID-19, the higher the participants' compliance with the measures ($p = 0.045$). 41.7% of the students stated that they were not satisfied with distance education, but 86.8% of their university / department were successful in managing the COVID-19 crisis. 59.6% of the pandemic stated that the effect of the COVID-19 pandemic on education was "negative", 46.9% stated that distance education was inefficient, 63.0% stated that online education could not be successful, 48.7% had motivation difficulties in distance education.

Conclusion: It can be a good option for continuing and not interrupting education in online education. However, there are need more comprehensive studies on how this training can be distance education, especially in applied branches, and how to increase student motivation and participation.

Keywords: Covid 19, online education, student views, pandemic, university education.

Oral Presentation No: 64592

The Effect of Workload Caused by the Pandemic on Depression, Anxiety and Stress Levels in Surgical and Operating Room Nurses

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²Aydin State Hospital

Abstract

Purpose: To determine the effect of pandemic workload on depression, anxiety and stress levels in surgical and operating room nurses.

Methods: study is planned a descriptive and cross-sectional. This study sample was 166 nurses (92% of all surgical nurses) working in surgical units a state hospital, all of whom agreed to participate in this study July 1, 2020.

The data were collected by personal information form, the workload Questionnaire and the Depression, Anxiety, Stress Scale-21. Number, mean, SD, percentage calculations, t test, ANOVA test, the Spearman correlation test and multiple linear regression were used for data analysis

Results: The mean age of the nurses was 38.75±8.38 years, 86% were women, 78% were undergraduate, 63% chose their profession willingly, 64% reported high stress in the pandemic and 64.5% high workload. When nurses who chose voluntarily and nurses who do not voluntarily choose their profession were compared, a statistically highly significant difference was found between the mean workload scores. As a result of the variance analysis performed between the departments (operating room, surgical intensive care units, surgical clinics) and DASÖ-21 and the mean scores of all sub-dimensions and workload scales, the difference between the units was found to be statistically significant ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: More attention should be paid to the mental health of surgical nurses after pandemics. It is necessary to reduce the workload in order to prevent post-traumatic syndrome. Taking steps to make them psychologically strong will be effective in balancing their mental state.

Keywords: Workload, depression, anxiety, stress, pandemic, surgical nursing

Oral Presentation No: 81636

**Investigation Of Activities Of Daily Living And Hospital Anxiety And Depression Levels
Of The Covid 19 Patients**Betül Tosun¹, İsmail Dusak², Nursemin Ünal³, Serap Güngör⁴, Nuran Tosun¹¹Hasan Kalyoncu University, Nursing Department, Gaziantep, Turkey²M. Akif İnan Training and Research Hospital, Şanlıurfa, Turkey³Ankara Medipol University, Department of Nursing, Ankara, Turkey⁴Kahramanmaraş Sutcu Imam University Health Services Vocational School,
Kahramanmaras, Turkey**Abstract****Objective:** The aim of this study was to investigate the ability of COVID-19 patients to perform activities of daily living, their hospital anxiety and depression levels.**Methods:** In this descriptive study, data were collected from the patients with COVID-19 of a training and research hospital. The Patient Information Form, the Katz Index of Independence in Activities of Daily Living, and the Hospital Anxiety and Depression Scale were used to collect data.**Results:** The mean age of the patients was 41.77 ± 12.10 years and 68% were male. The patients in the clinic, those who evaluated their health as good, those who communicated with their family by phone, those who did not have fear of death, those who did not take any psychiatric drugs, and those who did not think the disease affected their physical activities were more independent in their daily living activities and more likely to experience anxiety and depression ($p < 0.05$). It was found that COVID-19 patients experienced low levels of anxiety and depression, and they were in the dependent group in terms of activities of daily living. As the level of independence in activities of daily living increased, anxiety and depression levels decreased, and a moderate negative relationship was observed between these variables ($r = -0.530$, $r = -0.552$).**Conclusion:** COVID-19 patients should be evaluated in terms of their ability to perform activities of daily living and hospital anxiety and depression levels. Also, these patients should be supported about activities they can not do and psychosocially.**Keywords:** COVID-19, activities of daily living, anxiety, depression.

Oral Presentation No: 39418

Retrospective Analysis of Placenta Accreta, Increta and Percreta CasesTayfun Vural¹, Burak Bayraktar¹, Ozan Odabaş¹¹Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Health Sciences Tepecik Training and Research Hospital, Turkey

Tayfun Vural / Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Health Sciences Tepecik Training and Research Hospital, Turkey

Abstract**Aim:** To analyze the maternal and perinatal outcomes of cases with hysterectomy with the diagnosis of placental invasion anomaly.**Method:** Between 2012 and 2019, 48 patients who underwent hysterectomy with the diagnosis of placental invasion anomaly in the Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, University of Health Sciences Tepecik Training and Research Hospital, Turkey were retrospectively analyzed.**Results:** Between 2012 and 2019, 31645 of 69504 deliveries were performed by vaginal and 37859 by cesarean. Birth chart by years is shown in Figure 1. Placenta percreta was found in 22, placenta accreta in 14, and placenta increta in 12 of the patients with placental invasion. Hysterectomy was performed in 48 cases with the diagnosis of placental invasion. A total of 34 and subtotal hysterectomy were performed in 14 of the cases with hysterectomy. Of the patients with hysterectomy, 10 had wound infection, 8 had bladder injury, and 5 had disseminated intravascular coagulation. There was no maternal death.**Conclusion:** In placental invasion anomaly, the placenta is not easily separated from the postpartum uterine wall. It may bleed profusely when trying to separate manually. If conservative treatments fail to stop the bleeding, hysterectomy is essential.**Keywords:** Placenta, percreta, accreta, increta

Oral Presentation No: 70001

Concerns of Dental Faculty Students about Distance Learning during the Coronavirus Pandemic

Özge Çelik Güler¹

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Özge Çelik Güler / Çanakkale Onsekiz Mart University, Faculty of Dentistry, Department of
Orthodontics

Abstract

Aim: This study aimed to evaluate the concerns of dental school students regarding distance learning during the coronavirus pandemic.

Methods: An anonymous questionnaire was sent by WhatsApp messenger to students at a public university. The questionnaire was tested on 150 students including, first, second, and third classes. The time for completing the questionnaire was approximately 5 minutes and there were fifteen questions.

Results: It was found that students agreed that distance learning was necessary to continue education during quarantine, but enjoyed less than it. The students concerned that their practical learning would be interrupted and feared that the school year would fail.

Conclusion: The recent COVID-19 outbreak has negatively impacted dental education. Policies and protocols containing a detailed plan for the future of education in dental schools should focus on considering.

Keywords: COVID-19, dental education, distance learning, infection, distance education

Oral Presentation No: 70774

Medical Laboratory Technician Education In Covid 19 PandemicNevcivan Güldaş¹¹Dokuz Eylul University Faculty of Medicine**Abstract**

Purpose: In this study, it is aimed to evaluate distance education studies in medical laboratory technician education during COVID-19 pandemic.

Method: Descriptive qualitative research method was used.

Results: The rapid transition to distance education has caused some difficulties for students and lecturers who are not ready for this. The prejudices of students and teachers who are accustomed to traditional methods, their lack of technology use, technical infrastructure problems, and the inadequacy of students' working conditions at home are the first problems encountered. With the ease of use brought by technology and the high inclination of young people to technology, these problems have been overcome in a short time, but while the theoretical courses are provided with distance education, the concern of creating content for applications and providing students with some professional skills has come to the fore. At this point, technology-based skills training has come into play and application training has been started in the presence of video images. However, there is not enough course material ready on this subject. For this, laboratories where professional application videos will be prepared and a manpower with technical knowledge are needed.

Conclusion: Distance education, which can be used easily in some fields, may be inadequate in the education of applied sciences such as health. In this context, all components of distance education should be evaluated with a scientific approach, and its functionality should be increased with the contribution of new technologies and systems.

Keywords: COVID-19, distance education, medical laboratory technician education

Oral Presentation No: 22409

The Effect of Covid-19 Phobia on Midwifery Students' Life Satisfaction and Family Belonging Levels

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1Inonu University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Malatya.

3 Fırat University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Midwifery, Elazığ.

Abstract

Objective: This research was conducted to determine the effect of Covid-19 phobia on life satisfaction and family belonging levels in midwifery students.

Methods: The sample of this research designed a cross-sectional nature, Turkey has created 484 students from two public universities in the East of the Midwifery Department. Data; The Personal Information Form was collected with the Life Satisfaction Scale (LSS), the Family Belonging Scale (FBS) and the Coronavirus 19 Phobia Scale (C19P-S). In statistical evaluation; mean, standard deviation, percentage distribution and Pearson correlation analysis were used.

Results: Midwifery students had a mean score of 13.54 ± 4.37 from the LSS, 64.59 ± 13.29 points from FBS, and 50.02 ± 17.36 points from C19P-S. As the C19P-S scale "Psychological Phobia" sub-dimension mean score increased, it was determined that the total and all sub-dimension mean scores of the AAS increased significantly ($p < 0.05$). Additionally, as the mean score of the C19P-S scale "Social Phobia" sub-dimension increased, it was found that the mean score of the "Family Belonging" sub-dimension of the FBS increased significantly ($p < 0.05$). On the other hand, as the mean scores of the C19P-S scale "Psycho-somatic Phobia" and "Economic Phobia" sub-dimensions increased, it was determined that Satisfaction with Life decreased significantly ($p < 0.05$).

Conclusion: It was determined that midwifery students had a moderate level of Covid-19 phobia and the psychological and social phobia levels of Covid-19 increased the level of family belonging, whereas psycho-somatic and economic phobia levels decreased life satisfaction.

Keywords: Covid 19 phobia, Family belonging, Life satisfaction, Midwifery students.

Oral Presentation No: 20235

The Relationship Between Nursing Students' Attitudes Towards Information And Communication Technologies And Their Digital Literacy Levels

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Abstract

Objectives: In COVID-19 pandemic, students were assessed through classes, homework, projects, application files and similar activities with distance education method. Thus, information and communication technologies (ICT), which are used and which have become an indispensable element in many areas of our lives, have also shown their effect in the field of education during the pandemic. The present study was conducted to examine the association between nursing students' attitudes towards information and communication technologies and their digital literacy levels.

Methods: This descriptive study was conducted between September 10-20, 2020. The data were collected by using "Personal Information Form", "Information and Communication Technology Attitude Scale (ICTAS)", "Digital Literacy Scale (DLS)". Data collection forms were sent to nursing students online. 330 students who provided feedback to data collection forms were included in the study.

Results: DLS total mean score was 61.02 ± 11.18 . Total mean score of DLS sub-dimensions were 25.04 ± 5.3 attitude, 22.03 ± 4.34 technical, 7.39 ± 1.67 cognitive and 6.55 ± 1.7 social sub-dimensions. ICTAS mean score was found as 3.4 ± 0.62 . Mean scores for sub-dimensions of ICTAS were found as 3.7 ± 0.67 "General ICT tendency", as 3.96 ± 0.68 "Accessing information in virtual environment", as 2.44 ± 1.13 "computer hardware", as 3.53 ± 0.85 software use and as 3.37 ± 0.87 "communication factor in virtual environment". Positive and moderate association was found between DLS and ICTAS.

Conclusions: Nursing students were found to have positive attitude towards information and communication technologies and high digital literacy levels. It was found that as the attitudes of students towards information and communication technologies increased positively, their digital literacy levels also increased. **Keywords:** Nursing student, Information and Communication Technologies, Attitude, Digital literacy.

Oral Presentation No: 44101

Acute Psychosocial Responses to Covid-19 in Turkey: A Content AnalysisBahanur Malak Akgün¹, Adeviye Aydın²¹Ardahan University Faculty of Health Sciences, Department of Nursing, Ardahan²Sinop University School of Health, Department of Nursing, Sinop**Abstract****Objective:** Aimed to determine the acute psychosocial responses of society to COVID-19 in Turkey.**Methods:** This qualitative study was conducted in 11 March-11 April 2020 between in the website archives of five newspapers with high circulation in Turkey, the news containing the psychosocial responses to COVID-19 were analyzed by content analysis.**Results:** Themes were emotional responses, functional and dysfunctional coping styles to the epidemic. Each theme also has sub-themes. Emotional responses were fear, anxiety and panic. Some cared about their own health not caring about the others. Suicide cases were that they were extremely afraid of the epidemic or because of the restrictions caused by the epidemic measures. Some in quarantine behaved in attempts to infect COVID-19. Violent behaviors were observed after warnings to obey the precautionary rules against the epidemic and as a reaction to stigmatic behavior directed at them by vulnerable groups. The functional psychosocial coping styles for the epidemic were that migration from the city to the village, applying to complementary medicine practices, reporting to the police those who do not comply with quarantine rules, creating psychological support services, applying spiritual practices, and tendencies to solidarity for those who are active in the control, treatment and care of the epidemic.
Conclusion: The acute period of the pandemic, many individuals experienced fear, anxiety and panic and resorted to functional and dysfunctional coping styles. For this reason, in pandemics identification of society's psychosocial responses of the society and how to protect mental health have become important issues.**Keywords:** Covid-19, pandemic, psychosocial responses, newspaper news, content analysis

Oral Presentation No: 49121

Theoretical Medical Education During COVID-19 Pandemia: What Are We Thinking About Online Education?

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Abstract

Purpose: In the struggle against COVID-19 pandemic, regulations have been made in all areas of life one of which is online-education. With online-education, students can provide live connection to lessons from home or watch previously recorded lessons afterwards. However, there is no data showing the efficiency of online-education. We aimed to evaluate online-education in theoretical medical education.

Methods: A total of 100 medical faculty students using online-education and agreed to participate in the study were included. It was questioned whether the pandemic and online-education cause disruption of theoretical medical education, differences between face-to-face and online-education in general and in exams, whether they want to continue online-education after pandemic, whether they actively participate in online-education or they have problems in exams in online-education.

Results: 82% of the students stated that education was disrupted during pandemic and 54% had problems in lessons with online-education. Face-to-face education was found to be more effective by 73% of participants. Half of the participants stated that they cannot actively participate in online-education and they had problems in asking questions. 70% thought that there is a problem in taking exams and 85% preferred face-to-face exams. Anxiety for future occupational life was present in 78% of them and 30% wanted online-education to continue after pandemic.

Conclusion: Online-education is a method brought to us by pandemic through developing technology. Although it is beneficial for social isolation, we concluded that it is not suitable for theoretical medical education due to the requirement of technology, difficulty in participating and asking questions, and problems in exam practice.

Keywords: pandemic, medical education, online-education

Oral Presentation No: 82701

Digital Education and Being a Digital Child in the Covid 19 PandemicSuna Yıldırım Karaca¹, Dilek Orbatu², Senem Alkan Özdemir³, İbrahim Karaca¹, Demet Alaygut⁴¹Izmir University of Health Sciences Tepecik Training and Research Hospital Department of Gynecology and Obstetry²Izmir University of Health of Sciences Dr. Behcet Uz Children's Education and Research Hospital Department of Pediatrics³Izmir University of Health of Sciences Dr. Behcet Uz Children's Education and Research Hospital Department of Neonatology⁴Izmir University of Health Sciences Tepecik Training and Research Hospital Department Pediatric Nephrology**Abstract**

With the opening of the digital world, many people started to learn, play, communicate and establish a different socialization network on the internet. Of course, inevitably, children born in this age have grown up different from their parents, used to think differently, and become “digital native” children with different habits and boundaries. Due to the Covid 19 pandemic, the average age of using digital education of this new generation, whose processes of going out, going to school were restricted and even stopped, has dropped even more, and by taking digital technology one step further, they started to do their education processes more intensely on the screen. With technological development, materials learned through tablets and computers can be reinforced in a fun and interactive way, and thanks to virtual reality, a museum with artistic value in another part of the world can be visited or it is now possible to go to space. Children adapted to this process more quickly than adults in Covid 19 pandemic actually . Studies have shown that these children think differently than adults, and their cognitive structures are parallel rather than sequential. This may explain why the transition is easy. However, the risk of negatively experiencing memory, attention and learning due to the fact that they can perform many tasks at the same time. It will need to be supported with technologies that increase study and learning performance. It is very important that the education system and educators are open to learning and development. **Keywords:** Digital education, child, covid 19

Oral Presentation No: 58745

Effects of the COVID 19 pandemic in nursing education: A situation assessment in terms of pediatric nursingTürkan TURAN¹, Sibel Serap Ceylan¹, Çiğdem ERDOĞAN¹¹Pamukkale University, Faculty of Health Sciences, Child Health and Disease Nursing,
Denizli, Turkey**Abstract**

With the increase in the number of COVID-19 cases in our country, universities had to suspend education on 13 March 2020 and still continues distance education in the fall semester of the 2020-2021 academic year. In our country, studies have been initiated at universities with the digital transformation project by YÖK, and the importance and benefit of digitalization in education during the pandemic process has been further understood. In this review, distance education models used in nursing education were examined in terms of pediatric nursing education. Compulsory and sudden transition to distance education meant that students missed many opportunities they would experience during face-to-face education. Especially as a result of staying away from the laboratory and clinical applications of the courses they took during the semester, they could not find the opportunity to improve themselves. Although web-based learning is reported to be supportive when used in addition to clinical practice, it is known that web-based learning alone is not sufficient for processes such as skill development, synthesizing and analyzing information. Not knowing how to use the world actively in education has also emerged as the most important factors that negatively affect the education process. The pediatric nurse has roles of caregiver, health educator, counselor, as well as ethical decision-making, protection from illnesses and health promotion, comfort-relaxing roles. It is recommended to use different education models in the distance education process and to develop new education models in order to provide nursing students with the skills that can fulfill these roles.

Keywords: Covid 19, pediatric nursing, nursing education

Oral Presentation No: 24867

The Effects Of Assignments Outside Of Branches Of Assistant Physicians During The COVID-19 Pandemia Process On Assistant Physicians: The Study Of The Survey**Hakan Saęer**¹, Muhammed Emin Sancak¹, Elif Canseven¹, Esra Kartal², Evrim Koca¹, Seęil Öztürk Küçüker¹, Burcu Dinęez akmak¹¹University of Health Sciences, Bursa Yuksek Ihtisas Research and Training Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Bursa²Kars Harakani State Hospital, Department of Obstetrics and Gynecology, Kars**Abstract****Purpose:** In our survey study, we aimed to investigate the effects of non-branch assignments on resident physicians.**Method:** The study was conducted by contacting 105 assistant physicians working in different hospitals during the COVID-19 pandemic. In the questionnaire, the rate of non-disciplinary assignment of the assistant physicians, how long the physicians who were subjected to appointment were assigned, the disruption in the training of the physicians due to the assignments, the psychological effect, the financial loss situation, the adaptation problem and the risk situation in terms of the COVID-19 of the places visited are questioned.**Results:** When the answers given were evaluated, 97.1% of the assistant physicians were assigned outside their own branch; 26% of the resident physicians who were assigned for 1 month, 34.6% for 2 months, 23.1% for 3 months, 11.5% for 4 months, 4% for more than 5 months. A total of 85.3% of the physicians who were assigned were found that their non-branch assignment disrupted their assistant training, 63.1% caused financial loss, 72.1% were psychologically affected bad by non-branch assignments, 81.7% of them were far from practical and theoretic education, 75% reported that they had adaptation problems when they returned to their own branch after assignment, 83.5% had difficulties in assigning out of branches, and 95.1% stated that the assignment areas were high risk areas for COVID.**Conclusion:** While an effective pandemic management is essential to obtain the right to education, it is essential for the hospitals to be worked as pandemic hospitals not only in education hospitals but also include other hospitals to the pandemic process other than education hospitals. We suggest that, all physician groups should be employed in pandemic process could provide the decrement in excessive workload in resident physicians working in pandemic hospitals.**Keywords:** COVID-19, pandemic, assistant doctor, assignment

Oral Presentation No: 84285

The Effect of the Covid-19 Pandemic on the Psychological Resilience of Children from the Child Rights Perspective

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Abstract

Pandemic; has had a trauma effect in many areas such as social life, education and health. When evaluated as a result, the pandemic seems to have long-term repercussions in disadvantaged groups, especially on children. The purpose of this research is; to reveal the impact of the COVID-19 pandemic on children from a child's rights perspective in the dimension of psychological resilience and to determine what are the sociodemographic characteristics that make a difference and are improvable.

The research type is cross-sectional type. Secondary school students in the provincial center are included in the universe. After the power analysis, 164 children were included in the sampling. The data were collected with Child and Young Psychological Resilience Scale (CYPRS). Since schools are in the distance education, questionnaires were applied online over the internet. Ki-square and nonparametric tests were performed with SPSS-22 program and $p < 0.05$ was accepted as type1 error level.

Participants' CYPRS score average was 53.17 ± 5.73 percent. 92.1% of participating children stated that they knew their rights. The rate of those who had coronavirus disease is 3.7%. The rate of those who had this disease at home is 12.4%. 67.7% of children stated that distance education affected them. It has been observed that the variables of gender, not knowing children's rights, receiving distance education or not do not make any difference in terms of psychological resilience ($p < 0.05$).

The psychological resilience of the children in this research was found to be high.

Keywords: COVID-19, children's rights, psychological resilience, distance education

Oral Presentation No: 11526

The Effects of COVID-19 Pandemic on Physical Activity, Health and Sport EventsTolga Şahin¹, Hikmet Gümüş¹¹Dokuz Eylul University Faculty of Sport Sciences, Izmir.**Abstract**

The new coronavirus negatively affected daily life such as education, health, and sport. Recently, an inactive lifestyle was considered a public health problem whereas following the pandemic and preventive restrictions would be an additional risk for chronic diseases. The cancellation of sports events and open or indoor sports halls has related to inactive lifestyles. Further, in schools' distance learning process integration of online physical education and sports classes has some difficulties in the education field. The aim of this study is to determine to effects of a pandemic on sports events, sports education, and healthy life within physical activity and exercise. During the pandemic, federations adopted different practices in the action plan for the resumption of sporting events, such as no spectator's policy, routine testing of the athletes and some facilitating game rule changes. Although athletes trained individually in the pandemic, physiological adaptations were partially lost due to insufficient stimulus and low training load and an increase in the risk of possible injury was predicted. The relationship between acute immune suppression and COVID-19 infection risk in athletes after training has not yet been clarified. For the positive results, there was no consensus on the protocols regarding the return of infected athletes to the competition environment, but additional evaluations were accepted in terms of cardiological risks. With the closure of exercise areas and decrease in physical activity throughout the society, attention has been drawn to the disease risks of sedentary life. In addition, the lack of practice in the distance teaching of physical education and sports classes in the young population and the problems encountered in the online course of sports science faculties were discussed. Although athletes are demographically younger and healthier, they may not show symptoms, so they can contribute to the spread of the virus. In addition, although the possible disease course may not be severe in most of them, unknown additional risks should not be ignored.

Keywords: COVID-19, physical activity and health, physical education and sports

Oral Presentation No: 26618

Healthcare Professionals' Perspective on Pregnancy During the Pandemic PeriodAyten Nesibe Mıdıkhan², Burcu Dinçgez Çakmak², Zeynep Aslantaş², Berkay Deyirmenci²,
Begüm Uzsezer Güler², Ülkü Ayşe Türker¹¹ Kars Harakani Hospital² Bursa highly specialized training and research hospita**Objective:**

COVID-19 which was defined on January 2020 and declared as a pandemic by the World Health Organization on March 11, 2020, has restricted the life of humanity all over the World. Throughout the pandemic process, treatment and protection methods were among the topics discussed on their own, and vaccines were on the agenda of every segment from 7 to 77. Many people postponed pregnancy plans during this period or women who were pregnant had anxiety about the effect of this disease on their babies. Our aim in our study is to evaluate the opinions of healthcare professionals working in a secondary health center on desire of pregnancy during COVID-19 pandemic process.

Method: A total of 54 healthcare professionals working at Kars Harakani State Hospital and agreeing to participate in the study were included in our study. The age, marriage status, gravida, parity, abortion, number of living children, presence of COVID-19 infection, desire of fertility or the desire of postponing their pregnancy were asked and recorded.

Results: Mean age of the patients was 29.4±11.2 and all patients were married. Median gravida was 3 (2-5) and median parity was calculated as 2 (1-4). A total of 37 patients (%68.5) had COVID-19. A total of 33 patients (61.1%) were not in the desire of pregnancy during the pandemic process, 7 patients (12.9%) had a pregnancy request and among them 3 patients applied to the artificial reproduction center at the beginning of the pandemic process. It was seen that 14 patients (26%) did not want pregnancy in any way regardless of the pandemic process.

Conclusion: It has been observed that healthcare workers, who have intense working conditions and decreased belief that this process will pass have a tendency to postpone their pregnancy plans as much as possible since the beginning of the epidemic.

Keywords: COVID-19, desire of pregnancy, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 16432

Do women in puerperal period disrupt their controls during COVID-19 pandemic?Ayten Nesibe Mıdıkhan², Zeynep Arslantaş², Berkay Deyirmenci², Burcu Dinçgez Çakmak²,
Begüm Uzsezer Güler², Ülkü Ayşe Türker¹¹Kars Harakani Hospital²Bursa Highly Specialized Training and Research Hospital**Abstract**

People are in a complete collapse both in economically, socially and psychologically due to the COVID-19 pandemic, which started in Wuhan, China and affected the whole world. Since people who have chronic diseases have a tendency to be affected by COVID-19, the expiry date of medical reports of these patients were postponed by Ministry of Health to reduce the admission rates to the hospitals. But unfortunately, births cannot be prevented and pregnant women have to give birth and they should come to the controls in the postpartum period. Our aim in our study is to evaluate whether the patients came to their control visit in their puerperium period and to determine the features of patients which came during pandemia period. This is a retrospective study which include 124 patients who gave birth and were ordered control visit in puerperal period in Kars Harakani State Hospital in December 2020. Patients who came to their control visit during COVID-19 pandemic were recorded and the features of these patients were evaluated. A total of 67 patients (54%) came to their control visit. There was no statistically significant difference between patients who came and who did not come to the visits in terms of age and living regions. A total of 5 patients (31%) who gave vaginal delivery and 12 patients (80%) who underwent cesarean section came to the puerperal visits in primiparous women while 17 patients (32%) who gave vaginal delivery and 33 patients (81%) who underwent cesarean section came in multiparous women. The admission of primiparous women was significantly higher both in vaginal and cesarean section groups. We found that women in puerperal period came to their visits less frequently during COVID-19 pandemia. Moreover primiparous patients paid more attention to their visits regardless of delivery route as compared to multiparous ones.

Keywords: COVID 19, birth, pandemic

Oral Presentation No: 83655

The Association Between Covid-19 and Vitamin D Levels

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¹Karabük Uni, Medical Faculty, Medical Microbiology²Ankara 29 Mayıs Devlet Hastanesi Enfeksiyon Hastalıkları Kliniği³Ankara 29 Mayıs Devlet Hastanesi Mikrobiyoloji Laboratuvarı⁴Sağlık Bilimleri Üniversitesi Gülhane Sağlık Meslek Yüksekokulu Tıbbi Hizmetler ve
Teknikler Bölümü⁵Ankara Keçiören Eğitim ve Araştırma Hastanesi Genel Cerrahi Kliniği**Abstract**

Purpose: The COVID-19 pandemic has been the largest in world history since the 1918 Spanish flu. Vitamin D deficiency that is the health problem of the whole world, has also been defined as a “pandemic”. In this study, we aimed to investigate the relationship between COVID-19 and vitamin D levels.

Material and Method: Who was diagnosed with COVID-19 after diagnosis of SARS-CoV-2 RNA in respiratory tract samples (n: 38) and healthy control group (n: 30) with negative test results (n: 30) were compared in terms of serum vitamin D levels that admitted to our hospital between April 2020 and May 2020.

Results: The mean Vitamin D levels of the patients were 9.9 ± 4.1 ng / mL and it was 15.2 ± 7.9 ng / mL in the control group. Levels of Vitamin D were higher in the control group and the difference was statistically significant ($p < 0.001$). Vitamin D level was found to be seriously insufficient in 63.2% of patients diagnosed with COVID-19, and vitamin D was found insufficient in 34.2%. There was a significant inverse correlation between the severity of the disease and serum Vitamin D levels and Vitamin D levels were found lower as the severity of the disease increased ($r = -0.595$, $p < 0.001$).

Conclusion: Vitamin D supplementation may provide possible benefits to reduce the risk of infection in healthy individuals or it can be as supportive therapy in COVID-19 patients. Randomized controlled trials with more patients are required to evaluate these recommendations.

Keywords: COVID-19, Vitamin D

Oral Presentation No: 44793

The Effect of Living Style Behaviors on Fertility and Assisted Reproductive Techniques in Covid 19 Pandemic

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Abstract

The highly contagious Covid-19 disease has rapidly turned into a pandemic that affects the whole world. One week after the WHO declared the Covid-19 infection as pandemic, some professional communities around the world have recommended the suspension of assisted reproductive techniques (ART) treatments.

Fertility and ART, which have an important place in reproductive health, are an area that can be affected by the pandemic. Recommendations published for this purpose include postponement of treatment programs, management of patients with symptoms of COVID-19, regulation of interventions for the protection of fertility, and attempts to reduce possible emotional effects. The importance given to the support and protection of fertility has increased and the concept of developing healthy lifestyle behaviors has come to the fore. The importance of this issue has increased in the Covid-19 pandemic. Supporting and maintaining fertility depends on the individual's lifestyle. It is necessary to control the behaviors that may affect the individual's health and to regulate by choosing the appropriate behavior. Lifestyle behaviors that are researched to support fertility and offered recommendations for regulation, nutritional problems, inadequate physical activity, smoking, alcohol and caffeine consumption, exposure to environmental harmful substances, stress and sexually transmitted infections. In the Covid-19 pandemic, these lifestyle behaviors are also affected.

In the Covid-19 pandemic, it is important to draw attention to the effect of lifestyle behaviors on fertility and the treatment of ART, and to make recommendations for the roles and responsibilities of health professionals in protecting and improving the reproductive health of couples.

Keywords: Covid 19, Fertility, Lifestyle Behaviors, Assisted Reproductive Techniques